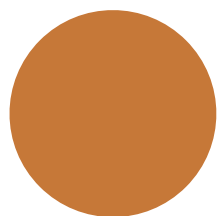


Política Internacional e Geopolítica

a reconfiguração do mundo no século XXI

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes
SESSÃO Nº 16
16/02/2022**



PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (1)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (2)

[FONTE: Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library]

**BORIS YELTSIN
PRESIDENTIAL
LIBRARY**УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДЕЛАМИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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Collection's content

✓ Russia – Germany: from the history of relationship

> Russian State and German Lands and States

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> The Russian Empire and the German Empire

RSFSR/USSR and the German Empire ("Weimar Republic"). 1919-1933

> The USSR and the German / Great German Empire ("The Third Reich"). 1933-1945

USSR/RF and FRG (after the accession of the GDR to the FRG)



> Cultural ties between Russia and Germany

> The Germans in Russia

> References

Modern research on Russian-German relations and related matters

RUSSIA – GERMANY: FROM THE HISTORY OF RELATIONSHIP



The proposed studies, essays, archive materials and collections of documents reflect separate pages of the history of Germany, dating back to the IX century, as well as the longstanding history of diplomatic, military, economic and cultural ties between Russia and Germany from the middle of the XVII century to the present day.

Russian State and German Lands and States

The Russian Empire and the German States

The Russian Empire and the German Empire

RSFSR/USSR and the German Empire ("Weimar Republic"). 1919-1933

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Regions of Russia

Russian language

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A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (3)

[FONTE: DW, 27/01/2013]

Catherine the Great and the 'Russian-Germans'

250 years ago, Russia's tsarina Catherine the Great signed a manifesto inviting foreigners to settle in her country. A German national herself, Catherine's decree marked the beginning of the history of Russian-Germans.



On July 22nd, 1763, a young woman sat down at a neat little table in the cabinet of Peterhof Palace close to Petersburg, got out a quill and signed a 'ukaz', a decree. "We, Catherine the second, Empress and Autocrat of all the Russians at Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir ... We permit all foreigners to come into Our Empire, in order to settle in all the governments, just as each one may desire." The Manifesto is now kept in Russia's state archive.

[FONTE: DW, 27/01/2013]

[illegible]

Inviting foreigners to settle in Russia was one of her first official acts. Immigration from the West, says historian Yekaterina Anissimova, meant to the tsarina "the hope of both economic and

above all socio-cultural progress of the backward country whose ruler she was."

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A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (5)

[FONTE: DW, 27/01/2013]

And come they did...

Freedom of religion was the decisive factor for most resettlers who wanted to leave Europe and its religious wars behind. The Schütz family were among them. In the 1780s, the family moved to Russia from the town of Hahnstätten (in what is today Rhineland-Palatinate), a small Protestant enclave in a largely Catholic region. The family still have the immigration documents where Russian migration officials of the Catherine era meticulously listed the number of "carriages, cows, women and children." The family found a new home in the "Round lawn" colony near Chernigov in what is today Ukraine.



The Schütz family in Kalmykia, USSR, in the 1960s

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (6)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



Partitions of Poland, 1772–95

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (7)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (8)

[FONTE: The Global Dispatches, 4/02/2011/ Deutschland, 2/06/2014]

Summer in Baden-Baden



Photo courtesy of Festspielhaus Baden-Baden

Since the early 19th century, the Russian nobility and intelligentsia have been regular visitors to the German spa town of Baden-Baden. Turgenev, Goncharov and Dostoevsky are among the illustrious predecessors of the modern Russian tourists who still flock to the town.

The strong Russian influence on the cultural life in cosmopolitan Baden-Baden has a long history. This German town's very close links with Russian tourism (still true today) can probably be traced back to the marriage of Tsar Alexander II with the daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden-Baden. The link with Russia is still growing and can be seen in the increasing number of Russian tourists on the trail of Russian imperial history, as well as in the numerous theatre shows and art exhibitions that continue to arrive from Moscow and St Petersburg. There is also a lively enclave of Slavs that congregates at the Orthodox church in Lichtentaler Straße.

Dostoevsky in Germany

The Russian writer Fyodor Dostoevsky wrote a large part of his work in Germany



In no other country outside Russia did the writer Fyodor Dostoevsky live so long as in Germany. In 1862, at the age of 41, he embarked on his first trip to Western Europe, which besides short sojourns in Italy, Switzerland and France would take him above all to many German cities. From 1869 to 1871, he lived in Dresden and spent four spa stays from 1874 to 1879 in Bad Ems, where he wrote his novel *The Raw Youth*.

