

5TH ANNUAL  
CBA MIDDLE SCHOOL  
MODEL UN

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2017

SECRETARIAT GENERAL.....WILLIAM WALSH, BRYAN SOLER  
CRISIS DIRECTOR.....DANIEL TREVAL



JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE:  
WEST BERLIN

TOPIC 1: COMPETING ECONOMIES  
TOPIC 2: AN INFORMATION WAR

1963

CHAIR.....ALEXANDER KOBYSLOWSKI  
CO-CHAIR.....CAMERON ACKEN

## Letter From the Dais

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Fourth Annual Christian Brothers Academy Model United Nations Conference! We are Alex Kobylowski and Cameron Acken, your Chair and Co-Chair. We hope that you are ready to delve into the turbulent relationship between the Soviet Union and the Allied Forces playing out in Germany. Our debate will occur during November 1963. We will explore both the Soviet and Allied side of various crises. The following information is a brief overview of the topics and information that surround our committee. Although the guide gives some history, extra research and preparation is needed.

We can not wait to see all of you in November to have this interesting and involved debate. We hope that you will have fun and want to continue Model UN through high school and beyond. If you have any questions regarding committee procedure or your character's role, feel free to email either of us, as we know this committee is on the advanced side.

Sincerely,

Alex Kobylowski '19

akobylowski19@cbastudents.org

Cameron Acken '20

cacken20@cbastudents.org

## Letter From the Crisis Director

Dear Delegates,

I am certain that you are excited to participate in the *West Berlin Cabinet*, taking on the roles of German, American, British, and French representatives. Being that this is a Crisis Committee, procedure will differ from traditional committees (e.g., general assemblies). These slight procedural differences are discussed in the following section, and it would be to your benefit to look over and fully understand these. Adequate preparation in Model United Nations allows for a more enjoyable experience. You are encouraged to utilize both this background guide and other resources to better your knowledge on this historical event, ensuring success in committee. I hope that this experience serves both as an educational and enjoyable one, and I look forward to seeing you in November. If you have any questions regarding the crisis aspects of committee, please feel free to email me.

Sincerely,

Dan Treval

dtreval18@cbastudents.org

## Directives

Resolutions are non-existent in a crisis committee. In this type of committee, delegates will respond to crises rapidly, in the form of directives. Directives are short documents, often a title and several points, that outline a course of action the committee wishes to take. Crisis committees have the power to take action, compared to the GA's power to *suggest* action. Directives should be worded simply, but precisely, so that one can clearly deduct the meaning of each point. If directives are worded vaguely, actions not intended to take place may occur, causing even more crises for delegates to deal with. Directives are voted on, but they must meet a certain number of signatories before they are voted on.

## Example Directive

### Stop US Action

- Mobilize naval forces to intercept any US vessels entering Cuban waters.
- Admiral Gorshkov will have direct control of small actions
- Any weaponized actions (torpedos to nuclear weapons) must be approved by this cabinet.

## 2 Signatories Needed For Directive

What are signatories? They are delegates that either authored the directive, or support the directive. All signatories must vote in favor of their directive.

## Crisis Notes

Crisis notes allow for delegates to influence what occurs in committee by creating their own events. In High School Model U.N. conferences, delegates create complicated plots with many, many notes over the course of multiple days containing hours and hours of committee time. This conference does not have the luxury of time, as it is an introduction to Model United Nations. This does not mean that crisis notes will not be utilized. Crisis notes will be utilized in a beginner's format. Delegates need not erect complex plots with a myriad of notes. Instead, they should try to

get to the point in as few notes as possible. This does not mean that delegates will abandon creativity. Crisis notes allow delegates to show their creativity, and influence debate. The actions in crisis notes need to be within the character's portfolio powers, for example, the minister of foreign affairs cannot move the Navy. Be creative, but stay focused on the topics being discussed during the committee.

Be Legible.

### **Example Crisis Notes**

To My Accountant (you may make up a name),

Please transfer 500,000 Rubles from my personal savings to the KGB office in New York City to continue funding KGB activity, in response to the minister of finance's actions which stopped funding the necessary program. Who cares if it hurts our relations with them!

Thank You,

Vladimir

KGB Chairmen\*

*\*Delegate should sign each note with both their character's name, and more importantly **Title.***

Captain Boris,

Please reconsider your orders. Transporting that cargo into Cuban waters is a sentence to death by American torpedos. Think of your children.

Your childhood friend,

Vassily

Minister of Finance

## Background

### Pre-World War II

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), was formed in 1922.<sup>1</sup> The Soviet Union was the first society based on Karl Marx's *The Communist Manifesto*. Vladimir Lenin was the first Soviet Premier, who famously led the Russian Revolution and Civil War, from the Communist side (Bolshevik Party). After Lenin took power the country's government became Communist and the Soviet Union became one of the world's most powerful and important nations. The USSR eventually encompassed 15 republics including Russia, Ukraine, and the Baltic States.

