



1990
Reunification of Germany

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Introductions from your Reunification of Germany Dais

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to StuyMUNC 2022! My name is Yuditsky and I am very excited to be your chair for the *Reunification of Germany* committee. I am a Senior at Stuyvesant High School and I've been a member of StuyMUN since my freshman year. Throughout my years in MUN, I have made incredible friends and have countless memories of attending conferences and after-school club meetings that I will treasure forever. Alongside all the fun, Model UN has given me invaluable public speaking and communication skills that I will forever be grateful for. I hope to pay those experiences forward to you all during our time together in this committee, as well as continue to learn from you all. As this is my 4th and final miniMUNC this moment is bittersweet but alas time waits for no man.

Before we jump into the nitty-gritty of the committee and all the MUN stuff I thought I'd introduce a little bit about myself outside of MUN. I'm a photographer for Stuyvesant's student-run newspaper *The Spectator*, I love skiing and ice skating and pretty much anything outside in the cold, my favorite color is green, and whatever free time I have is taken up by painting and phone-banking at the same time (because it's way more fun that way, bonus points for playing music as well).

We will convene for a day of attempting to solve already solved world issues, which will involve its usual amount of forming tentative alliances, arguing, collaboration, and compromises that leave everyone feeling jilted and cheated out of their goals. I am excited to see how you all navigate the high tensions of the Cold War as you attempt to reunify Germany once and for all! Best of luck and may you all gain knowledge from this committee that you didn't have before.

Sincerely,

Yuditsky

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Honorable delegates,

My name is Andrew Park, and I can't wait to serve as your director for the Reunification of Germany committee at MiniMUNC 2022! I'm a junior here at Stuyvesant High School, and I actually joined Model UN last September. I had some experience directing a Nullification Crisis committee in May, but I'm still learning a lot about MUN! Model UN is an invaluable resource in learning how to get better at public speaking, talking to people, and also just enjoying yourself! Despite COVID, I'm excited for what the future holds for MUN. Great things are coming!

"The history of the past interests us only insofar as it illuminates the history of the present". This quote by Ernest Dimnet encapsulates what we do as delegates at a conference. While it might take some research, the story we know about the fall of the Berlin Wall and its subsequent events is already known. What we might not know is the personal intrigue behind these decisions and the political machinations that led to the Germany we know today. Don't worry about being 100% historically accurate! You might not be able to nuke Antarctica (You're welcome to try!), but Model UN isn't just a re-enactment of what happened. It's the creation of a story, not just the final ending that we normally see.

I sincerely hope you enjoy this conference. Don't be afraid to do things you've never done before, if that's making an elaborate scheme or leading a bloc. You miss 100% of the shots you don't take!

Best of luck,

Andrew Park

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Committee Information

Hello and welcome delegates! This committee will be set after the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. The Iron Curtain is crumbling and it is up to delegates to ensure a smooth transition into the new age where there is peace and collaboration between east and west.

The Reunification of Germany committee will feature representatives of countries. Committee will follow traditional GA procedure with periodical crises created by the dais. The goal of the committee will be to debate and have multiple working papers that eventually merge into a single resolution by the end to respond to both the topic and the crises presented. These resolutions will be formatted like traditional GA resolutions.

Delegates will not have portfolio powers in this committee. This means that they will not be able to make crises on their own. However, they are encouraged to represent their nation to the best of their capabilities.

Roll Call: At the beginning of each committee session, the chairs will take attendance. Delegates must respond with either, “Present” or, “Present and voting.” If the delegation wishes to respond, “Present,” they are able to abstain from voting for that committee session. If the delegate

responds with, “Present and voting,” the delegation must vote at every turn, whether that is a motion or passing of a resolution. This delegate would be unable to abstain from any vote. If a delegation arrives late, the delegate must send a note up to the dais to inform them of their presence.

Motions: Motions are used for opening and closing debate, proposing a speakers list, moderated, or unmoderated caucus, and deciding to move to voting procedure. To propose a motion, lift your placard.

Speakers List: The list of delegates which are often used to start committees. The speakers list is usually used to outline a country’s agenda on the topic and jumpstart the networking process. If at any point during committee there are no new motions, the chair will revert back to the speakers list.

