

RAMIFICATIONS WORLD WAR II AND ITS REPERCUSSIONS ON GERMANY FROM 1945-1961

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Abstract

After the collapse and defeat of Germany in World War II in 1945, it was stripped of its territorial gains and the German population was expelled. Germany was divided during the Cold War between the Western Bloc, led by the United States, and the Eastern Bloc, led by the Soviet Union. In the Cold War, two separate German states emerged, the Federal Republic of Germany, which was founded on 23 May 1949. It was a parliamentary democracy with a liberal economic system and the German Democratic Republic, founded on October 7, 1949. East Germany suffered from a weak economy, as its economy was largely organized to meet the needs of the Union. The construction of the Berlin Wall on August 13, 1961 ended the continuous flow of refugees to the West.

Keywords: Germany, the United States, the Soviet Union

First: The political situation in Germany after World War II

Germany was defeated in early May of 1945, and the coalition leadership controlling the country took over its administration of all state institutions. Due to the devastation to which German cities were subjected, and according to an American observer's description of the events and destruction of the country, they were as if they were empty buildings or like structures under construction, burned and destroyed as a result of the war. Therefore, the state's storage of the basic necessities of daily life has become in a dangerous situation, especially in major cities, in addition to the collapse of the transportation network. Thus, the country was left without a system of transportation and distribution related to the necessary civilian needs. In addition, the Allies, i.e. the victorious countries in World War II, did not. They were aware of what the days that followed the war would bring for them, and they were not even sure what they should do towards Germany other than overthrowing Nazism, as differences began to surface on the surface of the friendly relations between the four victorious Allies, and dangerous events began to expand in general affecting the country because the Allies began the process of bargaining over... German territory, and it was agreed to practically divide Germany into four sections: the eastern region for the Soviet Union and the western region for the Allies, France, Britain, and the United States of America. Berlin was subjected to a quadripartite division by the Allies in accordance with the conferences held by the Allies during and after the war, so the borders

separating the four regions were only for the Allies. A place of tension, instability, violence, and security escalation. Therefore, the Allies decided in 1945 to impose travel restrictions between their military areas. These measures began as control of the population in the short term and gave strength to the borders between their areas. At the same time, the American military government also enacted Law No. (161) to limit movement. Refugees, displaced persons, German soldiers, Nazi officials, and intelligence personnel to its lands. Some roads and pedestrian paths were closed with barriers to limit traffic. Despite all these measures by the Allies, they did not prevent the departure of (1.6) million people from the Soviet region to the western regions between October 1945 - June 1946. Therefore, the Allies established the Travel Security Council to organize The lists listed the names of infiltrators. In the end, the Soviets convinced the Allied Control Board to close all borders of the regions to unauthorized travelers. Despite these measures, the borders subject to surveillance between the American, British and French regions remained in a state of fear and instability. Although the separate administration caused chaos, the demarcation line initially placed the cities in different time zones. Moreover, the Soviet-American disputes delayed the resumption of basic services, which led to a mass problem due to the difficulty of movement of the population .

In another context, Germany was divided into the eastern part led by the Soviet Union and the western part led by the United States of America, Britain and France. Signs of the Cold War appeared and the world was divided into two camps, capitalist and socialist .

Second: The emergence and establishment of the two Germans

They all wanted to cooperate to create suitable conditions for democracy in Germany, as this required the existence of political parties in order to represent aspects of democracy in Germany. The Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands was one of the first parties that appeared on the political scene with the support of the Soviets. The Soviets allowed the parties to practice their activities in Germany in 1945, which led to The Communist Party merged with the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands on the eastern side under the name Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands on April 22, 1946 .

As for the western side, which was subject to the Allied Forces, the Americans announced on (August 23, 1945) the establishment of parties, but they limited the activities of the parties. The British followed them in this in mid-September of the same year. As for the French, they delayed until 1946. The main goal of the parties was the political and economic stability of the situation in The Western Region: The British also stated in 1946 that the Soviet threat had caused more trouble on the border between the East and the West, so the American and Soviet armies jointly established a unit to monitor bridges and build barriers and set them up on the roads.

Despite all this, they failed to alleviate the problems they were supposed to solve, as the division and tension between the allies increased, so the police were stationed almost along the border .

The division of Germany resulted in a major change in the drawing of the borders of the provinces that appeared between 1945-1947 for all regions, but they overlooked an important element when they agreed to treat Germany as an economic and social unit divided between two contradictory doctrines: capitalism and socialism. The year 1947 witnessed major shifts in the

occupation policy in Germany. On January 1 of the same year, the United States of America and the United Kingdom united their areas of influence and formed (Bizone), which led to escalation of tensions between the four allies and the strengthening of lines of organization. In June of the same year, US Secretary of State Marshall George Catlett announced the European Recovery Program. The purpose of the Marshall Program was not only economic recovery in Western Europe, but also to create a bulwark against communism by attracting participating countries. For the economic astronomy of the United States of America .

