

Works Cited

Primary Sources

Chuikov, Vasilii, et al. Memo to Georgii Malenkov. 18 May 1953. *Wilson Center Digital Archive*, Wilson Center, digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org. Accessed 5 Dec. 2025.

This memorandum was written by General Vasilii Chuikov, Pavel Yudin, the Deputy High Commissioner of the USSR in East Germany at the time, and Ivan Il'ichev, a Soviet diplomat who was on a mission in East Germany, and is addressed to Georgii Malenkov, the leader of the Soviet Union. The memo covers topics such as migration out of the GDR, and what problems people were facing that encouraged them to migrate. This source helped provide a deeper understanding into what conditions prior to the uprising were like, and how they helped foster the environment that led to the uprising.

Eisenhower, Dwight. Letter to Konrad Adenauer. 23 July 1953. *The American Presidency Project*, UC Santa Barbara, www.presidency.ucsb.edu. Accessed 21 Dec. 2025.

This is a letter written by President Dwight Eisenhower to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer concerning the East German Uprising of 1953. It outlines certain takeaways from the Uprising, and Eisenhower emphasizes the significance of free elections in the riots and in terms of unification. This letter helped to provide insight into the perspective of President Eisenhower on the uprising and its significance.

"From the Resolution of the 13th Meeting of the Central Committee of the SED (May 14, 1953)."

14 May 1953. *German History in Documents and Images*, ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=2995#:~:text=May%2014%2C%20195

3)-,The%2013th%20meeting%20of%20the%20Central%20Committee%20of%20the%20SED,crucial%20to%20our%20economic%20development. Accessed 28 Jan. 2026.

This is a portion of the resolution from the 13th meeting of the SED Central Committe (CC) on May 14th, 1953. The resolution states that the regulation of work quotas has not been acceptable, and that industries should increase their quotas (also called norms) by at least ten percent. This resolution provided us with important insight into the reasoning behind the 10% industrial norm increase which was one of the immediate causes of discontent and unrest.

Grechko, Andrei, and Nikolai Tarasov. Letter to Nikolai Bulganin. 18 June 1953. *Wilson Center Digital Archive*, Wilson Center, [digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/report-grechko-and-tarasov-na-bulganin-800-a](https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/report-grechko-and-tarasov-na-bulganin-800-am)m. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

This is a report from Andrei Grechko, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany (SMAD), and Nikolai Tarasov, a Soviet General, to Nikolai Bulganin, the Sovet Minister of Defence. Grechko and Tarasov report on the current situation in Berlin on the morning the day after the uprising, as well as reporting on military status across the country. This source provided us with important information on the actions of the Soviet military after the uprising.

---. Letter to Nikolai Bulganin. 17 June 1953. *Wilson Center Digital Archive*, Wilson Center, digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org. Accessed 8 Dec. 2025.

This report was written by Andrei Grechko, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, and by Nikolai Tarasov to Nikolai

Bulganin, the Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union. The report describes arrests, measure taken to quell the uprising, as well as some information on the remaining protests and protesters. This report provided important insight into the operations of the Soviet military, and what actions they took to put down the protests.

Naumov, P. "Report on the Events in Berlin on 16 and 17 June 1953." Letter to Dmitri Shepilov, 22 June 1953. *Wilson Center Digital Archive*, Wilson Center, digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/secret-report-events-berlin-16-and-17-june-1953-p-naumov-correspondent-berlin-dt-shelipov. Accessed 1 Dec. 2025.

This is a firsthand account of the uprisings that happened in Berlin on the 16th and 17th of June, 1953, and was written by P. Naumov, a correspondant in Berlin for the Russian newspaper Pravda. This report was written to the editor-in-chief of Pravda, D. T. Shepilov, and is a very detailed account of the protests, containing many details on what Naumov witnessed during the protests, as well as some estimates on participation and conclusions Naumov drew from the events. This source helped give a lot of information on the occurrence of events, as well as the demands of the protesters, however, due to Naumov's allegiance to Pravda, a possible bias favoring Russia should be considered.

"Probable Developments in Eastern Germany Through 1955." 19 Jan. 1954. *Wilson Center Digital Archive*, Wilson Center, [digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org](https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/probable-developments-eastern-germany-through-1955). Accessed 9 Dec. 2025.