Moderated Caucus: a form of debate used to allow delegations to explain and debate their country’s positions on a specific topic in front of the entire committee. For a moderated caucus to be considered, the motion must include the overall speaking time, time per speaker, and the topic which will be discussed. Subsequently, the chairs will call on countries wishing to

speak until the allotted time for the moderated caucus is over.

Unmoderated Caucus: an informal style of debate used for delegates to have time to form blocs and work on draft resolutions. Formal debate rules are suspended, and delegates are allowed to leave their seats. In order to move into an unmoderated caucus, the motion must only outline the overall caucus time.

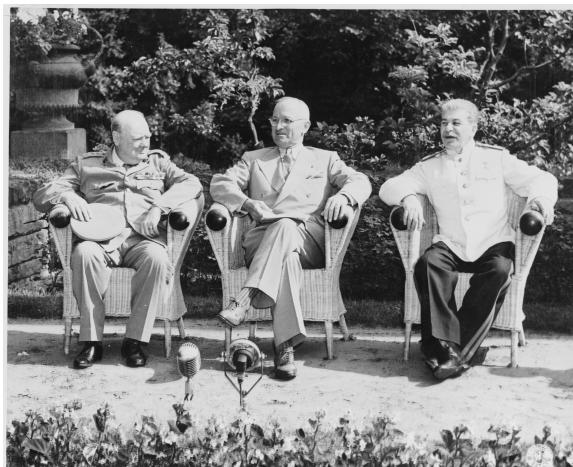
Additionally, as per miniMUNC regulations, this committee **does not require position papers from delegates** but rather **highly recommends** them. Position papers can not only help you form a clear and detailed stance on what your opinions will be in committee, but can also give the dais an idea of what to expect from you, and can help give you a leg up. If you wish to submit a position paper, please send them to syuditsky30@stuy.edu. In order to receive feedback on your paper, please submit the paper **no later than** one week before the conference date.

If delegates have any questions and/or want to share their position papers for feedback, they may contact the dais by sending an email to syuditsky30@stuy.edu or apark40@stuy.edu.

Committee Background

Yalta and Potsdam

In February 1945, Roosevelt, Truman, and Stalin met at Yalta to begin laying the groundwork for a post-war Europe. Barely more than 25 years prior world leaders had come together after World War I in an attempt to deal with the aftermath of war and restore Europe. Unfortunately, the product of those negotiations, the Treaty of Versailles is widely credited with fueling German resentment and being a significant contributor to the start of World War II. At Yalta, it was decided that after its unconditional surrender Nazi Germany would be split into 4 occupational zones governed by Great Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union. Later, at the Potsdam Conference Berlin, Austria, and Vienna were divided as well according to the guidelines from the earlier Yalta conference.



“Zero Hour”

Post-war Germany had to be rebuilt from the ground up. During World War II Germany underwent uncontrolled inflation and much of its infrastructure was destroyed in bombing campaigns. Housing had also been destroyed and there was virtually no food. In this early period following World War II Germany was heavily reliant on external help. The occupation was extremely taxing on the Western Allies and became more so when the Soviet Union, which controlled much of Germany's agricultural industry, began to retaliate against perceived grievances and failed to hold up its end of the deal with respect to distributing food. This was the beginning of a sharp declining in cooperation between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union.

The Iron Curtain Descends

On March 5th, 1946 Winston Churchill said the famous quote “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.” That is the beginning of the end of collaboration between the Soviet Union and the rest of the Allies. From June of 1948 to May of 1949 the Soviets attempted a blockade to prevent the unification of the Western

zones. The effort failed and ultimately sped up the unification process. Later in May the Federal Republic of Germany, otherwise known as West Germany, was formed from the three allied portions. In response to the democracy established in West Germany the Soviet Union created the German Democratic Republic, otherwise known as East Germany, through rigged elections.

Two Germanys

Life in the two Germanys was nothing alike. West Germany embraced Western ideals in every aspect of life, from government to art. East Germany on the other hand mimicked the Soviet bloc countries.

East Germany 49-69

East Germany was $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of its Western counterpart and lacked the agricultural and industrial capacity required to sustain its people. Along with its already reduced resources, the reparations demanded by Moscow took a heavy toll on East Germany.