The US had followed a policy of strict neutrality since their inception in 1776. However, the powers of the US and UK feuded constantly. By 1917, World War I was in its peak. The American, British, French, Italian, and Russian Entente had been locked in brutal trench warfare against the German, Austrian-Hungarian, and Ottoman Central Powers. After the end of the war, the French, British, and Americans remained strong allies through trade. As Hitler's Armies marched across Europe, the United States continued to trade with Britain. When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in December of 1941, America entered the war, and the Allied alliance of WWI, excluding Italy, became alive once again.

### World War II (Europe)

During World War II (WWII), the Soviet Union was an extremely important country and world power. At the start of the war the Soviet Union was a neutral power with a non aggression treaty with Hitler, but after Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, the USSR became part of the Allied Powers. The Soviet Red Army defeated the Germans, pushing them through Germany, past Berlin, to the Elbe River where Soviet forces met U.S. troops, who had landed in Normandy in Operation Overlord.<sup>2</sup> Hitler's full-scale invasion of the Soviet Union, Operation Barbarossa, started out quite successfully until Hitler's armies ran into the Soviet army in Stalingrad, in which the Red Army held the city through a siege, and eventually defeated the Nazi Armies.<sup>3</sup> This combined with

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<sup>1</sup> "USSR Established." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009. Web. 28 July 2016.

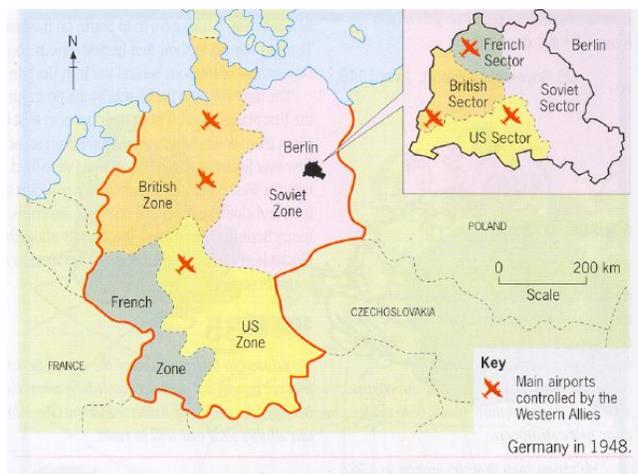
<sup>2</sup> "World War II History." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009. Web. 28 July 2016.

<sup>3</sup> "Invasion of the Soviet Union, June 1941." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Council, 02 July 2016. Web. 28 July 2016.

the extreme and deadly Soviet Winter led to the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany, Hitler's death, and the fall of the Third Reich. The United States, Great Britain, and The Soviet Union emerged as the victors after the surrender of Germany. There was a split between Communism and Capitalism within the Allied Powers, which led to the division of Berlin and the rest of Germany.<sup>4</sup>

## Post World War II

Once the Germans surrendered in May 1945, the task of rebuilding the nation was placed upon the Allied powers. The Americans, French, British, and Soviets each took up a zone of occupation in Germany. The Soviets had the eastern third of the country, while the other three western countries occupied the western two thirds, and the capital of Berlin was under the control of all of the four nations. The Allied Control Council had authority over the entire country.<sup>5</sup> Soon after the war, political parties were allowed to form for elections with several pre-war parties getting revived such as the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. However, in the Soviet occupied zone, parties were forced to merge into one party, the Socialist Unity Party (SED). Over the next couple years, it became harder for the Western allies and the Soviets to work together



as economic, political, and social differences came about. These issues came to head when in 1948, the Soviets, fearing a unified capitalist Berlin or worse a unified Germany, blockaded West Berlin by closing routes into Berlin from the west. The Western allies responded by flying food and other supplies into West Berlin. This became known as the Berlin airlift and ended in 1949, once the blockade proved to be a failure.<sup>6</sup> The divide

between the East and the West became more and more clear.

<sup>4</sup> "Berlin Is Divided." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 28 July 2016.

<sup>5</sup>Schleunes, Karl A., and William H. Berentsen. "The Era of Partition." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 01 May 2017.

<sup>6</sup> History.com Staff. "Berlin Airlift." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2011. Web.

## East and West Germany

In May 1949 the Federal Republic of Germany, or West Germany, was formed with a government that centered around a democratically elected parliament. The country became fully sovereign in 1955, as the Western allies were heavily involved in the country during its first few years. Although the country was sovereign, the British, French, and Americans still maintained a military presence in the country. West Germany joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and a formal alliance with the West soon afterwards. From the country's beginning, its economy began to grow substantially with Allied help, undergoing an "economic miracle" that put the economy as one of the best in the world over the next two decades.<sup>7</sup> The quality of life for West Germans rose greatly during this time, prompting many from the east to look west for opportunity.

