



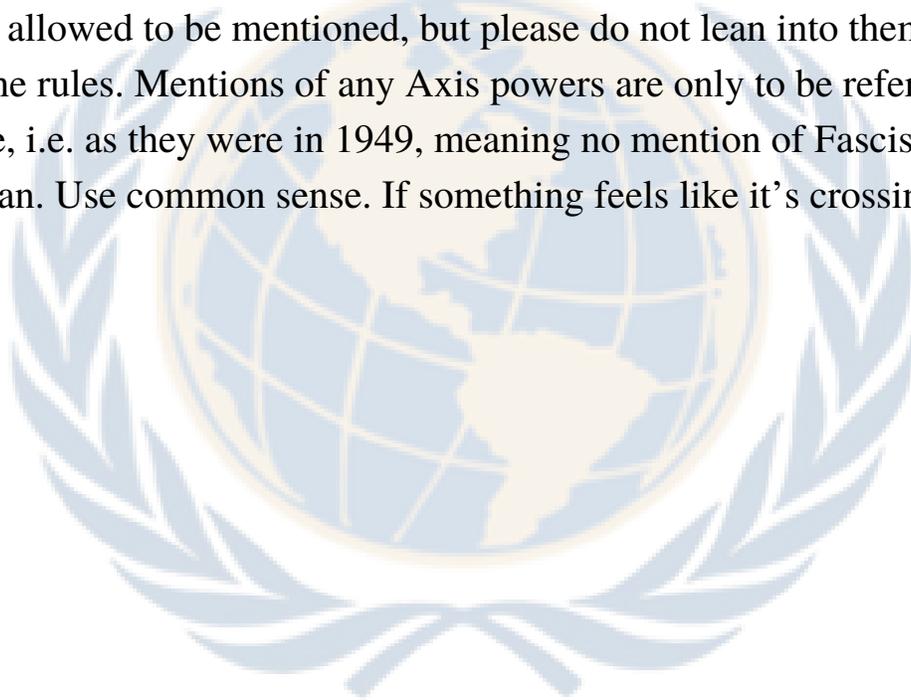
BACKGROUND GUIDE

WAMUNC XXIV

JCC: Cabinets of East and West
Germany - *West Germany*

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

This committee will take place between 1949 and 1955, with the events that occur during the committee being based on real-life events which occurred during this time period. Although this committee happens almost directly after the ending of the Second World War, there should be no mentions of Nazis or Nazi ideology during committee, in directives, or in crisis notes. Because it's impossible to have a committee of this nature without acknowledging the circumstances, references to the war, the occupation after the war, and anything not wrapped up with Nazi ideology are allowed to be mentioned, but please do not lean into them to try and get around the rules. Mentions of any Axis powers are only to be referenced in the present tense, i.e. as they were in 1949, meaning no mention of Fascist Italy or Imperial Japan. Use common sense. If something feels like it's crossing a line, it probably is.



LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Hello Delegates

My name is Matt Hartman, and I'll be one of the Crisis Directors for this committee! I'm a freshman at GW, and I plan on majoring in International Affairs with a concentration in International Politics. I'm incredibly excited to get to work with you all to help push Germany through one of the toughest times in the history of the nation. I've always been a history buff, especially for the Cold War, and I have a great interest in the immediate post-war period when decisions were being made and states were being set up that would shape the modern world. So much could be different today, and we may know an entirely different world if just a few people had decided to take things in a different direction than what they did. Could we have seen the return of the German Empire? Maybe the Cold War could have been avoided somehow? We'll never truly know, but some of those hypotheticals are going to be posed to you this weekend in the form of crises and flashpoints, and your job is to react appropriately. It is up to you in this committee to make some of those decisions to move Germany into the back half of the 20th century, and I'm excited to see what you choose to do!

Best,
Matt

LETTER FROM THE JCC CRISIS DIRECTOR

Hello Delegates,

My name is Mark Thomas-Patterson, and I will be serving as the Crisis Director of this committee. I am a senior majoring in History at the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences. My main area of interest is where international affairs and history intersect: the fascinating field of diplomatic history. In this regard, I have done research on topics ranging from the German Bundestag's debates over Southern Africa during the 1960s and 70 to American Conservatives' views of West Germany. I come from a town in Illinois near St. Louis, Missouri, whose main claim to fame was having an airship hangar during the 1930s.