This is a CIA NIE report from January of 1954. The report focuses on the current political and economic situation in the GDR, and makes predictions on possible

developments in the GDR. This source helped provide us with the American perspective on the future of the GDR after the uprising.

Roeber-Rosendaal, Johanna. *Something of Who I Am*. Southsea Hampshire, Salad Publishing Ltd, 2023.

This is a memoir of the lifespan of Johanna Roeber-Rosendaal featuring some of her most elaborate and graphic experiences in her eighty-seven years and counting alive. She spent almost her entire life working in psychoanalitics as a social worker and therapist until she retired in the early 2000s. One chapter features an encounter in East Germany in the early sixties, where she faced the harsh realities of the GDR head on, learning that the nation was not what it was made out to be by those who ruled it. This book emphasized the sub-optimal living conditions of East Germany almost ten years after its initial decline, showing the long lasting consequences of corrupt government and poor policies.

Roeber-Rosenthal, Johanna. Personal interview with the author. 7 Jan. 2026.

We conducted an interview with Ms. Roeber-Rosenthal about her experiences in East Germany during the early 1960s. She described her experiences when traveling to the GDR with her husband, including a visit to a cafe with a work acquaintance, who attempted to have them inform for the GDR. This helped emphasize the point that spies were everywhere in the GDR after the events of June 17.

Semyonov, Vladimir. Letter to Nikolai Bulganin and Vyacheslav Molotov. 17 June 1953. *Wilson Center Digital Archive*, Wilson Center, digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

This is a letter from the GDR's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Vladimir Semyonov to Nikolai Bulganin and Vyacheslav Molotov, two Soviet Politicians and key parts of Stalin's campaign in East Germany. The letter reviews the recent events of the Uprising on 17 June, 1953 and contains ideas for future courses of action to respond to the results of the revolt. This letter emphasizes the thought processes of the GDR government, leading to their increased surveillance, and their plans to further oppress the citizens of their nation.

Semyonov, Vladimir, and Andrei Grechko. Letter to Vyacheslav Molotov and Nikolai Bulganin.

17 June 1953. *Wilson Center Digital Archive*, Wilson Center,
digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

This is a report from Vladimir Semyonov, Chief Commissar of USSR in Germany, and from Andrei Grechko, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany (SMAD) to Vyacheslav Molotov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and to Nikolai Bulganin, the Minister of Defence of the USSR. The report details the current situation in Berlin at the end of the day on June 16th, and provides information on protester actions, as well as on military and police deployments in anticipation of further protests. This report helped provide us with information on the Soviet's initial thoughts and responses to the protests on the 16th, as well as some information on what the SED did following June 16.

Sokolovskii, Vasilii, et al. "On the Events of 17-19 June 1953 in Berlin and the GDR and Certain Conclusions from These Events." Memo to Vyacheslav Molotov and Nikolai Bulganin,

24 June 1953. *Wilson Center Digital Archive*, Wilson Center,
www.wilsoncenter.org/digital-archive. Accessed 18 Nov. 2025.

On the Events of 17-19 June 1953 in Berlin and the GDR and Certain Conclusions from these Events is a translation (from Russian to English) of a report from Vasilii Sokolovskii, a Soviet general, Vladimir Semyonov, a Soviet ambassador to East Germany, and the Chief Commissar of USSR in Germany in 1953, and Pavel Yudin, the Deputy High Commissioner of the USSR in East Germany in 1953 to Vyacheslav Molotov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union in 1953 and to Nikolai Bulganin, the Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union in 1953. The report gives an overview of some of the causes and motivating factors for the uprising, as well as providing a summary of the events that happened during the uprising, and then provides a few conclusions and suggestions for reform. This report helped provide us with an understanding of the causes for the uprising, how Soviet authorities perceived the uprising as well as giving some insight on the reforms and changes that were carried out as a result of the protests.

"Statement by the Government of the GDR." 17 June 1953. *German History in Documents and Images*, ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=3006. Accessed 28 Jan. 2026.

This is a statement from the government of the GDR, which was published in Neues Deutschland, the state controlled newspaper, on June 18. The statement blames foreign provocateurs and fascist agents for inciting the uprising, and calls for the people to take actions against these foreign agents. This statement helped

show us how the SED justified their response to the uprising, and also who the SED blamed publicly for the uprising.

