Post-WWII Polish Borders
Polish Election Results, January 1947

The Communists Come to Power

Parliamentary elections (19 January 1947)

- Democratic Bloc: 89.1%
- Polish Peasant Party: 10.3%
- Polish People's Party "Nowe Wyzwolenie": 3.5%
- Labor Party: 4.7%
Polish Home Army in Warsaw Uprising 1944
Old Town Warsaw Rebuilt

A WALK THROUGH

Old Town Warsaw
World Youth Festival, Warsaw 1955
Poznan Protest, 1956
Gomulka Return to Power, 1956
Warsaw Student Protests, 1968
Red Army in Budapest, 1945
Red Army Monument in Budapest
Kliment Voroshilov
Elections Results in Hungary 1945

Percentage of National Assembly Representatives following 1945 Election

- Independent Smallholders' Party: 59.9%
- Hungarian Communist Party: 17.1%
- Hungarian Social Democratic Party: 16.9%
- National Peasant Party: 5.6%
- Civic Democratic Party: 0.5%
Mátyás Rákosi
Rajk Showtrial in Budapest 1949
Imre Nagy
Hungarian Revolution, Student Demands

- On 16th of October Hungarian students established MEFESZ (The Association of Hungarian University and College Students)

  16 demands to reform communist system e.g. free speech, free elections, withdrawal of Soviet troops
- organized a demonstration to support Polish freedom fighters
Hungarian Revolution – Beheaded Stalin Statue
Hungarian Revolution, First Entry of Russian Tanks
Hungarian Revolution, Molotov Cocktail
Hungarian Revolution– A Lynched Communist
Hungarian Revolution – “Operation Whirlwind”
Hungarian Revolution – Flight into Austria
Kádár and Brezhnev
Edvard Benes
Klement Gottwald
Czech Coup: pro-Communist Demonstrations
Death of Jan Masaryk, March 10, 1948
Rudolf Slansky Trial, 1952
Karlovy-Vari Fashion Show
Alexander Dubček
Czech Students Protesting in Prague Spring
Leonid Brezhnev
Prague Spring Crushed: Operation Danube
The Brezhnev Doctrine (1968)

- "When forces that are hostile to socialism try to turn the development of some socialist country towards capitalism, it becomes not only a problem of the country concerned, but a common problem and concern of all socialist countries."
Yugoslavia
Expulsion of Ethnic Germans Map
Donauschwaben Child Refugees

Children from Palanka who had been in various orphanages, arriving in Camp Wiesau, Germany

Die Kinder der Familie Petry, die in den verschiedenen Kinderheimen in Jugoslawien untergebracht waren, bei ihrer Ankunft im Lager Wiesau in Deutschland
To Joseph Stalin: Stop sending people to kill me! We've already captured five of them, one of them with a bomb and another with a rifle... If you don't stop sending killers, I'll send a very fast working one to Moscow and I certainly won't have to send another.

(Josip Broz Tito)
Tito Hosts Khrushchev
Tito and Non-Aligned Movement
Tito and Queen Elizabeth II