

West European Reforms and East European Revolutions

I. West European Reforms

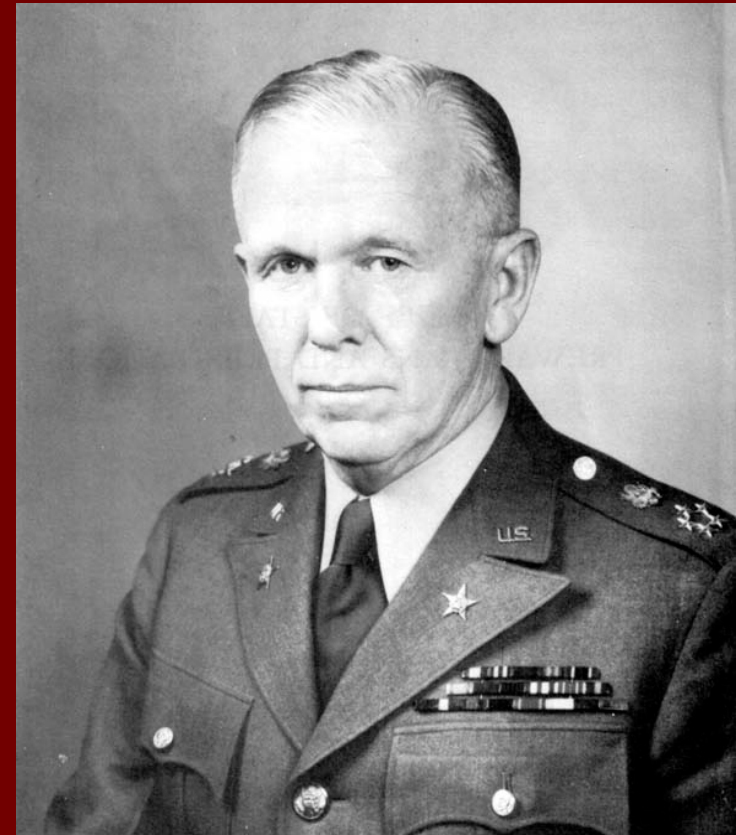
A. Situation at the End of World War II

1. Rebuilding shattered economies
2. Germany: Coming to grips with the Nazi past
3. Problem of a divided Germany
4. Denying the area to Communism



















I. West European Reforms (continued)

Marshall Plan (1947–1952)

1. USD 13 billion in economic and technical assistance by mid-1951
2. USD 3.4 billion on raw materials and semi-manufactured products
3. USD 3.2 billion on food, feed, and fertilizer
4. USD 1.9 billion on machines vehicles, and equipment
5. USD 1.5 billion on fuel



Recipients of Marshall Plan Aid

Country	1948/49 (\$ millions)	1949/50 (\$ millions)	1950/51 (\$ millions)	Cumulative (\$ millions)
 Austria	232	166	70	488
 Belgium and  Luxembourg	195	222	360	777
 Denmark	103	87	195	385
 France	1,085	691	520	2,296
 Germany	510	438	500	1,448
 Greece	175	156	45	366
 Iceland	6	22	15	43
 Ireland	88	45	—	133
 Italy and  Trieste	594	405	205	1,204
 Netherlands	471	302	355	1,128
 Norway	82	90	200	372
 Portugal	—	—	70	70
 Sweden	39	48	260	347
 Switzerland	—	—	250	250
 Turkey	28	59	50	137
 United Kingdom	1,316	921	1,060	3,297

I. West European Reforms (continued)

C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (1949–)

