The Berlin Crisis - 1958-1961

Chairs: Shome Chakraborty and Herman Singh

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Letter from the Chairs

Welcome to HMUNC 2024. My name is Shome Chakraborty, and I will be one of your chairs for this committee. I have been a part of Model UN since 9th Grade and have chaired in HMUNC twice before. In addition to this, I have participated in 7 Model UN conferences where I myself was a delegate. I have found Model UN to be a very interesting, engaging, and enriching experience where you can grow your research, communications, debate, and problem solving skills on various topics from around the world, working with other people.

At times, being a delegate to a Model UN committee might be quite nerve racking and stressful, however, just realize your fellow delegates are in the same boat as you, and engaging in sincere and honest collaboration with them will put you in a pathway for confidence and success.

I am very much excited and looking forward to hearing each of you discuss and provide solutions to the complex problems raised by the Berlin Crisis of 1958-1961. I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Shome Chakraborty

Welcome to HMUNC 2024. My name is Herman Singh, and I will be one of your chairs for this committee. I joined Model UN in 10th grade and this is my first time chairing for MUN. I've participated in 2 Model UN conferences prior to this. Model UN has been a fun experience for me as I learned how to improve my communication, critical thinking and writing skills. Working with my peers and learning how to solve problems as a group has been something I find fun.

I can't wait to hear all of your thoughts and solutions to the many problems created from the Berlin Crisis of 1958-1961. See you soon!

Best Regards,

Herman Singh

How to Use this Guide

Dear delegates,

This is the background guide for the Berlin Crisis - Joint Action Resolution Committee at HMUNC 2024. As your chairs, we have spent a lot of time writing and gathering research in order to create the best possible guide for you, in hopes that it will aid you in your research and debate. We hope that you take some time to read this, as it'll provide a helpful guideline to the topics you will be discussing in debate as well as the potential solutions you may propose. This background guide should serve as one of the many sources you should utilize in order to conduct your research in preparation for our conference!

This background guide is filled with important historical information and subtopics that you may use in debate, and it provides delegates with a holistic understanding of the topic at hand. In your position paper, you must include how your character has responded to the issues of this topic and what possible solutions you may use to mitigate the issues. This background guide will help you understand the basic ideas of the issues, and it is your job to be creative and figure out different solutions. In order to aid you with your process of writing a position paper and finding solutions, we will have questions to consider at the end of every topic as well as descriptions of your position at the end of the background guide! We look forward to hearing the ideas you bring to the table! Good luck!

Our committee email is: **hmuncberlinwall24@gmail.com**

We look forward to seeing you in committee!

Sincerely,

Shome Chakraborty and Herman Singh

How to Write a Position Paper

We ask that you submit at least one position paper on the topic to be considered for awards. Position papers should be no longer than one page in length and must have footnotes in MLA format for all sources used.

Paragraph 1:

- Quote important documents and find different statistics regarding the topic.
- Use the background guide to familiarize yourself with the topics and why the issues are important to this committee
- Cite documents like the UN Charter or other legal documents that pertain to either topic.
- Explain why this issue is important and should be addressed.

Paragraph 2:

- Research more to find your character's policies and what they have done to address these specific issues.
- Use the position guides listed at the end of the background guide to help you.
- What laws have been passed? What is your character's stance on both topics? What people has your character worked with in the past and what characters may it be looking to work with in the future?
- You can include quotes from your character

Paragraph 3:

- Come up with creative ideas that will help either solve or mitigate the issue of the topic. What possible actions can we take?
- Remember to propose solutions relative to your country view and bloc (a bloc is a group of delegates that share similar ideas).
- At the bottom of each topic, we have added in questions to consider to help you find creative and thoughtful ideas.

- Make sure to write about what your country would like to accomplish in this committee.

Position Papers are due May 16th, 2024, and must be e-mailed to:

hmuncberlinwall24@gmail.com

The History

World War II

The relationship between Germany, the West, and the Soviet Union leading up to the Berlin Crisis can be better understood starting from the events of World War II. The outcome of the war shaped Germany, and in turn, the city of Berlin's governance for decades throughout the Cold War, and helped to put Germany at the center of this global struggle not long after fighting World War II.[1]

The Nazi-Soviet Pact

During the war, Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin agreed to form an alliance for the war effort. Under their agreement, they would jointly invade Poland, as they did shortly later in 1939, take over the European continent, and split the conquered territories with Germany getting the western portion and the Soviet Union the eastern.[2]

The Nazi Invasion of the Soviet Union

Relations between Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin appeared friendly. However, Hitler turning his back on Stalin due to ideological and racial factors came to be expected. Stalin was firmly communist and Hitler

[1] Britannica, 8 Apr. 2024, www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II.
[2] ShareAmerica. "The Secret Pact That Ushered in World War II and Changed Europe." *ShareAmerica*, 18 Aug. 2022, share.america.gov/the-secret-pact-that-ushered-in-world-war-ii/.

stood against that ideology. Additionally, Hitler had a strong belief that Slavic people were racially inferior to Germans so in his mind, invading the Soviet Union was justified. Operation Barbarossa was the name of this arduous plan. One morning, the German army would pass through the border and start firing at the Soviets. While the Soviets were completely caught off guard by this, they started fighting shortly after. The Nazis started to make a good run but Stalin and the Soviets caught Germany with a counteroffensive attack which was perfect in sending them back home.[3]

The Battle of Stalingrad and Soviet Advance Into Nazi Germany

Everything between Germany and the Soviet Union came down to this. Stalingrad is a city in the Soviet Union, and in the streets of it is where Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union were able to catch Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party with a perfect counter attack. The Soviet's go on

an advantageous run which eventually leads to them taking over Berlin and that was it for Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party of Germany.[4]

Yalta Conference

It was around the time when the US, Great Britain and Russia were on the verge of overtaking Germany and its future governance was to be decided. In February 1945, FDR, Winston Churchill & Joseph Stalin met at Yalta in Crimea. These 3 men had to figure out how to resolve issues in Poland

[3] "Operation Barbarossa." *History.com*, 14 Nov. 2022, www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/operation-barbarossa.
[4] "Stalingrad: Experimentation, Adaptation, Implementation." *The National WWII Museum | New Orleans*, 7 Sept. 2022, www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/stalingrad-experimentation-adaptation-implementation.

and Eastern Europe. That's going to be tricky considering Roosevelt and Churchill are thinking for the people' benefits and Stalin's going to stick to his interests and what can help him in the future. Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill needed to figure out what they were going to do with Germany and how they could work to reorganize Germany and eradicate the Nazism ideology from the country. The 3 leaders decided that splitting Germany up into 4 occupation zones would be best. Each of these zones would be run by one of the Allied Powers: the US, UK, Soviet Union and France. They would also set up trials to punish the people that worked under the Nazi regime during WWII through the Nuremberg Trials and the Allied Powers agreed that Germany would have to pay reparations, once again, for the damage they caused.[5]

