End of the War

- Germany surrenders 8 May 1945
- Conference of San Francisco: 25 April 1945
  - UN Charter
- Potsdam (July – August 1945):
  - New leadership: Atlee and Truman
  - Stalin and the Atomic Bomb
  - Zones of Occupation
  - Redraw eastern border of Germany

Winding Down…and Starting Up

- October 1944: “Percentages Agreement”
  - Churchill flies to Moscow
  - Establishes spheres of influence:
    - Romania and Bulgaria: USSR 90% influence
    - Greece: UK 90% influence
    - Equal influence in Hungary and Yugoslavia
- Western Allies finally invade 6 June 1944

The Two World Wars, 1900-1950

Lessons of the world wars seem contradictory:

- Failure of the Munich Agreement in 1938 to appease Hitler used to support hard-line foreign policy – deterrence
- BUT in 1914 it was just such hard-line policies that led Europe to WWI, might have been avoided with appeasement.
- Scholars have not discovered a simple formula for choosing the best policy to avoid war.

The Early Cold War: 1947-1970

Communism killed 100 million people and all I got was this lousy t-shirt.
Aftermath: The Emergence of the Cold War

- Big Three: Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt
- The Conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam
  - Conference at Teheran, November 1943
    - Future course of the war, invasion of the continent for 1944
    - Agreement for the partition of postwar Germany
    - Churchill's approach through Balkans overruled: Soviets liberate E. Europe.
  - Meeting at Moscow: "Spheres of Influence" on a scrap of paper—Churchill and Stalin
  - Conference at Yalta, February 1945
    - "Declaration on Liberated Europe"
    - Soviet military assistance for the war against Japan
    - Creation of a United Nations
    - German unconditional surrender
    - Free elections in Eastern Europe
  - Conference at Potsdam, July 1945
    - Truman replaces Roosevelt
    - Growing problems between the Allies
    - Winston Churchill proclaims in March 1946 the existence of "an iron curtain" across the continent of Europe
    - Cold War begins...

Territorial Changes after World War II

- Allied Occupation of Germany
  - Partition (1945)

- Allied Occupation of Germany
  - "Trizone" (1949)
  - East and West Germany (1949)
Conferences

- Washington Pact: Jan 1942
  - 26 “united nations” will not make separate peace
- Casablanca Conference: Jan 1943
  - US and UK demand unconditional surrender
- Tehran Conference: Nov – Dec 1943
  - Summit Meeting: First meeting of the “Big Three”
  - Stalin demands Second Front
  - Decision to invade France
  - Secret: Russia and Poland shifted west at Germany’s cost
  - Stalin’s objectives?
  - UK and US concerned USSR conclude separate peace
  - Roosevelt wins agreement for new int’l organization

Yalta Conference: (Feb 1945)

- Most important meeting
- What happens to Poland?
  - Zones of occupation in Germany
  - USSR: Agrees to Japan war, UN, “free elections” and “national sovereignty” in E. Europe
  - French given an occupation zone
  - Roosevelt: Yalta the end of balance of power and spheres of influence
  - East Europeans see Yalta as a great betrayal

Joseph Stalin

- General Secretary of Communist Party
  - 1922-1953

“One death is a tragedy. A million deaths is a statistic.”
Sir Winston Churchill

- British Prime Minister 1940-45, 1951-55
- Leader of Opposition in the late 1940s – still active in foreign policy
- “Iron Curtain”

**KEY DECISIONS**

- Created a United Nations
- Germany and Berlin divided into 4 zones controlled by the Allies
- Eastern European countries allowed “free elections”
- Stalin signed agreements but Eastern Europe would stay under Soviet control.