After the Federal Republic of Germany was created, the Soviets wanted to form their own state that was aligned with them. In October 1949, a People's Congress was "elected" and created a constitution for the German Democratic Republic. The GDR, or East Germany, was in practice a country run by the SED party and its head, Walter Ulbricht. Under this regime the standard of living stayed poor, and many fled to the prosperous West Germany. This caused East Germany to close its western borders in 1952, although many still left through West Berlin which was still a part of West Germany. In 1955, East Germany matched the Western German joining of NATO by joining the Warsaw Pact, which formally aligned themselves with the Soviet Union. In 1961, East Germany built a concrete wall around West Berlin to prevent more people from leaving the GDR, after the number of East Germans who fled topped three million.<sup>8</sup> This became known as the Berlin Wall. Ulbricht tightened his control over the country as East Germans continued to suffer.

In Western Germany, the economic growth was incredible, being often described as an "economic miracle". Although it was not instant, the western and southern regions of Germany saw considerably less destruction than their eastern counterparts, and the western regions always had great economic potential. Under the Marshall Plan, billions of dollars were pushed into reviving the West German economy. Between 1950's and 1960's, the West German Gross National Product had

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<sup>7</sup> "West Germany." *West Germany - New World Encyclopedia*. N.p., n.d. Web.

<sup>8</sup> Schleunes, Karl A., and William H. Berentsen. "The Era of Partition." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 01 May 2017.

grown by an estimated 200 billion marks. West German industry capability quickly overtook that of the UK, and West Germany became an world economic powerhouse.

### **Topic 1:**

It has been over 15 years since the end of the war, and West Germany is working to cement itself economically as a world power. The socialist policies of Eastern Europe are posing a threat to West Germany, and the communist block is threatening the entire Western World more than ever. As a committee, we will work together to try to further improve the economic conditions that exist in West Germany and look to more effectively dominate our East German rivals.

### **Topic 2:**

Not only does West Germany need to compete with East German economically, but the West needs to gain political clout as the country on the forefront of the so called “Iron Curtain.” West Germany has to showcase its power politically and militarily, while still maintaining the peace in Europe. As a committee, we will work to find ways to increase West Germany’s political standing and truly overtake East Germany’s power in the political world.

## **Character Portfolios**

### **Ludwig Erhard**

#### Chancellor of West Germany

Role of the Chair. Most powerful position in West Germany.

### **Willy Brandt**

#### Mayor West Berlin 1957-66

Oversees the day to day affairs of West Berlin. Big advocate against the Wall.

### **Lyman Lemnitzer**

#### Supreme Allied Commander of NATO

Controls all NATO forces, can execute large scale military action. Responsible for the protection of all allied territories.

**Rolf Dahlgrün**

West German Minister of Finance

Responsible for all tax and revenue codes of West Germany. Also responsible for public law, legal affairs, and federal court proceedings.

**Friedrich Dickel**

West German Minister of the Interior

Oversees the security of West Germany. Responsible for maintaining constitutional order and providing civil protection in event of disaster or terrorism.

**George C. McGhee**

American Ambassador to Germany

Represents American interests in West Germany.

**Rainer Barzel**

Parliamentary Chairperson of the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag

Head of the Christian Democratic Union party and the Christian Social Union in West Germany. Represents the views of his party and does as they command.

**Knut von Kühlmann-Stumm**

Parliamentary Chairperson of the FDP in the Bundestag

Head of the Free Democratic Party in West Germany. Represents their views in parliament and does as the party wishes.

**Eugen Gerstenmaier**

President of the Bundestag

All draft legislation from any form of the West German government is addressed to him. Controls sessions of the Bundestag.

**Sir Frank Roberts**

British Ambassador to Germany

Represents the best interests of the United Kingdom in West Germany.

**Roland de Margerie**

French Ambassador to Germany

Represents the best interests of France in West Germany.

**Adolf Heusinger**

Chairmen of the NATO Military Committee

Advises the North Atlantic Council on military matters and strategy. On par with the Supreme Commander of Allied forces.

**Erich Mende**

Vice Chancellor of West Germany

Role of the Co-Chair. Second most powerful role in West Germany.

**Reinhard Gehlen**

President of the Bundesnachrichtendienst

Head of West German intelligence. Can order espionage operations.

**Hans-Heinrich Worgitzky**

Vice President of the Bundesnachrichtendienst

Second in command of West German intelligence. Can order espionage operations under the approval of Reinhard Gehlen.

**Sigismund Freiherr von Braun**

West German Representative to the United Nations

Represents West German interests in the United Nations. Can directly correspond with the East German Representative.

**Questions to Consider**

1. Was West Berlin beneficial to the NATO agenda or was it a liability?
2. How much and what type of information were West German spies gathering about East Germany? Should espionage efforts be increased?
3. What were the beliefs of the Bundestag in 1963 and how could they be further reinforced in Germany?
4. What pros and cons existed in the West German economic system?

## Useful Resources

(When a member of a JCC, it is always a good idea to look at the other side's background guide)

-Remember to not use any statistics past 1963, as that is when this committee takes place

[https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC\\_0000313535.pdf](https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000313535.pdf)

<https://www.deutschland.de/en/topic/politics/germany-europe/parties-and-political-foundations>

<http://www.e-ir.info/2011/08/07/economic-revival-of-west-germany-in-the-1950s-and-1960s/>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP85T00875R001500220006-2.pdf>

<http://countrystudies.us/germany/137.htm>