Potsdam Conference

Following the events of World War II, President Harry Truman of the United States, Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom, came together in Potsdam, Germany to discuss how Germany will be broken up into zones and what would benefit every side. They decided that breaking Germany up into 4 occupational zones would be the best case scenario. Each zone would be controlled by an Allied Power so they can make sure nothing like the Nazi Party comes out of the country again. Winston Churchill

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[5] Hickox, Will. "MARCHING TO VICTORY: THE YALTA CONFERENCE." *Truman Library Institute*, 17 Feb. 2022, www.trumanlibraryinstitute.org/wwii-m2v/.

also lost his seat during this conference because he lost the 1945 general election to Clement Attlee, who represented the Labour Party. The Potsdam Conference was a major cause behind the events of the Cold War in the future.[6]

Final Defeat and Division of Germany

Germany doesn't seem to be the big bad wolf of Europe after this. The Allied Powers finally start closing in on them. The US has control of the Western Front and makes great progress to finish Germany. The Soviets have the Eastern Front and they're getting through with ease. They take control of Berlin and Hitler's dreams of world domination go right down the drain. He goes on to commit suicide to avoid getting captured and the Allies have a wonderful idea of dividing Germany up. Germany is divided into 4 zones, USA, Great Britain, Soviet Union and France. This plan would be very effective at controlling Germany and making sure no further troubles like Hitler's Nazi Party could rise.[6]

Post World War II Events

Formation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR - East Germany) and the Federal Republic of Germany

Joseph Stalin, the premier of the Soviet Union, was able to secure East Germany under his control when the country was broken up into 4 occupational zones. This part of Germany consisted of socialism with a German flavor, and was run as an authoritarian dictatorship, consisting of things such as censorship and secret police existing in the

[6] "Potsdam Conference." *History.com*, 15 Nov. 2022, www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/potsdam-conference.

GDR, there were many positives: free education, healthcare and housing. Considering Germany's history up until this point, the GDR was one of the best things to occur in the European country.

The Federal Republic of Germany (also known as West Germany) was also established at

this time from the territories held by Western powers (that being the US, Britain, and France). The Western Powers were vital in creating West Germany. This state was run as a Democracy and it shared the same values as the Western Allies. The Basic Law, which was implemented in 1949, was very important to West

Germany's development as it was its constitution. This piece of legislature was helpful in guaranteeing West German citizens basic rights and freedoms.[7]

Berlin Blockade and Airlift - 1948-1949

With no surprise, the Western Allies and the Soviet Union got into an argument. The Allies want to help Germany's economy and get it back to what it was before, by introducing the Deutsche Mark: a new type of currency. But Joseph Stalin didn't want any of this and he feels disrespected as the Allies want to have some say in his German territory. This problem

between Stalin and the Allies led to him closing off every road and railroad going into Berlin, which halted any type of transportation to the Western part of Berlin. The Allies would not allow

[7] Leichsenring, Jana. "The German Democratic Republic (1949 - 1990)." *German Bundestag*, www.bundestag.de/en/parliament/history/parliamentarism/gdr/gdr-200348.

this to happen so they decided to start the largest aerial supply operation at the time: the Berlin Airlift. For over a year, planes were able to go in and out of Berlin, transporting supplies like fuel, food and any necessities. After a year, Joseph Stalin realizes he's been outplayed so he lifts the Berlin Blockade in May of 1949.[8]

Defections From East Germany

Initial Migrations

After the formation of East Germany in 1945, many East Germans did not support the Soviet-controlled communist dictatorship being installed in the country, and did not want to live within the authoritarian political system nor the socialist economic system of the country, leading to a wave of defecting from East Germany to West Germany.[9]

Border Fortifications

In 1952, in response to the growing levels of East Germans defecting to West Germany, the Soviet Union and the East German Government, looking to block and mitigate these defections, sealed the border between the two countries, blocking migration to West Germany. More than a thousand miles of fences, watch towers, and tank traps were

Along the East German border by Eisfeld, Thuringen, in East Germany and by Coburg, Bayern, in West Germany in 1984. Photo from *Die Grenze*, p. 86.

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[8] "The Berlin Airlift." *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, 12 Feb. 2019, www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/declassified_156163.htm.
[9] "The Berlin Wall." *Stiftung Berliner Mauer*, www.stiftung-berliner-mauer.de/en/topics.

built throughout the border, a precursor to the Berlin Wall. The border fortification was a part of the Iron Curtain, the border separating the Eastern Bloc satellite states of the Soviet Union from the free and democratic Western Bloc nations of Western Europe. [10] East German border policemen and soldiers stationed at the border were given verbal orders to shoot any person fleeing the country to West Germany if they were not able to otherwise prevent them from fleeing, intensifying the East German authoritarian regime.

## Continued Defections in the 1950s

Even though the border between East Germany and West Germany was fortified after 1952, many Germans continued to defect to West Germany by crossing to West Berlin, the West German part of Berlin, from East Berlin, the East Germany part of Berlin, where a border wall was not built between the two cities, and from there flying to the rest of West Germany. This was done especially by professionals and those with money.[11]

Economic turmoil in East Germany after the "Constructing Socialism" campaign further intensified migrations. By the Spring of 1953, around 30,000 East Germans migrated to West Germany every month, looking to gain greater economic prosperity away from the failed economic conditions of East Germany.[12]

"Republikflucht"

The term "Republikflucht," meaning "deserters of the republic," was used to describe the illegal defections of East Germans to West Germany.[13] Defections from West Germany to East Germany, would help to define the dynamics between the
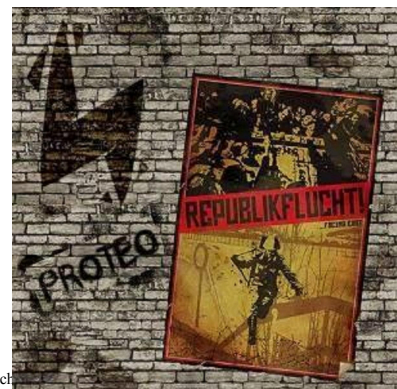
[10] "Flip Schulke and the Berlin Wall." *Dolph Briscoe Center for American History*, 11 Dec. 2020, briscoecenter.org/about/news/flip-sch
[11] "Flip Schulke and the Berlin Wall." *Dolph Briscoe Center for American History*, 11 Dec. 2020, briscoecenter.org/about/news/flip-schulke-and-the-berlin-wall/.
[12] "GDR rebellion: The 1953 uprising – DW – 06/12/2023." *dw.com*, 17 June 2008, www.dw.com/en/german-history-the-gdr-uprising-of-1953/a-894998.
[13] "Word of the Week: Republikflucht." *GermanyinUSA*, 26 Sept. 2019, germanyinusa.com/2019/09/27/2679/.