**The Iron Curtain Falls**

- USSR: prevents elections, eliminates opposition
- Eastern Europe becomes USSR satellite
- 1946: “Iron Curtain” speech
- Truman Doctrine: Greece/Turkey – Containment
- Marshall Plan (48)/COMECON (49)
- Berlin Airlift
- USSR atomic bomb (1949)
- Red China (1949)
Squaring off

- NATO (1949)
  - West Germany (1955)
- Warsaw Pact (1955)
- USSR:
  - Territorial aggrandizement
  - Massive army
- USA: Economic, industrial might
- Struggle for allies, influence

United Nations

Founded 1945

Permanent Members of the Security Council

United States
Great Britain
Soviet Union
France
China

Harry S Truman
Thirty-third President of the United States
1945-1953

"The President—whatever he is—has to decide. He can’t pass the buck to anybody. No one else can do the deciding for him. That’s his job."

- Farewell Address

Origins of the Cold War

- U.S.-Soviet Relations to 1945
- Allies in World War II
- Postwar Cooperation – the U.N
- Satellite States in Eastern Europe
- Occupation Zones in Germany
- Iron Curtain

The Ideological Struggle

GOAL ➔ Spread worldwide Communism

GOAL ➔ "Containment" of Communism & the eventual collapse of the Communist world

George Kennan

METHODOLOGIES:

- Espionage (KGB vs. CIA)
- Arms Race (nuclear escalation)
- Ideological Competition for the minds and hearts of Third World peoples (Communist gov’t. & command economy vs. democratic gov’t. & capitalist economy) ➔ "proxy wars"
- Bi-Polarization of Europe (NATO vs. Warsaw Pact)
Uneasy peace between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Competition for world dominance and global power.

Fought on political and economic fronts rather than on military battlefields—-Even though the threat of war was always present.

Defined America’s foreign policy from 1946 to 1989.

It affected domestic politics and how Americans viewed the world and themselves.

• Constant state of military preparedness and arms race
• Propaganda war—Democracy vs. Communism
• US policy: Support nations threatened by Communism

Stalin argued that capitalism and communism could never coexist.

Communism

• No freedom of religion
• State-run economy
• Socialism
• One-party system
• Collective good
• No private ownership
• Crush opposition
• Dictatorship

Churchill responded that an "Iron Curtain had descended across the Continent."

Americans

• Freedom of Religion
• Free enterprise
• Laissez faire economy
• Capitalism
• Two-party system
• Individual freedoms
• Freedom of Speech
• Democracy/Republic

Containment: Stop the expansion of Communism into Asia and Europe

1950’s

Containment Policy

• Developed by State Department assistant, George Kennan, NSC-68
• Argued that the SU was trying to do two things: defeat capitalism, & expand the Soviet sphere of influence.
• US would stand firm, restrict and halt Soviet and Communist expansion.

• How? Help countries who were threatened by Communism with financial and economic assistance, propaganda, politically and militarily.
• Adopted by President Truman in 1946.
• Opposite of Appeasement.....
• Confront dictators

Containment: Stop the expansion of Communism into Asia and Europe

USA/Allies and US
French military
Military assistance
Soviet Union military presence and Communist countries

*China was a communist nation

1980’s

The Truman Doctrine
• The Marshall Plan
• Effects
• The Berlin Airlift

NATO and National Security
• National Security Act (1947)
• Atomic Weapons
• Evaluating U.S. Policy

China was a communistic nation

*China
Containment

The Soviet communists are aggressive by nature. 2. Communism must be contained within its existing borders.

TRUMAN AND THE COLD WAR

1947 National Security Act

- Department of Defense
- National Security Council (NSC) to advice the president on security matters.
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to coordinate the government’s foreign fact-gathering (spying?).

“Voice of America” a radio broadcast, began beaming in 1948 to the world proclaiming democracy.
- Congress resurrected the military draft (Selective Service System)

TRUMAN DOCTRINE

• 1947, first use of “containment”
• $400 million to Greece and Turkey to stop the spread of communism.

TRUMAN DOCTRINE [1947]

1. Civil War in Greece.
2. Turkey under pressure from the USSR for concessions in the Dardanelles.
3. The U.S. should support free peoples throughout the world who were resisting takeovers by armed minorities or outside pressures. We must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.
4. The U.S. gave Greece & Turkey $400 million in aid.