Outside of CD'ing Model UN committees, I engage in a select number of interesting activities. I very much enjoy running and working out in general, specifically when listening to classical music. I am excited to be your crisis director for this JCC. As a student of history, I seek to make this committee a learning experience. I highly encourage you to do research on your own to come up with new paths for the committee. I look forward to seeing you surprise me with the creativity and depth of your research, and cannot wait to see how everything will play out by Sunday morning.

If you have any questions about how the backroom side of committee, or just want to introduce yourselves, please email me at:

marktp44@gwmail.gwu.edu.

Best,
MTP

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Background

The Second World War devastated Europe. The continent was razed by constant fighting between the Third Reich and the Axis powers in the center and the Allied powers that surrounded them. The long and hideous reach of the Nazis and their established puppet governments left nearly no nation on the continent untouched by the terrors of war. The Reich would, however, fall in May of 1945, the epicenter of evil on the continent being snuffed out by a joint Anglo-American push in the West and South and Soviet push in the East. Germany was rightly seen by both the Allies and the rest of the world as the instigator of the war, which was directly responsible for nearly 100 million people.

This wasn't the first time that Germany had been on the receiving end of a lost war in Europe, as just about two decades prior, as a consequence of losing the First World War, they were subjected to the Treaty of Versailles, an incredibly one-sided treaty that would set Germany up for economic failure, and set in motion the rise of Hitler. The Allied powers in this war, however, didn't want to make the same mistake, and they believed that if they rebuilt Germany from the ground up, they could put an end to the current cycle of warfare and violence that had plagued Europe since the turn of the century. The leaders of the three major allies, Winston Churchill, FDR, and Joseph Stalin, would meet in Yalta to discuss the carving up of a post-war Europe, and how reconstruction should be carried out. One major question that the Allies ran into, however, was what special treatment Germany should receive in comparison to the rest of the Axis nations. Many of them in Europe, such as Italy, were treated as conquered powers and allowed to continue their existence in generally the same way as before, albeit with western supervision for the first few years following the war. Germany, however, was a different beast, and the Allies decided that the best way to tackle the problem in the short term would be to remove Germany as a state completely and rebuild it in a pacifist, democratic image. The US, USSR, UK, and France all received occupation zones in Germany and in the city of Berlin, with

goal of economic and social reconstruction, using the practice of denazification to cleanse any militarist and fascist ideals from the German people. It can't be forgotten that there was a heavy level of mistrust between the USSR and the rest of the western powers, as each viewed the other as trying to encroach on their territory and way of life. It's this mistrust that would ultimately lead to a breakdown in a greater level of cooperation between the two blocs, with the western zones becoming closer linked politically, becoming more and more disconnected from the politics of the east.

The western powers viewed the Soviets as a behemoth in the east, as at this time, zones of Soviet control stretched from Moscow to Bucharest, to Berlin. The Soviets viewed the western powers as imperialist and opportunistic, looking to expand their influence over the rest of the continent. As soon as the war finished, tensions were seemingly at a boiling point, with neither side willing to trust the other, each believing the other to be looking for an opportunity to strike and claim victory. Over time, the western zones would combine into one unit, along with the western zones of Berlin, while the Soviets would increase influence and control over their eastern sector, creating two German states and governments. It was becoming increasingly clear at this point that any unification of the two German sectors was very unlikely, and with the establishment of many of the Eastern European countries as Soviet backed "People's Republics" in 1947, it looked likely that the Soviet occupied zone of Germany would face the same fate. In 1948, scared of western nations using it as a choke point in a potential conflict, the Soviets would block off food, water, and electricity to the western sector of Berlin. They did this hoping to choke the people out and force the concession of the city into Soviet territory. However, the West refused and organized the Berlin Airlift, an event that saw over 12,000 tons daily airlifted into West Berlin, keeping the citizens from starving and eventually forcing the Soviets to back down and allow supplies to flow into the city once more. The Berlin Airlift sought as the final nail in the coffin for any potential cooperation between the western powers and the Soviet Union, and it was realized by both parties that official governments would need to be set up soon in order to garner legitimacy as well as to potentially cool tensions.

