

Senate and Advisors of West Berlin, 1949 (BERLIN)

MUNUC 34



TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAIR LETTER.....3

CRISIS DIRECTOR LETTERS.....5

SENSITIVITY STATEMENT.....6

HISTORY AND CONTEXT.....7

 History of German Nation.....7

 The Second World War.....11

 The Cold War.....15

 The History of Berlin.....18

CURRENT SITUATION.....19

 Berlin's Status.....19

 Economy.....22

 Infrastructure.....24

 Politics.....28

 International Affairs.....30

CHARACTER BIOGRAPHIES.....33

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....45

CHAIR LETTER

Guten Tag! and welcome to the political enclave of West Berlin; a battleground of the cold war, a legal and political grey area, a place that is waiting to be rebuilt back better.

My name is Liv, and I am so excited to be your chair. I am a third-year majoring in Global Studies and minoring in Human Rights. Outside of academics, I am CD for a committee on the First Spanish Republic at ChoMUN, our Model UN conference for college students. I also serve as Vice President of DEI for the Panhellenic community on campus.

At MUNUC, I will be chairing in character as Ernst Reuter, the Governing Mayor of West Berlin. Having seen first hand the devastation that World War II placed upon Berlin, Ernst is a staunch supporter of returning West Berlin to its former glory as the center of Europe. To do this I will need the help of you, delegates, as we attempt to navigate the political tensions of the era whilst rebuilding our city from the rubble.

You as delegates represent all aspects and interests of this city and therefore you must work together in order to build up resources. We hope that given the nature of this committee that it will become a collaborative effort on your part and so, to this end, please be respectful of the other delegates in the room. Crisis arcs, directives, and comments that disrespect fellow delegates, that are inflammatory, derogatory or otherwise unacceptable will not be tolerated. If you ever are unsure if something is acceptable please do not hesitate to ask Danny or myself to clarify; we are here to help you get the most out of conference. As Chair, I will look for spirited, high-level, and ultimately respectful debate. Speeches and directives should convey a strong understanding of the topic and should be creative and entertaining, when possible.

Danny and I will reward delegates that have clear visions for the city of West Berlin, and who can make these visions a compelling reality. We expect all of you to bring your best to each and every session. Model UN is a long game, and the delegate whose actions shape committee is the delegate who has been present and engaged for the entire weekend. The trajectory of this committee is heavily reliant on delegate action, so we are looking forward to seeing where you decide to take us!

I am so excited to be chairing this committee and I look forward to welcoming you in person at the conference. Please feel free to reach out if you have any further questions!

Olivia Cohen

oliviacohen@uchicago.edu

CRISIS DIRECTOR LETTERS

Hello Delegates,

My name is Danny Seplow and I will be your Crisis Director for the government of West Berlin. I am a third year History major at the University of Chicago. This will be my third year participating in MUNUC. I have previously been an assistant chair and chair in this organization. I have also previously served as Crisis Director in Chomun, the collegiate conference hosted by the University of Chicago.

I am thrilled to have you all participate in this committee. The challenges and hurdles you will have to overcome are unique to West Berlin in the 1950s. I hope that you will enjoy balancing this new perspective on the early stages of the Cold War while you attempt to rebuild the city from rubble.

It does not escape me that this conference will take place while the COVID-19 Pandemic is ongoing. We want to make MUNUC as fun and stress-free as possible. To this end, please do not hesitate to reach out to me with any questions or concerns you might have both before and during the conference. I look forward to meeting you all soon!

Danny Seplow

dseplow@uchicago.edu

SENSITIVITY STATEMENT

MUNUC as an organisation strives for historical accuracy whilst understanding that certain atrocities that have occurred throughout history should not be simulated in this context of Model UN. For that reason, we ask that while participating in committee you do not use 'historical realism' as justification for racism, sexism, homophobia etc. Our committee will be a place for creative solutions and collaboration, not to disrespect others in any way. Any actions or words that would be unacceptable in 2022 will not be tolerated in the context of this committee.

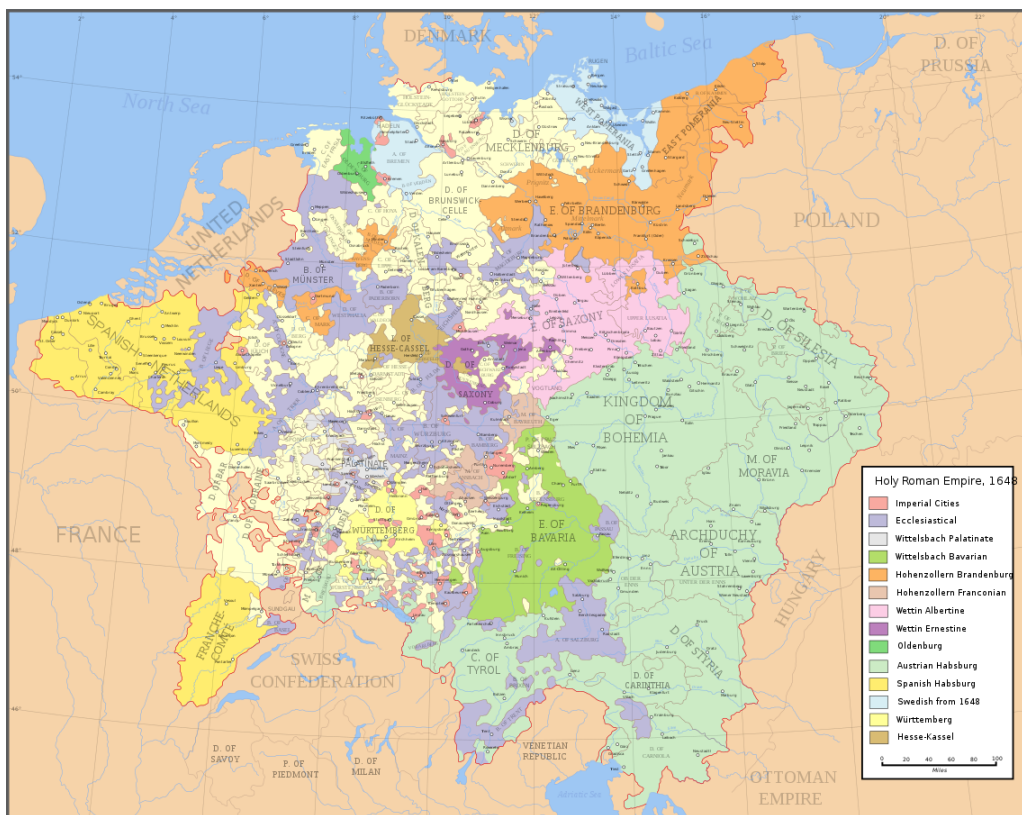
While committee takes place on the brink of the Cold War and during a clash of ideologies, we would like to remind you that our focus will be on West Berlin. West Berlin was a free city and therefore any references to fascism or ideologically pointed violence will not be tolerated as crisis arcs throughout the conference. We only ask that your actions do not negate anyone's identity or involve the subjugation of entire groups of people on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or nationality. Failing to act with the expected level of decorum as laid out in this background guide will result in you being pulled from committee by an executive.

We hope that this committee will be a collaborative effort on your part and so, to this end, please be respectful of the other delegates in the room. As executives, we welcome and encourage you to experiment and invent unique solutions, arcs, and stories. We ask that you cooperate with us in trying to maintain a respectful, dignified, and productive committee atmosphere and that you be sensitive to others. If you have any concerns regarding this policy, please feel free to send the executives an email or speak to us at the conference.

HISTORY AND CONTEXT

History of the German Nation

Unlike other parts of Europe, like France and England, Germany was never unified in the Medieval or Early Modern Eras. The Holy Roman Empire (HRE) was the closest body it had to a united state. Charlemagne was first crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the Pope in 800 C.E. His realm encompassed most of modern day France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Northern Italy. However, soon after his death, the empire became mostly symbolic with limited actual power.¹



¹ Klaus Käßtle, "Outline of Germany's History," Nations Online Project (nationsonline.org), accessed September 16, 2021, <https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/History/Germany-history.htm>.

² Image: Astrokey44. "Map of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648, after the Peace of Westphalia Which Ended the Thirty Years' War." 2007. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Holy_Roman_Empire_1648.svg.

Throughout the Middle Ages, the German states were mostly disunited and waged frequent wars against each other. After the Protestant Reformation of the 1500s, the German states were divided between Catholicism and Protestantism, sparking many new religious wars in the region. The largest of these was the Thirty Years War (1618-48), which culminated in the Peace of Westphalia, dividing Central Europe into hundreds of states. The two largest states that emerged were Prussia and Austria, who both dominated the political landscape of the region for the next century and a half. During the Napoleonic Wars, France occupied many of the German states, abolishing the Holy Roman Empire and combining many of the smaller German states into about forty total.³

After the Napoleonic Wars, at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, a new organization of German states was created, called the German Confederation. This weak body had no executive or judiciary, only a federal legislature composed of representatives from the constituent states. Little legislation was passed with states prioritizing local autonomy. Many within the German Confederation hoped for a united Germany that could unify laws and currency as well as replace the absolutism of German monarchs with democracy. The king of Prussia was offered the crown of a united Germany but rejected it, fearing he would lose power.⁴

In 1871, Germany was finally united into the German Empire, ruled by the Prussian monarch, Wilhelm I, now the German Emperor. The chief architect of the unification was Otto Von Bismarck, a Prussian aristocrat and politician. He used the power of nationalism to create a German state based on conservative Prussian values, maintaining the feudal social order with little liberalization. Bismarck created the German Empire through both diplomacy and wars, the most notable of which was the Franco-Prussian War (1871). However, this German state was created without several predominantly ethnic German territories, notably Austria.⁵

The German Empire was nominally a democracy. It had a legislature called the Reichstag, with representatives elected by universal male suffrage. However, the Emperor and his ministers had the real power and were not beholden to the Reichstag. Furthermore, the Emperor was supported by the nobility, business owners, land owners, financial elites, the Protestant clergy, and the military.