The Truman Doctrine

“I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.”
– Harry Truman (3/12/1947)

The Marshall Plan

Gen. George C. Marshall
US Secretary of State
Marshall Plan [1948]
1. "European Recovery Program."
2. Secretary of State, George Marshall
3. The U.S. should provide aid to all European nations that need it. This move is not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos.
4. $12.5 billion of US aid to Western Europe extended to Eastern Europe & USSR, [but this was rejected].

Marshall Plan
- President Truman's plan (containment) to aid $$$ and rebuild a war torn Europe.
  - Marshall Plan offered financial aid of $13 billion.
  - U.S. benefited by forming trade relationships with Europe.
  - Left a legacy of European friendship and trans Atlantic cooperation.

Helped to limit communist appeals in Western Europe in the aftermath of WWII.

Cold War Propaganda
Democracy/Capitalism vs. Communism

Marshall
Secretary of State
George C. Marshall

Part I: "Reconstruction & Confrontation"

Stalin Counters the Marshall Plan
- Soviet Union offered a similar plan—— Molotov Plan.
- Similar to the Marshall Plan and was offered to all Eastern European countries...
- No countries of Western Europe took $$$.
- Marshall Plan was considered a threat to Stalin because it was offered by the U.S. to war torn Europe as a way to promote democracy.

The "Iron Curtain" from Stettin in the Balkans, to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lies the ancient capitals of Central and Eastern Europe.

Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” Speech  
March 5, 1946  
Westminster College (Fulton, Missouri)

Allied Occupation of Germany
• Partition (1945)

Berlin Blockade & Airlift (1948-49)

In response to the Marshall Plan, Stalin cut off all transportation lines into West Berlin.
• Force the US, British and French out of Berlin.
• Berlin was located in the Soviet sector after WWII...
• Stalin perceived the Allies a threat to Communism.
• US refused to back down and preceded to airlift supplies to the starving West Berliners.
Operation Vittles

- 5,000 tons per day
- "Operation Vittles"

Berlin Blockade Berlin Airlift
1948-1949

- The U.S. did not appease the Soviets, but outsmarted Stalin.
- The U.S. also won a propaganda war.
- Made democracy and capitalism look better to the world than communism.

U.S. flew supplies to feed the people of West Berlin for 11 months - 24/7
- Stalin backed down & pulled troops
- Germany/Berlin remain divided until 1989
Return of the Alliance System

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Established 1949
- Collective Defense Pact
  - Western Europe
  - North America
- Attack on any member nation treated as an attack on all member nations

Warsaw Pact
- Established 1955
- Collective Defense Pact
  - Soviet Union
  - Eastern Europe

Cold War Alliances

The Eastern Bloc
- Soviet Satellites

INFLUENCE

1948 Presidential Election

Cold War in Asia

- Japan
- U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty
- China
- U.S. Policy
- Two Chinas
- Korean War

1949, THE YEAR OF SHOCK

- Mao Tse Tung defeats Chang Kai Shek in the Chinese Civil War....
- China became a communist country.
- Chang Kai Shek is exiled to Taiwan.
- Mao Tse Tung becomes the Communist leader of China.
- US believed there was a communist plot to rule the world

1949

Chinese Revolution

- Communists defeat Nationalists in Civil War
- Communists will have two seats on Security Council

Chairman Mao proclaims the People's Republic of China

Soft on Communism???
Mao's Revolution: 1949

Who lost China? - A 2nd Power!

The Korean War: A "Police Action" (1950-1953)

Kim Il-Sung

Syngman Rhee

"Domino Theory"

1950 to 1953, North Korea invades South Korea.

- North Korea was a communist nation
- South Korea was a democracy.

- First war of "containment" policy to stop communism
- "Police Action" not a declared war
- President Truman leads United Nations.
- General Douglas MacArthur commands US and UN troops.
- Called "forgotten war".