If it were to be Germans on both sides of the curtain debating the future of their nation, then it could potentially diffuse tensions. No longer would it be Americans in military uniforms yelling at Soviets in military uniforms over the future of Germany. It would be Germans, speaking German to their fellow countrymen, that were to decide the future of their country. Of course, each side wished that the Germans would negotiate in their favor, but as a way to ease tensions in the short term, it would seemingly have to do. In 1949, understanding the gravity of the situation, a provisional government of the newly established Federal Republic of Germany was established and elected, with Konrad Adenauer of the Christian Democratic Union at its head. This new government is at a crossroads, as the question of Germany's new place in the world hangs in the balance, it will be up to Chancellor Adenauer and his cabinet to make the choices that will decide what people will know as "Germany" heading into the back half of the twentieth century.

Committee Topics

Dealing with the East

Delegates will be asked to discuss the current situation that Germany finds itself in, being split down the middle, how they want to approach such a situation, and what steps should be taken to either reunify the nation or strengthen the divide. Events will occur throughout the committee in which the decisions of the delegates may positively or negatively impact the relations between the two sides. Being a JCC, delegates will be dealing with real people on the other side of the border, so moves will need to be made with this fact in mind.

Government Structure

West Germany has been given a much greater deal of autonomy to determine its future than the East, especially regarding government structure. Delegates will be tasked with deciding what the political system of West Germany will look like. The various political parties represented in the cabinet can give some idea of possible government ideologies, but there are many others that may be explored as well. From benign bureaucracy to creative forms of governance, delegates are encouraged to think out of the box to develop Germany's government system

in a way that's best for the people. (Liberal Democracy, Federal System, Centralized Dictatorship, Possible Monarchy).

Relationship with the US and Western Europe

Delegates will be tasked with deciding Germany's future relationship with the US, NATO, and Western Europe. The growing sentiment of European Integration is a question that the German cabinet will have to answer, and choices will need to be made to align the nation with either of the two superpowers or a possible European "third option." Although much of the history nowadays is presented in a way that makes it seem obvious that the West German government sided with the Americans and the rest of the NATO powers, this wasn't always set in stone, and the fact that the government system is also up in the air, Germany could go in many potential directions on the world stage.

Economic System

Determining whether Germany will adhere to a free market system or a socialist system, perhaps even a combination of both, will be a task of those in committee. Those in government have very different economic ideologies between them, so compromise will absolutely be necessary when determining the economic system that will be implemented in West Germany. Due to the devastation of the 2nd World War, the people of Europe will take whatever they can get in order to ensure stability, and it's up to the delegates to decide what's better for the people of Germany.

Reconstruction

The people of Germany are suffering, cities have been reduced to ash, and transportation networks still lie in ruin. Rebuilding Germany's infrastructure, cities, job network, and economy will be integral if delegates wish to keep the favor of the population on their side. If the nation is not rebuilt in a quick enough time frame, while the East addresses its own problems and gets up and running before the West, the citizenry of Germany may become disillusioned with the democratic form of government, and there may be a threat to the cabinet's position in government.

The Berlin Divide

Both sides are currently not sure how to deal with the situation of a divided Berlin. Currently, while travel between the East and West portions of the main territories are closed and regulated greatly by soldiers, movement through the sectors of Berlin is free and open. This freedom allows for citizens of each zone to see the economic and political progress of each government, as there are hundreds of thousands of Berliners who wake up in their respective country, commute into the other sector for work, and then return home at night. This free flow of citizens and information is an issue for both nations, as it poses a great security threat, and in the case of the West, a potential refugee crisis is looming, as citizens from all over the Eastern Bloc are already traveling to Berlin in order to escape to other Western nations. How this border will be dealt with is up to the delegates in committee. Who knows who the next person to cross the border will be?

Possible Solutions

Delegates must come up with solutions about how to negotiate with the East. A possible solution is to position Germany farther away from the United States to show a friendly face to the East and allow for open negotiations between the two sides. Delegates may decide to transition into a socialist model to appease the East, or they may decide to lean into the divide and strengthen the existing liberal democratic model and free-market economy. Delegates may decide to lean into the European Integration idea in order to position themselves away from NATO and the US, or they may decide to rely on the US for funding and supplies. There are many options at this point in history, and it's up to the delegates to prevent the West from collapsing. However, delegates should keep in mind that straying or angering either superpower during the Cold War's epoch may have significant and potentially disastrous ramifications for the nation. That said, delegates are encouraged to further their goals, which may or may not align with the nation's interests...