"USSR Council of Ministers Order, 'On Measures to Improve the Health of the Political Situation in the GDR'", June 2, 1953, Wilson Center Digital Archive, AP RF, f. 3, op. 64, d. 802, ll. 153-161. Document provided by Leonid Reshin (Moscow). Translated by Benjamin Aldrich-Moodie. The German version of this document from the SED archives was originally published by Rolf Stöckigt, "Ein Dokument von grosser historischer Bedeutung vom Mai 1953," *Beträge zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung* 32:5 (1990), 648-654.

This is a USSR Council of Ministers order from June 2, 1953 which discusses the political situation of the GDR. The document recognizes the poor political standing of the SED, and acknowledges that, due to current conditions, some economic reform that was taken was a mistake, and should be repealed. This order provided us important insight into what the Soviet government was thinking and doing in the weeks before the uprising, and that they recognized the fragile political situation in the GDR.

Willner, Nina. *Forty Autumns : a Family's Story of Courage and Survival on Both Sides of the Berlin Wall*. Hardcover ed., William Morrow, an imprint of HarperCollins Publishers, 2016.

This biography was written by Nina Willner, the daughter of an East German immigrant who fled to west Germany, then later immigrated to America, and tells the story of a family who lived on both sides of the border between East and West Germany. Willner, whose mother and grandparents all had firsthand perspectives,

provides an account of events that happened in East Germany, and tells the story of those events, including the uprising through the perspective of her family on both sides of the border. This book was helpful to provide additional information and provides a civilian perspective on the buildup to the uprising and the uprising itself.

Secondary Sources

Apel, Hans. "EAST GERMANY: A REAPPRAISAL." *The Centennial Review*, vol. 10, no. 1, 1966, pp. 95-111. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/23737615. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

This is an excerpt to a journal produced by former German politician, Hans Apel, born and died in Hamburg, Germany who dedicated his entire life to the wellbeing of his home nation. His writings regard the atrocities and negative experiences that this man witnessed during his time working in East Germany after the uprising of 1953 and after the Iron Curtain went up. Mr. Apel describes people desperately searching for assistance in medical, financial and mental fields. Additionally mentioning how slim to none of them were able to acquire the support they needed. The journal's intense and graphic descriptions of the economic horrors that regularly took place in East Germany helped shed more light on how much of a crisis the country as a whole was truly in.

Bruce, Gary. "The Prelude to Nationwide Surveillance in East Germany: Stasi Operations and Threat Perceptions, 1945–1953." *Journal of Cold War Studies*, vol. 5, no. 2, 2003, pp. 3–31. *JSTOR*, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26925270>. Accessed 23 Nov. 2025.

This article was published in *The Journal of Cold War Studies*, which is a peer reviewed journal which focuses on research of the former communist world, and was written by Gary Bruce, a professor at the University of Waterloo who specializes in, and has written books on, modern German history, including East Germany, as well as surveillance operations in 20th century Germany. The article explores the development of the Stasi into the large scale oppressive surveillance and police organizations, as well as how strikes in 1953, and notably the East German Uprising of 1953, caused expansion and changes to the Stasi. This article helped provide us with insight onto how the protests on June 16-17 caused the SED reaction which led to the reform and expansion of the Stasi, including increased recruitment of informers and more employees.

Bruce, Gary. *Resistance in the Soviet Occupied Zone/German Democratic Republic 1945-1955*.

1997. U of Montreal, PhD thesis. *National Library of Canada*,

www.canada.ca/en/library-archives.html. Accessed 10 Dec. 2025.

This is a thesis from Gary Bruce, who is currently a professor at the University of Waterloo, and has written books on German history and surveillance in 20th century Germany. The thesis provides a comprehensive report on the history of resistance in Soviet occupied East Germany. This source provided important information on the reaction and reform after the uprising, as well as details on the uprising itself.

Byrne, Malcolm. "Uprising in East Germany, 1953 Shedding Light on a Major Cold War

Flashpoint National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 50." *National*

Security Archive, 15 June 2001, nsarchive.gwu.edu/events/east-german-uprising-1953.

Accessed 7 Nov. 2025.

This is an article regarding a simple overview of what happened during the East German Revolt of 1953, additionally supplying the basic governmental aftermath of such a endeavorous protest. "Uprising in East Germany, 1953 Shedding Light on a Major Cold War Flashpoint National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 50" was published by Malcolm Byrne, a professor from the National Security Archives at George Washington University in Washington D.C. This source provided a more extensive insight regarding causes and effects to the increasing violent protests in East Germany, and how communism from the Soviets and other parts of central Europe were slowly being questioned and subsequently extiguished.

