



LASZLO GOMBOS

THE COLD WAR AND POST- COLD WAR

FROM 1945 TO 2020

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Foreword

Dear reader, the author, whose book is now available, presents historical events from several perspectives, which makes the work versatile. Almost every country is mentioned, pointing out the complexity and transparency of the world.

The book is based on critical thinking, and discards unnecessary information. Politicians are assessed by their actions.

The content of the book covers a fruitful period of humanity with factual presentation of historical events. The author first begins with the Soviet perspective, where the history of the Soviet Union and the Soviet's strategy of gaining power abroad can be clearly traced. After that, he also examines today's Russia and goes all the way to Putin, which traces the history of Russia from 1945 to 2020.

In terms of the USA, too, the book starts in 1945, with a rigorous examination of all important events until 2020. The Soviet Union (Russia) and the United States had a fundamental impact on many countries. Thus, the history of almost every country in South America, Asia, Africa and Europe after 1945 is mentioned in the book.

The book places great emphasis on presenting the current situation, for example, by describing the most populous countries in the world.

Reading a history books such as this, the question may occur: what can be done? What is the solution? Fortunately, the author provides complex answers to current political issues.

Finally, I can only wish readers to enjoy reading the book as much as I did.

Gabriella Tóth

Reference Librarian and ESL English Tutor

Sept 2020

Introduction of the Book

The secondary data collection used for this book span over 14 years. The author's bachelor degree in the university was in "Public Administration Management". The author's thesis/project work at the bachelor level was about "the cold war". The author later worked as a journalist and documentary film maker. He has also founded a political party.

This book can be used as a textbook for modern history and further political training. Since a lot of educational systems in the world rarely contain modern history this book can be a helpful replacement in that sense. The book is also intended for those who are not students or politicians. Teaching about the post-cold war issues is not a common topic in the institutions of learning. Since the cold war much time has passed and many events have been experienced by mankind.

7.5 billion people live on earth. It is observed that if one does not follow global events regularly even for one year or two, one can easily lose sight of the events and actions of the 7.5 billion people. Many people find it difficult to understand world events and so there is the need for a solid basic knowledge; hence, this book gives you this knowledge.

At the end of the book is the presentation of the contemporary world events and the fight against corruption. The target audience is primarily the politicians, government bureaucrats, UN employees, political journalists, fans of modern history, fans of politics, NGOs and aid/relief organizations.

Since I speak English on a casual level and needed someone to help me review the content, I asked Dr. Nicholas Imbeah (formerly of Szent István University) to help me review the grammar and content of the English book. Dr. Nicholas Imbeah is an expert in regional development and tourism who also taught beginners' English course at Szent István University as a voluntary work.

Furthermore, I would like to thank a Hungarian book publisher for reviewing the preliminary Hungarian version and thank the library of our Gödöllő city, where I found the history of many countries around the world. Furthermore, I would like to thank the scientific workshop of the Hungarian Armed Forces for publishing many books on the modern history of the countries where there are peacekeeping operations. These publications helped me to appreciate the modern issues about Africa, India and Pakistan better.

Definition of the Cold War

The cold war was from 1945 to 1991, from the end of the WW2 to the end of the Soviet Union. The concept of the cold war: The reason we call this period “cold war” is because the USA and the Soviet Union did not make war against each other. However, it did not mean it was a peaceful time. Moreover, these two countries contributed a lot to the compounding of the war, for example: Vietnam War and Korean War.

The Days of the Empires in the 20th Century

Results of the world war 1.: Four empires were destroyed namely, Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary Empire, German Colony Empire and the Russian Empire. Results of the WW2: Five empires were destroyed namely Nazi German, Italian, Japanese and almost destroyed the France and the British Empires. Results of the cold war: Officially the British and France Empires were destroyed, the Soviet Empire fell and the USA began to fall as an empire.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

With the falling of empires, humanity has experienced more and various democracies in the 20th and 21st Centuries. Before the WW2 the world had just 20 democracies and these 20 democracies had deep problems, namely, a lot of election irregularities (cheating) and dictatorial societies. In the second part of the 20th Century things have changed. This will be discussed later as we go forward in the book.