³ Kästle, "Outline of Germany's History."

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

Opposing the Emperor were the Catholic party, the Socialist party, and several other liberal parties. By the 1910s, these opposition parties held the majority of the seats in the Reichstag.⁶



Im Kampf um Antwerpen. Heranschaffen der Munition in die vorderste Linie. Nach einer Skizze, gezeichnet von A. Dreßel.

7

Germany's defeat in World War I led to the end of the German Empire. The Treaty of Versailles punished Germany by forcing land concessions, financial reparations, and military restrictions. The Weimar Republic was established in 1919 with a parliamentary democracy. Although many were relieved to see Germany finally become a democratic nation, it would not last for long. Numerous financial crises, unstable parliamentary politics, and lingering resentment towards the Treaty of Versailles paved the way for Adolf Hitler to seize power in the early 1930s. Hitler swiftly established his Nazi regime in Germany.⁸

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Image: *German Firing Line near Antwerp 1914*. 1919. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/quinet/49126102751/in/photolist-2hR77Pz-2dmDRjS-2dnDvDJ-S9dgK3-2cWSFTX-2d5UyYH-2eo7gVN-2dnDvUU-2dmDQoJ-2cXYNdT-2diF1Fy-RXoDpb-CRH4er-23SfePZ-2eo7izA-2cXYKyz-2dgJ4Xg-2dnDwao-2cXYRz2-2eg6stq-QATqa-2epHEyM-2d1VUqa-23ERtcT-BZEcG3-2deDJwq-SkzRab-SkA2Fw-2dmDQG9-2eo7gHJ-2deDJbq-23Sff6k-2dnDw3u-2diF3uU-2dhHqwm-S75Xzw-2d5UzqK-2dfJ4fd-QAtVit-23ESkDV-QrHvwg-QBtXi4-2eo7p7G-RXoD27-2hn72m3-Yc1KGE-gp7wKo-2d1VWR2-2dmDSgm-2dnDwxs>.

⁸ Kästle, "Outline of Germany's History."

Throughout the 1930s, he and his government instituted anti-semitic and totalitarian policies. Steps were taken to systemically curb free expression through organizations like the Gestapo, the secret police. The Nazi goal was to purify the nation for the German race. Jews were banned from marrying Germans, expelled from the civil service and universities, had their businesses boycotted, and their property was confiscated. This all culminated in Kristallnacht, "Night of Broken Glass," in 1938, which saw widespread violence against Jewish citizens of Germany and their property.⁹ Soon after, the Holocaust began, which saw the systematic genocide through executions, gas chambers, and starvation of millions of Jews, Soviets, Poles, Roma, disabled, and anyone else the Nazis deemed to be undesirable.¹⁰ Hitler would invade Poland in 1939, beginning the Second World War.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Bayley, et al. "Germany." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, November 24, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Germany>.

The Second World War

This section contains context about WWII and inevitably discusses Hitler as Chancellor of Germany and his Nazi Regime. To reiterate, the Nazism was an extremist ideology that led to unfathomable suffering and death for millions across the world. Any attempt to build upon or replicate any aspect of this political ideology in committee will not be tolerated.

World War II was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945, involving over 30 countries including the world's major superpowers resulting in the formation of two military alliances; the Axis and the Allies. Europe was still recovering from the devastating effects of World War I just two decades earlier, when Adolf Hitler, taking advantage of an unstable Germany, rose to power, and invaded Poland in 1939. This marked the beginning of a short alliance between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. The Soviets invaded Poland alongside Germany with the agreement that Poland would become partitioned between the two countries once it was taken.¹¹ On September 3rd 1939, England and France declared war on Germany, officially marking the beginning of the war.¹²

In 1919, Hitler joined the German Workers' Party which promoted German nationalism and anti-semitism alongside anger at the reparations for WWI that Germany was now burdened with. By 1921, Hitler had assumed leadership of the newly named Nazi party. Throughout the 1920s the Nazis campaigned for a total revolution of German life, beginning with the expulsion of communists and Jews from the country. In the 1932 national elections, Hitler and the Nazi party capitalised on the instability of the German economy and political turmoil and he became Chancellor of Germany. Berlin became the focal point of Germany, and came under international scrutiny as it emerged as the Nazi base. Under Nazi rule, Germany became a one party state and the Nazis opened their first concentration camp long before the start of the war; the extremist Nazi regime began from within Berlin. Towards the end of the 1930s Hitler began his foreign policy campaign of uniting all German-speaking countries after the redistricting of WWI and reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936.¹³ When

¹¹ History.com Editors. "Soviet Union Invades Poland." HISTORY, September 15, 2020. <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/soviet-union-invades-poland>.

¹² "Britain and France Declare War on Germany." History.com. A&E Television Networks, November 5, 2009. <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/britain-and-france-declare-war-on-germany>.

¹³ "Austrian Anschluss, March 1938 - Hitler's Foreign Policy - Wjec - GCSE History Revision - Wjec - BBC BITE SIZE." BBC News. BBC. Accessed September 14, 2021. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9zhw6f/revision/3>.

Hitler advanced towards Poland, Great Britain and France countered further aggression by guaranteeing support for Poland. Nevertheless, Germany invaded Poland with the help of Stalin's Red Army on September 1, 1939, and Great Britain and France declared war on Germany shortly after. Six years of Nazi Party foreign policy had ignited World War II.

Two sides emerged in the battle for world power; the Axis Powers comprised Germany, Italy, and Japan, and the Allied powers comprised France, Great Britain, and later the United States and Soviet Union.¹⁴

At the start of the War, the Soviet Union remained mostly exempt from the fighting going on in western Europe. Before Hitler invaded Poland, he made a nonaggression pact with Stalin that the Soviet Union would occupy the eastern part of the country in return for not invading Germany. The Soviet Union was effectively an ally of Nazi Germany, giving Hitler access to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Moldova. However, that changed when Germany attacked. On 22 June 1941, Hitler attacked the Soviet Union's western front in his attempt to expand his control of Europe and in doing so forced the Soviet Union to become an Allied power overnight. The relationship between the Soviet Union and the Allied powers was tense due to the United States' concerns over Stalin's tyrannical rule and the communist sentiments from within the Soviet Union that were now beginning to spread throughout Europe. It was however conceded that it was Nazi Germany and not the Soviet Union which posed the greatest threat to world peace at the time. Although not without tensions, such as differing ideological and strategic goals, and lingering suspicions, the collaborative relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union nonetheless was maintained. Despite the strain between the countries, the US - Soviet alliance was marked by a great degree of cooperation and mutual assistance. Under the Lend-Lease Act, the United States sent enormous quantities of war materiel to the Soviet Union, which was critical in helping the Soviets withstand the Nazi onslaught. The new addition to the Allied power proved to be of great importance to their military campaign, allowing the Allied powers to fight Germany from both the East and the West in the latter years of the war, which was crucial to the eventual fall of Berlin. This alliance would quickly

¹⁴ Royde-Smith, J. Graham and Hughes, . Thomas A.. "World War II." Encyclopedia Britannica, September 27, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II>.

deteriorate at the end of the war and pose significant questions and consequences for the future of Berlin as the Allied Powers struggle for control over the city.

April 16, 1945 marked the final days for Hitler and the Third Reich as the Soviet army began their attack on Berlin from the East.¹⁵ Stalin's Berlin Strategic Offensive Operation was one of the final military offensives on the eastern front. The Soviet offensive began on April 16 as the Red Army positioned themselves on the east and south of the city walls. By April 20th the Soviet Union advanced into Berlin's city amongst heavy artillery firing and on April 23 the Soviet's had control of the forces within Berlin and began to advance outwards towards the suburbs. Berlin was completely under Soviet control just 4 days later and completely cut off from the rest of Germany. The human cost alone of the Battle in Berlin was colossal, with an estimated 230,000 dead.¹⁶ The military attack had reduced the city to rubble; leveled houses, destroyed transportation routes and much more. By the end of the war Berlin was left with nothing. The consequences of being the Nazi base throughout the war had taken its toll and the city had very few standing and functional buildings and nothing to be said for a transportation system. Taking possession of Berlin, the Soviets worked to restore services and distribute food to the city's inhabitants but these efforts at humanitarian aid were somewhat marred by some Soviet units plundering the city and assaulting its inhabitants.

After Berlin fell to the Allied forces, the war in Europe was over but it would take several more months of fighting and substantial losses for Allied forces to defeat the Japanese in September 1945, including the first use of the atomic bomb.

The alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union during World War II developed out of necessity, and out of a shared realization that each country needed the other to defeat Nazi Germany. As a result of this cooperation, the groundwork for a new international system was laid, out of which came the United Nations organization. However, without the threat of Hitler to bring

¹⁵ Mallory. "Remembering the Battle of Berlin: The Soviet War Memorial at Tiergarten: The National WWII Museum: New Orleans." The National WWII Museum | New Orleans. The National World War II Museum, May 1, 2020. <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/battle-of-berlin-memorial-tiergarten>.

¹⁶ "Battle of Berlin." LRE. Accessed September 14, 2021. <https://www.liberationroute.com/stories/191/battle-of-berlin>.

the countries together, the ideological tensions began to surface and proved to be detrimental to the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union leading to ramifications within Berlin.

At the end of the war Berlin was divided between the Allied Powers and would become the focus of international politics to come as the Cold War begins to surface.

The Cold War

The Cold War began almost as soon as World War II ended. In the final months of the war, the Soviet Union had pushed German forces back into central Europe, occupying several countries in the process. When the war ended, Stalin installed friendly left-wing communist governments in Eastern Europe to act as a safeguard against any future German aggression. In the previous thirty years, Russia had been invaded through Eastern Europe twice by Germany, so they hoped to create a buffer against future threats. These actions were also in line with the Soviet Union's long standing support of international communist revolutions since its inception post-WWI.¹⁷

The United States, the only other global superpower to emerge from World War II, found itself in conflict with the USSR. While the ideological clash between communism and capitalism was the propaganda line of both sides of the conflict, the Cold War was an attempt by both the US and the USSR to fill the power vacuum left by the major European powers in the wake of WWII. The ideological conflict morphed to encompass themes of the US fighting for 'freedom' against totalitarianism, despite supporting numerous dictatorships around the world, and the Soviet Union championing anticolonialism, despite suppressing several ethnic groups domestically.

The policy of the US during the early stages of the Cold War was known as the Truman Doctrine. This policy reoriented the United States foreign policy to be much more interventionist than it had been traditionally. Truman obligated the US to provide economic and sometimes military assistance to "support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."¹⁸ However, the regimes supported by Truman were not always democratic or free.

One of the major pillars of the Truman Doctrine was the Marshall Plan. This policy, spearheaded by US Secretary of State George Marshall, proposed giving \$13 billion in aid to Europe to rebuild the continent in the post-war years. While offered to both Western and Eastern Europe, only Western countries accepted the aid because Stalin forced the Eastern European countries to decline the offer. The policy had two main benefits for the United States. First, it served to prop up the economies of

¹⁷ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Cold War." Encyclopedia Britannica, June 21, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>.

¹⁸ "The Truman Doctrine, 1947," U.S. Department of State (U.S. Department of State), accessed September 16, 2021, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/truman-doctrine>.

European nations, creating stronger trade partners for the United States. It also weakened the appeal of local communist parties, hopefully keeping them from falling into the Soviet sphere of influence.¹⁹ Another key policy of the Truman Doctrine was 'containment.' This policy hoped to curb the territorial and ideological expansionist policies of the Soviet Union in the late 1940s. Proposed by U.S. diplomat George Kennan, containment would be "long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies." This policy saw the U.S. supplying several countries, like Greece and Turkey, with military and economic aid to prevent them from falling to communism.²⁰

1949 saw many developments that reshaped the Cold War. The Soviet Union had their first successful nuclear weapons test. The U.S. was no longer the sole nuclear power in the world. Each superpower had the ability to attack each other with overwhelming destructive force in the form of nuclear weapons. The concept later known as mutually assured destruction (MAD) was that neither power would directly attack the other for fear of destructive retribution. This is partially what kept the Cold War cold, as opposed to a hot war of direct confrontation.²¹

¹⁹ Weisberger et al. "United States." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, November 28, 2021.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/United-States>.

²⁰ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "containment." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, March 26, 2020.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/containment-foreign-policy>.

²¹ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "mutual assured destruction." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, July 17, 2020.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/mutual-assured-destruction>.



1949 was also the year that the U.S. and its Western Allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Party of the treaty stated that if any member state was attacked in North America or Europe, it would be treated as an attack against them all. West Germany was not an original member of the organization. The treaty also laid out the groundwork of how member states could better integrate their military capabilities.²³

The final major development of the year was when the Communist Party in China came to power on the mainland, establishing a large communist country in Asia. This was a major boon to the Soviet Union, growing its sphere of influence in the Far East.²⁴

²² Image: U.S. National Archives & DVIDS, "Atomic Shock Wave from the Able Day Explosion over Bikini Lagoon - U.S. National Archives & DVIDS Public Domain Search," U.S. National Archives & DVIDS (U.S. National Archives & DVIDS, March 11, 2021), <https://nara.getarchive.net/media/atomic-shock-wave-from-the-able-day-explosion-over-bikini-lagoon-c64b8c?action=upgrade>.

²³Haglund, D. G.. "North Atlantic Treaty Organization." Encyclopedia Britannica, March 18, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/North-Atlantic-Treaty-Organization>.

²⁴ Britannica, "Cold War."

History of Berlin

The city of Berlin was founded along the Spree River in the thirteenth century. Soon after, in the fourteenth century the city came under the governorship of the Hohenzollern dynasty, who also ruled Brandenburg and Prussia. In the early 1700s, the city was made the royal residence and absorbed several neighboring towns, expanding its territorial boundaries past its small town origins. This century also saw the city develop economically and create numerous universities, which would one day be home to some of Germany's most famous philosophers like Hegel and Marx. During the eighteenth century, the city began to industrialize and became the hub of an ever growing German rail network in the nineteenth century.²⁵

The city had long been the capital of Germany, throughout the numerous governments of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. After the Unification of Germany in 1871 it became the capital of the new German Empire. After World War I, Berlin served as the capital of the Weimar Republic in 1918, and was also the capital of Nazi Germany after 1933. Having been the historical capital of Prussia and later several German states, Berlin's identity had always been tied to German nationality. In 1936, the city hosted the Olympic Games. However, the Nazi period also saw the Jewish population of the Berlin shrink from 170,000 in 1925 to only 5,000 in 1945. While many were able to emigrate from Germany, many more became the victims of the Holocaust. World War II saw 150,000 Berlin citizens die and the destruction of countless factories, apartments, streets, and cultural buildings.²⁶

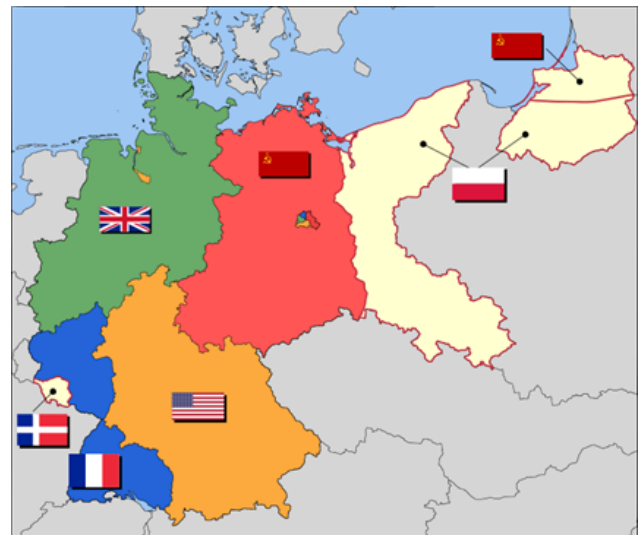
²⁵ Erb, H. Joseph and Reuter, . Lutz R.. "Berlin." Encyclopedia Britannica, August 31, 2021.
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Berlin>.

²⁶ Ibid.

CURRENT SITUATION

Berlin's Status

In the final days of World War II, the leaders of the allied powers met at the Potsdam Conference to decide what should be done about post-war Europe. In the aftermath of the war the opposing ideologies of communism versus capitalism meant that the Soviet Union parted ways from the other allies. Among the issues debated was how to divide and administer Germany. They agreed to divide Germany into four occupation zones to be administered by either France, the United Kingdom, the United States, or the Soviet Union. The UK, France, and the United States established a foothold in West Germany while Stalin took control of East Germany. The four powers made up the Allied Control Council. In 1948, France, the U.K., and the U.S. merged their occupation zones into the Trizone, which later became known as the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany).²⁷ This arrangement was only supposed to be a temporary solution to a post war Europe with the intention of reuniting Germany, but as the tensions of the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union heightened, the communication between a divided Germany slowly broke down.^{28 29}



Berlin held symbolic importance as the nation's capital and as a seat of the defeated former Nazi government and as such all of the Allied powers wanted a claim to it. The city of Berlin, the old capital of Nazi Germany and the largest city in the nation, lies geographically within the borders of the Soviet occupation zone. Berlin subsequently became legally separate from the rest of the Soviet zone and all four occupying powers were entitled to privileges throughout Berlin that were not

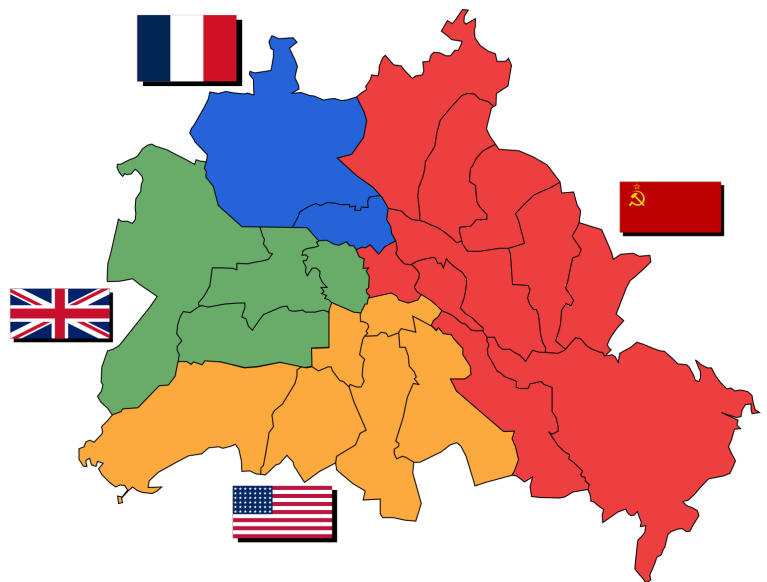
²⁷ Erb, "Berlin."