Clark, Mark W. "Hero or Villain? Bertolt Brecht and the Crisis Surrounding June 1953." *Journal of Contemporary History*, vol. 41, no. 3, 2006, pp. 451-75. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/30036398. Accessed 29 Nov. 2025.

This is an article regarding a famous East German intellectual and playwright, Bertolt Brecht written by Mark W. Clark, a war veteran who fought in World War II who got quickly familiarized with German customs. The article highlights Brecht's sudden change in heart where he desired to become an ally of the GDR regime, and what his viewpoint on the naiton was before the shift. His famous piece, "The Solution" contrasts his opinions on East Germany following World War Two, and what they were in 1953, three years prior to his death.

East German Rebellion 1953 - COLD WAR DOCUMENTARY. Narrated by David Schroeder, The Cold War, 2020.

This YouTube video dove into a timeline of the events that took place leading up to and during June 17, including the June 16 strike and some of the economic policies that led to tension in the GDR. This video was made by historians for viewers and researchers interested in the causations of the June 17 riots and what caused them. The narrator, David Schroeder, argues that the riots were a necessary course of action for the workers of East Germany, as otherwise, the conditions would have worsened at a sharper rate. This helped us understand how the revolution came to be and the driving forces behind it.

Grabas, Margrit. "17 June 1953 – The East German Workers' Uprising as a Catalyst for a Socialist Economic Order." *VSWG: Vierteljahrsschrift Für Sozial- Und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, vol. 102, no. 2, 2015, pp. 182–90. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24548652>. Accessed 21 Jan. 2026.

This is an article by Margrit Grabas, a German Historian at Saarland University regarding the perspectives of both the Soviet-GDR governments, and workers who participated in the uprising. The piece covers the attempt to reverse the image that Stalin left within the GDR by the Soviets by altering the national economic policy, which angered the public within weeks. The article highlights the short term cause and effect process that occurred between the Soviet government and the GDR working class.

Jedlitschka, Karsten. "The Lives of Others: East German State Security Service's Archival Legacy." *The American Archivist*, vol. 75, no. 1, 2012, pp. 81-108. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/23290581. Accessed 9 Dec. 2025.

This is an article covering the expansive range and influence that the Stasi surveillance force had over East Germany. It was created by Karsten Jedlitschka, a historian from Munich who specialized in German history. This article mainly shed light on how far the Stasi were willing to go in order to gain information on everyday citizens, the indecent measures that they took to be sure that it remained as such, and how it connects to the gradually building aftermath of the 1953 Uprising.

Kopstein, Jeffrey. "Chipping Away at the State: Workers' Resistance and the Demise of East Germany." *World Politics*, vol. 48, no. 3, 1996, pp. 391–423. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25053971>. Accessed 14 Nov. 2025.

Chipping Away at the State: Workers' Resistance and the Demise of East Germany was published in the journal *World Politics*, a quarterly journal of political science published by Johns Hopkins University Press, in 1996, and is written by Jeffrey Kopstein, a political and social scientist at University of California, Irvine. The article explores the various causes of unrest among the working class in East Germany, how workers resisted sovietization and socialization, argues that the uprising in 1953 was a moral economy protest, and also argues that the protests were spontaneous, decentralized, and mainly intended to restore previous working conditions. This source helped to provide insight into the motivations and causes behind the uprising, and how, while there was a direct

catalyst that can be pointed to for the cause of the uprising, there were various other factors that contributed to the protests, giving a new perspective on the motivation of the workers.

Lee Ack, Tess. "East Germany 1953: Workers' forgotten rebellion against Stalinism." *Marxist Left Review*, no. 25, fall 2023,
marxistleftreview.org/articles/east-germany-1953-workers-forgotten-rebellion-against-stalinism/. Accessed 10 Dec. 2025.

This article from 2023 was written by Tess Lee Ack, an Australian Socialist and Historian, and was published in the journal Marxist Left Review, an Australian journal supported by Socialist Alternative which typically covers Marxist and left wing politics. The article goes into detail on the buildup to the uprising, and also goes into detail on the reaction to the uprising internally, and reforms that were taken as a result. This article helped provide us with information on the expansion of the Stasi and other SED actions in reaction to the protests.