The most powerful countries in the cold war: three periods can be identified during the cold war. i) The first period: The Soviet Union, the USA and the British-France colony empire

¹ Erich Zöllner – History of Austria/Geschichte Österreichs (book)

² Edwin o. Reischauer – Japan: The Story of a Nation (book)

³ Gandhi - biographical and historical movie about the most talented politician in the world. This has been a regular source of references in this book.

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire - About every Wikipedia article has other language versions. You can find more informations in different languages. About every Wikipedia article has a lot of references, if You need to know more about different topics.

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_colonial_empire

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_Japan

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_colonial_empire

⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Germanic_Reich

⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire

¹⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire

¹² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_Empire

¹³ Why We Fight - documentary movie

existed in 1945. The Egyptian conflict,¹⁴ the British and France colony empires collapsed in 1956. ii) The second period: After 1956 only the Soviet Union and the USA survived. iii) The third period: China and the Soviet Union broke up the alliance,¹⁵ that was why China became independent and powerful country. China became the 3rd actor in the cold war in the 1960's.

Strategy of the Soviet Union

Fundamentally, the Soviet Union prepared their army to attack other countries. The Soviet navy was weaker than the navy of USA or England. The Soviet Union had strong field army. Their mortars and aircrafts only have to help the field army.¹⁶ They have improved rockets and a lot of rockets have become nuclear weapons. The nuclear weapon has one benefit, that they use it for bullying other countries including extortion.^{17,18}

The goal of the Soviet leadership is to get Asia and Africa resources and stop the USA from having access to oil in the Middle East. That is how the Soviet Union has been able to rule the world.¹⁹

The Viewpoint of the Big Powers Army in the Cold War

The Soviet Union cared about the quantity but they did not care about the quality. That is why they had 55,000 tanks, 117,000 other armored vehicles, 8,000 katyushas rocket launchers, 4,300 helicopters, 7,900 army aircrafts and a lot of millions hand weapons, 273 submarines, 6 aircraft-carriers, 33 battleships and almost 800 smaller army ships. Though these might seem good, the weapons are now archaic and must be upgraded or changed to modern version in 10-12 years time. Lack of money has become a constraint to the Soviet Union in their desire to modernize these weapons.²⁰

There was a serious risk among the Russian soldiers: the Russian society needed democracy and this became a struggle because the Russians wanted to practice democracy like other democratic countries. That was why in the past it was a risky thing to send Russians to other

¹⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Crisis

¹⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Soviet_split

¹⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Army

¹⁷ Erich Fromm – The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness (book) – This has been a regular source of references in this book.

¹⁸ George Orwell – 1984 (book) - This has been a regular source of references in this book.

¹⁹ E. S. Fischer/István Jenő Szatmári – The Secret History of Cold War/A hidegháború titokzatos története (book) – He was a provocative Hungarian writer, how clearly understood the Soviet viewpoint, his book is reference in the whole “Soviet part” of this book

²⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Army

democratic countries ‘because the conqueror could become the conquered’. In this case Soviet Union’s occupation of Western Europe could break down the fighting moral and possible mass desertion between and among the Soviet army. A good example is the Hungarian revolution in 1956; the revolution was cracked down by the Asian Soviet soldiers (Soviet Union had European and Asian soldiers.), because these Asian Soviet societies have never heard of democracy before. The Russian soldiers were passive in Hungary and a lot of Russian soldiers stepped into the Hungarian revolution’s side. Although in that time Hungary was not very much democratic or improved, their fighting morale was cracked down.²¹

Basically the cold war began because of Stalin and his power hungry colleagues. Stalin was a mass killer before the WW2. He was suspicious of other people. Stalin’s behavior was confusing because his brain and his soul became deformed due to the lot of terrible things he did. He became lonely because he killed his associates inside the power circles and his family. The Soviet soldiers tasted the freedom in the front lines in the WW2, where nobody brainwashed them. Stalin later handled the ex-soldiers as enemies after the war. He lost the control in the world war in Leningrad (where the Germans did not rule too) that is why Leningrad was a free town. After the world war, Stalin sent Leningrad citizens to the gulag Stalin’s extermination camps.^{22,23}

Why was the dictatorship in the Soviet Union brutal? Because there had been very little money and very less power due to poverty. After world war one (1914-1917), after the Russian civil war (1917-1921), after mass killing by Lenin (1921-1924), after mass killing by Stalin (1924-1941), after the WW2 (1941-1945), Russia became a big ghetto. On the other side, USA had big and improved cities with wealthy citizens, all of these gave big power to the political leadership of the USA. The politicians did not need to have all power in the United States of America. In the USA a lot of groups had power in the form of political leadership, companies’ managers, civil sector organisations, trade unions, etc.