²⁸ Britannica, "Potsdam Conference."

²⁹ Image: 52 Pickup. "Occupation Zone Borders in Germany, 1947." 2008. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map-Germany-1945.svg>.

extended to the rest of Germany. The Western Allies occupied the western half of the city, as they did with Germany, which is how the United States, UK, and France ended up occupying a geographical enclave within Stalin's Soviet territory. The Western Allies, as part of the Potsdam Agreement, were entitled to three air corridors to their sector of Berlin as a guaranteed transportation line and in the early years of the agreement, the Soviet Union also allowed road and rail access between West Germany and West Berlin.³⁰ Like the rest of Germany, there was a political and economic divide between the Soviet sector and the western sectors.^{31 32}

West Berlin was never officially part of West Germany, although it was defined as a state in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, technically being occupied territory since 1945. As such, all four great powers were able to patrol both halves of the city. It did not have any direct representation in the federal parliament, although it could send non-voting observers. The parliament of Berlin was the Abgeordnetenhaus of Berlin, which passed legislation. The executive functions of government were primarily run by the Senate of Berlin and the Regierender Bürgermeister, the Governing Mayor. The senators each had a department they oversaw that functioned like a ministry. However, both the Governing Mayor and the senators had to be confirmed by allied commanders who oversaw West Berlin. Likewise, all legislation of West Berlin could be vetoed by the allied commanders.³³



West Berlin was left in a precarious position. Neither completely independent nor officially a part of West Germany, the city state had to be careful to not anger either the Allied occupying forces, nor

³⁰ Britannica, "Potsdam Conference."

³¹ Erb, "Berlin."

³² Image: Complex01. "Map Showing Sectors of Occupation of Berlin." n.d.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Berlin_Blockade-map.svg.

³³ T.H. Elkins with B. Hofmeister, Berlin: The Spatial Structure of a Divided City, London: Methuen, 1988

the Soviet Union. Moreover, it was free to collaborate with West Germany as much or as little the city state deemed appropriate.

Economy

Before the war, Berlin was Germany's largest industrial town and a major centre of trade and technological development.

Stalin used the time from May 1945, after the fall of Berlin, to July 1945 to dismantle industry, transport and other facilities across Berlin in the name of wartime reparations, effectively leveling the city. The war had already severely damaged the city's industrial infrastructure and Stalin's expropriation of machinery and other capital only further damaged Berlin's industrial base.³⁴ After the war, most banks moved out of the divided city and to Frankfurt, and with transportation in and out of West Berlin limited as a result of its geographical location, the city became heavily dependent on aid from the Allied forces in the early years.

However, as West Germany and subsequently West Berlin began to rebuild after the war, the economy began to rebound. Military leaders from the United States soon grew concerned about the economic costs of a Germany completely dependent on the United States, and the United States began investing in German industries. In 1946, the United States and Great Britain merged their occupation zones, introduced a new deutsche mark currency for the entirety of West Berlin in 1948, and in 1948 the U.S. Government began a massive aid program under the Marshall Plan, which pumped dollars and goods into Europe to aid in recovery.³⁵ Monetary reform was urgently needed to facilitate the introduction of the Marshall Plan, eliminate the black market, and create a more favorable ratio between available goods and the amount of money in circulation. The currency reform of June 20, 1948, introduced the Deutsche Mark (DM) in the Western occupation zones.³⁶ As part of its launch, every resident was given start-up money in the amount of 40 DM.

Being under the control of Western Allies, West Berlin now had access to industry products that had become non-existent during the war. Industry products were readily and rapidly bought by residents who were eager to obtain the products and goods they had been deprived of previously. This new

³⁴ Military History Matters. "The Battle of Berlin." Military History Matters, May 13, 2020. <https://www.military-history.org/cover-feature/the-battle-of-berlin.htm>.

³⁵ U.S. Department of State. "Marshall Plan, 1948," n.d. <https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/cwr/16328.htm>.

³⁶ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "mark." Encyclopedia Britannica, August 30, 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/mark-German-currency>.

and heightening demand for goods pushed wages up quickly, and many new jobs were created with the development of new housing units and other construction enterprises.

As Economics Minister in the cabinet of the Federal Parliament, Ludwig Erhard introduced a successful course of revival for West Germany as a social market economy. Industries including the production of textiles, metals, clothing, porcelain and china, bicycles, and machinery began to resurface alongside the production of food, chemicals, cigarettes, and confectionery. Electronics also emerged as a principal postwar industry.³⁷ Erhard's policies left the means of production mainly in private hands and allowed market mechanisms to set price and wage levels. The government promoted social justice with measures designed to ensure an equitable distribution of the wealth generated by the pursuit of profit. Under these policies, industrial output rapidly recovered, living standards steadily rose, the government soon abolished all rationing, the Deutsche Mark developed into one of the world's leading currencies, and West Germany and subsequently West Berlin became renowned for its "economic miracle."³⁸

³⁷ Erb, "Berlin."

³⁸ Bayley, et al. "Germany."

Infrastructure

By the end of World War II, Berlin had been reduced to rubble and the few remaining pieces of infrastructure were badly damaged. 600,000 apartments were destroyed along with countless public buildings and cultural sites, including the Reichstag, the old seat of the German legislature.³⁹ The destruction came from two main sources: bombing campaigns throughout the war and artillery during the Battle of Berlin. The city fared slightly better through bombing campaigns than some other German cities like Dresden. Berlin was not a medieval wooden city and the buildings were further apart, so the fires could not spread as much. However, there were many who objected to the bombing campaigns of the war because they targeted civilian centers.⁴⁰



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-V00397
Foto: o. Ang. | Juli 1946

41

³⁹ Bjoern Steinz, "VE Day: Images of Berlin's Postwar Destruction and Modern Rebirth," *The Atlantic* (Atlantic Media Company, May 9, 2015), <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/05/berlin-then-and-now-ve-day-world-war-ii/392828/>.

⁴⁰ Lauren Turner, "Bomber Command Maps Reveal Extent of German Destruction," *BBC News* (BBC, October 8, 2015), <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-34467543>.

⁴¹ Image: *Berlin, Zerstörter Reichstag*. 1946. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-V00397_Berlin_zerstörter_Reichstag.jpg?uselang=oc.

Transit

Berlin's public transit remains connected between the Eastern and Western sectors of the city but began operating separately in 1949. There are two urban rail systems within the city, the U-Bahn, focused on local transit, and the S-Bahn, connecting further into the suburbs and surrounding areas. These systems both cross the border between East and West Berlin, but fall entirely within the state of Berlin. The city is also connected to West Germany by heavy rail for freight and passenger transport (as well as a highway for automobiles). While these rail lines and highways can supply the city with enough food, fuel, and goods to survive, they can easily be cut off by East German authorities, like they did during the Berlin Blockade. The rail lines grew extensively in the decades before the war and both the S-Bahn and U-Bahn were fully electrified by the 1930s.⁴²

The rail lines were hardly damaged during the early years of the war, but saw extensive damage in the final months of conflict. Fuel shortages led to fewer active busses in the city and heavier ridership of the railways. As Berlin saw increasing damage from bombing campaigns and artillery, a growing number of lines closed until the whole system halted during the Battle of Berlin due to the destruction of power supplies. The hardships continued after the war. Many rail cars had been destroyed or taken by the Soviets as war reparations. Furthermore, 30% of tunnels were flooded or

⁴² Thomas Fabian, "Japanese Rail and Transport Review," The evolution of the Berlin Urban Railway Network, accessed September 16, 2021, https://www.ejrcf.or.jp/jrtr/jrtr25/f18_fab.html.

collapsed and several key bridges were destroyed. Nevertheless, the rails began operating again by late 1945, although in reduced capacity. As of 1950, rebuilding is ongoing.^{43 44}

Beyond railways, Berlin had an extensive bus and tram system before the war. Most of the busses were seized for the war effort; the gasoline shortages led to many trams sitting immobile. After the rubble began to be cleared, there was little to be salvaged. Most of the street car rails had been destroyed and only 18 busses survived the war.⁴⁵



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-J31345
Foto: o. Ang. | 1945 Februar - März

Utilities

The sewage system of Berlin was constructed before the occupation so remains connected between the East and West as of 1950.⁴⁶ Likewise, the electric grid remains connected between the two halves of the city. Many of Berlin's main power plants before the war relied on coal power, including the West Power Plant, the largest in the Western part of the city. This power plant was shut down and dismantled of major machinery by the Soviets during the war. Reconstruction of the coal plant finished in late 1949, but was less powerful than the plant's earlier incarnation and can barely keep

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Image: *Berlin, Zerstörung Nach Luftangriff*. 1945. German Federal Archive.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-J31345_Berlin_Zerstörung_nach_Luftangriff.jpg.