Dostoevsky's stays, however, were overshadowed by the great adversities of his severe epileptic disorder, gambling addiction and large debts. In Wiesbaden Dostoevsky wrote the first chapter of *Crime and Punishment*, and his experiences in the casinos of Wiesbaden, Bad Homburg und Baden-Baden were incorporated in the novel *The Gambler*. The cities compete for the honour of which served as the model for "Roulettenburg". In Dresden, Dostoevsky wrote large parts of *The Possessed*.

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (9)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



Shubert, Bild 183-R15113
Foto: o.Ang. / Februar 1918

Germany: The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk- 3 March 1918

An annex to the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signed on 27 August 1918 in Berlin, stipulated further Russian losses of territory, and established compensations for German properties that had been appropriated before. The treaty of Brest-Litovsk was later invalidated by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

Picture: Russian delegation at the peace treaty negotiations in Brest-Litovsk: unknown, Leo Trotzki, Wassili Michailowitsch Altfater, Lew Borissowitsch Kamenew, February 1918

BArch, Bild 183-R15113 / o.Ang.

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (10)

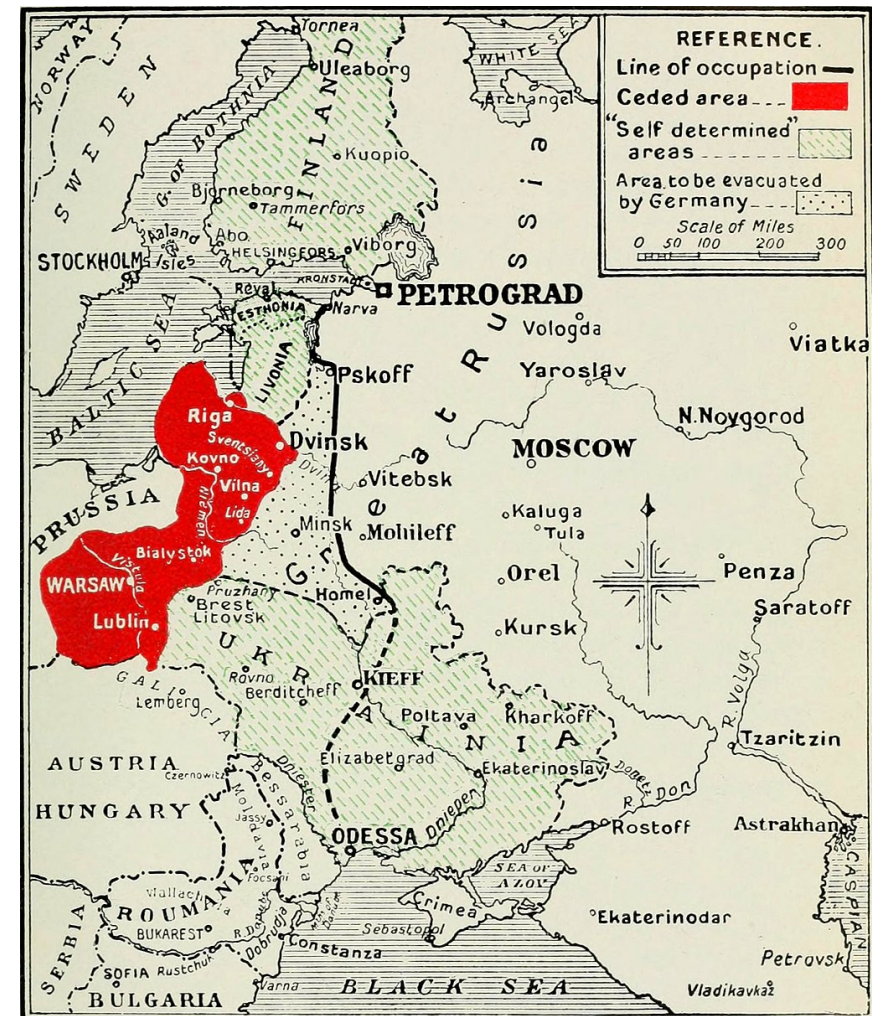
[FONTE: History. MAPA: perdas territoriais da Rússia]

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk: March 3, 1918

An armistice was reached in early December 1917 and a formal cease-fire was declared December 15, but determining the terms of peace between Russia and the Central Powers proved to be far more complicated. Negotiations began at Brest-Litovsk on December 22. Leading their respective delegations were foreign ministers Leon Trotsky (1879-1940) of Russia, Richard von Kuhlmann of Germany and Count Ottokar Czernin of Austria.