In early 1948, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and France began secretly planning to establish a new German state, and after the Soviets discovered the plans, the West withdrew from the Allied Control Council. The Cold War strongly invaded relations between the Allies, as the Allies went to establish systems similar to the systems of their countries

Despite the currency reform in June 1948, the black market became more widespread on the borders. Therefore, the Soviets feared a black rush from the Easterners who wanted the West. The Soviet army closed the borders as soon as it learned of Western intentions before the currency reform on June 18 of the same year, which left behind the material gap between the East and the West. It also led to the widening of the economic division.

The goal of the United States of America, Britain, and France in reforming the currency and issuing the German mark in the areas under their influence was to wrest economic control over Berlin from the Soviets, empower the American aid program, and curb the city's black market. Therefore, the Soviet authorities responded by issuing a new currency only 24 hours after the currency was circulated on the western side, as a result of West Berlin was subjected to a siege by the Soviets, and all land and railway routes leading to West Berlin were cut off starting on June 24, 1948. The Allies responded by establishing a massive air bridge on July 1, which led to the failure of the blockade that forced Moscow to lift it on May 1, 1949. The blockade was not only a failure, but it ended with adverse results for the Soviets. The Federal State of Germany was established in 1949 in areas of Western influence, followed by the establishment of a democratic Germany in the eastern side of Soviet influence. Therefore, reality changed dramatically after 1949, in which radical changes were made in the structure of civil society after it suffered from ideologies. Various forms of socialization in education, community organizations, and cultural movements occurred with the collision of disparate systems and economies. The unstable borders also revealed the widening gap between East and West, as border residents felt a division, and through many daily measures they helped to consolidate it. Thus, another crisis was renewed on November 10, 1958, when the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union (Sergeyevich Nikita Khrushchev).Delivered a speech at the Soviet-Polish Friendship Conference in Moscow in 1958. He described West Berlin as a "malignant tumor" and gave the United States, Britain, and France six He took months to approve his proposals to transform West Berlin into a free, demilitarized city with its own government and sign a peace treaty with Germany. He threatened that if the Allies rejected his proposals, Moscow would sign a separate, separate treaty with the German Democratic Republic, thus removing the legal justification for the continued Allied occupation of West Berlin. This ultimatum sparked a three-year crisis.

Regarding the future of the city of Berlin, a situation similar to the siege of 1948 could have led to the mass exodus from East Berlin to West Berlin as a result of the economic recovery in the West, which led to the emergence of a great contradiction between the communist and capitalist systems, which made West Berlin densely populated and very prosperous. The West interpreted it as a warning, the American government and its president became... His speech

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(Dwight Eisenhower) Determined not to surrender to Soviet demands, and in the midst of events, the Allied summit was held in Geneva. The two sides opened the four-member foreign ministers' conference in Geneva, which lasted from May 11 to August 5, 1959, and they made an attempt to negotiate a new agreement regarding Berlin. Khrushchev wanted the garrisons out of West Berlin as a prelude to the reunification of the city, but Eisenhower believed that protecting West Berlin required a continued American presence. However, conferences continued to be held to find ways out of the crisis to negotiate for Berlin. At Camp David, US President Dwight Eisenhower invited President Khrushchev to visit his country in September 1959. Although Khrushchev and Eisenhower made some progress toward mutual understanding during their talks at Camp David, relations became strained again after the Soviet Union shot down an American spy plane that was patrolling Soviet airspace during the 1960 Paris Summit. Khrushchev broke off the Paris Summit, citing the spy plane issue, and the Quartet summit collapsed. Khrushchev decided to suspend negotiations regarding Germany and Berlin in the hope that they would be resumed with the new American administration.

In January 1961, John F. Kennedy was sworn in as President of the United States of America. The new Kennedy administration did not make any political statement regarding allowing the Soviets to take the initiative in any confrontational situation. Months later, the Kennedy administration met to discuss contingency planning for any action in Berlin and issued a statement. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had a diplomatic response to the Soviets regarding Berlin (that transforming Berlin into a free city would only exacerbate an abnormal situation) that Khrushchev had after John Kennedy won the presidency of the United States of America and in the first personal meeting to exchange views before the Vienna summit. Khrushchev welcomed the spirit of cooperation from the new administration. However, Khrushchev demanded a peace treaty to reunify Germany on Soviet terms. They found no solution to the Berlin problem in the aftermath of the conference. Despite all efforts made, the two German governments faltered, and neither won the concessions they requested. Their mutual response to setbacks was retreat and determination. Cross-border relations, East and West reached a diplomatic impasse. The breaking point was reached by 1960 when farmers protested the border as a result of the embargo, with further tightening until 1961 making the border look like a completely different place with more guards, watchtowers, fences and roadblocks. This led to a significant increase in migration towards the West, so the Eastern regime eventually resorted to building the Berlin Wall in 1961.

Conclusion

The Second World War led to a change in the map of Europe, especially Germany, and the conflicts between the four allies were reflected in the fate of the German people and in the division of Germany into two states and the emergence of the seeds of the Cold War and the division of the world into socialist and capitalist. Its first place was in Germany represented by the division of Germany into East Germany affiliated with a Soviet socialist policy and the other. West Germany is subject to a Western capitalist policy sponsored by the United States, Britain, and France

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