two countries and its people throughout the 1950s. By 1961, about a sixth of East Germany's population, at least 4 million people, defected from East Germany to West Germany.[14] The defections would cause an economic strain to East Germany as it was losing a significant portion of its workforce.[15]

East German Uprising - 1953

Transformation of East Germany into a Soviet Satellite State

In May of 1952, the Federal Republic of Germany, otherwise known as West Germany, signed the General Bonn and European Defense Community treaties. Under these treaties, West Germany became a firm ally of Western powers in Europe and the United States, helping begin military and arms cooperation between West Germany and Western powers. These treaties were a rejection of Joseph Stalin's March 1952 proposal for Germany to become unified but unarmed. In retaliation to these treaties, the Soviet Union and the regime of Walter Ulbricht, the then East German General Secretary and Soviet-allied leader of East Germany, made East Germany a full Soviet satellite state.[16]

"Constructing Socialism"

While West Germany continued to remain a free and capitalist country just like the rest of the West, after East Germany's transition into a full-fledged satellite state of the Soviet Union, Ulbright began an economic campaign known as "Constructing Socialism." This was a full-scale campaign against private industry and trade in East Germany and transitioned East Germany

14 "The Berlin Wall." *Stiftung Berliner Mauer*, www.stiftung-berliner-mauer.de/en/topics.
15 "The Cold War in Berlin." *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*, www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/jfk-in-history/the-cold-war-in-berlin#:~:text=By%201961%2C%20four%20million%20East,Germany%20was%20losing%20its%20workers.
16 "The East German Uprising, 1953." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/east-german-uprising.

into a socialist and state-run economy. This process initiated forced collectivization of agriculture along with developments into state-controlled heavy industry. Agricultural collectivization in East Germany would lead to a severe food shortage, starting from the winter of 1953.[17] Bread grain acreage fell by around 16% that year.[18] Agricultural gross national product fell by around 16.7% with stagnant growth or decrease in the years to follow.[19] These developments would help to trigger the migration of East Germans to West Germany and protest movements, with a general dissatisfaction in public life. However, economic turmoil accompanied suppression of opposition as well as religious freedom.

In April of 1953, after the death of Stalin, the Soviet Union brought Ulbricht to relax or discontinue parts of his "Constructing Socialism" campaign amidst the strains it caused to the East German population in a new campaign called the "New Course," [20] a partial roll back of socialist policy in which the people would have back private ownership over small businesses and farms, in line with the West's capitalist economic system.[21] However, the public saw this as the reason the West's economic system was better than that of Soviet socialism which was nevertheless the primary economic system for East Germany.

The Uprising

Fueled by great discontent from Ulbricht's "Constructing Socialism" campaign and facing harsh treatment of workers, East German workers decided to start a mass protest against the government in the summer of 1953, initiating a general strike.[22] The first wave of strikes started on June 16th, when thousands of construction workers protesting against wage cuts began striking and formed a long protest march in East Berlin. The next day, over a million workers went on strike and

[17] "The East German Uprising, 1953." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/east-german-uprising.
[18] "ESTIMATE OF 1953 GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE SOVIET BLOC." *Central Intelligence Agency*, 13 Sept. 1954, www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP79T00935A000300020001-9.pdf.
[19] "THE NATIONAL PRODUCT OF EAST GERMANY." *University of Michigan*, deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/73179/j.1467-6435.1959.tb02142.x.pdf?sequence=1.
[20] "The East German Uprising, 1953." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/east-german-uprising.
[21] "GHDI - Document." *German History in Documents and Images*, ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=3000.
[22] "The East German Uprising, 1953." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/east-german-uprising.

protested on the streets in more than 700 cities and communities. The mass mass strikes led to a protest for freedom. Workers called for greater government transparency, a better quality of life, the resignation of the then East German Government, free democratic elections by secret ballot, and the unification of East Germany and West Germany. After the strikes, the East German Government called the Soviet Union for assistance, after which the Soviets sent in troops and tanks rolling into unarmed civilian protesters. At the places of Friedrichstrasse and at Potsdamer Platz, troops opened fire on protesting workers, killing many. In the days following the strikes, 10,000 workers were arrested with 1,500 receiving harsh prison sentences. West Berliners however celebrated the strike, standing with the protesting workers and having a public holiday.[23]

Tensions between Western and Soviet powers in Germany

West Germany Joins NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was founded by the United States, Canada, and Western European countries to provide collective security among Western powers from the Soviet Union and counteract Soviet aggression in Europe.[24] The geopolitical

dynamics between Western and Soviet powers would greatly intensify in Germany when West

[23] "GDR rebellion: The 1953 uprising – DW – 06/12/2023." *dw.com*, 17 June 2008, www.dw.com/en/german-history-the-gdr-uprising-of-1953/a-894998.
[24] "North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949." *Office of the Historian* , United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/nato.

Germany entered into NATO on May 6th, 1955, in an effort to bolster its security against neighboring East Germany and Soviet powers.[25]

German Rearmament - Creation of the Bundeswehr

Upon entering NATO, West Germany would begin the process of rearmament and building a military force in order to militarily cooperate with Western Bloc NATO member-states. On November 12th, 1955, the same year as its accession to NATO, West Germany established its armed forces, the Bundeswehr. Strong economic gains coming from the Marshall Plan, providing financial aid to rebuild Europe and its economy, would contribute to the rapid rearmament of West Germany. The Bundeswehr was provided military equipment by the United States, such as M-47 tanks, with smaller arms and uniforms for the military produced in West Germany. The Bundeswehr was authorized initial personnel levels of 300,000 troops, only to increase as the Cold War progressed.[26]

The Role of the Bundeswehr in NATO

The Bundeswehr provided critical contributions to NATO's military framework in Europe. Within 2 years, West Germany contributed tens of thousands of forces from the Bundeswehr into NATO ranks. The Bundeswehr soon became the primary backbone of NATO

defense forces of Europe. Throughout the progression of the Cold War, West Germany had the densest military forces on its territory and highest frequency of military exercises of any

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[25] NATO. "Germany and NATO - 1955." *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, 6 Oct. 2021, www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/declassified_185912.htm.
[26] Lőrincz, Virág. "From Demilitarisation to Remilitarisation: the Case of Germany." *Danube Institute*, 17 Aug. 2022, danubeinstitute.hu/en/research/from-demilitarisation-to-remilitarisation-the-case-of-germany.