Positions

Konrad Adenauer (CDU) - Leader of the CDU/CSU, Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Konrad Adenauer is perhaps the best man to lead Germany into a new, democratic era of governance. Coming from a small Catholic family, Adenauer did not have much wealth during his upbringing. Spending most of his political career in Cologne city politics during a time when the city was part of the demilitarized Rhineland following WWI, he is no stranger to foreign occupation and interference. The pressure of governing a city with such global prominence, however, did not stop him from helping transform the city into an economic and academic powerhouse within Germany. Until 1933, he was the speaker of the Staatsrat, (a diet of all former territories of Prussia,) as a member of the Zentrum party, a Catholic center right bloc. Adenauer was interned during WWII for his political beliefs, but following the war he was instated as mayor of Cologne by the Americans before being removed by the British a few months later. Adenauer became the chairman of the British Zone's CDU chapter, and when elections were held for the provisional Parliamentary Council, he and the CDU were the victors. The Parliamentary Council would soon transform into the Bundestag, leaving Adenauer as CDU chairman and the first Chancellor of the German Federal Republic.

Kurt Schumacher (SDP) - Leader of the SPD

Schumacher, a WWI veteran and Social Democratic politician, is a man who hopes to spread the message of equality and welfare throughout Germany. After losing his arm in the First World War, Schumacher became the editor for a Social Democratic newspaper, eventually getting elected as a member of the Reichstag in 1930. In 1933, Schumacher was interned by the Nazi government until 1943, when he was released, and subsequently re-arrested in 1944. After the end of WWII, Schumacher sprung into action to reorganize the pre-war SPD into an official political party in a new democratic Germany. His efforts paid off, and he was elected the chairman of the party in 1946. His health has been declining, however, and this has been reflected in his volatility towards his political opponents, as well as his unwillingness to compromise with communists. He remains, however, a staunch proponent of unification.

Franz Blücher (FDP) - Leader of the FDP, Vice Chancellor, Federal Minister of Matters of the Marshall Plan

Franz Blücher is the leader of the FDP, a liberal, centrist political party which presents itself as an alternative to the conservatism of the CDU and the welfare of the SPD. One of the founders of the party, Blücher's actions and ideas are integral to giving the party its identity and what it stands for. Being the Vice-Chancellor, Blücher is the second most powerful man in Germany, and he bears much of the responsibility for helping put the nation on a path into the future, whatever that might be. Blücher is also the Federal Minister of Matters of the Marshall Plan, being the man who deals with the allocation and distribution of funds that are received from the Americans through the plan. This position also makes him very powerful and influential, as he who controls the cash can control the country as well.

Max Reimann (KPD) - Union activist and KPD leader

Max Reimann is a communist with one of the most extensive resumes that one could ask for in the field of German communism. A member of both the Spartacus League, a German representative to the Comintern, and a member of the RGO, the Ruhr's communist union, Reimann has many connections within communist circles around Europe. A former member of the advisory board for the British Occupation Zone, Reimann is familiar with how the occupying forces work and operate, giving him much needed experience in negotiations with the powers that surround the new German state. Although a communist, Reimann wishes to spread his message democratically through the West, as opposed to moving East and working with the Soviets, as his opinions towards them are inconclusive at this time. Even so, Reimann is a man with many connections, determined to see a united Germany under the worker's banner, and he wants to ensure that those in the German government know this fact.

Gustav Heinemann (CDU) - Federal Minister of the Interior

A descendant of an 1848 revolutionary, Gustav Heinemann's mission in life is to fight for the same values that his family had fought for for generations. A steelworker turned lawyer and professor, Heinemann is an incredibly educated man who refused to work with the Nazi government during WWII, leading to his dismissal from both jobs. Following the war, Heinemann was appointed as the mayor of Essen by the British, a position which would later be affirmed by an election the next year. Heinemann is a deeply religious man, acting as the president of the Synod of Protestant Churches in Germany, and it was this position that made Adenauer appoint him Minister of the Interior. His connections to the religious aspect of German society, as well as his experience from his law and teaching careers, make him a well rounded man with many connections, ready to fight for the same values that his grandparents did in 1848.