Ostermann, Christian. *The United States, the East German Uprising of 1953, and the Limits of Rollback*. Research report no. 11, Washington D.C., WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS, Dec. 1994.

This is a report done on the role of the United States of America during the 1953 East German Revolution. The report focuses on how the United States both provided and relinquished support to the protesters, and also the way the rebellion came to be. It was written by Christian Ostermann, who, according to the National Cold War Center, is considered one of the forefront authorities on the Cold War. In this paper, he focuses on the American perspective, and how they

reacted to the events on June 17 in East Germany. According to his paper, the Americans decided to begin giving food rations to the East Germans to breed dissatisfaction with the Soviet governance. This report helped us understand how the rest of the world reacted to the protests in East Germany.

---. *Uprising in East Germany 1953 : the Cold War, the German Question, and the First Major Upheaval behind the Iron Curtain*. Edited by Malcolm Byrne, Central European UP, 2001.

Uprising in East Germany, 1953 is a book by Christian Ostermann, who specializes in the Cold War, and is the director of the History and Public Policy Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center. The book is largely a compilation of primary source documents relating to the buildup to the Uprising, the Uprising, and the implications for US foreign policy after the uprising. This book was extremely helpful due to the primary sources it contained, as well as the chronology and insights it provided on reasons behind the protests.

Ostermann, Christian F. "'Keeping the Pot Simmering': The United States and the East German Uprising of 1953." *German Studies Review*, vol. 19, no. 1, 1996, pp. 61-89. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1431713>. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

"Keeping the Pot Simmering": The United States and the East German Uprising of 1953 is an article made by Christian F. Ostermann, the director of the History and Public Policy Program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. The article mainly focuses on the uprising from the perspectives of Soviet, East German and US governments, expressing their views on the matter.

The opinions shared in this article help unify the global standpoint on what happened that day.

Plaum, Alexander. "And Never Tune into RIAS Again!" *Europana.eu*, European Union, www.europeana.eu/en/exhibitions/mass-media-and-propaganda-in-20th-century-europe/credisits. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

This is an article by Europana, an education site sponsored by the European Union, about the significance of RIAS in East Germany. It is intended for the general population to understand how important RIAS was to the public understanding what was truly going on in the world around them. We were then able to understand what kind of role RIAS played in the 1953 uprising, and how the GDR government felt about RIAS.

Richter, James. "Re-Examining Soviet Policy towards Germany in 1953." *Europe-Asia Studies*, vol. 45, no. 4, 1993, pp. 671-91.

This is an article from a magazine about European and Asian history, written by James Richter, a professor of politics, specifically Soviet politics. The magazine is peer reviewed, and is written with historians in mind. The article is about how the Soviets ruled East Germany in the wake of Stalin's death, and the policy changes that were made, as well as the aftereffects of those changes beyond just the June 17 riots. The main takeaways gathered were about how the Soviets contributed to the East German revolution in 1953 and their reaction to the revolution after the fact, as well as some of the modern day implications. This source gave us a deeper understanding into the Soviet decisions and how those decisions affected the outcome of the June 17 protests.

Rubenstein, Joshua. *The Last Days of Stalin*. Yale UP, 2016.

"The Last Days of Stalin" is a book written by Joshua Rubenstein, an American writer and historian. This book features a chapter named "End of the Beginning" which focuses on the months prior to the death of Stalin where he proposed a letter, promising to reunite Berlin's two sides, while subsequently leaving many loopholes allowing Soviet government to influence the actions of both nations. This chapter focuses on the actions that the Soviet and GDR government took prior to the taking place of the uprising, which shed light on their true intentions by increasing hardships of the citizens living in the GDR.

"This Day in History- 17 June, 1953." *Deutschland Museum*,

www.deutschlandmuseum.de/en/history/calendar/1953-06-17-the-peoples-uprising-in-the-ddr/#:~:text=Rescinding%20the%20increased%20working%20norms,%E2%80%9CDay%20of%20German%20Unity%E2%80%9D. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This source is a German museum, and they are giving a brief overview of the events on June 17, 1953, while also giving insight into how the Soviets justified their actions. This is one of Germany's newest and biggest history museums. This source contributed to our understanding of our topic because we were able to gain insight as to how the Soviets reacted to the riots in the media, and the Western counter-arguments

Tertiary Sources

Abbe, James. *Joseph Stalin at the Moscow Kremlin, seated portrait*. *Wikimedia Commons*, 8

May 1932,

[commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Joseph_Stalin_in_1932_\(4\)_cropped\(2\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Joseph_Stalin_in_1932_(4)_cropped(2).jpg).