Western Bloc NATO member-state. This set the stage for West Germany to become the main front line of the Cold War in Europe against Soviet power.[27]

The Warsaw Pact

The accession of West Germany to NATO provoked a quick response from the Soviets. On May 14th, 1955, 8 days after West Germany entered NATO, the Warsaw Treaty Organization, otherwise known as the Warsaw Pact was established. The Warsaw Pact was a political and military alliance between the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellite states, including East Germany. The pact would be a parallel counterbalance to NATO. The Soviet Union was worried about the threats posed by West Germany's rearmament and entry into NATO, for which reason it wanted to secure its political and military interests in Eastern Europe by creating a closely tied alliance with its satellite states of the Eastern Bloc of similar weight to NATO, which the Warsaw Pact helped accomplish. The Soviet Union controlled much of the decisions made in the Warsaw Pact and used the pact to repress rebellions against Soviet power in its satellite states such as in Hungary in 1956.[28] A key provision of the pact was to allow the Soviet Union to station troops in its satellite nations.[29] As such, the Soviet Union used the pact to strengthen control over its satellite states.[30]

The National People's Army

After entering into the Warsaw Pact, on January 18th, 1956, East Germany established its own armed forces, the National People's Army (NVA), 2 months after West Germany established the Bundeswehr. By 1956, the NVA grew to around 100,000 troops. In 1958, the NVA was integrated into the

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[27] "Germany and NATO - 1955." *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, 6 Oct. 2021, www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/declassified_185912.htm.
[28] "The Warsaw Treaty Organization, 1955." *Office of the Historian* , United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/warsaw-treaty.
[29] Cavendish, Richard. "The Warsaw Pact." *History Today* , 5 May 2005, www.historytoday.com/archive/months-past/warsaw-pact.
[30] "The Warsaw Treaty Organization, 1955." *Office of the Historian* , United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/warsaw-treaty.

United Forces of the Warsaw Pact, set to fight under the command of the USSR. As such, the Soviet Union in large part commanded and controlled the operations of the NVA. Soviet forces had free reign over East German soil, being able to do Cold War military operations in the country as they pleased.[31]

Growing Tensions

The events of West Germany's accession into NATO along with its rearmament and formation of the Bundeswehr, and likewise East Germany's membership in the Warsaw Pact along with its own remilitarization with the formation of the NVA and stationing of Soviet troops, marked a significant turning point in the dynamics between the two countries as well as the West and Soviet Union in Europe. Germany has remilitarized after World War II and split between the NATO-allied Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. While West Germany became NATO's front line against the Eastern Bloc and the Soviet Union, East Germany concurrently militarized against West Germany with the support of Soviet forces. Germany had become the center of the Cold War, and Berlin would be at the focal point.

The Berlin Crisis - 1958-1961

Khrushchev's Ultimatum

History of Berlin
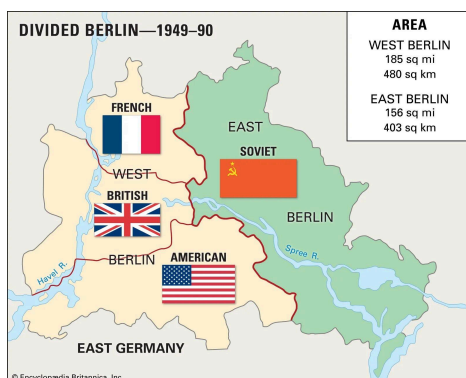
After World War II, the city of Berlin was divided between Soviet and Western control, with the Soviet forces controlling East Berlin as a part of East Germany and American, British, and French forces situated in West

ve Security (PHP), 28 Oct. 2016, phpisn.ethz.ch/lory1.ethz.ch/collections/coll_gdr/intro2644.html?navinfo=44755.

Berlin as a part of West Germany. Berlin, including West Berlin, was however deep inside East German territory. The tumultuous geopolitical events of the 1950s greatly intensified hostilities between Western and Soviet powers, specifically in Germany, with West Germany greatly having grown its military power. In addition, West Berlin's existence as a center of economic prosperity and freedom in the West meant more people from East Germany were defecting to the Western side of the city. This made West Berlin a significant liability for the Soviet Union.

The Ultimatum

As such, on November 10th, 1958, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev delivered an ultimatum, initiating the Berlin crisis of 1958-1961.[32] Khrushchev gave Western powers, specifically the

United States, United Kingdom, and France, 6 months to leave and demilitarize the city, thereby leaving the city open to Soviet and East German forces to take control of. Khrushchev cited the Potsdam Treaty, stating that East Germany had followed the treaty in not allowing militarization in East Germany, but that Western powers had not done so by giving West Germany the means to militarize in its territory. If Western powers did not comply, Khrushchev threatened to turn over access and communication lines to West Berlin over to East Germany. The Western powers provided a firm response, reasserting their right to remain in and have access to Berlin.[33]

Initial Negotiations

After Khrushchev's ultimatum, the Soviet Premier then President Eisenhower was determined to not give in to Khrushchev. The US and Soviets had a foreign minister's conference at

[32] The Berlin Crisis, 1958–1961. "Milestones: 1953–1960." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises#:~:text=On%20November%2010%2C%201958%2C%20Soviet,West%20Berlin%20within%20six%20months.
[33] Carmichael, Neil. "A Brief History of the Berlin Crisis of 1961." *National Declassification Center*, National Records and Archives Administration, 2011, www.archives.gov/files/research/foreign-policy/cold-war/1961-berlin-crisis/overview/berlin-wall-overview.pdf.

Geneva in the summer of 1959 to try to come up with a new treaty on control over Berlin. Khrushchev stated his interest in having Berlin reunified but with Western powers removing their troops as a condition. Eisenhower reiterated the American position that ensuring freedom in West Berlin required the presence of US forces. Eisenhower and Khrushchev would then later on meet at Camp David in the US later that year to continue negotiations.[34]

Containment

Throughout the course of the Cold War, the United States's relationship was governed by the policy of Containment, initially formulated by George Kennan, a US foreign service officer and instituted in 1947 under the Truman Administration. The policy of Containment stipulated that Soviet power and influence shall not expand any further beyond where it already existed. This meant that any expansion of Soviet power to any free area of the world, such as Western Europe, shall be blocked.[35] This policy was already executed in Berlin in 1948 during the Berlin Airlift to block the Soviet Union from taking control of free West Berlin. With West Berlin again in risk of being put under Soviet control after Khrushchev's ultimatum, the United States was again tested to see if it can maintain its policy of Containment and protect the free world from Soviet expansion.