Thomas Dehler (FDP) - Federal Minister of Justice

Thomas Dehler is a man who has spent his life standing up for the rights of others and for equal justice. Married to a Jewish woman, Dehler was a founding member of many organizations to combat antisemitism throughout Germany, including throughout the Second World War. Joining the army during the war to draw attention away from his family, he was expelled from service and interned due to his marriage. Appointed as the leader of the Bamberg District by the Americans after the war, Dehler helped found the FDP, becoming its chairman in the early years of the party. Dehler also worked as a prosecutor, helping with denazification efforts across the south of Germany. It's this interest in the legal system that led to him being appointed as the Federal Minister of Justice by Adenauer, and he continues to fight for equal rights for all citizens of Germany, as well as fair representation under the law.

Fritz Schäffer (CSU) - Federal Minister of Finance

Previously the Bavarian Minister of Finance before the Nazi regime, and the Minister President of Bavaria following the war, Schäffer is a man who has many connections to his native region of Bavaria. Being a prominent member of pre-war Bavarian politics, he made many moves to attempt to keep the Nazis from power in Bavaria before their national ascension, something that they would retaliate against him for when their regime was cemented. A founding member of the CSU after the war, Schäffer was made Prime Minister of Bavaria by the Americans before being removed after his pre-war political interactions with the Nazis were discovered. Being appointed Minister of Finance by Adenauer due to his long and storied political career, his policy clashes with much of the rest of the CSU and CDU, leading to conflict within the party, and making Schäffer a rather volatile member of the cabinet.

Ludwig Erhard (Independent) - Federal Minister of Economics

A veteran of the First World War, Ludwig Erhard worked as a businessman and scholar through the Second World War as well as the interwar period. Writing pieces on marketing, international politics, and a potential post-war economic plan, Erhard is incredibly well educated on Germany's political situation, as well as any potential political situations that it may find itself in. Erhard worked as the leader of an economic advisory board in the British and American occupation zones, and proved his economic literacy through his actions there. Being appointed by Adenauer based on his mastery of his craft, Erhard stands alone as the only member of his cabinet who isn't bound by a political party. This leaves him with many directions that he could possibly lean politically, as although his specialty is economics, it's clear that Erhard is incredibly well educated on political matters as well.

Wilhelm Niklas (CSU) - Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry

Serving as Bavarian Minister of Agriculture before being fired by the Nazis, Wilhelm Niklas is a member of the CSU, as he hopes to represent his native federal government. An expert in law as well as agriculture and veterinary sciences, Niklas is an incredibly well studied man who served as an agricultural advisor for the British and American occupation zones before being appointed to this position by Adenauer with the creation of the first Federal Government. Controlling a large and important sector of the German economy, Niklas could potentially be very influential in determining the policy of the new Germany.

Anton Storch (CDU) - Federal Minister of Labour

A carpenter by trade and a veteran of the First World War, Anton Storch is in charge of overseeing labour and labour unions throughout the new Germany. Being a union member for most of his career, he oversaw the reestablishment of trade unions in the British Sector during the occupation, eventually becoming the director of labour in the joint US and British occupation zone. Being elected as a representative for the CDU, he was appointed by Adenauer to serve as the Minister of Labour in order to oversee the newly legal again trade unions throughout Germany, as well as to ensure the rights of workers and employees. Overseeing such a large portion of the German citizenry could potentially give him much influence if radical changes are proposed.

Hans-Christoph Seebohm (DP) - Federal Minister of Transport

A miner by trade who worked as a mine director for most of his career, Seebohm joined the Lower Saxon State Party, later renamed the Deutsche Party, and would work within the British in the occupation zone in a number of positions. The Deutsche Party is a nationalist, right wing political party that calls for a return to pre WWI, imperial policies, similar to that of Kaiser Wilhelm II. Being elected Minister of Reconstruction, Labor, and Health in the Lower Saxony state government under the British occupation, Seebohm would become the minister for transport under Adenauer's government. Although he still belongs to the DP,

his allegiances align more closely with the CDU, and his DP membership is seeming more and more of a formality as his connections with Adenauer's government grow stronger. This leaves him at a crossroads, as he must decide whether to stick to the principles of the party or work with the CDU for the greater good.