²¹ Scapegoats in all Time – Scapegoats in the Hungarian and Universal History/Bűnbakok minden időben – Bűnbakok a magyar és egyetemes történelemben (book) - This has been a regular source of references in this book.

²² Past-Age - Hungarian Television documentary series (Original title: Múlt-kor) – Series of Hungarian Historians - This has been a regular source of references in this book.

²³ Panorama - Hungarian Television documentary series - This has been a regular source of references in this book.

Strategy of USA

The Soviet strategy was to rule the world. However, the USA's strategy was only to try to stand against the Soviet's steps. Admittedly, the USA was extremely active in South and Central America.²⁴

In the USA's strategy, we can see that their wealth made them lazy. Before the world war one the society of the USA was peaceful. Theoretically they had big power but they did not use it for a long time. In the WW2, the USA's leadership made the American society more aggressive and more soldierly.

The USA soldiers could not fight against intent, fanatical enemy, for example, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and currently the Islamist fanatics. When the US soldiers were abusive against the enemies it showed they did not respect the enemies. That was why their behavior in a long war was just as an inordinate rabble. The 20th Century showed that when the US elite soldiers could not solve a conflict the strategy of the USA army collapsed and they started killing blindly for example in the Vietnam War.²⁵

When the US field army went somewhere and the USA failed, for example in Iraq, Afghanistan, Korea and Vietnam their failure would mean endless war for nothing.

Since the USA never met any serious enemy on their border the US developed their navy. The marine soldiers could not fight for longer period in field war. The US Navy needed a lot of oil. Because they could not go home every time they needed oil, they managed to create lot of navy bases around the world. Currently the USA has 120 army bases in the world, for example, in Japan,²⁶ South Korea, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Germany, England, Spain, Portugal, Australia, etc. That is why the Soviet Union wanted to stop the transport of the Middle East oil from the USA (navy). The USA developed the aircraft to high level. The navy and the aircrafts made some success for the US but if they had to deploy the field army the USA would be in a big problem.²⁷

The USA assists sponsoring dictatorships all over the world. For example, South Korea and South Vietnam; both were dictatorships for a long time. Afghanistan and Iraq are

²⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Condor

²⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_war_crimes

²⁶ Edwin o. Reischauer – Japan: The Story of a Nation (book)

²⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army

dictatorships until present time. The USA gives a lot of money, soldiers and weapons to the dictators.²⁸

The western financial world is the example of the irresponsible business functioning. The USA from time to time, creates financial crisis in the USA and in the USA's allies.

Periodic Big Powers - France and England to the 1956 Egyptian Crisis

At the end of the WW2 France and England went bankrupt. The desire of the Soviet Union and the USA was that, England²⁹ and France colony empire would fail as early as possible. This is because the colony empires covered important countries for example, Iraq, Pakistan, India, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh – almost the whole Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Military conditions of England and France: England had strong navy but France had navy that was much smaller. England had small number of field military soldiers but France had bigger field army in numbers. Both country had modern airforce and a lot of nuclear bombs. They both got nuclear bombs just after the 1956 Egyptian crisis.

The Other Periodic Big Power – China From the Middle of the 1960's

After the WW2, China became Soviet's "friendly-country". After Stalin's death in 1953, China became more and more powerful. The Chinese dictator did not follow the Soviet orders in the middle of the 1960's. From that time China became an independent "Big Power". Firstly China had just a lot of soldiers but over time they got better weapons. Chinese airforce and navy were weak in the cold war. More than 1 billion people gave opportunities to the Chinese dictators to rule the whole of Asia but they could not achieve this goal. In the 1990's when the Soviet Union collapsed that power-goal went to the trash. Three new goals emerged, namely: money, money and money.

Why Humanity Had to Experience the Cold War?

The psychological base of the Cold War was the same as every war: hierarchical systems often wanting the glory and trying to deflect attention of the society from their own poverty.

²⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy_Index

²⁹ György Tibor Szántó – History of England/Anglia története (book)

Viewpoint of the Soviet Union

Expansion of the Soviet Union: Lenin (the Soviet leader) destroyed a social democratic government and he got the power. It was during the Russian civil war from 1917 to 1921. Lenin won but 13 million people died in the civil war. Other 5 million people died of starvation because Lenin took the food away from the peasants and gave the provision to the people in the cities.^{30,31}

Good things: to begin with, in his last years Lenin realised that the communism did not work that was why he allowed the normal market process to work. Secondly, in the world war 1 Russia kept up 10 million soldiers and in addition later kept half million soldiers (5% of the original army).



Soviet Union's territorial greatness was not enough for everything

After Lenin, Stalin got the power between 1924 and 1953. He was more brutal in committing mass murder. Stalin started the terror against the peasants because the peasants were free and independent. In his paranoia Stalin thought that any independent member of the state could be dangerous. Stalin built gulag camps around same camps just as Hitler's where Soviet dictatorship killed between 12 and 20 million people.^{32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41}

³⁰ Communism: History of an Illusion - documentary movie

³¹ Source to a lot of dictators in this book: Daniel Kalder - The Infernal Library: On Dictators, the Books They Wrote, and Other Catastrophes of Literacy (book)

³² Laurence Rees – Behind Closed Doors: Stalin, the Nazis and the West (book)

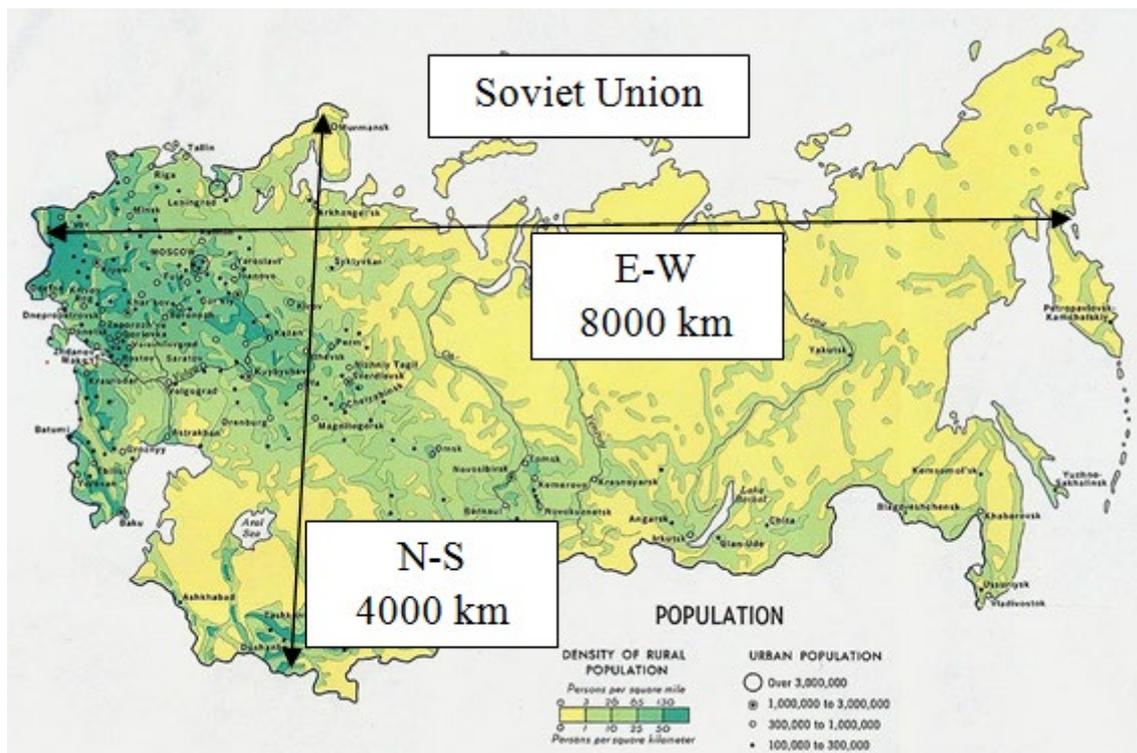
³³ Donald Rayfield – Stalin and his Hangman (book)

³⁴ Stalin – biographical movie about Stalin

³⁵ Stalin in Color - biographical-documentary movie

Since Stalin wanted to build strong industry he sold most of the food to other countries and he got a lot of money from the huge food that was sold out. Because of that, in the Soviet Union 7-10 million people died of starvation in the Ukrainian area.⁴² It was the price of the industrialisation. In the time of world war a lot of people found in the battle front lines died of starvation in the Soviet Union (SU).

