History 104
Europe from Napoleon to the PRESENT

6 April 2009

Ruins, Rebuilding, and Two Europes

“Checkpoint Charlie”
Berlin, Germany
Warsaw in 1910 and 1945

Ruins, Rebuilding, Two Europes: Ruins
Children, Old People, and Ruins

Soviet Union, 1945
more than 25 million homeless people

7.5 million civilian citizens killed during Nazi occupation (nearly ½ in Ukraine)

3,000,000 taken as slave labor for German factories (2,000,000 of those died)

over 10,000,000 military deaths

France, 1945
50,000-60,000 civilians killed by Allied bombing

20 of 27 largest cities: at least 1/3 destroyed

railroads > 1/2 destroyed

imports exceeded exports by 500%

650,000 workers forced into German factories

British residential neighborhood after the Blitz (Life magazine)
Rationing and shortages “after” the war

rationing continues in Britain until 1954

food prices increase 600% in France, 1946-1956

approx. 2,000,000 deaths from starvation in USSR, 1946-1947

“Upwards of 80,000 women are enrolled in the Women’s Land Army for work on British farms” (British, 1944?)

Office of War Information poster (USA, 1943)
Der Trümmerfrauen: Women of the Rubble

Berlin, 1945
1/3 of housing destroyed
no electricity, gas, or water
cholera & diphtheria epidemics
25% of people were over 60;
10% were under 10
**Wirtschaftswunder** and the *trente glorieuses* *

*“economic miracle” and “thirty glorious years”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Privately Owned Cars in Italy</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Privately Owned Cars in Area of Paris, France</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>469,000</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
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Skyline, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Nuclear power plant on the Loire River, France
From Rubble to Skyscrapers: Europe, 1945-1975

Introduction: Children, Old People, and Ruins

The End of World War II

Rebuilding: What to do with Germany?

Two Europes and one Cold War

neighborhood war memorial in Munich, Germany (names of those dead in Franco-Prussian War and First World War are on the monument; World War Two names are on the plaques behind)
World War II: The Great Patriotic War

at least 48,000,000 people (out of approx. 174,000,000) killed, injured, or left homeless
more than 25 million homeless people
7.5 million civilian citizens killed
3,000,000 taken as slave labor
2,500,000 POWs killed
over 10,000,000 military deaths
documented deaths = roughly 90 times the figures for USA

“The Glory of Stalin’s guards resounds magnificently around the Earth” (1947)

Soviet Flag Raised over the Reichstag (Berlin), 2 May 1945

End of World War II: Won by the USSR
Atomic Weapons reach backward beyond the frontier of western civilization, to the concepts of warfare that were once familiar to the Asiatic hordes. They cannot really be reconciled with a political purpose directed to shaping, rather than destroying, the lives of the adversary. They fail to take into account the ultimate responsibility of men for one another, and even for each other’s errors and mistakes. They imply…that man is his own worst enemy.

George Keenan (senior U.S. diplomat), memo to Truman Administration, 1950.

Atomic Weapons: The End of War as We Know It

End of World War II: What does it mean to “win”?
The Big Three Transformed, Feb.-July 1945

“For the Russian people, Poland is not only a question of honor, it is a question of security. Throughout history, Poland has been the corridor through which the enemy reached Russia. For Russia, Poland is a matter of life and death.”—Stalin at Yalta

March 1945 Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) order 1067
"Take no steps toward the economic rehabilitation of Germany or that are designed to maintain or strengthen the German economy"

July 1947 JCS 1779 “an orderly, prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany”
What to do with Germany?

Roosevelt’s 1943 plan for partitioning Germany after the war

Hitler’s Empire, 1941

Ruins, Rebuilding, Two Europes: Rebuilding
Defining Guilt, Placing Blame

Germany
Nuremberg Trials, 1945-1946; 1946-1949
1945-1946 trial for International war crimes
  24 indictments
  12 executions
  7 prison sentences
  3 found innocent

France
1944-1951 trials for collaboration
approx. 2500 death sentences; 767 executions
1950: 40,000 people in jail for collaboration
1951: 1,570
1953: 62

1944-1945 épurations (purges)—10,000 people shot

“The Denazificador” (1946 cartoon)
Defining Guilt, Placing Blame

France, 1949—97% of Vichy (collaborationist) civil servants and “experts” still in post

West Germany, 1954—85% of employees in Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been Nazi Party members (higher figure than in 1940)

French woman having her head shaved (sign of “horizontal collaboration”)
European Recovery Plan: The Marshall Plan

Dollar value of goods provided, 1948-1951

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Dollar Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,296,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,448,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,204,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>3,297,000,000</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>366,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,721,000,000</strong></td>
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Ruins, Rebuilding, Two Europes: Rebuilding

General George Marshall
US Sec. of State, 1947-1950
Domesticity and Ideology

“Stalin’s care brightens the future for our children” (1947)

British refrigerator ad, 1950
Food rationing continued in Britain until 1954
Consumer Culture and Europe’s Economic Miracle

German sales brochure (Volkswagen), 1958

Italian sewing machine advertisement, 1950
Divided Germany, Divided Europe

1945 Germany divided into four Occupied Zones
June 1948 American, British, and French zones agree common economic and currency reforms
June 1948-May 1949 Soviet land blockade of Berlin
July 1948-May 1949 Berlin airlift (34 flights/hour)
May 1949 Federal Republic of Germany (West) and German Democratic Republic (East) formed
1952-53 forced collectivization in East prompts emigration
1961 Berlin Wall built
Nov. 1989 demolition of Wall begins

Factors contributing to division of “Germany”
• West German political elites chose prosperity and military security over neutrality
• US economic and political need for a strong German market and ally against Soviet expansion
• Soviet policy—need to rebuild economy after war, and for protection against west
• France and Britain—fears of strong Germany