Hermann-Eberhard Wildermuth (FDP) - Federal Minister of Public Housing

A lawyer in the past, Wildermuth has worked many jobs relating to construction and housing, culminating in 1928, when he was named Deutsche Bank's construction operations director. A veteran of both World Wars, Wildermuth was captured by the British during the war, a fact that may make him less willing to work or compromise with the allied occupying armies. Although a soldier of the Reich, Wildermuth is said to have had no sympathy for the government, simply joining the military as he was drafted as a reserve due to his veteran status from the First World War. It has been said that Wildermuth may have been willing to partake in the July 20th plot, showing his distaste for the Nazi government. After the war, he worked as an economic advisor in the Württemberg-Hohenzollern provisional government. Being appointed as Federal Minister of Reconstruction by Adenauer, the office was later changed into the Minister of Public Housing, playing off of Wildermuth's previous experience in the field. Wildermuth is a well respected and decorated member of German society, and whether he uses this influence in his government position is still to be seen.

Hans Lukaschek (CDU) - Federal Minister of Displaced Persons

Hans Lukaschek is perhaps one of the most storied men in Adenauer's cabinet, having participated in many political events across disputed regions of the former German Empire. Born in Lower Silesia, a region that would later be ceded to Poland after WWI, Lukaschek worked to create pro-German sentiment in the region before a plebiscite determining the future of the region. After the vote went in favor of Poland, Lukaschek would become chief administrator of Upper Silesia, and continued to harbor resentment for Poland, as well as the German government, for allowing his home territory to be lost so easily. Being fired from his position by

the Nazis, Lukaschek would join the official German Resistance, and it was planned for him to become governor of Silesia if the July 20th Plot succeeded. After the war, Lukaschek fled the Soviet occupation zone and was appointed second in command of the Allied Supreme Court in the occupied territories. Following the creation of West Germany, he was appointed the Minister of Displaced Persons, lending to his history as one himself. He continues to harbor sentiments pushing towards German unification and the reestablishment of control over his home province of Silesia, and whether or not these efforts will pay off is yet to be seen.

Jakob Kaiser (CDU) - Federal Minister of All-German Affairs

Kaiser is a man who has stayed true to his morals throughout his entire political career, never being one to compromise. A religious man who was part of a Catholic trade union, as well as a Zentrum representative to the Reichstag before the war, Kaiser lived by religious morals and pushed for equal rights for all. Being removed from his positions by the Nazis, Kaiser joined the resistance and fought against the Nazis internally for the majority of the war, until his suspected involvement in the July 20th Plot forced him to go into hiding. Resurfacing in East Berlin following the war, he founded and became the chairman of the East German CDU, a more left wing version of the one currently found in the West. Being forced to leave East Berlin by the Soviets, Kaiser joined the CDU in the West and became one of Adenauer's major rivals for party leader. Despite this rivalry, Adenauer appointed him as the Minister of All-German Affairs in order to give him a voice in the cabinet. Kaiser represents a very left-wing faction of the CDU, and he still calls for unification with the East, and that a united Germany could act as a bridge between the East and West blocs of the Cold War.

Heinrich Hellwege (DP) - Federal Minister for Affairs of the Bundesrat of Germany

The founder of the DP, Hellwege worked as a commercial clerk, before joining the Air Force in WWII. Elected as a DP representative for Lower Saxony, Hellwege was appointed Federal Minister for Affairs of the Bundesrat of Germany. This

position allows him to have a good deal of influence over a large portion of the newly democratic government. Whether or not his values as a member of the DP, which is a party that calls for a return to the ideals of the German Empire, will affect how he acts in this position is still to be seen, although he does have a large amount of influence given his position and political affiliation.