1. Response to fear of Soviet invasion (NSC-68)

2. Soviet Union offered to join NATO to help preserve peace

- rejected by NATO members for fear that it was intended to weaken the alliance

2. Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) joined on May 9, 1955

European Alliance Systems

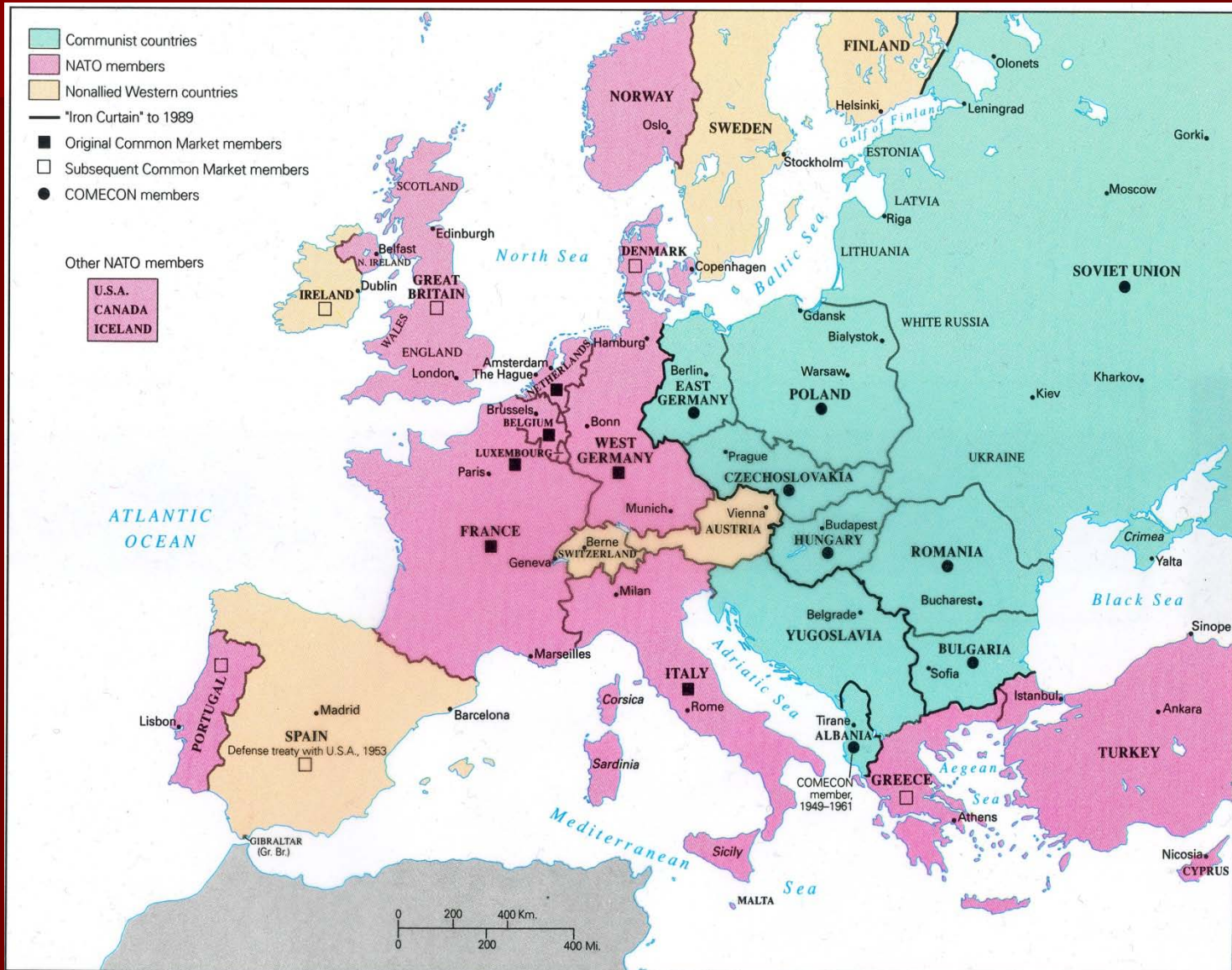


I. West European Reforms (continued)

D. Economic Reform and Integration

1. European Coal and Steel Authority established April 1951
2. Benelux Economic Union, created 1958
3. European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market)
 - a. Treaty of Rome, March 25, 1957
 - b. renamed European Union (EU), 1993