⁴⁵ "Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG) Company Profile: Berlin, Berlin, Germany: Competitors, Financials & Contacts - Dun & Bradstreet," Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG) Company Profile | Berlin, Berlin, Germany | Competitors, Financials & Contacts - Dun & Bradstreet, accessed September 16, 2021, [https://www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles.berliner-verkehrsbetriebe_\(bvg\).e7e62e7c2f43083e30700e5d88057109.html](https://www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles.berliner-verkehrsbetriebe_(bvg).e7e62e7c2f43083e30700e5d88057109.html).

⁴⁶ Frederick Taylor, *The Berlin Wall: A World Divided, 1961-1989* (London: Harper Perennial, 2006).

up with the energy demand of the growing city.⁴⁷ West Berlin sits in a precarious position. Should the Soviets decide to separate the power grids, as they did during the Berlin Blockade, West Berlin will become an electricity island, having to power itself without outside power plants.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Vattenfall Press Office, "A Vital Part of Berlin's Energy History Retires," Vattenfall (Vattenfall, October 11, 2019), <https://group.vattenfall.com/press-and-media/newsroom/2019/a-vital-part-of-berlins-energy-history-retires>.

⁴⁸ Rachel Wolpert, "Times of Surge," Vattenfall (Vattenfall, November 18, 2013), <https://group.vattenfall.com/press-and-media/newsroom/2/times-of-surge>.

Politics

The Potsdam Agreement established a legal framework for the temporary division of Germany and Berlin with the intent that "the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis."⁴⁹ Berlin was treated as a city state of West Germany despite not being constitutionally or geographically part of that nation. The city aligned itself politically with the democratic ideologies of West Germany and the Allied powers making it in direct opposition to its East Berlin counterpart.

The politics of West Berlin are complicated given the city's ambiguous legal status as a city-state under Allied occupation. West Berlin is defined as a city-state which technically means that it should be an independent sovereign state however, the fact that it is made up of occupied zones controlled by Allied forces, blurs things slightly.⁵⁰

The Abgeordnetenhaus of Berlin is the state Parliament of Berlin. Three main parties made up the seats of this parliament: the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDP), Christian Democratic Union (CDU), and the Free Democratic Party (FDP). While the Parliament was chosen every five year through free and secret ballot, and its function was the passing of legislation alongside providing a check for the city's Senate, it only had restricted autonomy. Due to the creation of the Allied Control Council which acted as the governing body for all occupation zones under Allied power, and West Berlin's status as an occupied city-state, all elections and legislation passed by the Abgeordnetenhaus was subject to confirmation by the Allied Powers.⁵¹

The Berlin Senate acted as the executive body governing West Berlin. It consists of a Governing Mayor of Berlin, a Bürgermeister, and senators who headed government departments, all of which are elected by the Abgeordnetenhaus.⁵² The Senate was created in the intent of performing the functions of a state government. The Governing Mayor does not have the power to remove any

⁴⁹Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Potsdam Conference." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, July 10, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Potsdam-Conference>.

⁵⁰ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "city-state." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, March 18, 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/city-state>.

⁵¹ Bayley, et al. "Germany."

⁵² "Senate of Berlin." DBpedia. Accessed September 14, 2021. <https://dbpedia.org/page/Berlin>.

official from the Senate, only the State Parliament has that authority pending confirmation from the Allied Control Council.

In the aftermath of World War II, the Bundestag replaced the Reichstag as the German Federal Government for West Germany. It is the only federal representative body that is directly elected by the German people. However, given the presence of the Allied Control Council and therefore the existence of an Allied veto, this did not apply to the citizens of West Berlin. Instead, the Abgeordnetenhaus of Berlin appointed representatives to the Bundestag who had no voting power, only advisory votes.⁵³ As such, the citizens of West Berlin had no control over the legislative process of West Germany on a federal level.

The Allied Control Council provides nuance to West Berlin's sovereignty as while it may appear on the surface that the city has autonomy over its political decisions this power is stripped back through the use of the Allied veto making West Berlin still under political subjugation of the Allied powers.

⁵³ Kirchheimer, Otto. "The Composition of the GERMAN Bundestag, 1950." *Western Political Quarterly* 3, no. 4 (1950): 590–601. <https://doi.org/10.1177/106591295000300407>.

International Affairs

In the aftermath of World War II, Germany was divided into Soviet, American, British and French zones of occupation. While the Soviets and Western Powers had been allies during World War II, after the defeat of Hitler and the collapse of the Nazi regime, it became apparent that the clash of ideologies, of capitalism and communism were too unmistakable to sustain the alliance. As such Germany became divided between the powers, as did Berlin due to its significance as the capital despite being part of the Soviet occupied territory of Germany.

Given the significance of the fact that half of Berlin was influenced by the capitalist Western Powers in the middle of otherwise Soviet occupied territory, it was only natural that Berlin became a focal point of the Cold War after 1947. The deteriorating relationship between the Soviets and Western Powers saw Berlin become a theatre for political action as the tensions between communist and capitalist regimes heightened. Both ideological sides saw Berlin as the key to re-aligning Europe towards their own vision and as such the city was powerful both geographically and politically.

West Berlin, while a city-state, was politically important in its geographical position for the Western Powers in the midst of Cold War politics and as a result often suffered consequences of wider global politics of the time.

After the Allied forces victory of World War II, the wartime occupation between the United States and Soviet Union faded and therefore so did any form of mutual assistance between the West and the Soviet Union. The mutual distrust that ruled the relationship between the two sides was most evident in the difficulties that arose over the occupation of Germany. By 1948, the Western Allies began the project of pulling their occupation zones together for the sake of rebuilding - a project that the Soviet Union wished to prevent. Although the Western Allies made frequent suggestions for the terms under which the country might be reunified, usually involving the introduction of free and democratic elections and German autonomy for conducting its own foreign policy, these proposals were never made in terms that the Soviet Union would consider accepting, so the continued division of the country was in many ways inevitable. In June 1948, the Soviet Union took action against the West's policies by blocking all road access between West Germany and West Berlin, effectively cutting off the city's occupation zones from the British, French, and American forces responsible for

maintaining them.⁵⁴ The Western zones had no agreement with the Soviet Union that required the latter to allow ground access to the city through Eastern Germany. The blockade contributed to cementing the division of Germany and Europe into East and West.

In March 1948, the United States, Great Britain, and France joined their respective regions of West Berlin into one economic zone. Stalin felt threatened by this geographic alliance and in response launched the Berlin Blockade offensive in June.⁵⁵ All ground transportation routes between Berlin and the West were completely cut off. The United States and Great Britain began airlifting food and other supplies into West Berlin for the next eleven months until the Soviets finally lifted the blockade. The end to the blockade was brought about because of countermeasures imposed by the Allies on East German communications and, above all, because of the Western embargo placed on all strategic exports from the East Berlin. As a result of the blockade and airlift, Berlin became a symbol of the Allies' willingness to oppose further Soviet expansion in Europe.

The Soviet Union was not alone in worrying over the threat to European security that could come from a revitalized Germany. Countries to the west, including France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, were also wary and preferred a neutral and demilitarized Germany. The Western European countries were willing to consider a collective security solution. In response to increasing tensions and security concerns, representatives of several countries of Western Europe gathered together to create a military alliance. Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg signed the Brussels Treaty in March, 1948⁵⁶. The treaty provided collective defense; if any one of these nations was attacked, the others were bound to help defend it. At the same time, the Truman Administration instituted a peacetime draft, increased military spending, and called upon the historically isolationist Republican Congress to consider a military alliance with Europe. The result of these extensive negotiations was the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949.⁵⁷ In this agreement, the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the

⁵⁴ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Berlin blockade." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, June 17, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Berlin-blockade>.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Brussels Treaty." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, November 29, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Brussels-Treaty-European-history-1948>.

⁵⁷ "NATO." U.S. Department of State. U.S. Department of State. Accessed September 14, 2021. <https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/cwr/102468.htm>.

Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United Kingdom agreed to consider an attack against one an attack against all, along with consultations about threats and defense matters.

CHARACTER BIOGRAPHIES

1. Arnold Kahn - Senator for Finance

Arnold Kahn was born into a wealthy family. He became involved in the family business of banking at a young age. His first assignment was to deliver his father's mail when he was only eight years old. He quickly rose his way through the ranks of his family's firm, through a combination of cunning business savvy and nepotism. Arnold also excelled at his studies and was admitted to the University of Munich, where he learned more about finance and business. Although his family's firm was seized by the Nazi government, Arnold vowed to follow in his parent's footsteps and rebuild their fortune. Upon returning from exile during the War, Arnold found that hardly anything remained of the once great city of Berlin. But out of tragedy comes strength...and profit. His reputation preceded him, and the new West Berlin government asked him to serve as the Senator for Finance, which he graciously accepted.