This resulted in significant hardships, which, when combined with the harassment perpetuated by the militant atheist regime and ideological indoctrination, led many to flee East Germany. Among those fleeing were farmers which further worsened the conditions and lack of food in East Germany. In 1952 the East German

government sealed the border to prevent more people from escaping. In June of 1953 workers in East Berlin went on strike against harsh production quotas, the retribution was swift and was quickly used by the East German government as anti-West propaganda. By 1954 Moscow ceased demanding reparations and in 1955 East Germany became a charter member of the Warsaw Pact. Although the border had been sealed in 1952, people continued to flee East Germany over the border in Berlin until it escalated to a peak in 1961 and the East German government erected a barbed wire fence between East and West Berlin. This fence was later replaced by a concrete wall.





West Germany 49-69

West Germany rapidly industrialized and adopted the Western ways of life. The West German government worked to ensure that they were part of Europe by becoming members of the European Coal and Steel Community as well as the European Economic Community. Later, in 1955 West Germany became a full member of NATO. The West German people were thoroughly satisfied with the governments recovery efforts and it continued to retain power and the favor of the people through democratic means.

Reconciliation in the 1970s

Before 1970 the West German government had refused to acknowledge the East German government, but as the party in power in West Germany shifted from the Adenauer cabinet to the Brandt-Scheel Cabinet, these policies were reversed. Negotiations were reopened between the two countries. Throughout the early 1970s, amicable

respect was achieved between the two countries who had, at last, agreed to respect each other's territory. This was all regularized under the Basic Treaty. This new tentative agreement was not without resistance, many within West Germany objected to the Basic Treaty, among them the Christian Democrats of West Germany. East Germany reaped a significant portion of the benefit from the Basic Treaty, though it was later discovered they did not have as much economic success as was initially reported.

The Berlin Wall Falls

During the later half of the 1980s, when Hungary permitted residents from East Germany to enter the country, many people began to use this as a route to go from East Germany to West Germany. As the East German economy continued to decline and conditions worsened almost 1 million people used the route through Hungary to escape to West Germany. As the collapse of East Germany became more imminent the situation came to something of a head on November 9, 1989 when Gunter Schabowski, the new public relations minister for East Germany, was tasked with attending a press conference and attempting to calm the situation. The press conference seemed to go smoothly until one Italian journalist asked about travel across the Berlin Wall and Schabowski mistakenly told the public

that travel was permitted across the wall, effective immediately. This led to a massive gathering of people at the wall overwhelming the guards. They attempted to calm the situation by allowing some people over the wall but eventually the guards were overrun and the Berlin Wall fell.



Questions To Consider:

1. How will reunification affect the new unified German economy? Will the declining East German economy weigh down the booming West German one?
2. What are the consequences of decades of division and how will that affect attitudes towards reintegration?
3. How did the very different conditions and forms of government in the two halves of the country affect peoples lives?

Committee Positions

Austria

Austria stands in a unique position with the crumbling of the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain. After its division following World War II into occupation zones, it was eventually reunited in 1955 in the Austrian State Treaty. However, this came with some caveats. Austria has been restricted from joining any military alliances, explaining their absence from NATO despite being on the western half of the Iron Curtain. Coupled with their historically close relationship with Germany, Austria can act as an impartial force in this committee. They must also come to grips with their President, Kurt Waldheim, who has been exposed for his service in the German *Wehrmacht*.

Belgium

Throughout the Cold War, Belgium has firmly positioned themselves in Western Europe and NATO. After a devastating period of Nazi occupation during World War II, they have made a slow but steady economic recovery through the Marshall Plan and Keynesian government programs. Their government is divided between center-aligned Christian Democrats and left-wing socialists. Despite West Germany's firm alignment with the West and NATO, Belgium's relationship with the former are still

strained, especially due to coal reserves as well as economic reparations.

Canada

Canada is currently undergoing a realignment in the 1980s, growing closer to the United States and cutting their ties with Great Britain. In 1982, they formally ended all rights for the British Parliament to legislate for Canada, officially ending hundreds of years of British rule. They also signed free trade agreements and other deals with the Reagan administration. Diplomatically, they stand strongly next to the United States, being a founding member of NATO in 1949. While they have been involved on the global sphere, they also have domestic issues to deal with: namely, Quebec independence.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia is in a tumultuous and fiery time that mirrors the Prague Spring in the 1960s. University students and demonstrators are expected to begin uprising against the Communist Party, and the Czechoslovakian people have been witness to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the weakening of the Soviet Union. Unlike Brezhnev, Gorbachev is unwilling to send the Red Army from Moscow, putting the Czechoslovak government in an unprecedented situation. They risk seeing the end of the

40-year communist regime, and must strengthen the power of the Warsaw Pact if they wish to keep power at home.