Invasion
- Truman versus MacArthur
- Armistice
- Political Consequences

Truman vs. MacArthur
- Truman fires General MacArthur when he advises Truman he would use nuclear weapons against the Chinese.

The Korean War

1950-1953

The Korean War
Armistice Line (1953)

The “Bridge of No Return”
South Korea Today

M.A.D.
Mutually Assured Destruction

- 1949
- USSR tests its first nuclear weapon
  - Espionage

The Arms Race:
A “Missile Gap?”

The Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949.
Now there were two nuclear superpowers!

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

- United States
- Belgium
- Britain
- Canada
- Denmark
- France
- Iceland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- 1952: Greece & Turkey
- 1955: West Germany
- 1983: Spain

Warsaw Pact (1955)

- U. S. S. R.
- Albania
- Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia
- U.S.S.R.
- East Germany
- Hungary
- Poland
- Romania

Nikita Khrushchev

- Not as harsh as Stalin
- Believed US and Soviet Union could “peacefully co-exist” with one another but the Soviet Union had to be as strong militarily as the US.
Premier Nikita Khrushchev

About the capitalist states, it doesn’t depend on you whether we (Soviet Union) exist. If you don’t like us, don’t accept our invitations, and don’t invite us to come to see you. Whether you like it our not, history is on our side. We will bury you. -- 1956

Soviet Concerns

- Stalin’s Death (1953)
  - Khrushchev (1956): ‘peaceful coexistence’
- Hungarian Revolt (1956)
- Suez Canal Crisis (1956 to 57)
- Sputnik (1957)
- Second Berlin Crisis (1958)
  - Khrushchev: “We will bury capitalism”
- U-2 Incident (1960)
- Support for Castro in Cuba (1959)

Cold War continues with propaganda radio broadcasts

Mad Magazine makes fun of the Cold War with their Spy vs. Spy column.
- CIA vs. KGB

The Hungarian Uprising: 1956

Imre Nagy, Hungarian Prime Minister

Promised free elections.

This could lead to the end of communist rule in Hungary.
The Suez Crisis: 1956-1957

Sputnik I (1957)

The Russians have beaten America in space—they have the technological edge!

1957 Russians launch SPUTNIK I

SOVIET FIRES EARTH SATELLITE INTO SPACE; IT IS CIRCLING THE GLOBE AT 18,000 M.P.H.; SPHERE TRACKED IN 4 CROSSINGS OVER U.S.

Facts on Sputnik

• Aluminum sphere, 23 inches in diameter weighing 184 pounds with four steel antennae emitting radio signals.
  • Launched Oct. 4, 1957
  • Stayed in orbit 92 days, until Jan. 4, 1958

Effects on the United States

• Americans fear a Soviet attack with missile technology
  • Americans resolved to regain technological superiority over the Soviet Union
  • In July 1958, President Eisenhower created NASA or National Space and Aeronautics Agency
  • 1958 --> National Defense Education Act

1957 Russians launch SPUTNIK I

The New York Times

Soviet Fires Earth Satellite Into Space; It Is Circling the Globe at 18,000 M.P.H.; Sphere Tracked in 4 Crossings Over U.S.
Atomic Anxieties:

“Duck-and-Cover Generation”

Atomic Testing:

- Between July 16, 1945 and Sept. 23, 1992, the United States conducted 1,054 official nuclear tests, most of them at the Nevada Test Site.

Americans began building underground bomb shelters and cities had underground fallout shelters.
Ike

Dwight D. Eisenhower (Republican) 34th POTUS 1953-1961

Civil Defense

Fallout Shelters
The Space Program

- U.S. Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., standing in front of the spacecraft Friendship 7.
- First astronaut to orbit the earth’s surface 3 times.

