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Warsaw pact formed summary



NATO and the Warsaw Pact were established. By the late 1980s political changes in most of the member states made the Pact virtually ineffectual. Other states declaring 'their readiness to assist the efforts of the peace-loving States for the purpose of safeguarding the peace and security of nations' were welcome to join. You are viewing the table of contents You do not have access to this book on JSTOR. By the 1980s, the Warsaw Treaty Organization was beset by problems related to the economic slowdown in all Eastern European countries. The treaty was duly signed by the Soviet Union and seven obedient eastern European states: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania, whose prime ministers and defence ministers all attended the conference. Log in to your personal account or through your institution. Although the members of the Warsaw Pact pledged to defend each other if one or more of them came under attack, emphasized non-interference in the internal affairs of its members, and supposedly organized itself around collective decision-making, the Soviet Union ultimately controlled most of the Pact's decisions. The original signatories to the Warsaw Treaty Organization were the Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and the German Democratic Republic. The Warsaw Treaty Organization (also known as the Warsaw Pact) was a political and military alliance established on May 14, 1955 between the Soviet Union and several Eastern European countries. The prime ministers of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were also dutifully present, along with a Communist Chinese general as an observer. A mutual defence treaty between Communist states was signed on 14 May 1955. The Soviet Union formed this alliance as a counterbalance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a collective security alliance concluded between the United States, Canada and Western European nations in 1949. In Poland, Nikita Khrushchev backed away from a confrontation, but not in Hungary, where the government's determination to withdraw from the Pact was met with force and in Budapest people fought Soviet tanks with their bare hands. The continued presence of Soviet troops in the member countries exacerbated discontent in Poland and Hungary, where there was trouble in 1956, but enabled the Soviet regime to deal with dissent the more readily. The Soviet Union's delegation to Warsaw was led by the premier, Nikolai Bulganin, with foreign minister Molotov and two formidable military men in Marshals Zhukov and Koniev. Both competed in an arms race. Yugoslavia was conspicuously absent. Suitably enough, it was in Prague at a conference of representatives of the remaining member states in July 1991 that the Warsaw Pact was officially pronounced dead. NOTE TO READERS "Milestones in the History of U.S. Foreign Relations" has been retired and is no longer maintained. The USA and the Soviet Union's opposing political and economic beliefs caused the Cold War. None did. Following World War II, the Soviet Union had concluded bilateral treaties with each of the East European states except for East Germany, which was still part of the Soviet occupied-territory of Germany. Soviet leadership also noted that civil unrest was on the rise in Eastern European countries and determined that a unified, multilateral political and military alliance would tie Eastern European capitals more closely to Moscow. The Warsaw Pact officially disbanded in March and July of 1991 following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The treaty was invoked in 1968 when the Soviet Union moved Warsaw Pact troops from Poland, East Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria into Czechoslovakia to regain control of the regime in Prague. The pact's main object was to keep the Soviet empire in being and the satellite states in line, and the key provision was the one which gave Moscow the right to go on keeping troops stationed in the satellite countries. The treaty committed the members to come to each other's immediate assistance if attacked and to consult among themselves on important international questions related to their common interests, and there was a political consultative committee made up of the members' Communist party secretaries. The Warsaw Pact supplemented existing agreements. For more information, please see the full notice. The Soviet Union also used the Pact to contain popular dissent in its European satellites, for example in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and in Poland in 1981. In September 1990, East Germany left the Pact in preparation for reunification with West Germany. When the Federal Republic of Germany entered NATO in early May 1955, the Soviets feared the consequences of a strengthened NATO and a rearmed West Germany and hoped that the Warsaw Treaty Organization could both contain West Germany and negotiate with NATO as an equal partner. By October, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland had withdrawn from all Warsaw Pact military exercises. Try logging in through your institution for access. Weapons were standardized and Red Army military manuals introduced, with joint training, annual manoeuvres and Red Army-style uniforms. Renewed in 1975 and again in 1985, it provided for a unified military command, initially under Marshal Koniev, dominated by the Red Army and with its headquarters in Moscow. The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance concluded after three days of discussions in Warsaw created a belated eastern military counterpart to the western powers' North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In particular, it was a reaction to West Germany becoming an independent nation and joining NATO. The treaty was to last for twenty years in the first instance or until an acceptable East-West security pact came into being.

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