European Alliance Systems



I. West European Reforms (continued)

E. France and Gaullism

1. Fourth Republic (1946–1958)

a. Failure in Indochina

b. Algerian War for Independence (1954–1962)

2. Fifth Republic (1958–)

a. Charles de Gaulle, President 1958–1969

b. aspirations to be 3rd Great Power

Charles de Gaulle, President 1958–1969



II. East European Revolutions

A. Situation at the End of World War II

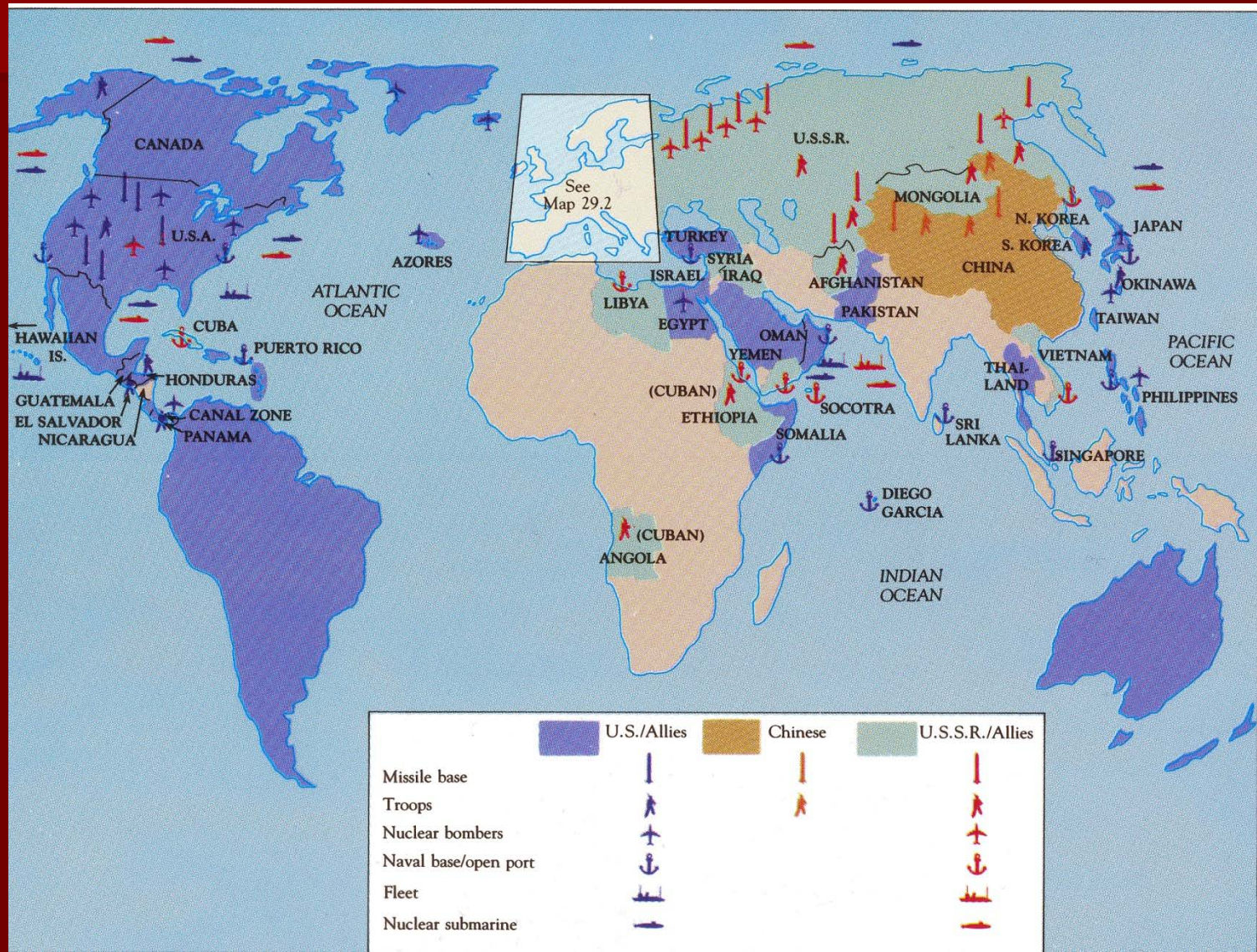
1. Presence of the Red Army
2. Soviet appropriations from shattered economies (est. \$20 billion)
3. Coalition governments
4. Deny the area to Germany, capitalism, and anti-Soviet elements
5. Soviet fear of encirclement