Denmark

Denmark is a founding member of NATO, like Canada, and wishes to see a united Germany under West German rule. Politically, they are divided between center-left Social Democrats and the Conservative Party. During the committee, the Danish delegation can act as a force furthering unification, while still being more impartial than primary NATO members such as the United States and Great Britain (Or at least maintaining a pretense of doing so).

East Germany

East Germany, like Czechoslovakia, is facing a collapsing regime. Their former President has resigned, and their government is in ruins. With no chance of help from Moscow, they have two choices in this committee. They can either stick firmly to the Warsaw Pact, attempting to gain leverage by showing the political and diplomatic importance of a unified Germany, or try to negotiate a favorable deal with West Germany for reunification. However, this would alienate Warsaw Pact countries and possibly quicken the downfall of the East German government, especially with no help from Gorbachev. Either

way, they must come up with a solution, and fast.

France

France is firm in their intentions in this committee, planning on helping negotiate for the reunification of Germany, while also keeping their own political and economic interests at the forefront. Some in France are afraid of the potential threat a reunified Germany could pose to France, especially with the wounds of the World Wars still fresh in older citizens' minds. France has also recently rejected conservative Gaullism in favor of socialist President François Mitterand, signaling a potential shift in France's intentions at home and abroad. However, France is still an ally of West Germany as part of NATO, and they wish to see a political situation favorable to Western Europe.

Hungary

Hungary has recently been reborn as the Republic of Hungary, upholding multi-party parliamentary elections and democracy. Just a couple months prior, they opened borders with their neighboring country, Austria, showing one of the first breaks in the Iron Curtain, forty years after the term was first coined by Winston Churchill. They have distanced themselves from communism, the Warsaw Pact and consequently Warsaw, aiming to emulate Western European systems and

move towards a free and fair government. It's unclear what position Hungary will hold on German reunification, especially since they are still dealing with their own crisis of identifying with the West or the East.

Ireland

Ireland is one of the politically neutral nations in this committee. They are not part of NATO, and are generally uninvolved with Western European affairs. The main parties in the government support this stance of military neutrality, which they've kept to. However, they don't hold any sympathies to the Warsaw Pact and Moscow either, instead having economic affiliations with Western Europe. They have the potential to act as a mediator role in the conflict surrounding the reunification of Germany.

Israel

Israel was born out of the aftermath of World War II, and therefore despite not being a European country, they hold their own stake in the issue of German reunification. Their government is under the control of a mix of the center-right Likud party and the center-left Alignment party. They have a strong alliance with the United States, and are expected to back Western European aspirations and the United States on this issue. They may also seek

reparations and other concessions as negotiating material from Germany.

Luxembourg

Luxembourg is firmly within NATO and the political alliances of the United States and Western Europe. After the Second World War, they abandoned their stance of political neutrality, being one of the 12 founding members of NATO. They have historically and continue to be a mediator in global conflicts, intermediating and aiming to find a peaceful resolution. Their national identity comes from their own Luxembourgish culture, as well as France and Germany, making them a quite relevant nation in this issue of German unification.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands are currently experiencing an economic slump after their intense growth in the post-war period. Their government subsidies and surpluses have ran out, replaced by high inflation and high public debt. They have moved closer towards the United States and its culture in the aftermath of World War II, where they suffered years of Nazi occupation. Mirroring the 1960s in the United States, the Netherlands is also undergoing a stage of cultural progressivism and a push for change. Diplomatically, they are strongly in favor of a Western European-oriented

Germany, but like France might fear the threat a unified Germany could pose.

Poland

Following the free legislative election in June, Poland has transitioned from communism to a free democratic system of government. After student protests and countrywide strikes following a stagnant economy and political oppression, the former communist regime negotiated, after realizing help from Moscow would not come. This has led to the erosion of communism in Poland, but the nation has still not fully transitioned to a free system. 65% of the Sejm, the Polish lower house, is guaranteed for the Communist Party, weakening the promise of democracy in the Polish Round Table Agreement. As such, Poland teeter-totters between a glimpse of Western democracy and its former communist regime. They are expected to solidify where they stand in this committee, maybe shown by if they support their former ally of East Germany.