Why the society could not make a successful revolution against Stalin's system? The society could not succeed because of the huge distances among settlements and no modern technology to connect them (no telephones, cars).



More and more cars and telephones were developed after Stalin in the Soviet Union and that was the reason for the risk of the increase in rebellion. That was why Stalin's political successors had to give up on the oppression.⁴³

³⁶ The Soviet Story - documentary movie

³⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Purge

³⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazakh_famine_of_1932%E2%80%9333

³⁹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holodomor>

⁴⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_operations_of_the_NKVD

⁴¹

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_transfer_in_the_Soviet_Union#World_War_II,_1941%E2%80%931945

⁴² <https://www.euronews.com/2019/11/23/holodomor-ukrainians-remember-the-famine-that-killed-millions-in-soviet-ukraine>

⁴³ Uprising in the Gulag - documentary movie

The welfare of the army kept rising up. Stalin called military experts from Nazi Germany. Because Stalin was paranoid he killed the whole leadership of the Soviet army. Stalin appointed new military leaders from the Communist Party but they were inept. With the new inept leaders the army's modernisation was pointless. The new leaders could not use the modern weapons. During the modernisation process a lot of money were lost in the society and people became more poor but the Soviet political leadership lived as kings.

Stalin and the WW2: Soviet Union could not handle the Nazi Empire attack. The Soviets got a lot of lorry, food and feedstock from UK and USA. They transported all of these across Iran^{44,45} (neighbour of the SU), across Alaska and got around North Norway. This showed the fall of the Soviet industrialisation. During the WW2 fights 27 million people died in the Soviet Union.⁴⁶

Stalin got the power in 1924. So, from 1924 to 1946 (the beginning of the cold war) 46-57 million people died in the Soviet Union due to starving or violence.⁴⁷ In the beginning of the cold war their industry was relatively strong but the most of the Soviet cities were destroyed and the countryside was in bankrupt. The Soviet Union captured the East and Central Europe,⁴⁸ but these areas were destroyed areas in the end of the WW2.

From the financial viewpoint the future seemed catastrophic: With tourism missing in the SU, a lot of money were lost. That was why the service sector stayed undeveloped. The Soviet leadership was forced over the heavy industry – nearly all money were sent into the heavy industry and into the army. After that failed policy they had not enough money to produce useful and necessary things. Agriculture too was on the wrong path because of the money shortage and the failed political management.

There was no big intellectual society group in the Soviet Union because of the oppression.⁴⁹ That was why the state's and the companies' leadership were full of bad leaders. Bad leaders were inept political hitmans/party-members and they caused a lot of damage.

Around that time the whole society became alcoholic because of the traumatization.⁵⁰ Stalin caused a huge damage in the Soviet Union. Stalin's political successors could not solve the problems in the framework of the Soviet Union.

⁴⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_Corridor

⁴⁵ Gábor Benedek – History of Iran: From the Beginning to Nowadays/Irán történelme a kezdetektől napjainkig (book)

⁴⁶ Laurence Rees – Behind Closed Doors: Stalin, the Nazis and the West (book)

⁴⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vorkuta_uprising

⁴⁸ Laurence Rees – Behind Closed Doors: Stalin, the Nazis and the West (book)

⁴⁹ Citizen Kurchatov – Stalin's nuclear bomb maker - documentary movie

⁵⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasily_Blokhin

At the end of the 1960's only the fanatics wanted the continuation of the Soviet Union. This is because in that time the Soviet leadership could see the Soviet empire falling apart. After Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev did a lot of changes but in vain: i) he closed most of the gulag camps, ii) he stopped the violent industrialisation, iii) he increased the freedom of the press, iv) he started agricultural reforms, and v) he helped tourism to grow mildly, but against everything, it was straight way to the Soviet Union's fall. Now came a better working area, Europe:

Europe After 1945 - The Relatively Peaceful Continent

In the WW2, more than 73 million people died in Asia and Europe. Because of this, European societies became disgusted about the violence. Notwithstanding, the violence continued for some years after 1945.⁵¹

A lot of people were moved or removed after WW2. Millions of people escaped and others were forced to move after WW2. In that process of big movement a lot of people became homeless and 500,000 people died in the violence of being forced to move.⁵² These movements were necessary because the Nazi Germany had a reason for the attack; a lot of German lived in the neighbouring countries. In the WW2, 8.3 million Germans died and after the WW2, 15 million Germans had to move from their homes. However, the Polish, the Russians and the Ukrainians suffered the most because of the WW2.⁵³

The Soviet killers forced the following to move to the Soviet Union: i) 140,000 Hungarians, ii) 350,000 Romanians, iii) 250,000 Lithuanians, iv) 180,000 Latvians and v) 170,000 Estonians. Stalin killed most of them. When the Soviet army occupied Poland,⁵⁴ they killed Polish people who collaborated with Germany. After that they killed the Polish people who were democratic thinkers. With that brutality they tried to stabilize the Soviet rule but of course they could not achieve this aim. It made the Polish society angry.^{55,56}

⁵¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-Soviet_partisans

⁵² No Way Home - documentary movie (Original title: Les Déracinés – L'Europe en 45)

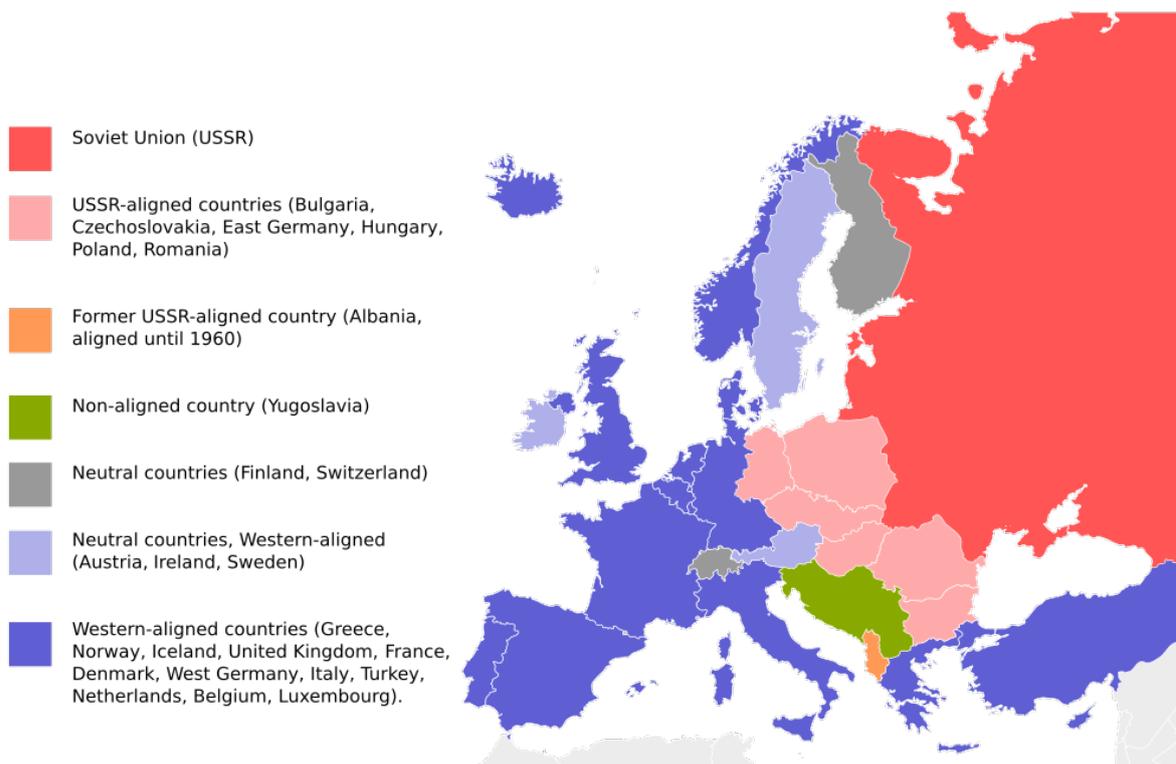
⁵³ Laurence Rees – Behind Closed Doors: Stalin, the Nazis and the West (book)