2. Nicola Napolitano - Senator for Water and Power

Nicola grew up in a coastal town on the tip of the toe of Italy. Born into a family of mixed cultures, Nicola's father was originally from Germany but had fallen in love with a visiting Italian woman and decided to follow her back to Italy. Nicola grew up with the sea as her backyard and from a child understood the significance of water and its power in society. She went on to study hydraulics at university in Bologna but her academics were brought to a pause with the onset of the war. She returned to her family home and community which fortunately remained somewhat relatively unscathed but isolated. Nicola established a water grid for the town that subsequently brought them an independent power source whose notoriety eventually preceded Nicola. So when she moved to look after her grandparents in Berlin after the war it was only natural that the government asked her to take a seat at the table as Senator for Water and Power

3. Friedrich Zimmermann - Senator for Education

Friedrich Zimmerman has always liked to educate. Even from a young age, Friedrich would repeatedly tell his younger sister about the dangers of putting her hand over an open flame and going out into a storm without being properly dressed. Although this got on the nerves of his family rather quickly, it helped him excel in his studies. At the age of fifteen he went off to further his studies at the University of Munich. While there, he could never decide on a field of study, flipfopping between the hard sciences, philosophy, history, and back again several times. After several years he realized that his true calling was educating others. Thus, he returned home to Berlin and found work as a tutor of many elites of the city. His intellectual background made him a target of the Nazi party, so he fled to London for the duration of the war. Upon returning home, he found most schools and libraries had become rubble. Together with several others, he helped create the Free University of Berlin to rebuild some of the educational opportunities that were lost during the war and to educate about the mistakes of the past. He only worked there briefly before he was recruited to be the Senator for Education of West Berlin.

4. Isabelle Bewachen - Senator for Health

The Bavarian countryside proved to be a rather uneventful and inconsequential childhood for Isabelle Bewachen and provided her with little much other than the craving of adventure and a yearning to escape. Unfortunately tragedy did not escape the young girl as her father suffered unsurvivable injuries having had to rescue Isabelle from a well. After that she made it her mission in life to help prevent tragedies happening to others. A few years after her father's death Isabelle was sent to England to live with her aunt and uncle in London in order to have a proper education. She ended up studying nursing at Oxford University and with her witty personality and charming looks it is no surprise that she made friends that now hold some of the highest fields in the medical field across Great Britain. During the war Isabelle worked relentlessly in the hospitals across London which gave her the opportunity to study as a doctor. Isabelle could not deny her call to help and saw the levelled city of West Berlin as an opportunity to truly change peoples lives. She moved to West Berlin after the war in the hopes of perhaps rebuilding a few of the hospitals that had been destroyed

and to provide medical care for those living in the city. She soon became known throughout the city and now finds herself in the position to do even more good as Senator for Health.

5. Otto Stein - Senator for Labor

Otto Stein was born into a working-class family. While he did have some public education, his family could not afford to keep educating him and he had to start working in a local tire factory. While there, he resented the poor working conditions and wealth inequality he saw. While not working shifts at the factory, Otto took up community organizing. Although he had limited success initially, the economic turbulence of the interwar years propelled him to moderate notoriety, at least within socialist Berliner circles. When the Nazi party clamped down on socialists, Otto fled his homeland, but maintained connections with partisans and resistance groups, assisting them any way he could from abroad. When returning to Berlin after the war, his mild notoriety and partisan connection caused him to be recruited for the position of Senator for Labor, where he can implement policies and practices to benefit the working-class.

6. Olga Schwein - Senator for Housing and Urban Development

Olga was born in the late 1800s to a family that is as German as it comes. Olga and her father bonded over their love of education and languages and the two became inseparable. It is to her father's credit that she can speak Greek, Latin, German and English. Her father was a land surveyor and it was through following him around at every spare moment that her fascination with land and building was cultivated. Emma had planned to study at the Young Ladies Seminary in California at the desire of her father but his death shortly before her enrollment in 1866 curbed these plans and instead Emma remained in Germany to grieve the loss of a parent, advocate, and confidante. Instead she turned to the passion that her father had left her and as his legacy started working as a public service in the department of Housing and Urban Development. Since then she worked her way up to eventually become a city councilman. The onset of the Nazi regime changed all of this and Olga went into retirement from politics. After the war however, she felt compelled to return to her career in politics and to rebuild the city of West Berlin in a way that would make her father proud.

7. Dirk Slagar - Senator for Transportation

Dirk Slagar has always liked trains. As a child he would sit at train stops and watch the cars go by. His middle-class family was well enough off to be able to put him through school. His high marks granted him a letter of acceptance to study urban planning at the University of Liverpool. Shortly after he had moved though, the war broke out and he was forced to put his studies on hold. While in Liverpool during the war, Dirk worked as a nurse at a local hospital. At the conclusion of the war, Dirk quickly finished his studies and moved back to Berlin. There, he saw the destruction of most of the city's public transit. He hopes to use his knowledge to rebuild the once comprehensive systems into something that will be the envy of the rest of the world.

8. Matias Albrecht - Senator for Food and Agriculture

Albrecht was born into a family of farmers in the Bavarian countryside in the early 1900s. He was born into a comfortable life but a simple one at that with not many prospects. Growing up on a farm with seven siblings did however provide Matias with the understanding of what hard work, grit and determination could accomplish. His family ran the simple business of being the sole provider of meat and other agriculture products for their entire town but the war forced them to abandon all of this and flee instead to Switzerland. West Berlin was the center of new beginnings in the eyes of Matias after the war and so he travelled to Germany in the hopes of carving out a life for himself. After the Soviets pillaged most of Berlin right at the end of the war, West Berlin must relearn how to be self-sufficient and Albrecht hopes that his childhood of working on his family farm can bring something to the table in helping accomplish that.

9. Rut Günzburg - Senator for Justice

Rut Günzburg was born into a family of pastry chefs in Vienna. Her father used to always tell her that people were like strudel. On the outside they can have a hard exterior, but on the inside, everyone is sweet and soft. Rut excelled in her studies but feared the looming political instability of Europe. She was accepted into Yale to study international law. Upon graduating she decided to stay in the United States. She practiced law in New York City, representing those exploited by multinational corporations. She continued her practice throughout the war but longed to return home to her friends and family in Europe. After the war, she moved to West Berlin when she feared that the power vacuum left at the end of the war would lead to exploitation. Her impressive resume led to her

being offered the position of Senator for Justice. In this position, she will be able to offer protection for workers and consumers against business interests.

10. Dr. Albrin Einstibe - Chief of Berlin Police

Albrin was born in Berlin and as a lifelong Berliner, knows the city and its inhabitants like the back of his hand. Albrin loves this city and grew up wanting to protect the city that was his home so he became a policeman. Einstibe was never one to follow rules too closely but also took his job very seriously. Before the war he was his department's best officer; he enjoyed solving puzzles and likes keeping the streets of Berlin safe even more. The only puzzle he hadn't solved was how to grow up. His cocky arrogance was somewhat indulged throughout his career up until this point given his outstanding record. That was until the Nazi party took over the city. Albrin couldn't sit on the sidelines as the Nazis destroyed his home and instead he stepped up. He joined the Resistance throughout the war and his quick thinking enabled him to quickly work up the chain of command. It was therefore a natural decision on the government of West Berlin's part to appoint him Chief of Berlin Police after the war given his outstanding pre-war record and his accomplishments as part of the Resistance. Albrin saw how political extremism once destroyed his beautiful city and so hopes that he can keep Berlin safe and free from any further turmoil.

11. Löwe Gott - Senator of Culture and Sports

Löwe Gott was born to a large working class family on the outskirts of Berlin. He was the second youngest of eleven siblings. Luckily, this was enough for him and his siblings to make their own team for football (or *soccer*, as he would scoff at Americans for calling it). Being young and quick, he played forward striker. However, as his siblings grew up and got real jobs, Löwe continued to play football in school and was recruited to play professionally. His impressive skills and boisterous persona made him a fan favorite. His fame would not last though, as tragedy struck in his sixth season of professional play when he twisted his ankle and was forced into an early retirement. Löwe, having never had so much free time or so much expendable cash, decided to travel the world, starting with South America. Only two months into his journey, he read a newspaper in Columbia about how war had broken out in Europe. So, he stayed in South America for the duration of the war

burning through the remainder of his wealth, only able to return to Berlin in 1945 to a rubble filled city. His fame made him a shoo-in for the position of Senator for Culture and Sports.

12. Jörg Henrichson - Business Representative

Jörg Henrichson never expected to reach the notoriety that he has but here he is. Born and raised on the outskirts of Berlin, Henrichson thought his life would be the same as the rest of his family, one of the simple working class. He grew up working in his family's shop but eventually yearned for something more, as homelife, as it is for many twenty-something year olds, proved to be far too constricting. He moved to Berlin after the industrial revolution boom to work for an electrical equipment manufacturer. He saved everything he could and eventually invested in the company. Henrichson eventually worked his way up through the company and as it grew, so did his wallet. Having come from the bottom up he understood everything about running a manufacturing company and eventually left to start his own. Jörg developed himself into somewhat of a business magnate with several factories to his name before the war. Of course, like many others, what now remains of those factories are piles of rubble and so Henrichson is looking to rebuild his empire in the aftermath of the war.