André François-Poncet - French High Commissioner to Germany

A French politician and diplomat, Francois-Poncet is a man who witnessed the ascension of the Nazis to power firsthand, and warned his government many times of the danger that they posed to the sovereignty of the French state. Serving as a delegate to the League of Nations before his appointment as Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to Weimar Germany, Francois-Poncet is a man who has seen every layer of international politics, and he is familiar with the inner workings of both France and Germany. Imprisoned during the German occupation of France, he was appointed as High Commissioner to West Germany after his release, a position which is equivalent to the ambassador position which he held in the past. Being a man who has witnessed the birth of Fascism, been personally involved in pre-war politics in both France and Germany, and having been a victim of the German occupation of his home nation, Francois-Poncet is a man who has both experience and personal connections to the current situation. Exactly what position he will take on the current German situation is unknown, but for the time being he is sure to let the West German government know the feelings that France has towards any moves that they may make. Trust does not get rebuilt overnight, and Francois-Poncet's job is to help things move along smoothly between the two nations.

position allows him to have a good deal of influence over a large portion of the newly democratic government. Whether or not his values as a member of the DP, which is a party that calls for a return to the ideals of the German Empire, will affect how he acts in this position is still to be seen, although he does have a large amount of influence given his position and political affiliation.

André François-Poncet - French High Commissioner to Germany

A French politician and diplomat, Francois-Poncet is a man who witnessed the ascension of the Nazis to power firsthand, and warned his government many times of the danger that they posed to the sovereignty of the French state. Serving as a delegate to the League of Nations before his appointment as Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to Weimar Germany, Francois-Poncet is a man who has seen every layer of international politics, and he is familiar with the inner workings of both France and Germany. Imprisoned during the German occupation of France, he was appointed as High Commissioner to West Germany after his release, a position which is equivalent to the ambassador position which he held in the past. Being a man who has witnessed the birth of Fascism, been personally involved in pre-war politics in both France and Germany, and having been a victim of the German occupation of his home nation, Francois-Poncet is a man who has both experience and personal connections to the current situation. Exactly what position he will take on the current German situation is unknown, but for the time being he is sure to let the West German government know the feelings that France has towards any moves that they may make. Trust does not get rebuilt overnight, and Francois-Poncet's job is to help things move along smoothly between the two nations.

Ernst Reuter (SPD) - SPD politician and mayor of West Berlin

Ernst Reuter brings a very different perspective to the table than many members of Adenauer's cabinet. Being drafted into WWI, Reuter was captured by the Soviets during the Russian Revolution, and ended up joining the Bolsheviks himself. He returned to Germany, joining the Communist Party, and being one of Lenin's

favorites within the party. Despite this, he was expelled from the party, joining the SPD instead. Working in local politics until the rise of the Nazis, Reuter fled to Turkey to avoid being persecuted, returning after the war. He was appointed as the Lord Mayor of Berlin by the governing council of the city, but the Soviets didn't give their approval, effectively only making him mayor of the western half of the city. With the establishment of the eastern and western sectors of the city, Reuter became a spokesman for Berlin's unification, and pleaded to the world not to forget about Berlin when discussing the larger German situation. An incredibly popular figure in the city which he governs, Reuter is a man who has much experience with the east, both politically and geographically, making him a valuable asset.

General Lucius Clay - US Army General and Orchestrator of the Berlin Airlift

The deputy to General Eisenhower, General Clay, although he never saw active combat, was an influential figure in the victory of the Allies and stabilization of the liberated territories. A major architect of reconstruction within the American Sector, General Clay became military governor of the sector, helping it rebound economically and watching over a rebuilding political scene, ensuring its stability. He is most well known in Germany, however, for his orchestration of the Berlin Airlift, an action which he did not have the authority to take, but did anyway, as he felt the need to help the Germans trapped in West Berlin. With the establishment of the Federal Republic, Clay currently holds no power in the new German state, but he will likely argue for American interests in the region. The Americans are seen as a major reason for the establishment of German democracy, and General Clay is keen to let those in Adenauer's cabinet know who's responsible for them currently having their jobs.

Bernard Montgomery - British Army General, Chairman of the Commanders in Chief Committee

A British War hero, and one of the most instrumental figures in ensuring an Allied victory in the War, General Montgomery is a hardened man with an even harder

stance on those that he considers enemies. The former head of the British Army immediately following the war, as well as the Commander in Chief of the British Occupation Zone, Montgomery is intimately familiar with Germany, especially when it comes to the military. Montgomery acts now as a way for Adenauer's cabinet to receive the opinions of the British government and British people, as the United Kingdom is not a nation to allow Germany to forget who most recently won the war. Whether Montgomery will take a softer tone, or if his militarist tendencies will carry over to the present is yet to be seen, but this battle hardened general is someone who is quick to make his opinions known, and never shies away from doing what he believes is right.

