

## Bibliography

### **Primary Sources:**

“Cold War.” *National Archives*

This source offers two really great outlines that depict either a statistical viewpoint or an interpretive viewpoint. As far as the map, it provides insight to how exactly Germany was split into the four quadrants. For the political cartoon, this is a depiction of a U.S. Air Force alumni showing his son all of his notable accomplishments, yet the ones during the Berlin Airlift were just simply coal and flour.

Deutsche Welle. “Berlin Airlift 70 Years on: When Occupiers Became Protectors: DW: 24.06.2018.” *DW.COM*

This source shows some children of Berlin awaiting the arrival of supplies and materials being carried over the wall by plane to them. This photo shows the excitement and anticipation the children would have knowing that they were going to be supplied with the necessary goods/products. Overall, being able to fly materials over allowed for Germany and the U.S. to overcome the physical barrier put in their way.

Finn, Tara. “Coal, Calories and Candy Bombers: the Berlin Airlift 1948-9.” *History of Government*, 18 June 2018

This source shows Germany after it was split up and what areas were controlled by what countries. This depiction helps the viewer to better understand and show how the Soviets controlled the zone where Berlin was located, making it very easy for them to blockade the rest of the zones from it.

“From World War to Cold War.” *YouTube*, <https://youtu.be/HpYCplyBknI>.

This source is a video describing the beginnings of the Cold War. It helps give historical context to the viewer so they can conceptualize the time frame and possibly make connections between the Airlift and the recent problems that had arose in the past few years in terms of WWII.

“Home.” *Official Website of the Joint Chiefs of Staff*, <https://www.jcs.mil/Media/Photos/igphoto/2002160235/>.

This source provides a photograph of United States President Harry S. Truman as he signs the National Security Act into law in Washington D.C. in the year 1947. This source is

important to the project as it helps the reader better understand and visualize the process of him signing the law into order and how important this day was in history, especially in regards to overcoming the Airlift and making better informed decisions for the future.

Nelsson, Richard. "The Berlin Blockade - Archive, 1948." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media

This source is a newspaper article that was published in Manchester in 1948, giving an announcement to the public about the Russians cutting the "power supply" to Western Berlin. This gives insight to the reader about exactly how this type of news was made public. Altogether, it's a great resource to get an understanding as to what this experience was really like.

Oliynyk, Kateryna. "The Berlin Airlift 70 Years On." *RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty*, Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty, 4 Oct. 2019

This source offers great insight and understanding of what many of the plane routes looked like. The airlift routes are shown for both the British and U.S. to give an understanding of where they went in various "controlled zones." Altogether, it helps the viewer get a greater glimpse at where they had to go on in order to get simply supplies to various locations.

Paschal, Nicole. "18 Things You Didn't Know About the Death of Joseph Stalin." *Owlcation*, Owlcation, 23 May 2018,

<https://owlcation.com/humanities/25-Things-Death-of-Joseph-Stalin>.

This source provides a photograph of Josef Stalin to help the viewer correlate certain actions taken place during the airlift with the one in charge of those actions. This photo is of him while he was the dictator of the Soviet Union during the Cold War and help enhances the meaning of his presence by putting him in uniform on the website.

Press, The Associated. "Quotes on Berlin Airlift." *AP NEWS*, Associated Press, 7 May 1998

This source is a quote from a retired U.S. Air Force Col. (Wolfgang Samuel) who was a "Berliner" during the airlift. This col. describes the idea that they weren't just allies there to help Berlin out with their physical needs but also there to influence and empower those of Germany who looked up to them and their work. This idea is super crucial to grasp because it really helps embody the impact this event had not only physically but ideologically.

Pruitt, Sarah. "Why the Berlin Airlift Was the First Major Battle of the Cold War." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 27 June 2018

This source is unique because it shows the children and how they were involved during this difficult time. In many cases, the children found joy out of waiting for the US troops to come to deliver their food / necessary supplies. Overall, it helps to show that yes it was difficult on Germany as a whole, yet because of the great allies the US was to this country, they were still able to triumph.

“The Big Lift.” *The Pan Am Historical Foundation*

This source offers a very crucial depiction of what Germany looked like when the wall was in the works. In this particular picture a C-54 airplane is flying over a graveyard and apartments on its way to the Tempelhof Airport. All in all, this picture truly encapsulates the mood during this time period.

“U.S. Transport Planes Are Arriving Every 8 Minutes in Berlin Says June 28, 1948, Report.”

Newspapers.com, [https://www.newspapers.com/clip/25570578/us\\_transport\\_planes\\_are\\_arriving/](https://www.newspapers.com/clip/25570578/us_transport_planes_are_arriving/).

This source provides the actual newspaper article about the Berlin Airlift from that time period. It talks about the statistics that society was slowly figuring out about the lift. This is super crucial and beneficial to the project because it provides a “real” aspects from the time period that people will be intrigued to read.

