HISTORY OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Central Europe after WW II

CENTRAL EUROPE AFTER WW II

- WW II lasted for 2.194 days
- 30 states, operations 40 states
- 110 millions of men and women (army)
- Neutral Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Swiss
- Soviet Union 27 millions, China 10 millions, Germany - 6 millions, Poland - 6 millions, Japan - 2.5 millions,...
- Germany the principle of collective guilt

WW II AND NEW WORLD ORDER

- New superpowers: US and Soviet Union (defeated Nazi Germany), in Asia growing China
- New trend in European policy left
- US the strongest world economy
- April 1945 OSN United Nations charter,
 Security Council, General Assembly (50 states,

today more then 193, international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace, replaced the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary

organizations to carry out its missions)





SUMMER 1945, POTSDAM

J.V. Stalin, H. Truman, W. Churchill /C. Attlee

CONFERENCE - POTSDAM

- Main goals: united Germany 4 occupation zones only temporary
- plan 4 "D" demilitarization, democratization, denazification, decartelization
- new boards polish boards
- expulsion of Germans from Poland,
 Czechoslovakia, Hungary
- war reparations products and raw materials
- punishment of war criminals

NUREMBERG TRIAL

- November 1945 October 1946
- 24 Nazi functionaries were accused of crimes against peace and humanity
- 12 executed
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kWR2I5Q 9d9U



PEACE TREATIES

- February 1947 Paris Bulgaria, Finland, Italy, Hungary, Romania
- With Germany and Japan NEVER signed (conference in Moscow - contradictions between the powers - how should be Germany organized - centralized x federated)

US x SOVIET UNION

- Once the common enemy was defeated relation between US and Soviet Union became worse and slowly the rivalry began
- US better economy, atomic bomb, technically better equipped army
- Soviet Union huge material lost, but still very powerful army - aroused American respect
- After Japan was defeated H. Truman stop supplying - first step: from alliance to enemies (Lend-Lease aid)

LIBERATION

- States of Central and Southeast Europe were liberalized mainly by Red Army
- From Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia Red Army left immediately, but in Romania, Hungary, Poland, Finland and in occupied zones (Austria, Germany) stayed

- Growing power of the Soviet political system in these states
- Policy of these states should had been directly under the control of Soviet Union
- 1946 1948 emergency of the bloc of the states with so called Democratic People's Republic of...
- Out of direct sphere of influence Greece, since 1955 Austria and Finland
- 1947 establishment of Infobyro organization, Soviet government was able to control and lead the other communistic parties
- Growing leftist governments in West Europe

RED ARMY X AMERICAN ARMY

Demarkační linie



BEGINNING OF THE COLD WAR

- 1947 H. Truman Doctrine against Communism
- 1946 W. Churchill Iron Curtain

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jvax5VUvj
WQ

1946 - G. Marshall - Marshall Plan,
 Czechoslovakia and Poland had to refuse - definitive line between East and West



CONFLICT EAST AND WEST

- No open military conflict
- Rivalry: policy, economy, science, culture and sport,...very dangerous phenomenon of the conflict East and West was armaments



EMERGENCY OF 2 GERMAN STATES

- Soviet Union x West Bloc
- In western occupation zones 4 political parties, election, institutions under the occupation power gave the political power to new local governments
- In soviet zone one party (communists and social democrats), land reform, nationalization of some factories and denacification (schools, offices)
- June 1948 3 zones monetary reform, reparation was cancelled, Marshall Plan

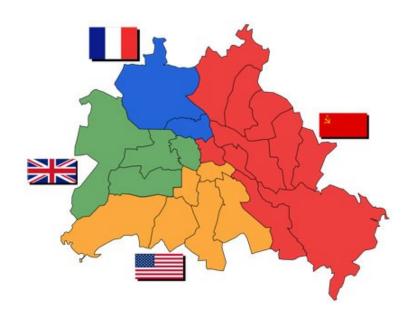


4 OCCUPATION ZONES

Soviet, American, French and British

GERMANY AND BERLIN





GERMANY

- extreme poverty
- the black market American cigarettes
- rationing is the controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, or services.

