APPENDIX I

SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY
SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY

1870 Lenin born; Franco-Prussian War.
1871 Paris Commune.
1872 Hague Congress of International.
1875 Gotha Congress.
1877 Russo-Turkish War.
1878 Anti-socialist laws in Germany.
1883 Death of Marx; foundation of Osvobozhdenie Truda (Liberation of Labour) in Geneva, predecessor of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party.
1889 Engels takes part in founding of the second International.
1893 Engels honorary president of Zurich Congress of the International.
1895 Death of Engels.
1898 First Congress of All Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (Minsk).
1903 Second Congress of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (London); split between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.
1905 First Russian Revolution; Soviets formed.
1906 First Russian Constitution: transformation from absolutist autocratic regime to constitutional system.
1914 Russia's entry into the First World War.
1917 Great October socialist revolution in Russia.
1918 Wilson's Fourteen Points; Soviets sign Treaty of Best-Litovsk; Allied troop intervention in Russia; Civil War with White opposition.
1919 First Congress of the Communist International (Comintern) in Moscow; short-lived Hungarian and Bavarian Soviet Republics.
1920 Treaty of Versailles; Allies lift blockade of Russia; League of Nations established; Second Congress of the Comintern.
1921 Kronstadt Revolt; New Economic Policy; Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement; 10th Party Congress, Resolution on Party Unity-Intra-Party dissent outlawed; Third Congress of Comintern; failure of German communist attempt at revolution.
1922 Genoa Conference; Treaty of Rapallo (Germany and Russia); formal establishment of the USSR.
1923 Another German communist revolutionary failure.
1924 Lenin dies; Stalin, Zinoviev and Kamenev ally to isolate Trotsky; Mongolia becomes the second socialist state after the USSR; USSR recognised by the UK and other European countries.
1925 Diplomatic relations entered with Japan; Soviet-German trade agreement; possibility of the establishment of socialism in one country officially endorsed in the USSR.
1927 Germany admitted to the League of Nations; UK breaks off diplomatic relations with the USSR; Stalin eliminates residual opposition to his rule; Trotsky expelled from the CPSU.
1928 Kellogg-Briand pact: Russia invited later by "Litvinov Protocol" to join; Sixth Congress of Comintern adopts "Left" tactics; collectivisation of agriculture in the USSR; first Five-Year Plan begins forced industrialisation of Russia.

1929 UK restores diplomatic relations with USSR.

1930 Litvinov formally replaces Chicherin as Foreign Minister.

1932 USSR resumes diplomatic relations with China after conflict over Chinese-Eastern Railway (1929); USSR-France non-aggression pact.

1933 Hitler becomes German Chancellor; Japan leaves League of Nations; Germany leaves League of Nations; US and USSR establish diplomatic relations.

1934 USSR enters League of Nations.

1935 USSR signs treaties of mutual assistance, if attacked, with France and Czechoslovakia; Seventeenth Congress of the Comintern adopts "Popular Front" tactics; Ethiopia invaded by Italy.

1936 Civil War in Spain; Soviet intervention; Germany and Japan sign "Anti-Comintern Pact" which Italy joins a year later; USSR adopts new "socialist" constitutions.

1937 Chinese mainland invaded by Japan.

1937-8 Year of Stalin's great purges.

1938 German "Anschluss" with Austria; Munich crisis.
1939 18th Congress of the CPSU; Molotov replaces Litvinov as Foreign Minister; German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia; end of Spanish Civil War; Nazi-Soviet Treaty of Non-Aggression; Germany invades Poland; UK and France declare war on Germany; Soviet troops invade Eastern Poland and Finland; USSR expelled from the League of Nations following invasion of Finland.

1940 Germany invades Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France; Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia become Soviet republics following Soviet military occupation; Molotov's meeting with Hitler in Berlin.

1941 Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact; German invasion of Russia; UK and USSR assistance pact; Battle of Moscow; Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

1942 Molotov signs twenty-year treaty of alliance with the US; in Washington, Molotov requests opening of second front.

1943 Russian victory at Stalingrad; Comintern dissolved; unconditional surrender of Italy; Moscow conference for Foreign Minister of USSR, USA and UK; Teheran Conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

1944 Allies open second front in Europe; Churchill in Moscow; proposes "spheres of influence".

1945 Soviet Army liberates Warsaw; Yalta Conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin; death of Roosevelt, Truman succeeds; foundation of UNO in San Francisco; Soviets capture Berlin; unconditional surrender of Germany; first atomic bomb exploded; Truman, Stalin, Churchill (Attlee) meet at Potsdam; formal surrender of Japan.
1946  Churchill in Fulton, Missouri speech recognises the existence of an "iron curtain".