13. Ulrike Borckenhagen - Factory Union Representative

Ulrike Borckenhagen came from a working-class family and never had a formal education. By the time he was twelve he already had his first job working in a barrel factory. He spent his formative years pulling long hours and conversing with his fellow assembly linemen. By the time he was eighteen, he had turned to socialism and became a community organizer. Inspired by the Russian Revolution, he handed out socialist pamphlets and urged his fellow workers to unionize. He never had much success or achieved much notoriety. When the Nazi's took power, Ulrike assisted the resistance fighters, although he never achieved a leadership position amongst the partisans. However, when the war concluded, Ulrike saw the devastation and destruction as an opportunity to rebuild a better society that placed workers first and foremost in the economy.

14. Liesl Brammer - Service Union Representative

Liesl Brammer moved to Berlin with her family from Vienna when she was a child but considers this city her home and where she holds most of her memories. Liesl did not come from much but everyone in the community loves her. Her smile is infectious and she is known to be able to cheer anybody up on a bad day. She always tries to see the positives but is finding it difficult to see the light in the aftermath of the war. Before the outbreak of the war Liesl worked as a waiter in a cafe and with little formal education she does not have many other options for income. Yet the city of West Berlin has been levelled by the way and restaurant jobs are few and far between at the moment. The community looks to her given her sunny disposition to advocate for Berlin and the service industry but it is difficult when there are not many opportunities existing in the rubble of Berlin.

15. Johan Bauer - Liaison to West Germany

Johan Bauer was born in Bonn to an aristocratic family. He was sent to the fanciest private schools in the nation where he met many future government officials. Although he never excelled in his studies, his family's wealth and connections allowed him to coast by. Upon graduating, he used his connections to get himself a bureaucratic job in the German government. Although he was never very political, he was disgusted with the politics of the Nazi party and moved with his family to their vacation home in Scotland. However, his family's wealth was seized during the war. In the aftermath, the Bauer family had to sell their Scotland home just to have enough to move back to Germany and restart their life there. They chose Berlin hoping that the real estate would be cheapest. As one of the few qualified bureaucrats in West Berlin who had no connections to the old regime, Johan was able to quickly rise through the ranks despite his average work ethic and intellect. He was soon assigned to be the Liaison to West Germany.

16. Kaktus Haas - Senator for Parks and Recreation

Kaktus had a penchant for plants ever since he was a child. He spent his youth in the small town of Hallstatt in Austria where he tended to his family's small garden. Kaktus learned all that he could about gardening and botany from those knowledgeable in his town, but once he was old enough, he

moved to Leipzig Germany to learn from the best botanical experts at the time. Haas was always fascinated in biodiversity and the requirements for different plant species which led him to travel extensively throughout Europe after his studies. Throughout his travels, Kaktus made many friends and learned from many botanists; he learned much more about how to grow a variety of plants more efficiently and eventually became one of Germany's leading experts in the field when he returned. It is with his passion for biodiversity that Kaktus embarks on this new journey as Senator for Parks and Recreation. His hope is to restore West Berlin to a haven of greenery and plant wonder in a few years for the citizens to enjoy the open spaces in the city once more.

17. Rebekah Weiss - District Representative for Kreuzberg

Rebekah Weiss grew up in an ethnic German family in Czechoslovakia. Her middle-class family was able to send her to school and give her a good education. Rebekah had been a student activist before the war broke out, advocating for better working conditions and government reforms. After the war ended, Rebekah and her family were expelled from Czechoslovakia for being ethnic German as reprisal for the crimes of the German Reich. They fled to the Kreuzberg neighborhood in Berlin. Many of the members of the community had similar experiences to Rebekah's own. They were ethnic Germans who had lived in other Central and Eastern European nations for generations only to be expelled in the wake of World War II. Kreuzberg residents were mostly lower-class because they could not take much with them. Rebekah, who kept her same drive for workers rights and government reform, wanted to help those like her family, and was appointed the District Representative for Kreuzberg.

18. Elias Zerof - District Representative for Wilmersdorf

Elias was never good in school much to the dismay of his parents. Academics just didn't excite him the way that painting a mural or chalking the sidewalk on the way home from school did. He managed to curb his boredom and stayed in school for the sake of his parents until the age of sixteen when he promptly dropped out. At the time Berlin was fertile ground for intellectuals, artists, and innovators from many fields and the social environment was chaotic and full of passionate debate. The years under the Weimar Republic proved to be a hectic yet culturally stimulating time for young artists such as Elias. In the post WWII years, Elias now considers himself a fully fledged artist despite

never having made a commission on his work. A self proclaimed avant garde artist, he instead creates public installations that perhaps have dubious legality but the residents of Wilmersdorf seem to love them. Elias is an active member of his community, when he is not busy creating art you can be sure he is fervently discussing politics in the local cafe with other residents and can always be recognised from his typical uniform of a bowtie and suspenders

19. Ludwig Redler - District Representative for Schöneberg

Ludwig Redler always excelled in his studies. He was born into a middle-class family in Berlin. However, at an early age he came out to his parents as homosexual. While they were supportive, they urged him to flee the new Nazi Regime, who had instituted a number of policies persecuting homosexuals and anyone else the considered 'sexual deviants.' His parents used their savings to buy him a boat ticket to London. Soon after his arrival, war broke out. He was unable to return home to Berlin until after the war. Upon his arrival, he found an apartment in Schöneberg, a neighborhood with a major LGBTQIA+ population. Although the new West Berlin government was still in its infancy, Ludwig wanted to make sure he, and his neighbors, would never be persecuted for who they are again, and was appointed the District Representative for Schöneberg.

20. Elisa Roth - District Representative for Charlottenburg

A lifelong Berliner, Elisa has generations of Berlin natives running through her veins. You would never meet someone more passionate about Berlin than Elisa. She was raised into a wealthy upper class family and her father owned many merchant vessels based in the port of Berlin. However, her passion was food, particularly schnitzel. She had found growing up that there was never something that a good schnitzel couldn't fix or make better. This is why she opened a schnitzel restaurant at twenty using a loan from her father. Well, her thoughts regarding schnitzel proved to be correct and it wasn't long before business was booming and she was able to repay her father and open a second restaurant. Soon she became a restaurateur, owning several restaurants across Berlin. Now unfortunately her culinary empire exists merely as fallen buildings and rubble after the war but she is determined to rebuild back better and help other people in similar situations to be able to do the same.

21. Thaddeus Uiberreither - Director of Museums and Menageries

Thaddeus Uiberreither's love of history began when he found what he thought was an ancient statue of a horse when he was four years old. It ended up being just a lucky shaped rock, but it sparked historical curiosity regardless. Thaddeus excelled in school and studied Anthropology at the University of Munich. While there, he participated in numerous archeological digs throughout Europe and the Middle East. Upon graduation, he happily became a curator at a local museum for several years. Thaddeus was horrified when he saw the Nazi seizures and destructions of priceless artworks and historical artifacts. He spent the entire war smuggling paintings, statues, historical documents, artifacts, and anything else he could out of the country. Now that the war has ended, he is attempting, with moderate success, to bring back many of these artifacts back into the country to preserve German and Berlin history.

22. Sieglinde Wackernagel - Director of Department of Women and Gender Equality

Sieglinde was the youngest of eight children born into a prosperous Berlin family. By the time Wackernagel was eight, four of her siblings had died: three in infancy and one at age fifteen in a tragic accident that is too painful to even recount. When she was just two years old, her mother died while pregnant with her ninth child and thereafter Sieglinde was cared for mostly by her remaining older sisters as their father travelled abroad a lot for work. During her childhood, Sieglinde had big dreams of doing something useful in the world. As a voracious reader she began to be inspired by the idea of democracy as a social ideal. Yet she felt confused about her role as a woman and questioned the social pressures on a woman to marry and devote her life to family. At first she merely pondered this question but it soon turned into Sieglinde marching on the streets in the fight for women's equality. She opened a settlement house for women in Berlin where women could gather and debate and learn and organise. She became known as an activist of equality before the war and now in the post war era can only hope that given that the world saw the impact of women's contributions to society during the war that Berlin does not now regress on the equality front.

23. Kristian Frieden - Artisan Representative

Kristian Frieden was born to one of the finest carpenters in Berlin, Hanz Frieden. His father was acclaimed throughout the city and some said he made the most ergonomic lawn chairs on the entire continent. Kristian studied under his father and reached a similar level of skill in his own right but lived in the shadow of his father's legacy. Hanz Frieden tragically passed away in the mid-1920s but bequeathed his workshop to his son. Kristian dutifully continued to produce the high-quality housewares that his father was known for, but grew increasingly resentful of the cheap, mass produced, uncomfortable furniture of factory production. Further tragedy struck when the Nazis took power and seized his workshop. Kristian turned to the German resistance and used his fine craftsmanship to assist the partisans in any way that he could. When the war ended, fellow artisans of Berlin saw Kristian as a politically aware, anti-industrial, German patriot, so he became the Artisan Representative to the West Berlin government.