⁵⁴ Norman Davies – God's playground: History of Poland (book)

⁵⁵ Laurence Rees – Behind Closed Doors: Stalin, the Nazis and the West (book)

⁵⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Bloc

Greece - civil war: Greece was important for Stalin because if Stalin was able to make communist leadership prevail over Greece, the Soviet Union could get Mediterranean Sea ports. For this goal, the situation was good; in Greece in the WW2 the partisan movement had two parts, namely, a communist part and a democratic part. After the WW2 Stalin sent weapons to the communists, the British Empire and USA sent weapons to the democratic part. The Soviet “friend” part and the USA “friend” part made a civil war.⁵⁷ In Yugoslavia (north neighbour of Greece) Tito got the power at the end of the WW2. He had conflict with Stalin and Tito did not allow the transport of the Soviet weapons across Yugoslavia. So Tito cut the Greek communist from Stalin. Greek communist group fell in 1949. In the Greek civil war 160,000 people died. After this, Greece became democratic as usual. The USA helped an army coup d’état in Greece and the democracy fell in 1967.^{58,59} The USA “friend” dictatorship fell in 1974. Democracy in Greece became stable after this as usual.⁶⁰



⁵⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Greek-Civil-War>

⁵⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Greek_coups_d%27%C3%A9tat

⁵⁹

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_military_junta_of_1967%E2%80%931974#Coup_d%27%C3%A9tat_of_21_April

⁶⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_dictatorship - It covers a lot of other websites.

Yugoslavia nationality fights: In the WW2 Hungarian army occupied Serbia and killed 3,000 people. After the WW2 Tito's army killed 40,000 Hungarians.⁶¹ Croats made violent actions from 1945 to 1950.⁶² In 1971 Tito's army cracked down a Croatian uprising.⁶³ In this book the fall of Yugoslavia is discussed in the "Viewpoint of the USA".

Lithuania: there was a guerilla war against the Soviet Union from 1944 to 1953.^{64,65}

Estonia: there was a guerilla war against the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1956.⁶⁶

Latvia: there was a guerilla war against the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1955.⁶⁷ However it was not successful. The society changed the tactic and they used peaceful civil rights movement in 1980's. It was successful tactic as in Lithuania and Estonia too.⁶⁸

Ukraine: there was a guerilla war against the Soviet Union from 1944 to 1951. The USA sent armed Ukrainian soldiers against the Soviet Union.^{69,70}

Moldova: there was a guerilla war against the Soviet Union from 1944 to 1953.⁷¹

Poland: there was a guerilla war against the Soviet Union from the end of WW2 to 1947. As a punishment, Stalin's military killed 20,000 Polish people and arrested 250,000 citizens.⁷²

East Germany: strikes collapsed the industrial production and the dictatorship was near to fall. Between 300 and 400 thousand people took part in the strike and there was a turmoil in 270 cities and towns. People wanted free elections, the release of democratic thinkers from the prisons and unite Germany.⁷³ The dictatorship's army shot the demonstrators and 200 died. As a punishment for protesting 20,000 people were arrested, 3,000 people were jailed and 21 were executed.

West Berlin got blockaded by the Soviet Union.⁷⁴ Soviet Union wanted to starve West Berlin and annex it by Stalin's order. The USA supplied West Berlin airplanes. When Stalin realised that he had failed, he stopped the blockade. The Soviet leadership looked for other solution and that was why they built the Berlin wall in 1961.⁷⁵

⁶¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_purges_in_Serbia_in_1944%E2%80%931945

⁶² [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crusaders_\(guerrilla\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crusaders_(guerrilla))

⁶³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatian_Spring

⁶⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_of_Lithuanian_Freedom_Fighters

⁶⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithuanian_partisans

⁶⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_Brothers

⁶⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latvian_partisans

⁶⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singing_Revolution

⁶⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization_of_Ukrainian_Nationalists

⁷⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukrainian_Insurgent_Army

⁷¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moldova>

⁷² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cursed_soldiers

⁷³ Erich Mielke: Master of Fear - biographical movie (Original title: Erich Mielke: Meister der Angst)

⁷⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Blockade

⁷⁵ Berlin Wall - documentary movie