Tensions Escalate

U2 Incident

Amidst negotiations between the US and Soviet Union, the relations between the two countries had

rian, United States Department of State,
%2010%2C%201958%2C%20Soviet,West%20Berlin%20within%20six%20months.
952/kennan.

greatly worsened from what is now known as the U2 Incident. In 1960, an American U2 spy plane was canvassing and spying over German territory. Soviet forces shot down to find out what the plane was engaging in. After the incident, talks between the nations came to a halt and Khrushchev waited until after the presidential election in the US to have talks with a new incoming administration.[36]

Kennedy and Khrushchev Falter

John F. Kennedy succeeded Eisenhower as the new elected President. In the Summer of 1961, Kennedy met with Krushchev in Vietnam where they resumed negotiations. However, no positive outcome was accomplished as neither side could come to an agreement on how to govern Berlin. Khrushchev reiterated a 6 month ultimatum for Western forces to leave West Berlin. Kennedy in response further bolstered military action, activating 150,000 reserve soldiers and increasing military expenditures. This led Khrushchev to take his own course of action.[37]

The Wall

On the night of August 12-13th, 1961 a barbed wire fence was built between East and West Berlin under the orders of East German General Secretary Walter Ulbricht under Khrushchev's directions, separating and preventing movement between the two cities. On the morning of August 13th, Berliners woke up to find their city separated by the wall.

[36] The Berlin Crisis, 1958–1961. "Milestones: 1953–1960." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises#:~:text=On%20November%2010%2C%201958%2C%20Soviet,West%20Berlin%20within%20six%20months.
[37] The Berlin Crisis, 1958–1961. "Milestones: 1953–1960." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises#:~:text=On%20November%2010%2C%201958%2C%20Soviet,West%20Berlin%20within%20six%20months.

The Standoff

After the wall's erection, a standoff occurred between US and Soviet troops between the two sides of the city, leading to one of the most tense moments in the Cold War. A dispute started on whether or not Soviet or East German troops would have the authority to check the travel documents of US diplomats traveling through checkpoints in the city, leading to the US stationing tanks pointed towards the East German side of the wall. Soviet forces reciprocated on their side of the all. There were worries that US troops would try to take down the wall.

Eventually, Kennedy and Krushchev both agreed to take out their tanks on either side of the wall peacefully. And thus, the city of Berlin was left divided between West and East by a new wall: the Berlin Wall.[38]

Committee Structure - the Joint Action Resolution Committee (JARC)

Overview

Delegates will represent leaders of countries in a simulated council, called the Joint Action Resolution Committee (JARC) between Western and Soviet powers established under the authority of the United Nations to resolve the Berlin crisis and establish a new agreement on how the city of Berlin shall be governed.

The simulated council was located in Geneva, Switzerland, on neutral international grounds, and took place in early August of 1961. Take great care to the date of this simulated

[38] The Berlin Crisis, 1958–1961. "Milestones: 1953–1960." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises#:~:text=On%20November%2010%2C%201958%2C%20Soviet,West%20Berlin%20within%20six%20months.

council, as it is before the Berlin Wall was erected, allowing delegates to decide the fate of the city.

Committee Structure

This committee will be structured as a crisis committee. This means that there will be crises and events related to the topic unfolding during committee session for delegates representing their characters to deal with in real time. Crises related to the topic will be delivered via crises updates addressed to delegates during committee session for delegates to respond to.

Portfolio Powers

A feature of crisis committees is portfolio powers, which are specific powers each delegate has related to their position which they can exercise during committee session. Delegates in this committee representing the leaders of countries will have powers they can exercise as the leader of the country they are from during committee session specific to their position. For example, a delegate representing the leader of a country can send military forces from their country to a particular area to fight in, or impose sanctions on another adversary nation. Portfolio powers will allow delegates to have more power in their actions and have a strong hand in affecting the events and crises which take place in the committee. Portfolio powers can be used to respond to crisis updates itself. Delegates must be mindful about the powers of their nations and their specific powers as the leader of the country they are from when exercising their portfolio powers. Each delegate will have the power to exercise their portfolio powers however and whenever they deem to, as long as it is within the constraints of the power of their position and the country they are from (for example, the leader of a non-nuclear state cannot suddenly launch nuclear missiles on another country which their country does not have). Delegates must also be mindful not to exercise portfolio directives in an overtly aggressive manner, specifically at improper times (for example, a delegate should not use

nuclear bombs to destroy Europe at the beginning of the committee). Such exercises of portfolio powers will be ruled dilatory by the chairs.

Directives

Delegates in the committee will take courses of action responding to the topic and crises through directives. All directives are submitted to the chair and the actions issued by directives, personal, joint, or committee-wide, will affect the crises and course of events which take place during committee sessions. There are three kinds of directives delegates can issue during the committee.

Crisis Note (Personal Directive)

Delegates can exercise actions through their portfolio powers through a personal directive, where they issue the actions they will take.

Crisis Note (Joint Directive)

Delegates can also work with other delegates to make a joint directive, where they will issue actions using their collective portfolio powers. A joint directive is good when delegates want or need to work with other leaders who have the portfolio powers to take a course of action they want to see take place (for example, if a leader of a non-nuclear country looking to invade a country using nuclear missiles, they can work with a leader of a nuclear armed country to do a joint invasion using nuclear missiles).

Committee-Wide Directive

The third kind of directive is a committee-wide directive, which is not issued through does not exercise the individual portfolio powers of delegates but are actions the leaders of the whole committee collectively take and requires sponsors and a majority approval by the committee to pass. Committee-wide directives are good for broad collective courses of action which an individual or handful of delegates cannot simply accomplish. This committee is responsible for deciding on an agreement on the governance of the city of Berlin, so a directive

providing for such an agreement would have to be a committee-wide directive, as it has to be an agreement made by the committee as a whole.

Press Releases

Delegates in committee will also be able to issue press releases to be submitted to the chair. Delegates can use press releases to communicate news as well as actions they are taking to the committee. Press releases will be announced by the chairs along with crisis notes.