 Rationing controls the size of the ration, one's allotted portion of the resources being distributed on a particular day or at a particular time.
- US and GB 1. 1. 1947 Bizone and April 1948
 Trizone
- June 1948 decision to establish Germany (3 zones) - Soviet reaction - occupation of western ways to Berlin - collapse in supplying the city-Berlin Crises

- Common control of Germany was finished
- J.V. Stalin to oust western army from Berlin
 centre of the soviet zone
- June 1948 Soviet army started to block Berlin
- Berlin crises
- September 1949 Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer, Independent position - West Berlin
- October 1949 GDR





- President W. Pieck
- Soviet control
- Establishing two German states completed struggling for the post-war order in Europe

SOVIET BLOC - GENERAL INFO

 J.V. Stalin - new wave of terror, no criticism, labor camp

http://www.google.cz/search?q=soviet+working+c amps&hl=cs&prmd=imvns&source=lnms&tbm=isch& sa=X&ei=pR2ZUMrwCIjEswaM8oHIBA&ved=0CAcQ_A UoAQ&biw=1008&bih=619

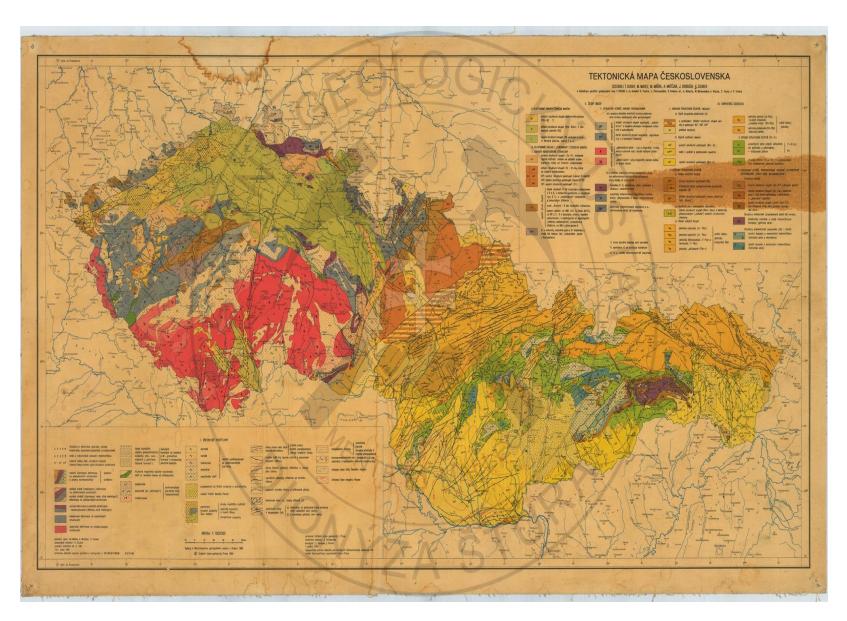
- extreme poverty x extreme investment army
- Crises of agriculture, 1946 crop failure
- Soviet policy Soviet-bloc countries were subordinate Moscow, Soviet advisers in Security forces
- 1949 Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

- 1949 Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

 Soviet Union economical power control over the national economies, members:
 Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania,
 Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, East Germany,...Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam
- Political (Show)trials ag. Communist and non - communists - accused of subversive activities, effort to find the culprit responsible for economic problems and effort to discourage people from disagreeing with the regime
- 50's Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia,...
- Milada Horaková

- nationalization of industry, prohibitions and restrictions on private enterprise and the peasants were forced to join the collective farm
- Hardest enforcement Soviet interests ended in 1953
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T-EwVVm89og

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1945 -



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ration repository, ended 1953



- Lack of food
- 1947 disastrous drought
- prerequisite for economic recovery
- Monetary reform
- Payroll reform
- child benefit
- Xmas benefits
- extension of paid leave

X

Volume of industry ½ compare to before WWII URNA



 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), organization founded (1943) during World War II to give aid to areas liberated from the Axis powers. 52 participating countries, each of which contributed funds amounting to 2% of its national income in 1943. A sum of nearly \$4 billion was expended on various types of emergency aid, including distribution of food and medicine and restoration of public services and of agriculture and industry. China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, and Yugoslavia were the chief beneficiaries. UNRRA returned some 7 million displaced persons to their countries of origin and provided camps for about 1 million refugees unwilling to be repatriated. More than half the funds were provided by the United States.