Nixon-Khrushchev
"Kitchen Debate"
(1959)

- Cold War
- Tensions
- Technology & Affluence

Desert Research Institute

- Between 1949 and 1963, the United States and Soviet Union conducted more than 100 above ground nuclear weapons tests.
- Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963 banned all above ground testing sending nuclear tests underground.
- On Oct. 26, 1963 at the Shoal underground nuclear test site 1,204 feet below the surface a nuclear detonation conducted in the Sand Springs Mountain Range about 30 miles southeast of Fallon, Nevada.
- Produced a yield of 12.5 kilotons and analyzed seismic detection of underground nuclear tests in active earthquake areas.
- The veiled purpose of the experiment may have been to discern the difference between Russian earthquakes and Russian nuclear testing.
The U-2 Spy Incident (1960)

Col. Francis Gary Powers' plane was shot down over Soviet airspace.

• THEN, at the Paris Summit conference in 1960, shortly after such promising progress at Camp David the year before, an enraged Khrushchev stormed out of the meeting after it was revealed that the Soviets had shot down a United States U-2 spy plane over Soviet territory.

• After initial denial of any knowledge of such a spy plane, Eisenhower was embarrassingly forced to take personal responsibility when the Russians revealed the wreckage AND the pilot!

• Sadly, Cold War tensions immediately tightened again over the U-2 incident.

On May 1, 1960, a U.S. U-2 high altitude reconnaissance aircraft was shot down over central Russia, forcing its pilot, Gary Powers, to bail out at 15,000 feet.

• The CIA-employed pilot survived the parachute jump and was picked up by the Soviet authorities, who arrested him.

• On May 5, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev announced the capture of the U.S. spy, and vowed that he would be put on trial.

• After initial denials, U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower admitted on May 7 that the unarmed reconnaissance aircraft was indeed on a spy mission.

• In response, Khrushchev cancelled a long-awaited summit meeting in Paris, and in August, Powers was sentenced to ten years in a Soviet prison for his confessed espionage.

• However, a year-and-a-half later, on February 10, 1962, the Soviets released him in exchange for Rudolph Abel, a Soviet spy caught and convicted in the United States five years earlier.

• Led to the Berlin Wall being built and the Cold War “heating up again.”
An Historic Irony:  Sergei Khrushchev, American Citizen

Who buried who?

Paris, 1961

Khrushchev & JFK meet to discuss Berlin and nuclear proliferation. Khrushchev thinks that JFK is young, inexperienced, and can be rolled.

The Berlin Wall Goes Up (1961)

Checkpoint Charlie

Crisis over Berlin

The Berlin Crisis

- By 1961 20% of Germans flee to West Berlin; economic drain on East
- Khrushchev wants to close access roads to West Berlin; JFK refuses
- Soviets isolate West Berlin from East Germany with Berlin Wall

Searching for Ways to Ease Tensions

- Khrushchev, Kennedy conscious of danger of quick decisions
- Establish hot line—direct phone between White House, Kremlin
- Limited Test Ban Treaty bans nuclear tests in atmosphere

KENNEDY FOREIGN POLICY
Taking advantage of a demoralized US after the failed Bay of Pigs invasion and the U-2 spy plane incident, Khruschev orders Allies out of West Berlin.

A young woman and her boyfriend talking to the woman’s mother, who is on the east side of the Berlin Wall (1962).

1961, Soviet Union built the Berlin Wall to force Allies out of West Berlin. Became a symbol of the Cold War. Berlin would by be a divided city.

• Stretching for more than 100 miles, escape was virtually impossible because of mines, attack dogs and armed guards with shoot-to-kill orders.

• At least 2.7 million people attempted to escape by climbing, vaulting, tunneling or crashing through checkpoints. Others attempted to swim the canals or stow away in cargo shipped across the border.

• Families and friends found themselves separated and most Berliners were lucky just to establish visual contact over the Wall.

• Unsuccessful attempts resulted in death, mostly at the hands of East German guards. Official figures show that more than 400 people have died trying to escape from East Germany; human rights activists, however, estimate the figure to be closer to 800.
Ich bin ein Berliner!
(1963)

President Kennedy tells Berliners that the West is with them!