Conclusion

Delegates are encouraged to pass a committee resolution providing for an agreement for how Berlin shall be governed by the end of this committee. The events of this committee will be in turn more fluid and more fast paced, changing based on the crises which emerge related to the topic and the actions taken by delegates on the topic and emerging crises through their portfolio powers. The crises emerging in the committee will reflect the historical situation related to the Berlin Wall and can also be hypothetical events which did not necessarily actually occur. The actions delegates take responding to the issues of the topic and crises through their portfolio powers and directives will affect how the Berlin Crisis unfolds and can lead to events and outcomes for the crisis different from what actually historically happened. As stated, delegates should be mindful of the specific point of time they are in so that they know what events have already happened and what has not happened yet.
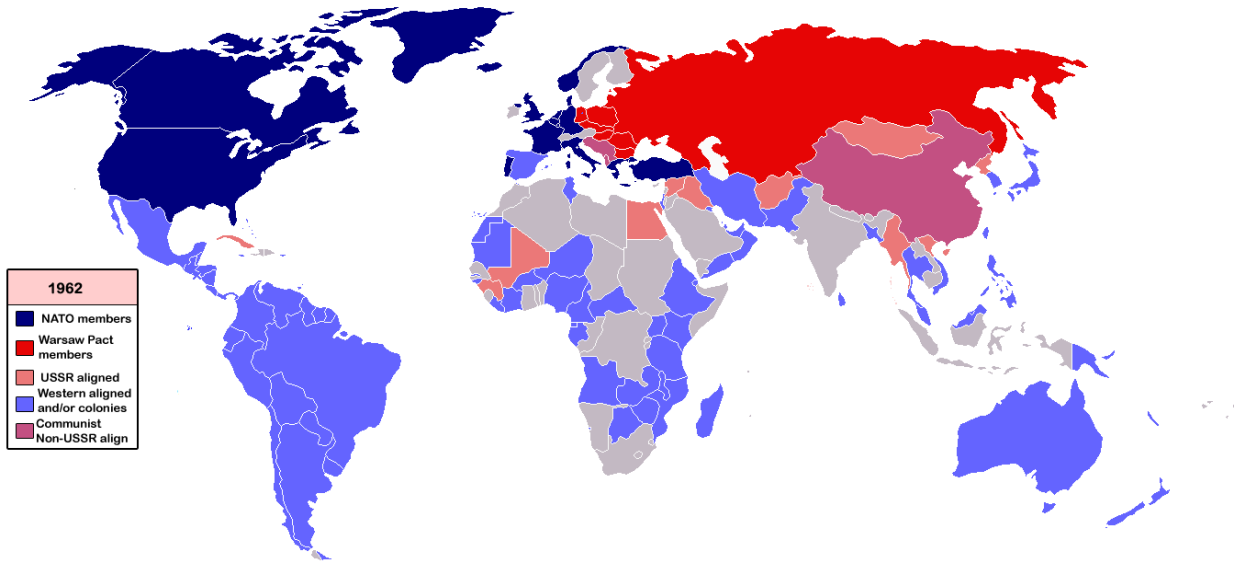
Questions to Consider

- Will a wall have to be built?

- Will there have to be more military escalation, or can there be a peaceful resolution accommodating both sides?

- Who will govern and ensure the security of Berlin? Will Western forces leave the city, and in that case Soviet forces? Will the whole city be governed by West and East Germany jointly? Will it be an international city governed by the UN?

- How will citizens of the city fare?

Helpful Links

- https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II
- https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/declassified_156163.htm
- https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/east-german-uprising
- https://www.dw.com/en/german-history-the-gdr-uprising-of-1953/a-894998
- https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/declassified_185912.htm
- https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/warsaw-treaty
- https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises#:~:text=On%20November%2010%2C%201958%2C%20Soviet,West%20Berlin%20within%20six%20months.

Positions

1962

- NATO members
- Warsaw Pact members
- USSR aligned
- Western aligned and/or colonies
- Communist Non-USSR align

Western Bloc Nations

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy was the then President of the United States. The United States was one of the Western nations having forces in West Berlin. The US didn't support ending the US presence in Berlin, believing it would end up allowing West Berlin to be vulnerable to Communist forces.[39] and President Kennedy led Western negotiations on Berlin, conveying thoughts regarding citizen's freedom and how important it is to maintain a democracy.[40]

Harold Macmillan

Harold Macmillan was the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.[41] The United Kingdom was one of the Western nations having forces in West Berlin. The UK stood with the US against Soviet demands to leave West Berlin. It was not interested in any evacuation of its forces from West Berlin, fearing the chance of the city ending up in Communist control.[42]

39 "Berlin Crisis of 1961." *Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, 28 Feb. 2024, www.britannica.com/event/Berlin-crisis-of-1961.

40 "The Cold War in Berlin." *JFK Library*, https://www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/jfk-in-history/the-cold-war-in-berlin

41 "The Berlin Crisis of 1961: Documents at the National Archives." *National Archives*, United States National Archives and Records Administration, www.archives.gov/research/foreign-policy/cold-war/1961-berlin-crisis/nara-documents.html.

42 "Berlin Crisis of 1961." *Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, 28 Feb. 2024, www.britannica.com/event/Berlin-crisis-of-1961.

Charles De Gaulle

Charles De Gaulle was the then President of France. France was one of the Western nations having forces in West Berlin. France had no interest in taking out forces from West Berlin and was very much reluctant to any negotiations or changes to the current system of governance of Berlin. France did not seek to engage in any settlement endangering Western interests in Europe and looked to maintain the status quo.[43]

Konrad Adenauer
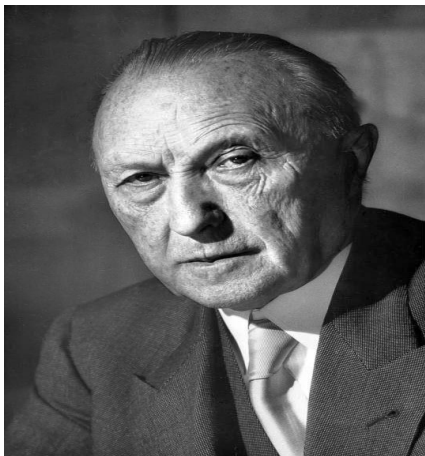
Konrad Adenauer was the then Chancellor of West Germany. Adenauer, being strongly supportive of the West, had a strong vision for Germany. He promoted for the reunification of West and East Germany into one stronger power. He also became supportive of nuclear armament to bolster West Germany's security against communist forces.[44]

43 "256. Paper Prepared in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research." *Office of the Historian*, United States Department of State, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1958-60v08/d256.
44 Zubok, Vladislav M. "Khrushchev and The Berlin Crisis (1958-1962)." *Wilson Center*, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, May 1993, www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/publication/ACFB7D.pdf.

John George Diefenbaker

John George Diefenbaker was the then Prime Minister of Canada. The Government of Canada under the leadership of Diefenbaker was strongly committed to maintaining Western presence and interests in Berlin. His government had supported the use of force and potentially Canadian military forces to defend Western interests in Berlin. The Canadian government was also open to deliberating the issue in the United Nations.[45]

Amintore Fanfani

Amintore Fanfani was the then Prime Minister of Italy.[46] Italian foreign policy supported a mediation on the Berlin Crisis, in favor of a compromise to be made on the issue. Italy was concerned about the potential of rash and/or reckless decisions being made on the issue of Berlin. It was Italy's policy to avoid any dramatic escalation to the preexisting tensions between Western and Soviet powers on the European continent.[47]

45 Daniel Macfarlane, Daniel. "Courting war over a rubber stamp: Canada and the 1961 Berlin Wall crisis." *Gale Academic Offline*, Sage Publications, 2008, go.gale.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA200339823&sid=googleScholar&v=2.1&it=r&linkaccess=abs&issn=00207020&p=AONE&sw=w&userGroupName=nysl_oweb&isGeoAuthType=true&aty=geo.