Eastern Europe Population Displacement



- German expellees
- Polish expellees
- Polish resettlers from central Poland
- Other peoples (see accompanying notes)
- Territory lost by Germany
- Territory gained by the Soviet Union
- Boundaries in 1939
- Boundaries in 1945
- (A)** Czech resettlers within Czechoslovakia
- (B)** Ukrainian deportees within Poland (150,000)
- (C)** Belorussian expellees from Poland to Soviet Union (33,000)
- (D)** Poles originally deported to Siberia and Central Asia returning to Poland, 1939 to 1941 (266,000)
- (E)** Ukrainians expelled from Poland to Soviet Union (482,000)

The Global Cold War



II. East European Revolutions (continued)

B. Communist Coups of 1948: Creation of “People’s Democracies”

1. Czechoslovakia

- a. Premier Rudolf Slansky pleaded guilty to treason, sabotage and espionage – executed
- b. Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis pleaded guilty to treason, sabotage and espionage – executed

2. Hungary

- a. Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk arrested and executed
- b. Purge of the Party

3. Poland

- a. First Secretary Władysław Gomułka forced to resign
- b. 100s of Party members arrested and tortured
- c. endemic civil war 1947–1952

II. East European Revolutions (continued)

Other Communist Coups of 1946 to 1950

4. Bulgaria

- a. Communists seized power in 1946
- b. Purge of the Party in 1950

5. Romania

- a. Communists seized power in 1947
- b. Lucrtiu Patrascanu arrested (1948); executed (1954)

6. Albania

- a. Communists seized power in 1945
- b. Purge of “Yugoslav spies” 1949

II. East European Revolutions (continued)

C. Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA or COMECON) (1949–1991)

1. East Germany = precision instruments
2. Poland = rolling stock, ships, mining equipment, chemicals
3. Czechoslovakia = machines, cars, engines
4. Hungary = diesel engines, motor trains, buses
5. Romania = oil pipes, drilling equipment

European Economic and Political Developments



II. East European Revolutions (continued)

March 1952 – Stalin proposed immediate and complete evacuation of all occupation forces from East and West Germany and the reunification of Germany as a neutral country guaranteed by France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and United States

– rejected by Western leaders as a Soviet propaganda ploy to disrupt the Western military alliance

October 1955 – after the four occupying powers leave, Austria declares itself a neutral country, guaranteed by international agreement

D. Warsaw Pact (May 14, 1955–July 1, 1991)

–triggered by West Germany inclusion into NATO (1954)