Accessed 2 Feb. 2026.

We used Wikimedia Commons to find a portrait of Joseph Stalin.

Artzybasheff, Boris. Walter Ulbricht's second appearance on the cover of Time magazine. 1961,

Wikipedia Commons.

We used Wikipedia Commons to find a picture of Walter Ulbricht on a TIME Magazine cover.

Berlin. *Google Maps*,

www.google.com/maps/place/Berlin,+Germany/@52.4953708,13.3476006,11.95z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x47a84e373f035901:0x42120465b5e3b70!8m2!3d52.5200066!4d13.404954!16zL20vMDE1NnE?entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI2MDEyOC4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D. Accessed 2 Feb. 2026.

We used google maps to find a map of Berlin.

Bundesarchiv. *Ulbricht visiting a collective farm in Trinwillershagen in January 1953*. Jan. 1953.

Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Ulbricht. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

We accessed Wikipedia in order to find an image of Walter Ulbricht.

Clashes between the demonstrators, Soviet troops, and German police units continued for several

days in East Germany. 17 June 1953. *World History Collection*,

historycollection.com/truly-intense-vengeance-stories-from-ancient-greek-mythology/.

Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

We accessed World History Collection in order to find an image of a clash between protesters and Soviets on June 17.

Crowds of protesters in East Berlin on June 17. 17 June 1953. *Imago, MS 0092552231*.

We used Imago to find a picture of protesters in East Berlin during June 17.

East German workers march through The Brandenburg Gate from East to West Berlin, June 17, 1953. June 1953. *Associated Press*, apnews.com. Accessed 21 Dec. 2025.

We used the Associated Press archives to find original photos of the East German Revolution protests taking place near recognizable landmarks.

East Germany Demonstrators March through Brandenburg Gate into the Western Sector of Berlin. BBC World Service, 19 June 2011, www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00h5jrd. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used the Associated Press archives to find original photos of the East German Revolution protests taking place near recognizable landmarks.

Emblem of the Stasi. *Wikimedia Commons*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Emblem_of_the_Stasi.svg. Accessed 27 Jan. 2026.

We used Wikipedia commons to find a picture of the Stasi seal.

Erich Honecker. 1976. *Bundesarchiv*, www.bild.bundesarchiv.de/dba/de/search/?query=Bild+183-R0518-182. Accessed 2 Feb. 2026.

We used the Bundesarchiv to access this image of Erich Honecker.

File:Deutschland Bundeslaender 1949.png. 1 Jan. 2006. PNG.

We used Wikipedia commons to find a map of Germany color coded to show the territory split between West and East Germany.

"Flagge Kampfgruppen der Arbeiterklasse." 1953. *Wikimedia Commons*, Wilhelm Zaisser, Minister of State Security 1950-1953. Accessed 28 Jan. 2026.

We used Wikipedia commons to find a picture of the Banner of the Combat Groups of the Working class from 1953 to 1989.

Goldman, Steve. *1953 Newspaper EAST GERMAN UPRISING against the Soviet Union PUT down by RUSSIA*. Ebay, www.ebay.com/itm/374489193934. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used a newspaper article to find the American reaction to the revolution.

Holzwarth, Larry. *Why the East German Uprising of 1953 Was so Intense*. History Collection, 15 June 2021, historycollection.com/why-the-east-german-uprising-of-1953-was-so-intense/. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used History Collection to find a picture of the East German revolution.

Jordans, Frank. *Germany Marks 70th Anniversary of Uprising against Communist Dictatorship in East*. AP News, 16 June 2023, apnews.com/article/east-germany-anniversary-uprising-communist-crackdown-7ea0795c8c3e3fe8a5b04ef3305de42e. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used AP News to find images of the East German uprising.

June 1953, East Germany.....Demonstrators demand free elections. June 1953. *Military Histories*, www.militaryhistories.co.uk/berlin/revolt. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

We accessed Military Histories in order to find an image showing the East Germans demanding political change.