Prince Oskar of Prussia - Son of Wilhelm II and WWI military general

A son of Kaiser Wilhelm II and a general during the First World War, Oskar has kept a low profile throughout the inter-war years. After the royal family fell out of favor with the Nazis, Oskar refused to collaborate with them, although his children did fight in the Army during the war. The fall of the Nazis has left some Germans with nostalgia for the return of the royal family and monarchy. Whether or not Oskar can take advantage of this nostalgia to take steps to legitimize and potentially reinstate the royal family is yet to be seen, but his influence among royalist circles make him a potential candidate for Kaiser if any actions ever were to be taken.

References

- “Konrad Adenauer.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Konrad-Adenauer>.
- “Kurt Schumacher.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Kurt-Schumacher>.
- “Centre Party.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Centre-Party-political-party-Germany>.
- National Archives and Records Administration, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/18542518>.
- “Free Democratic Party.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Free-Democratic-Party-political-party-Germany>.
- “Communist Party of Germany.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Communist-Party-of-Germany>.
- Neue Deutsche Biographie. Duncker & Humblot, 1971.
- Www.bundespraesident.de: Der Bundespräsident / Gustav Heinemann <https://www.bundespraesident.de/EN/TheGermanFederalPresidents/GustavHeinemann/gustavheinemann-node.html>.
- “Thomas Dehler, German Liberal; Leader of Free Democrats, Ex-Justice Minister, Dies.” The New York Times, The New York Times, 22 July 1967, <https://www.nytimes.com/1967/07/22/archives/thomas-dehler-german-liberal-leader-of-free-democrats-exjustice.html>.
- Special, David Binder. “‘The Unquiet German’; Political Enemies of Thomas Dehler Attend Funeral of ‘Untamed Liberal’.” The New York Times, The New York Times, 26 July 1967, <https://www.nytimes.com/1967/07/26/archives/the-unquiet-german-political-enemies-of-thomas-dehler-attend.html>.
- “Fritz Schäffer.” Geschichte Der CDU, 21 Apr. 2021, <https://www.kas.de/en/web/geschichte-der-cdu/biogram-detail/-/content/fritz-schaeffer-v1>

References

- “Ludwig Erhard.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ludwig-Erhard>.
- Biographie, Deutsche. “Niklas, Wilhelm.” Deutsche Biographie, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, 23 Nov. 2021, <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd124729592.html>.
- Diehl, James. Thanks of the Fatherland: German Veterans after the Second World War. University Of North C, 2009.
- Wilhelm Kohlhaas, Eberhard Wildermuth. Ein aufrechter Bürger (Bonn: Domus-Verlag, 1960), pp. 44-53; Der Spiegel, 12 December 1951
- T. Hunt Tooley, "National identity and Weimar Germany: Upper Silesia and the eastern border, 1918-1922", U of Nebraska Press, 1997, p. 176
- Center, German Resistance Memorial. “German Resistance Memorial Center-Biographies.” German Resistance Memorial Center - Biographie, https://www.gdw-berlin.de/en/recess/biographies/index_of_persons/biographie/view-bio/hans-lukaschek/?no_cache=1.
- Center, German Resistance Memorial. “German Resistance Memorial Center-Biographies.” German Resistance Memorial Center - Biographie, https://www.gdw-berlin.de/en/recess/biographies/index_of_persons/biographie/view-bio/jakob-kaiser/?no_cache=1.
- “Heinrich Hellwege.” Geschichte Der CDU, 18 May 2021, <https://www.kas.de/en/web/geschichte-der-cdu/biogram-detail/-/content/heinrich-hellwege>.
- Pearson, Richard. “Andre Francois-Poncet, Envoy to Germany, Dies.” The Washington Post, WP Company, 11 Jan. 1978, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/1978/01/11/andre-francois-poncet-envoy-to-germany-dies/44481263-2c36-4cc7-8646-d12e50e695d0/>.
- “Ernst Reuter.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ernst-Reuter>.

References

- “Lucius D. Clay.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lucius-D-Clay>.
- “Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery.” Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Bernard-Law-Montgomery-1st-Viscount-Montgomery>.
- Kirschstein, Jörg (2003). "Oskar Prinz von Preussen", 11 December 2012.