President Kennedy speaking to West Berliners urging the Soviets to tear down the Berlin Wall.

This event symbolized the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the end to communism.

On the evening of Nov. 9, 1989, restrictions between the two Berlins were lifted. Celebrations around the world culminated with Germany being reunified as one country on Oct. 3, 1990.

Khruschev Embraces Castro, 1961
Crises over Cuba

The Cuban Dilemma
- Revolutionary leader Fidel Castro declares himself communist.
- Seizes U.S. properties; Eisenhower cuts off diplomatic relations.
- 10% of Cuban population goes into exile; mostly to U.S.

The Bay of Pigs
- Cuban exiles; CIA plan invasion to topple Castro.
- Plans go wrong; exile forces killed, taken prisoner.
- JFK pays ransom in food, medicine; mission is public embarrassment.

Bay of Pigs Debacle (1961)
- CIA operative to overthrow Fidel Castro’s dictatorship.
- U.S. feared Castro was becoming an ally with the Soviet Union.
- Failed invasion of Cuba in April of 1961.
- Embarrassment for President Kennedy because the U.S. tried to cover up their involvement.

The Cuban Missile Crisis
- Nikita Khrushchev sends weapons to Cuba, including nuclear missiles.
- JFK warns Soviets that missile attack will trigger war on U.S.S.R.
- Soviets avoid confrontation at sea; reach agreement with U.S.

Kennedy and Khrushchev Take the Heat
- Khrushchev’s prestige severely damaged in U.S.S.R.
- JFK criticized for brinkmanship, also for not ousting Castro.
- Cuban exiles switch to GOP; Castro bans flights to and from Miami.

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
This U-2 reconnaissance photo showed concrete evidence of missile assembly in Cuba. Shown here are missile transporters and missile-ready tents where fueling and maintenance took place. Courtesy of CIA.

Low altitude view of missile preparation area. The pilot taking this shot flew at an altitude of about 250 feet, and at the speed of sound.

This map shows the location of missile sites in Cuba and Turkey.

Photographed from an RF-101 Voodoo, this view of a Soviet SA-2 SAM site in Cuba was provided by an American fighter pilot, adding to the evidence of the Russian presence in Cuba.

The crisis developed as the U.S. demanded the Soviets to dismantle missile sites in Cuba or the U.S. would invade Cuba.

Despite U.S. demands, the Soviets refused to dismantle missile sites unless the U.S. dismantled missile sites in Turkey.

The crisis was ultimately resolved through diplomatic negotiations.

President Kennedy in the Oval Office with General Curtis LeMay and reconnaissance pilots who flew the Cuban missions. Third from the left is Major Richard Heyser who took the first photos of Cuban missiles.

U.S. and Soviets prepared for war... U.S. placed a blockade around Cuba and warned Soviets not to break through the blockade. The Soviets sent their Naval fleet to protect Cuba.

Last minute decision made: Soviets would dismantle missile sites in Cuba in return for U.S. not invading Cuba.

Kennedy and Khruschev both realized how close they came to nuclear war.

The "monster" of nuclear war must never be released.

Both leaders vowed to better communicate with one another.

U.S. and Soviet Union would sign their first nuclear arms limitation treaty in 1963.

Kennedy and Khruschev both realized how close they came to nuclear war. The "monster" of nuclear war must never be released.

Both leaders vowed to better communicate with one another.

U.S. and Soviet Union would sign their first nuclear arms limitation treaty in 1963.

We went eyeball-to-eyeball with the Russians, and the other man blinked!
Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

Vietnam War: 1965-1973

"Prague Spring" (1968)

Former Czech President, Alexander Dubček
Communism with a human face!

"Prague Spring" Dashed!

Dissidents/playwrights arrested [like Vaclav Havel—future president of a free Czech Republic).