Kitts, Vincent. East German Surveillance Tower. 1984. *Wikipedia*, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schie%C3%9Fbefehl. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

We accessed Wikipedia in order to find an image of a surveillance tower in East Germany after the 1953 uprising.

Millington, Richard. "Day of Dissent in the DDR." *History Today*, vol. 68, no. 7, July 2018.

We accessed History Today in order to find an image of East German protesters on June 17.

1953 Press Photo Crowds Get Food Relief Packages at a West Berlin Food Station.

HistoricImages.com,

historicimages.com/products/noa35203?srsltid=AfmBOooyG5Rrf0OdFn3goJaK6wJGL0z0yIEkacELo6WxxRCTnBU1Y9EQ. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used Historic Images to find images of East Germans lining up to get food.

People in West Berlin Also Took to the Streets in a Show of Support for the Protesters in East Berlin. DW, Sonia Phalnikar, 12 June 2023,

www.dw.com/en/german-history-the-gdr-uprising-of-1953/a-894998. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used DW to find images of the West Germans supporting the uprising in East Germany.

Phalnikar, Sofia. *In June 1953, Stone-throwing East German Protestors Were no Match for the Soviet Tanks. DW, 12 June 2023,*

www.dw.com/en/german-history-the-gdr-uprising-of-1953/a-894998. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used DW to find images of the East Germans protesting against the GDR.

Picture Alliance. *Soviet tanks shot at protesters in Potsdam Square. 17 June 1953. DW,*

www.dw.com/en/berlin-commemorates-1953-uprising-in-east-germany/a-39289423.

Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

We accessed DW (Deutche Welle) in order to find an image of Soviet tanks attacking protesters in Berlin.

Portrait of Georgy Malenkov. 1950. *Wikimedia Commons*, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%D0%93%D0%B5%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B3%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D0%9C%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2_(1954)_ (cropped).jpg. Accessed 29 Jan. 2026.

We used Wikipedia Commons to find a portrait of Georgy Malenkov.

Protesters in East Germany during the uprising. June 1953. *National Security Archive*, George Washington University, nsarchive.gwu.edu. Accessed 21 Dec. 2025.

We used the National Security Archives website to find images of the protesters during the East German uprising.

"Red Police Smash at German Rebels." *The Mobile Press Register* [Atlanta, GA], 21 June 1953, pp. 1+.

We used newspaper archives to find an article demonstrating the initial reaction of the American media to the East German revolution.

RIAS Building. Dietrich von Thadden- RIAS archive editor (1983-86), Berlin.

We used the RIAS archives to find an image of the RIAS headquarters in Berlin at the time of the revolution.

Schaukasten mit Propaganda gegen den Rundfunkssender Rias. 1953, Leipzig. East German Propaganda Poster.

We used German archives to find East German propaganda posters from around the time of the revolution.

Soviet IS-2 Tank Passing in Front of the Old Reichsgericht Building in Leipzig on 17 June. 17 June 1953. *Wikipedia*, 27 Nov. 2021,

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_German_uprising_of_1953#/media/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_175-14676,_Leipzig,_Reichsgericht,_russischer_Panzer.jpg. Accessed 17 Dec. 2025.

We used the Bundesarchiv to find images of a Soviet tank crushing the uprising in Leipzig.

Soviet Tank at Potsdamer Platz. 17 June 1953. *Jacobin*, Gareth Dale, 17 July 2016, jacobin.com/2016/06/june-17-east-germany-gdr-berlin-uprising-strike. Accessed 17 Dec. 2025.

We used Jacobin to find images of a Soviet tank crushing the uprising in the Potsdamer Platz.

Soviet tanks in East Berlin. 17 June 1953. *Süddeutsche Zeitung Archiv*. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used Süddeutsche Zeitung Archiv to find images of a Soviet tank in East Berlin in reaction to the uprising.

Stasi Records. *Bundesarchiv*, www.bundesarchiv.de/en/stasi-records-archive/. Accessed 2 Feb. 2026.

We used the Bundesarchiv in order to obtain an image of the Stasi files.

There Were Chaotic Scenes in Berlin on June 17 as Thousands Took to the Streets. DW, Sonia Phalnikar, 12 June 2023, www.dw.com/en/german-history-the-gdr-uprising-of-1953/a-894998. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

We used DW to find images of a large amount of protesters in the streets of Berlin.