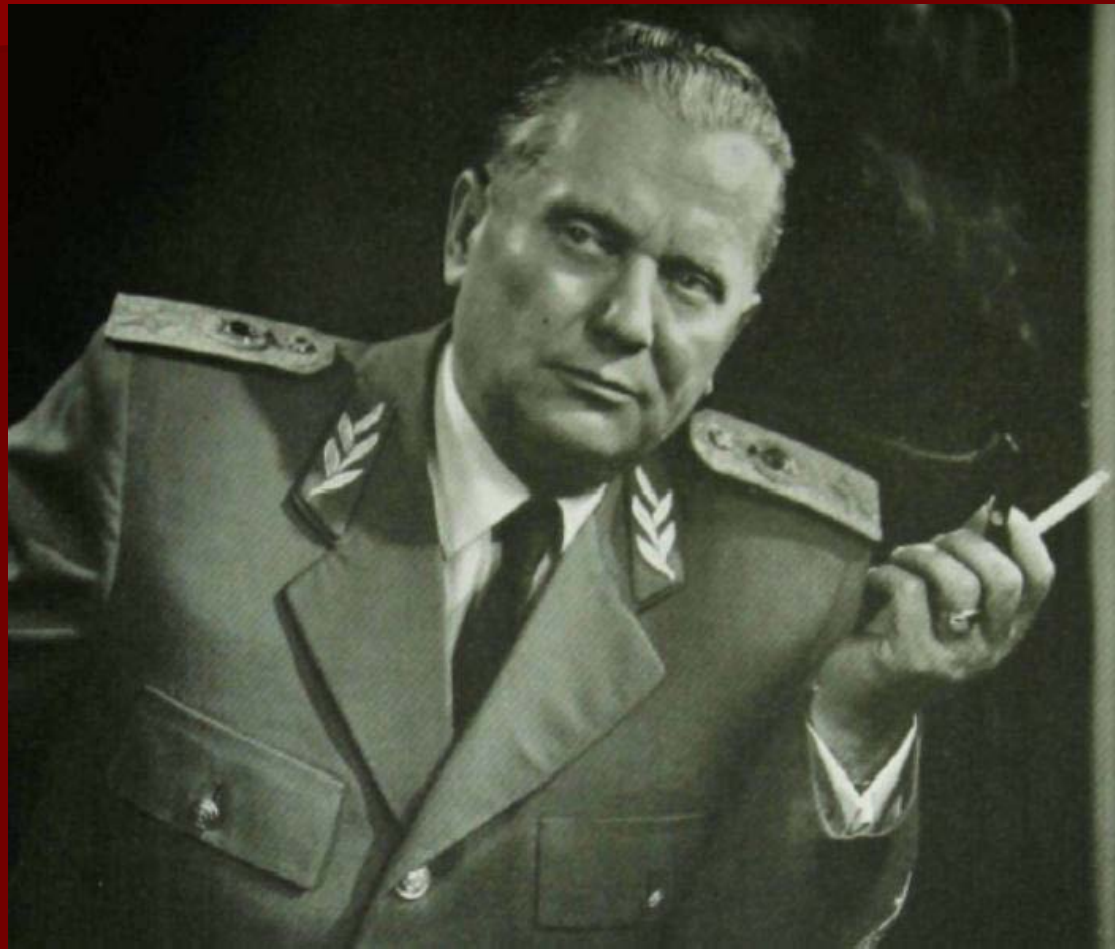
European Alliance Systems



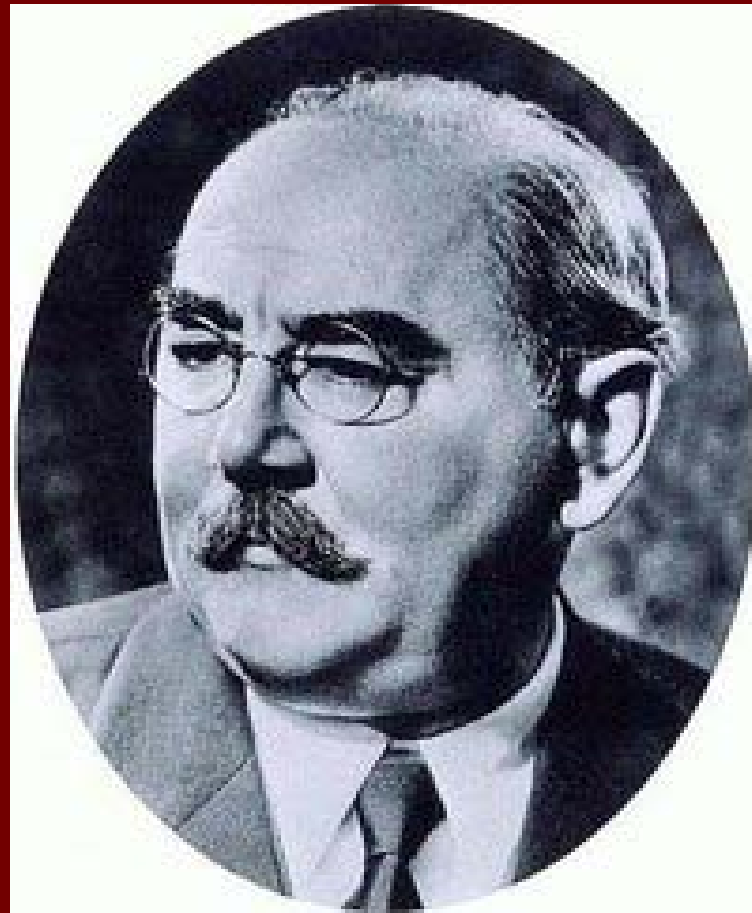
E. Relations of the Soviet Union with Eastern Europe through 1968