1947  Truman doctrine; Marshall Plan of reconstruction in Europe; Cominform founded.

1948  Communist revolution (coup d'etat) in Czechoslovakia-last democratic regime in East Europe; Yugoslavian CP expelled from the Cominform; Soviets mount the first Berlin Blockade.

1949  Council of Economic Mutual Aid (Comecon or CMEA) founded; NATO established; Soviets lift Berlin blockade; USA announces first Soviet atomic bomb test; People's Republic of China (PRC) established; German Democratic Republic established.

1950  Chinese-Soviet thirty-year treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance; North Korea attacks South Korea.

1952  19th Congress of CPSU: Stalin's "Economic Problems in the USSR".

1953  Stalin dies, Malenkov Premier, Khrushchev Party Secretary; Malenkov announces Soviet development of hydrogen bomb.

1955  Melenkov resigns as premier; West Germany joins NATO; USSR and East European states sign Warsaw Pact; Khrushchev's attempt to heal Yugoslav-Soviet breach; Khurshchev and Bulganin tour India, Burma and Afghanistan.

1956  20th CPSU Congress: condemnation of Stalin; proclamation of peaceful co-existence and zone of peace; Cominform disbanded; Polish October revolution; Soviets crush Hungarian revolt; Suez crisis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Moscow reports successful test of ICBM; Soviets launch and world's first satellite, Sputnik; twelve ruling communist parties meet in Moscow.</td>
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<td>1958</td>
<td>Year of Chinese Great Leap Forward; new Berlin Crisis.</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>21st Congress of the CPSU; Chinese-Soviet nuclear agreement rescinded; Khrushechev's visit to the USA and China.</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>Soviet shoot down U-2 plane inside USSR; break-up of summit conference in Paris; eighty-one communist parties meet in Moscow; Soviets recall experts from China; Congo crisis begins.</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Berlin crises, sino-Soviet rift becomes fully acknowledged.</td>
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APPENDIX II

GLOSSARY
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Apparatus

(Russian: apparat): The full-time professional staff of the party; the party bureaucracy.

Atlantic Charter

Statement of general principles, signed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in August 1941, setting forth the national policies of the United States and Great Britain with respect to the postwar world; included principles of national self-determination, opposition to aggression, disarmament, and equal access to trade and raw materials.

Bismarck, Otto von

1815-98, German statesman, Prussian premier (1862-71) and German Chancellor (1871-60); he united Germany under Prussian leadership and made the German Empire one of the great powers.

Bundesrat

The upper house of the West German legislature, representing the constituent states (Lander) of the Federal Republic, including West Berlin.

Bundestage

The lower house of the West German legislature, elected by popular suffrage. It elects the chancellor, passes all legislation, and ratifies major treaties.

Bundeswehr

The army of the Federal Republic of Germany, established in 1954 and subsequently incorporated into the NATO military command.
CENTO

The Central Treaty Organization, established in 1955 by Turkey, Iraq, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, and Iran (Iraq withdrew in 1959). The United States participates but is not a member; in 1959 it entered into bilateral defense agreements with Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan. Also known as the Baghdad Pact, the designation of the treaty of February 24, 1955, between Turkey and Iraq, which served as the nucleus of the organization.

Chamberlain, Neville

1869-1940. English statesman; son of Joseph Chamberlain. As Prime Minister (1937-40) he was the outstanding advocate of a policy of "appeasement" toward the Axis; forced to resign after British debacle in Norway (April 1940).

Churchill, Winston L. S.

1874-1965. British statesman and author. First Lord of the Admiralty (1911-15, 1939-40); held various cabinet posts before and after First World War; Prime Minister (1940-45, 1951-55).

Comintern

The Third (Communist) International, established in 1919 and dissolved in 1943.

Congress

The highest organ of the party. Under the 1961 party rules the congress:

a. Hears and acts on the reports of the Central Committee of the party, of the Central Auditing Commission, and of the other central organizations;

b. Revises and amends the Program and Rules of the party;

c. Determines the tactical line of the party on major questions of current policy;
d. Elects the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Auditing Commission.

Under the 1961 rules, regular party congresses are to be convened at least once every four years. Congresses are numbered from the First, which met in Minsk in 1898.

*Cult of personality*" or cult of the individual"

The term employed by the party to designate the period of Stalin's arbitrary one-man rule.

**Federal Republic of Germany**

The government of Western Germany, established September 21, 1949, on the territory of the three Western Zones of Occupation of post-1945 Germany (those of the United Kingdom, the United States, and France). Capital, de jure: Berlin; de facto: Bonn.