46 "Frosinone." *Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, 20 July 1998, www.britannica.com/place/Frosinone-Italy.

47 Nuti, Leopoldo, and Bruna Bagnato. "Italy and the Berlin Crisis, 1958–61." *SpringerLink*, link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781403919489_8.

Tage Erlander

Tage Erlander was the then Prime Minister of Sweden.[48] During the Cold War, Sweden had established a more neutral position Western-Soviet conflicts. It had aimed to mediate Western-Soviet confrontations.[49] Sweden had however continued to militarily support Western powers, providing forces to protect Western positions in Berlin.[50]

Francisco Franco

Francisco Franco was the then Head of State of Spain.[51] Spain had militarily supported Western powers against conflicts with the Soviet Union. It had helped host bases for military and air operations to help defend Western interests in Europe.[52] As such, under Franco's leadership, Spain was an integral security ally for the West, providing close collaboration with NATO on military strategy and war planning.[53]

48 "Tage Erlander." *Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, 29 Feb. 2024, www.britannica.com/biography/Tage-Erlander.

49 Greene, Owen. "Sweden: a history of neutrality ends after 200 Years." *The Conversation*, 26 May 2022, theconversation.com/sweden-a-history-of-neutrality-ends-after-200-years-183583.

50 McGhee, George C. "Berlin-Germany Group." *Nara-Media*, nara-media-001.s3.amazonaws.com/arcmedia/research/1961-berlin-crisis/959001-8-5-6/959001-8-5-6.pdf.

51 "Spain: General, 1961-1963." *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*, 28 Oct. 2023, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/jfkpof-124-007#?image_identifier=JFKPOF-124-007-p0001.

52 Correll, John T. "Showdown in Berlin." *Air & Space Forces Magazine*, 1 Sept. 2011, www.airandspaceforces.com/article/0911berlin/.

53 "Spain and NATO." *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/declassified_195140.htm#:~:text=Spain%20became%20a%20strategic%20asset,NATO%20strategy%20and%20war%20planning.

Konstantinos Karamanlis

Konstantinos Karamanlis was the then Prime Minister of Greece.[54] Greece had been a firm ally for the West. During the Cold War, it had significant security concerns about the Soviet Union. In the midst of the Cold War, it feared receiving a military confrontation parallel to Berlin from Bulgaria. Greece has supported developing robust security strategies with Western powers to secure its national defense.[55]

Théo Lefèvre

Théo Lefèvre was the then Prime Minister of Belgium.[56] Belgium had been a committed military ally for Western forces. Belgium had regularly increased investments into military spending. Belgium had militarily collaborated with NATO forces, participating in military exercises and training.[57]

54 "Meeting with Konstantinos Karamanlis, Prime Minister of Greece, 10:00AM." *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*, 28 Oct. 2023, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/jfkwhp-1961-04-20-a#?image_identifier=JFKWHP-AR6521-D.

55 North Atlantic Treaty Organization. "Greece and NATO - 1952." *NATO*, 18 Feb. 2021, www.nato.int/cps/fr/natohq/declassified_181434.htm.

56 "Belgium: General, 1961." *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*, 28 Oct. 2023, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/jfkpof-111a-003#?image_identifier=JFKPOF-111a-003-p0011.

57 North Atlantic Treaty Organization. "Belgium and NATO." www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/declassified_162358.htm#:~:text=Throughout%20the%20greater%20part%20of,Netherlands%2C%20for%20naval%20mine%20clearance.

Cemal Gürsel

Cemal Gürsel was the then president of Turkey. One of the Western Allies during the Cold War. Turkey didn't support the Berlin Wall as it symbolized Soviet oppression and limited human rights. They supported West Berlin during this time of conflict and made sure to promote democratic principles and human rights. [58]

Sir Keith Holyoake
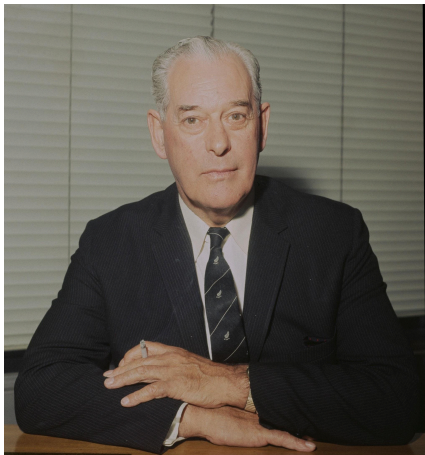
Sir Keith Holyoake was the then prime Minister of New Zealand. One of the Western Allies during the Cold War. New Zealand did not support the Berlin Wall and believed it was a symbol of Soviet oppression and a threat to freedom. They supported West Berlin during this time of conflict and promoted fundamental democratic values and basic human rights. [59]

58 SEIBT, Sébastian. "The treehouse that defied the Berlin Wall." www.france24.com/en/20191109-the-treehouse-that-taunted-the-berlin-wall.
59 "Berlin Wall Divides New Zealand Council – DW – 06/14/2019." *Dw.com*, 14 June 2019, www.dw.com/en/berlin-wall-remnants-divide-council-in-christchurch-new-zealand/a-49212635.

Pierre Werner

Pierre Werner was the then prime minister Pierre Werner. One of the Western Allies during the Cold War. Luxembourg did not support the Berlin Wall as it was a symbol of Soviet oppression. They supported West Berlin during this time of conflict and promoted fundamental democratic values and basic human rights. [60]

Einar Gerhardsen

Einar Gerhardsen was the then prime minister of Norway. One of the Western Allies during the Cold War. Norway didn't support the Berlin Wall and viewed it as Soviet oppression. They supported West Berlin through these times and while they weren't as active as other Western allies, they made sure to support fundamental democratic values and basic human rights. [61]

60 "Berlin Wall | Visiting | European Parliament." *European Parliament*, visiting.europarl.europa.eu/en/visitor-offer/brussels/berlin-wall.

61 "Commemorating the Fall of the Berlin Wall." *The Royal House of Norway - English - The Royal House of Norway*, 9 Nov. 2023, www.royalcourt.no/nyhet.html?tid=224214&sek=27262.

Viggo Kampmann

Viggo Kampmann was the then prime minister of Denmark. One of the Western Allies during the Cold War. Denmark didn't support the Berlin Wall and viewed it as Soviet oppression. They supported West Berlin through these times and while they weren't as active as other Western allies, they made sure to support fundamental democratic values and basic human rights. [62]

Eastern Bloc Nations

Nikita Khrushchev

Nikita Khrushchev was the then premier of the Soviet Union. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. The Soviet Union thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [63]

62 Graphics, WSJ. "The Berlin Wall Fell 30 Years Ago. Where Did It Go?" *WSJ*, 6 Nov. 2019, www.wsj.com/graphics/the-berlin-wall-fell-30-years-ago-where-did-it-go/.