“1949 - The Berlin Airlift.” *Air Force Historical Support Division*, 28 June 2012

This source is showing the last flight the United States made to aid the people of Berlin. The willingness to help Germany during this difficult time really proves the worth and depth of these allies. Altogether, The U.S. proved to be faithful helpers through the entirety of the blockade.

## **Secondary Sources:**

“Berlin Blockade.” PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/bomb-blockade/>.

This source offers more in detail about what steps each of the countries involved had to take in order to get what they wanted out of the process. For example, as for the U.S., France and Britain, they all took the steps to reform the currency in the parts of Germany to better the economy for those isolated. Altogether, this sources really specifies what went on between the countries and what each tried to do to help out.

Blakemore, Erin. “What Was the Cold War?” *Cold War Facts and Information*, 22 Mar. 2019, <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/topics/reference/cold-war/>.

This source provides background information on the Cold War and more details leading up

to it and what was the cause. This was critical to include because it gives context as to why the Airlift happened and in what state Europe was in as a whole due to just coming out of World War II.

Burns, Nicholas. "Does the US Need NATO?" *Quartz*, Quartz, 4 Apr. 2019, <https://qz.com/1585911/does-the-us-need-nato/>.

This source provides information related to the significance of the Berlin Airlift. It references the initiation of NATO and how it is still evident today. By giving examples of times when NATO has been beneficial helps enhance the significance of how it broke barriers ideologically overall.

Garthoff, and Raymond L. "Why Did the Cold War Arise, and Why Did It End?" OUP Academic, Oxford University Press, 1 June 2007, <https://academic.oup.com/dh/article-abstract/16/2/287/338743>.

This source offers a brief summary of the Cold War and how it came about as well as the ending outcome. It gives minor details as to who was involved and how those involved reacted or initiated the ending to the War. In all, it's provides a good brief understanding of the war in general.

Hamby, Alonzo L., et al. "Harry S. Truman: Foreign Affairs." Miller Center, 18 Apr. 2019, <https://millercenter.org/president/truman/foreign-affairs>.

This source offers information in regards to President Harry Truman being in charge towards the end of World War II and throughout the blockade. It refers a lot about what his plans were for the U.S. military system was and his meeting with Josef Stalin and Winston Churchill. In all, this reference hits on the Truman's main goals and accomplishments throughout the course of this time.

Inc. "Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and Berlin Airlift." *Course Hero*, <https://www.coursehero.com/sg/us-history/truman-doctrine-marshall-plan-and-berlin-airlift/>.

This source gives more in detail the action plan of the United States and Great Britain, specifically lead by President Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It relates the Berlin Airlift to specific plans and the Truman Doctrine which better helps the viewer understand from which point of view Great Britain and the United States had when aiding Germany for the lift.

"Operation Vittles." *Air Mobility Command Museum*, <https://amcmuseum.org/history/operation-vittles-berlin-airlift/>.

This source offers information related to how the quadrants of Germany were split, why they were split, & what different countries and generals attempted to do to make these unfortunate situations more suitable to their specific needs. Throughout the source, they

mention various names and allies who helped out West Germany get the supplies they needed from Berlin. Overall, this website helps offer many resources specifically related to the four quadrants and their choices due to their circumstances.

Smith, Caddis. "The Berlin Blockade through the Filter of History." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 29 Apr. 1973, <https://www.nytimes.com/1973/04/29/archives/visions-and-revisions-of-the-cold-war-then-marshall-plan.html>.

This source provides details in regards to Cold War in regards to the Airlift and more specifically what the Soviet Union had to do with this particular time in history. It is beneficial because it describes in more depth the Soviet Union's action plan and who was involved throughout the course of the blockade.

Smoler, Fredric. "Where Berlin And America Meet." *AMERICAN HERITAGE*, American Heritage Co., Apr. 2003, <https://www.americanheritage.com/where-berlin-and-america-meet>.

This particular source will be very useful for the project because it refers to a lot of important figures both in Berlin and America who contributed to the Berlin Airlift in various different ways. The value of this magazine article is that because of the figures they mention, it allows me to give recognition to these 'heros' who truly allowed this event to not only occur but make an impact that is still seen today through the relationship America has with Germany.

"Start of the Cold War - The Berlin Airlift and the Creation of NATO." *Khan Academy*, Khan Academy, <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/postwarera/postwar-era/a/start-of-the-cold-war-part-3>.

This source offers information related to the creation of NATO and the impact / relation this had to the Berlin Airlift and the United States being Allies. It refers a lot about why the U.S. decided to join this treaty and the benefits it had for them in terms of the circumstances in Berlin. Overall, it is a great source to help the reader better understand why the U.S. truly felt comfortable getting involved with the blockade.

"The Berlin Airlift." *Newseum*, 24 June 2015, <https://www.newseum.org/2015/06/24/the-berlin-airlift/>.

This source offers brief information related to the agreements made between the 4 "groups" / countries, the blockade, and statistics related to the airlines, number of people affected, and the goods/products transported. Within these facts, they are supported by various quotes and people / general's present during the time. Together this makes the source more reliable and helps to provide more evidence on the cause and effects of the blockade.