Romania

Romania is in an extremely precarious position in November, and unrest is at unprecedeted levels. Communist dictator Ceaucescu's policies of austerity have proven to be especially disastrous for the country, which is ridden with poverty and economic

stagnation. He has also strengthened the secret police and created a cult of personality around him, making his regime deeply unpopular with the Romanian people. Unlike the mostly peaceful regime changes in other Warsaw Pact countries, Romania seems ready to face a bloody revolution, with no backing from Moscow. While Romania is expected to support East Germany and the Warsaw Pact, their rapidly dissolving coalition makes it hard to believe Romania can hold their current position without collapsing in a matter of weeks.

The Soviet Union

The Soviet Union has been undergoing a stage of liberalization under Gorbachev, enacting policies such as *perestroika* and *glasnost*. Gorbachev has increased the political and economic freedoms of Russia, but has been unwilling to militarily support Warsaw Pact countries, which has weakened his bloc. As a slowly eroding country, the Soviet Union is faced with many daunting decisions to make. Will they return to Brezhnev-era military suppression in Warsaw Pact countries, or will they continue to embrace the reform Gorbachev has made? Their policies might reflect on if they take a conciliatory stance on the reunification of Germany or a defensive one, but they certainly must protect their own intentions to avoid collapsing. With the fall of the Berlin Wall and the regime

changes in Warsaw Pact countries, the U.S.S.R's future seems uncertain.

Spain

Spain has recently begun to embrace Western Europe, joining the European Coal and Steel Community in 1985 and affirming their commitment to stay in NATO. Still reeling from the Francoist regime in power until 1975, Spain's political history has been shaky, but they've started to align more with Western Europe and the United States. However, they're still newer to global politics, having practiced an autarchic system of government throughout the post-war period. In this committee, they have the chance to establish their position as a member of NATO, or move towards neutrality and non-alignment.

Switzerland

Switzerland has famously been a completely neutral country, and they continue to embrace this position. While they have taken part in Europe-wide agreements, such as the Council of Europe, they have refused to join NATO and other military alliances. They are expected to continue holding their stance of neutrality in the committee, while still considering their economic and political position in Europe. The aftermath of a West German-led unification could prove to be pressuring for Switzerland to align themselves with Western Europe, while an East

German-led unification might lead to concerns about the revitalization of the Warsaw Pact. Either way, Switzerland must display neutrality, even while trying to further their own position in Europe and the world.

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has been symbolic in the growing conservative movement globally, electing Margaret Thatcher as Prime Minister in 1979. Since then, the U.K. has ended their status as the sickman of western Europe and begun a process of economic growth. Her policies of privatization and deregulation have brought many benefits to the English, with income increasing drastically and inflation dropping. However, this has also led to underfunding of the NHS, Britain's healthcare system, and the end of nationalized railroads. Diplomatically, Thatcher has adopted close relations with the United States, and the United Kingdom is expected to be a strong and ardent supporter of West Germany.

The United States

Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall! was the resounding message that not only Germans but people around the world heard from Reagan. With Reagan serving two terms until this January, his Vice President, George H. W. Bush has succeeded him. Continuing his diplomatic aspirations, Bush has been at

the forefront of negotiating with the Soviet Union and strengthening NATO and other military alliances. The United States has recently undergone a conservative movement, away from the liberalism of the 1960s, which has translated into higher military spending and a stronger stance on the Soviet Union. With the slow but possibly inevitable demise of the U.S.S.R, the United States is in a position to be the sole dominant superpower of the world, making their support in this committee imperative.

West Germany

West Germany has been at odds with East Germany since their divide in the aftermath of World War II, but seems to be in a strong position now. With the collapse of many communist countries in Eastern Europe, the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union has weakened, allowing West Germany to take a dominant stance in reunifying Germany. It exerts more economic and political power than its eastern counterpart, and wishes to unite Germany under its administration. However, it isn't without opposition, especially from former Warsaw Pact countries, as well as some in Western Europe, who view a unified Germany as a threat. Whatever the opposition might be, West Germany must weave and make its way to a united Germany by the end of this committee, or it might signal a reverse of the Cold War thaw and a renewal of tensions.

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