AUTHORIZED BORDER CROSSING POINTS

MEMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND OCCUPATION FORCES ONLY

8. Friedrichstrasse
9. Heinrich Heine Strasse
WEST GERMANS ONLY
3. Bornholmerstrasse
4. Invalidenstrasse
WEST BERLINERS ONLY
5. Chausseestrasse
10. Oberbaumbruecke
13. Sonnen Allee

ORGINAL CROSSING POINTS OF 13 AUGUST NOW CLOSED

1. Kopenhagenerstrasse
2. Wolllankstrasse
3. Brunnenerstrasse
4. Brandenburger Tor (Gate)
11. Puschkin Allee
12. Eisenstrasse
14. Rudowerstrasse

Authorized East Germans and East Berliners presumably can cross at any Border Points still open.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

4 November 1961

DAILY BRIEF

USSR: According to Ambassador Thompson, the Soviet public appears shocked by the action taken against Stalin at the party congress. The most striking manifestation is the relatively open public discussion taking place. Younger people who grew up under Stalin and were taught to deify him appear to be confused, while older citizens who were more aware of the terror seem more inclined to approve. Ambassador Thompson suggests that Soviet citizens will now expect greater democratization of the system.

*Berlin: The Communists may be planning to require official Allied military and diplomatic personnel to use the Brandenburg Gate in the British sector of Berlin, rather than the Friedrichstrasse checkpoint in the American sector. The East Germans may hope that the British would not permit further armed probes by US forces. The Friedrichstrasse checkpoint may not be closed to all traffic as a result of this move, since it has the only inter-sector rail and S-Bahn facilities.

The Brandenburg Gate was one of the 13 East-West Berlin crossing points established by the regime on 13 August 1961; it was closed on 14 August. Recently, however, the permanent barriers have been removed--only barbed wire concertinas and movable obstacles, which could be cleared in an hour, remain. The British, anticipating that the Soviets might try to enter West Berlin through the Gate to visit their nearby War Memorial on 7 November, have barricaded the Gate's western side, and instructed the Soviets to enter the British sector by another route.
East Germany: East German party chief Ulbricht's remarks on his return from Moscow on 3 November reflected the more flexible line on negotiations with the West taken by Khrushchev. Ulbricht put primary emphasis on a Berlin solution separate from a German peace treaty and endorsed further Soviet-US talks or four-power negotiations, without mentioning German participation. He also supported a "phased reduction" of troops in Berlin and a settlement of access either through an agreement between the "interested parties" and East Germany or between "an independent and neutral" city of West Berlin and the East German regime. While Ulbricht reaffirmed that a peace treaty was necessary, he did not present this with a sense of urgency. The separation of a Berlin solution from the standard German peace treaty context was also reflected in the final resolution of the Soviet party congress which dropped the usual language calling for a Berlin solution on the basis of a peace treaty and merely referred to the Soviet proposal to normalize the situation of West Berlin.