1. Yugoslavia
 - a. Marshal Tito (Josip Broz) (1892–1980), Prime Minister, 1946–1953; President, 1953–1980
 - b. expelled from Cominform (June 1948)
2. East German demonstrations, 1953
3. Hungarian Revolution, 1956 (October 23–November 4)
 - a. Imre Nagy (1896–1958), Prime Minister, 1953–1955, 1956
 - b. Janos Kadar (1912–1989), Prime Minister, 1956–1988
4. Polish demonstrations, 1956
 - a. Poznań, June 18–19
 - b. “The Polish October”
 - c. Władysław Gomułka (1905–1982), Party First Secretary 1943–1948, 1956–1970

Marshal Tito (Josip Broz) (1892–1980), Prime Minister, 1946–1953; President, 1953–1980



Imre Nagy (1896–1958), Prime Minister, 1953–
1955, 1956



First Secretary Władysław Gomułka



E. Relations of the Soviet Union with Eastern Europe through 1968 (continued)

5. Czechoslovakia, 1968

- a. Antonin Novotny (1904–1975), First Secretary of CCP and President
 - resigned as First Secretary January 1968
 - resigned as President March 22, 1968
- b. Alexander Dubček (1921–1992) First Secretary of CCP (January 1968 to April 1969)
- c. General Ludvik Svoboda (1895–1979), President, March 22, 1968–1975
 - April and May: SU sent military delegation
 - June: Warsaw Pact military exercises on border
 - August 21: Soviet, East German, Polish, Hungarian, and Bulgarian military units invade
- d. Gustav Husak (1913–1991) became First Secretary April 1969–1987

Antonin Novotny (1904–1975), First Secretary
of CCP and President



Alexander Dubček (1921–1992) First Secretary
of CCP (January 1968 to April 1969)



F. Relations of the Soviet Union with Eastern Europe 1969–1991

1. Poland—Solidarity Movement, 1980–1981

- a. Edward Gierek (1913–2001), Party First Secretary, 1970–1980
- b. Lech Wałęsa (1943–), Electrician in Gdańsk shipyards
 - (1) Nobel Peace Prize, 1983
 - (2) President 1990–1995
- c. General Wojciech Jaruzelski (1923–), Prime Minister, 1981–1989; Party First Secretary 1981–1990
 - (1) declared martial law December 13, 1981 (lifted July 1983)
 - (2) President, 1989–1990
- d. The Triumph of Solidarity, 1988–1990

Eastern European Revolutions 1989-1990



F. Relations of the Soviet Union with Eastern Europe 1969–1991 (continued)

2. East Germany and the fall of the Berlin Wall
3. The Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia
4. Romania: The last of the Stalinist regimes
 - a. Nicolae Ceaușescu (1918–1989), President, 1967–1989

G. Coming to Grips with the Communist Past

- *Good-bye, Lenin* (2003)
- *Lives of Others* (2006)