63 "The Berlin Wall Falls and USSR Dissolves - Short History - Department History - Office of the Historian." *Office of the Historian*, history.state.gov/departmenthistory/short-history/berlinwall.

Aleksei Müürisepp

Aleksei Müüriseppwas the then leader of Estonia. Estonia was part of the Soviet Union at the time. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Estonia thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [64]

Walter Ulbricht

Walter Ulbricht was the then leader of East Germany. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. East Germany thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [65]

64 Greenspan, Alan. advisorscapital.com/portfolio/the-berlin-wall-and-the-russo-ukrainian-crisis/.

65 Braw, Elisabeth. "Belarus and Hong Kong Are Building the 21st Century's Berlin Walls." *Foreign Policy*, 13 Aug. 2021, foreignpolicy.com/2021/08/13/belarus-and-hong-kong-are-building-the-21st-centurys-berlin-walls/.

Władysław Gomułka

Władysław Gomułka was the then leader of Poland. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Poland was under the Soviet Union's control at the time and thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [66]

Antonín Novotný

Antonín Novotný was the then president of the Czech Republic. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. The Czech Republic was under the Soviet Union's control at the time and thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [67]

66 Taube, Friedel. "Poland's Role in the Fall of the Wall – DW – 11/07/2014." *Dw.com*, 7 Nov. 2014, www.dw.com/en/polands-role-in-the-fall-of-the-wall/a-18048196.
67 "The Czech 1989 Events: Unexpected but Inevitable." *Www.euractiv.com*, 10 Nov. 2009, www.euractiv.com/section/central-europe/news/the-czech-1989-events-unexpected-but-inevitable/.

Anastas Mikoyan

Anastas Mikoyan was the then leader of Russia. Russia was a part of the Soviet Union at the time. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. They thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [68]

János Kádár

János Kádár was the then leader of Hungary. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Hungary was under the Soviet Union's control at the time and thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [69]

68 Petit Press a.s. "Some Escaped, Some Established Beer Gardens. Berlin Wall Stories Displayed in Bratislava." *Spectator.sme.sk*, 23 Aug. 2021, spectator.sme.sk/c/22723115/berlin-wall-exhibition-bratislava.html.
69 "Snipping Away at the Iron Curtain: when Hungary Opened Its Austrian Border - Archive, 1989." *The Guardian*, 12 June 2019, www.theguardian.com/world/from-the-archive-blog/2019/jun/12/hungary-austria-open-border-june-1989.

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dei was the then leader of Romania, one of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. While Romania didn't oppose the Berlin Wall, they didn't support it either. They are as neutral as Sweden was during this time, and while both of these countries were part of different blocs, they had similar views regarding the matter. [70]

Todor Zhivkov
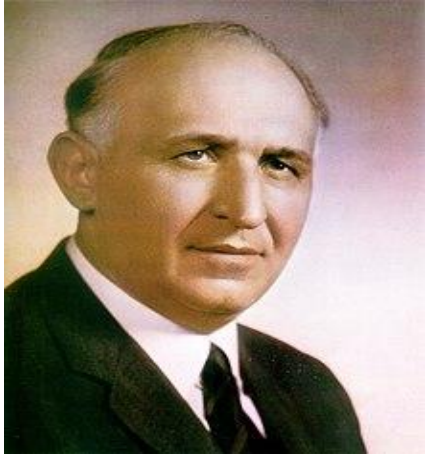
Todor Zhivkov was the then leader of Bulgaria. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Bulgaria was a huge ally of the Soviet Union so they definitely supported the Berlin Wall and thought it was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [71]

70 "After the Wall Came Down: Romania." *Open Society Foundations*, www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/after-the-wall-came-down/episode/romania.
71 "Beyond the Berlin Wall: The Forgotten Collapse of Bulgaria's 'wall'." *Brookings*, 9 Mar. 2022, www.brookings.edu/articles/beyond-the-berlin-wall-the-forgotten-collapse-of-bulgarias-wall/.

Enver Hoxha

Enver Hoxha was the then leader of Albania. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Albania is another one of those countries which were neutral when it came to the Berlin Wall. They didn't oppose it, nor did they support it. Enver Hoxha, the leader of Albania at the time, wanted Albania to be isolated from the Berlin Wall and the Cold War. [72]

Antanas Sniečkus

Antanas Sniečkus was the then leader of Lithuania. Lithuania was part of the Soviet Union at the time. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Lithuania, which was a part of the Soviet Union at the time, thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [73]

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72 "Attention Required!" *Attention Required! | Cloudflare*, 27 Mar. 2013, balkaninsight.com/2013/03/27/berlin-wall-fragment-installed-in-albania-memorial/.
73 "IN 1989, THERE WAS A WALL AND A WAY « Balticworlds.com." *Balticworlds.com*, balticworlds.com/in-1989-there-was-a-wall-and-a-way/.

Arvīds Pelše

Arvīds Pelše was the then leader of Latvia. Latvia was part of the Soviet Union at the time. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Latvia, which was a part of the Soviet Union at the time, thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [74]

Vasil Mzhavanadze

Vasil Mzhavanadze was the then leader of Georgia. Georgia was part of the Soviet Union at the time. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Georgia, which was a part of the Soviet Union at the time, thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [75]

74 "Fragment of Berlin Wall (Riga) - Redzet.lv." *Www.redzet.lv*, www.redzet.lv/en/travel/sights/environmental-objects/fragment-of-berlin-wall-riga.
75 Williams, Trevor. "Berlin Wall Segments in Atlanta Provide Backdrops for 30th Anniversary Commemorations." *Global Atlanta*, 20 Nov. 2019, www.globalatlanta.com/berlin-wall-segments-in-atlanta-provide-backdrops-for-30th-anniversary-commemorations/.

Leonid Brezhnev

Leonid Brezhnev was the then leader of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan was part of the Soviet Union at the time. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Kazakhstan, which was a part of the Soviet Union at the time, thought the Berlin Wall was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [76]

Yumjaagiin Tsedenbal

Yumjaagiin Tsedenbal was the then leader of Mongolia. One of the Eastern Allies during the Cold War. Mongolia was a massive ally of the Soviet Union so they definitely supported the Berlin Wall and thought it was necessary for Germany's development and maintaining control over East Berlin. [77]

76 Goble, Paul. "Kazakhstan: Analysis From Washington -- A New Wall Dividing The World." *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*, 9 Nov. 1999, www.rferl.org/a/1092637.html.
77 "A Day That Turned History: 30 Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall." *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in Asia*, asia.fes.de/news/a-day-that-turned-history-30-years-after-the-fall-of-the-berlin-wall.