EXPULSION OF THE GERMAN POPULATION

May 1945 - wild expulsion (15,000 - 30, 000)!!
 displacement and expulsion of German populations, Saxon, Austria - 660, 000



POTSDAM CONFERENCE AND EXPULSION

- August 1945 transfer of German populatin form Czechoslovakia and Poland, expulsion of Hungarian population was not agreed
- Related President's Decrees revoke citizenship, National Administration of firms, confiscation of land
- immovable property, valuables
- Personal luggage 30 50 kilos
- Organized transfer 1946 Allied Control council. 2, 256,000
- 1947 48 Additional transfer family reunification - 80, 000

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g6lFfQdM
 7El&feature=related

HUNGARIAN QUESTION

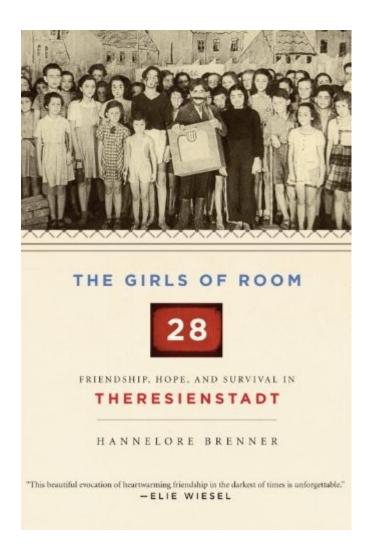
- In Slovakia 600, 000 Hungarians
- West powers did not agree with the transfer but 1946 - Czechoslovakian - Hungarian Agreement on exchange of populations (only 73,000 to Slovakia and quite a lot of Romas)

JEWISH POPULATION

- 1939 118, 310 x 1945 14, 045
- Open asylum policy, pro Jewish state policy
- Anna Hanusová Flachová



• BRENNER, H.: The Girls of Room 28: Friendship, Hope, and Survival in Theresienstad. New York 2009.



THE DEFEAT OF DEMOCRACY

- 1946 last democratic election National Assembly
- Parties:
- Communists (mass party. 1,000,000)
- National Socialists
- The People's Party
- Social Democrats
- Democratic Party Slovakia,...

ELECTION 1946

- Czech lands:
- Communists 40%

X

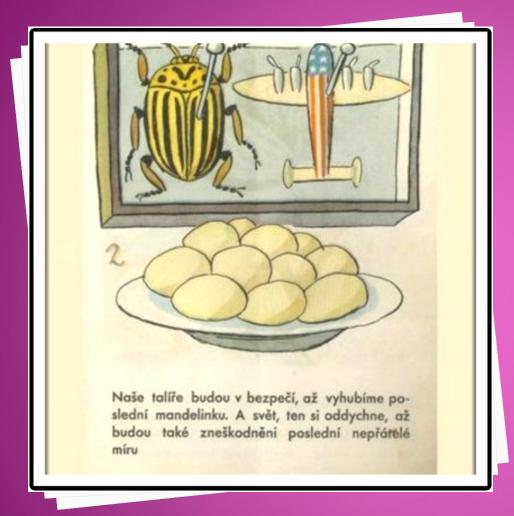
- Slovakia:
- Democratic Party 62% x Communists 30%





GROWING POWER OF LEFT

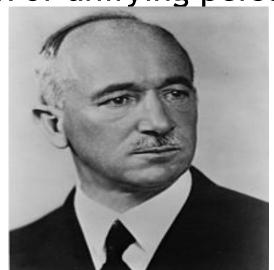
- 1947 drought
- Reduction of the supplying growing black market
- Slovakia real poverty
- Soviet Union help 600,000 tons of grain x propaganda - Soviets saved Czechoslovakia again...



SEKORA, ONDŘEJ: 1950. potato beetle

COMMUNISTS

- propaganda and publicity campaigns, mass protests, staged affair and assassination attempts, some of the policy component provocation and espionage + close ties to the Soviet Union effort to influence opinion about situation in CZE
- convergence process of democratic forces began late - lack of unifying personality



MILLIONAIRE DOSE

- Communists mass POPULARITY
- Extra income to the Treasury
- government succumbed to pressure state budget + 6,000,000,000 Czechoslovak crown

(76 304 993 000 Kčs)



FEBRUARY 1948

 Feb 20th - 12 ministers (non communists) resigned, expected early elections or resignation of KSČ

X

Communists took action Feb 21st - demonstration in Prague

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