4th French Republic: 1945-1958

1. Democratic, but politically unstable [27 governments!]
2. Universal suffrage.
3. Weak President; powerful legislature
4. Many political parties [coalition governments]
5. Failure to gracefully leave Indochina.
6. Botched the Suez War.
7. Failed to settle the Algerian Crisis.

5th French Republic (1958-Present)

1. Powerful President. *first: Charles DeGaulle
2. Weak Cabinet.
3. Weakened legislature.
4. Separation of powers.
DeGaulle’s Achievements

1. Settled the Algerian Crisis.
2. Made France a nuclear power.
3. Sustained general prosperity.
5. Made France more politically independent.

BUT, late '60s student unrest and social changes challenged him. In 1968 he resigned & died of a heart attack in 1970.

Student Riots in Paris (May, 1968)

Churchill Returns: 1951-1955

He never really tried to destroy the “welfare state” established by Attlee’s government.

The Federated Republic of Germany

1. Created in 1949 with the capital at Bonn.
2. Its army limited to 12 divisions (279,000).
3. Konrad Adenauer, a Christian Democrat, was its 1st President.
4. Coalition of moderates and conservatives.
5. Pro-Western foreign policy.
6. German "economic miracle."

Clement Attlee & the Labor Party: 1945-1951

1. Limited socialist program (modern welfare state).
   - Natl. Insurance Act
   - Natl. Health Service Act
2. Nationalized coal mines, public utilities, steel industry, the Bank of England, RRs, motor transportation, and aviation.
4. Socialized medicine → free national health care.

Clement Attlee & the Labor Party: 1945-1951

6. Britain is in a big debt!
7. The beginning of the end of the British Empire.
   - India - 1947
   - Palestine - 1948
   - Kenya → Mau Mau uprising - 1955
Italy After WW II

1. Alcide de Gasperi was Italy’s P.M. from 1948–1953
2. Coalition governments [short and unstable]

Part II: “European Union”

1. 1947 → General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]
   ▪ 23 nations.
   ▪ Became the foundation of postwar global commerce.
   ▪ It set up procedures to handle commercial complaints.
   ▪ It provided a framework for continuing negotiations [“rounds”].
   ▪ By 1990, 99 nations were participating.

European Economic Integration

2. 1952 → European Coal & Steel Community [ECSC].
   ▪ HQ in Luxembourg.
   ▪ “Inner Six” → Benelux nations, France, Italy, W. Germany.
   ▪ Placed their coal and steel industries under a form of supranational authority.
   ▪ Eliminated tariff duties and quotas on coal and steel.

European Economic Integration

3. 1957 → European Economic Community [EEC]
   ▪ HQ → Brussels.
   ▪ Treaty of Rome.

European Economic Integration

3. 1957 → European Economic Community [EEC]
   ▪ France, W. Germany, Italy, Benelux.
   ▪ Created a larger free trade area, or customs union.
   ▪ Eliminate all trade barriers.
   ▪ One common tariff with the outside world.
   ▪ Free movement of capital & labor.
European Economic Integration

4. 1967 → combined the ECSC & EEC to form the European Community (EC).
   - HQ → Brussels.
   - European Parliament.
     * “Eurocrats.”
     * 518 members [elected by all voters in Europe].
   - Only limited legislative power.
   - Court of Justice.

5. 1991-92 → Maastricht Agreements
   - European Union (EU) created from the EC.
     * One currency, one culture, one social area, and one environment!
   - Create a “frontier-free” Europe → a common EU passport.
   - One large “common market.”
     * Goods coming into the EU would have high tariffs placed on them.
   - 2002 → a common currency [Euro]
   - 2003 → 60,000 men EU rapid defense force was created.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

- United States
- Belgium
- Britain
- Canada
- Denmark
- France
- Iceland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- 1952: Greece & Turkey
- 1955: West Germany
- 1983: Spain

Warsaw Pact (1955)

- U. S. S. R.
- Albania
- Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia
- East Germany
- Hungary
- Poland
- Romania