**GDR**

(German Democratic Republic; German: Deutsche Demokratische Republik, abbreviated DDR): The government of East Germany, established October 7, 1949, in what had been the Soviet Zone of Occupation. Capital: East Berlin (Pankow).

**Kennan, George F.**


**Kommandatura**

(1) The four-power authority for the governing of Berlin, established in accordance with the Allied agreement of June 5, 1945, on control machinery in Germany with representative of the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union, and France; recognized on a three-power basis December 21, 1948, following the walkout of the Soviet representative.

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The Soviet control authority in East Berlin, established after the break-up of the four-power body.

**Komsomol**

(Vsesoiuznyi Leninskii Kommunisticheskii Soiuz Molodezhi, All-Union Leninist Communist League of Youth): The Soviet political organization for young people between the ages of fourteen and twenty-eight.

**Lenin, V. I.**

1870-1924. Russian revolutionist and statesman; founder of Bolshevism, the Third International, and the Soviet Union.

**Marx, Karl**

1818-83. German economist and social philosopher, who laid the theoretical foundation of modern socialism.

**National Socialist**

Members of the National Socialist German Workers Party (abbreviated to the term "Nazis"), founded after the First World War and led by Hitler.

**NATO**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, established April 4, 1949, by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States, Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955.

**Potsdam Agreement**

Result of a conference (1945) of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain at Potsdam, Germany. Transferred the chief authority in Germany to the American, Russian, British and French occupation authorities and to
a four power Allied Control Council: laid down the terms of denazification, demilitarization, and democratization. Delivered, with the concurrence of China, a surrender ultimatum to Japan.

Presidium (Politburo)

The highest policy-making body of the party, formed by and, in principle, answerable to the CC, but in practice virtually autonomous. Established at the Eighth Congress in 1919, under the designation "Politburo" (short for Political Bureau), the body was redesignated "Presidium" at the Nineteenth Congress in October 1952, but reverted to "Politburo" at the twenty-third Congress in 1966.

At the onset of the Berlin crisis of 1961 the Presidium included the following full members: Brezhnev, Furtseva, Ignatov, Khrushchev, Kosygin, Kozlov, Kuusinen, Mikoyan, Mikhitdinov, Podgorny, Poliansky, Shvernik, and Suslov. Madame Furtseva, Ignatov, and Mukhitdinov were dropped from the new Presidium elected at a CC plenum immediately following the Twenty-second Congress.

Rapacki Plan

A proposal laid before the Twelfth Session of the U.N. General Assembly on October 2, 1957, by Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki and elaborated in a Polish government memorandum of February 14, 1958. The plan, which enjoyed Soviet support, called for the establishment of a nuclear free zone in Central Europe, to include Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the two German states.

Revanchism

(from the Russian revansh, revenge; the English spelling reflects the French original, revanche): The doctrine, imputed by Soviet spokesman to West German policy-makers, of revenge against the Soviet Union and its allies for Germany's defeat in World War II.
SEATO

The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, established by treaty on September 8, 1954, among Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. By a subsequent protocol, military protection was extended by SEATO to the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) and the kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos.

Teheran Conference

meeting in 1943 of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin at Teheran, Iran; reached agreement on scope and timing of the invasion of France and operations against Germany.

Truman Doctrine

Outlined by President Truman in an address to Congress (March 1947) in support of the Greek-Turkish aid bill. The policy that came to be known as the Truman Doctrine calls, in effect, for the "containment" of Communism by giving aid to governments seeking to repel "totalitarian aggression".

Versailles, Treaty of

The principal treaty terminating the First World War.

Warsaw Pact

A multilateral treaty signed at Warsaw on May 14, 1955, by the Soviet Union and seven of its East European ally-satellites: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. The member-states of the Warsaw Pact contribute contingents to a common military force, the commander of which, by treaty, is always a Soviet officer.

Weimar, Republic of

1919-33. The German state that was established under a democratic federal constitution passed by a constitutional assembly in the city of Weimar.
Wilson, Woodrow

1856-1924. Twenty-seventh President of the United States (1913-21).

Yalta (or Crimea) Agreement

Result of a meeting (1945) of Roosevelt, Churchill, as Stalin at Yalta, Crimea, U.S.S.R.; complete text not disclosed until 1947. Set forth the terms for the occupation of Germany, pledged the establishment of a new Poland on a democratic basis, and bound the signatories to give joint assistance to countries liberated from Nazi domination, enabling the to establish, through "free elections", governments "responsive to the will of the people". Announced a formula for big-power voting in the United nations, and committed the Soviet Union to enter the war against Japan in return for the restoration of certain territories lost in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), and joint Chinese-Soviet operation of the Chinese-Eastern railway.