24. Wilhelmina Brötzmann - Senator for Children and Social Development

Wilhelmina was born to a Dutch father and German mother in the Netherlands towards the end of the 19th century. Unfortunately her mother died during childbirth and her father, consumed by grief, was never really present in her early life. Her father died a few years later and Wilhelmina bounced between caring friends and neighbours for a few years as she had no family nearby. She therefore had no formal education due to the fact that she was never in one place for long. Eventually, in the early 1900s, she was old enough to make the decision to move to Berlin to be with family there. It was in Berlin that Wilhelmina saw the number of children just like herself and felt compelled to do something so that they didn't have to move around like she did. What started as one or two children in her home soon grew into Wilhelmina starting an orphanage which then only grew as the war began. Wilhelmina now runs one of the largest and best orphanages in Berlin because she cares about the wellbeing and education of the children in a way that no one did for her, which is why she is a perfect fit as senator of Children and Social Development.

25. Svenja Oppeln-Bronikowski - Governmental Science Advisor

Svenja Oppeln-Bronikowski was accidentally hit on the head by a falling apple from a two-story grocery store window as a child, and since has been infatuated with Isaac Newton. She was born into a middle-class Polish family in Warsaw. She was an excellent student and received a scholarship to

study physics at Cambridge University. While there, she was horrified to see the atrocities that were committed against her homeland. She was recruited to help England with technological developments during the war and eagerly agreed to assist the war effort anyway she could. She worked on the REDACTED Project and was critical to the success of Operation REDACTED. When West Berlin was creating its cabinet of advisors, Svenja came on high recommendation from the allied British government.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 52 Pickup. "Occupation Zone Borders in Germany, 1947." 2008.
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map-Germany-1945.svg>.
- Astrokey44. "Map of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648, after the Peace of Westphalia Which Ended the Thirty Years' War." 2007.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Holy_Roman_Empire_1648.svg.
- "Austrian Anschluss, March 1938 - Hitler's Foreign Policy - Wjec - GCSE History Revision - Wjec - BBC BITESIZE." BBC News. BBC. Accessed September 14, 2021.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z92hw6f/revision/3>.
- "Battle of Berlin." LRE. Accessed September 14, 2021.
<https://www.liberationroute.com/stories/191/battle-of-berlin>.
- Bayley, C. Calvert, Elkins, . Thomas Henry, Berentsen, . William H., Heather, . Peter John, Kirby, . George Hall, Geary, . Patrick J., Leyser, . K.J., Turner, . Henry Ashby, Strauss, . Gerald, Duggan, . Lawrence G., Sheehan, . James J., Hamerow, . Theodore S., Schleunes, . Karl A., Barkin, . Kenneth and Wallace-Hadrill, . John Michael. "Germany." Encyclopedia Britannica, November 24, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Germany>.
- Berlin, Zerstörter Reichstag*. 1946. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-V00397_Berlin_zerstörter_Reichstag.jpg?uselang=oc.
- Berlin, Zerstörung Nach Luftangriff*. 1945. German Federal Archive.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-J31345_Berlin_Zerstörung_nach_Luftangriff.jpg.
- "Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG) Company Profile: Berlin, Berlin, Germany: Competitors, Financials & Contacts - Dun & Bradstreet." Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG) Company Profile | Berlin, Berlin, Germany | Competitors, Financials & Contacts - Dun & Bradstreet. Accessed September 16, 2021. [https://www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles.berliner_verkehrsbetriebe_\(bvg\).e7e62e7c2f43083e30700e5d88057109.html](https://www.dnb.com/business-directory/company-profiles.berliner_verkehrsbetriebe_(bvg).e7e62e7c2f43083e30700e5d88057109.html).
- "Britain and France Declare War on Germany." History.com. A&E Television Networks, November 5, 2009. <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/britain-and-france-declare-war-on-germany>.
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Berlin blockade." Encyclopedia Britannica, June 17, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Berlin-blockade>.

- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Brussels Treaty." Encyclopedia Britannica, November 29, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Brussels-Treaty-European-history-1948>.
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "city-state." Encyclopedia Britannica, March 18, 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/city-state>.
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Cold War." Encyclopedia Britannica, June 21, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>.
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "containment." Encyclopedia Britannica, March 26, 2020. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/containment-foreign-policy>.
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "mark." Encyclopedia Britannica, August 30, 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/mark-German-currency>.
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "mutual assured destruction." Encyclopedia Britannica, July 17, 2020. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/mutual-assured-destruction>.
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Potsdam Conference." Encyclopedia Britannica, July 10, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Potsdam-Conference>.
- Complex01. "Map Showing Sectors of Occupation of Berlin." n.d. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Berlin_Blockade-map.svg.
- Deutsche Welle. "60 Years Ago, the Berlin Wall Went Up, Dividing the City - and More: DW: 12.08.2021." DW.COM. Accessed September 14, 2021. <https://www.dw.com/en/60-years-ago-the-berlin-wall-went-up-dividing-the-city-and-more/a-58837912>
- Elkins, Thomas Henry, and Burkhard Hofmeister. *Berlin: The Spatial Structure of a Divided City*. London: Methuen, 1988.
- Erb, H. Joseph and Reuter, . Lutz R.. "Berlin." Encyclopedia Britannica, August 31, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Berlin>.
- Fabian, Thomas. "Japanese Rail and Transport Review." The evolution of the Berlin Urban Railway Network. Accessed September 16, 2021. https://www.ejrcf.or.jp/jrtr/jrtr25/f18_fab.html.
- Haglund, D. G.. "North Atlantic Treaty Organization." Encyclopedia Britannica, March 18, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/North-Atlantic-Treaty-Organization>.
- History.com Editors. "Soviet Union Invades Poland." HISTORY, September 15, 2020. <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/soviet-union-invades-poland>.

- Kästle, Klaus. "Outline of Germany's History." Nations Online Project. nationsonline.org. Accessed September 16, 2021. <https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/History/Germany-history.htm>.
- Kirchheimer, Otto. "The Composition of the GERMAN Bundestag, 1950." *Western Political Quarterly* 3, no. 4 (1950): 590–601. <https://doi.org/10.1177/106591295000300407>.
- Mallory. "Remembering the Battle of Berlin: The Soviet War Memorial at Tiergarten: The National WWII Museum: New Orleans." The National WWII Museum | New Orleans. The National World War II Museum, May 1, 2020. <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/battle-of-berlin-memorial-tiergarten>.
- Military History Matters. "The Battle of Berlin." Military History Matters, May 13, 2020. <https://www.military-history.org/cover-feature/the-battle-of-berlin.htm>.
- "NATO." U.S. Department of State. U.S. Department of State. Accessed September 14, 2021. <https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/cwr/102468.htm>.
- Royde-Smith, J. Graham and Hughes, . Thomas A.. "World War II." Encyclopedia Britannica, September 27, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II>.
- "Senate of Berlin." DBpedia. Accessed September 14, 2021. <https://dbpedia.org/page/Berlin>.
- Steinz, Bjoern. "VE Day: Images of Berlin's Postwar Destruction and Modern Rebirth." The Atlantic. Atlantic Media Company, May 9, 2015. <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/05/berlin-then-and-now-ve-day-world-war-ii/392828/>.
- Taylor, Frederick. *The Berlin Wall: A World Divided, 1961-1989*. London: Harper Perennial, 2006.
- "The Truman Doctrine, 1947." U.S. Department of State. U.S. Department of State. Accessed September 16, 2021. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/truman-doctrine>.
- Turner, Lauren. "Bomber Command Maps Reveal Extent of German Destruction." BBC News. BBC, October 8, 2015. <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-34467543>.
- U.S. National Archives & DVIDS. "Atomic Shock Wave from the Able Day Explosion over Bikini Lagoon - U.S. National Archives & DVIDS Public Domain Search." U.S. National Archives & DVIDS. U.S. National Archives & DVIDS, March 11, 2021. <https://nara.getarchive.net/media/atomic-shock-wave-from-the-able-day-explosion-over-bikini-lagoon-c64b8c?action=upgrade>.

U.S. Department of State. "Marshall Plan, 1948," n.d. <https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/cwr/16328.htm>.

Vattenfall Press Office. "A Vital Part of Berlin's Energy History Retires." Vattenfall. Vattenfall, October 11, 2019. <https://group.vattenfall.com/press-and-media/newsroom/2019/a-vital-part-of-berlins-energy-history-retires>.

Weisberger, B. A. , Owen, . Wilfred , Rollins, . Reed C. , Link, . Arthur S. , Pole, . J.R. , Lewis, . Peirce F. , Zelinsky, . Wilbur , Wallace, . Willard M. , Naisbitt, . John , O'Neill, . William L. , Hassler, . Warren W. , Winther, . Oscar O. , Pessen, . Edward , Beeman, . Richard R. , Oehser, . Paul H. , Harris, . James T. , Handlin, . Oscar , Freidel, . Frank , Robinson, . Edgar Eugene , Donald, . David Herbert , Flaum, . Thea K. , Unit, . Economist Intelligence , Bradley, . Harold Whitman , Schmidt, . Karl Patterson and Gopnik, . Adam. "United States." Encyclopedia Britannica, November 28, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/place/United-States>.

Wolpert, Rachel. "Times of Surge." Vattenfall. Vattenfall, November 18, 2013. <https://group.vattenfall.com/press-and-media/newsroom/2/times-of-surge>.