In mid-February, the talks broke down when an angry Trotsky deemed the Central Powers' terms too harsh and their demands for territory unacceptable. Fighting resumed briefly on the Eastern Front, but the German armies advanced quickly, and both Lenin and Trotsky soon realized that Russia, in its weakened state, would be forced to give in to the enemy terms. Negotiations resumed later that month and the final treaty was signed on March 3, 1918.

By the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia recognized the independence of Ukraine, [Georgia](#) and Finland; gave up Poland and the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia to Germany and Austria-Hungary; and ceded Kars, Ardahan and Batum to Turkey. The total losses constituted some 1 million square miles of Russia's former territory; a third of its population or around 55 million people; a majority of its coal, oil and iron stores; and much of its industry. Lenin bitterly called the settlement "that abyss of defeat, dismemberment, enslavement and humiliation."



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (11)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact

German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, also called **Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact**, **German-Soviet Treaty of Nonaggression**, **Hitler-Stalin Pact**, and **Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact**, (August 23, 1939), nonaggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union that was concluded only a few days before the beginning of World War II and which divided eastern Europe into German and Soviet spheres of influence.



Vyacheslav Molotov



Joachim von Ribbentrop

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (12)

[FONTE: Russia Beyond, 23/08/2019]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (13)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Operation Barbarossa, original name **Operation Fritz**, during World War II, code name for the German invasion of the Soviet Union, which was launched on June 22, 1941. The failure of German troops to defeat Soviet forces in the campaign signaled a crucial turning point in the war.



German soldiers during Operation Barbarossa
German soldiers fighting in the Soviet Union as part of Operation Barbarossa, 1941.
NARA/U.S. Department of Defense

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- Introduction
- Background
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Background

Although Adolf Hitler had congratulated himself on the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact of 1939 as a matter of expediency, anti-bolshevism had remained his most profound emotional conviction as World War II entered its second year. Following the Soviet occupation of the Baltic states and of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina in June 1940, which put Soviet forces in proximity to the Romanian oil fields on which Germany depended,

Hitler's long-standing interest in overthrowing the Soviet regime was heightened. He became acutely suspicious of the intentions of the Soviet leader, Joseph Stalin, and he began to feel that he could not afford to wait to complete the subjugation of western Europe, as he had originally planned, before dealing with the Soviet Union.

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (14)

[FONTE: World War II / The National Museum US]

Research Starters: Worldwide Deaths in World War II

DEATHS BY COUNTRY

Country	Military Deaths	Total Civilian and Military Deaths
Albania	30,000	30,200
Australia	39,800	40,500
Austria	261,000	384,700
Belgium	12,100	86,100
Brazil	1,000	2,000
Bulgaria	22,000	25,000
Canada	45,400	45,400
China	3-4,000,000	20,000,000
Czechoslovakia	25,000	345,000
Denmark	2,100	3,200
Dutch East Indies--		3-4,000,000
Estonia	--	51,000
Ethiopia	5,000	100,000
Finland	95,000	97,000
France	217,600	567,600
French Indochina--		1-1,500,000
Germany	5,533,000	6,600,000-8,800,000
Italy	301,400	457,000
Japan	2,120,000	2,600,000-3,100,000
Korea	--	378,000-473,000
Latvia	--	227,000
Lithuania	--	353,000
Luxembourg	--	2,000
Malaya	--	100,000
Netherlands	17,000	301,000
New Zealand	11,900	11,900
Norway	3,000	9,500
Papua New Guinea	--	15,000
Philippines	57,000	500,000-1,000,000
Poland	240,000	5,600,000
Romania	300,000	833,000
Singapore	--	50,000
South Africa	11,900	11,900
Soviet Union	8,800,000-10,700,000	24,000,000
United Kingdom	383,600	450,700
United States	416,800	418,500
Yugoslavia	446,000	1,000,000

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (15)

[FONTE: What's the context? 2 May 1945: Raising a Flag over the Reichstag / UK Government (Blog)]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (16) [FONTE: The Baltic Review, 15/10/2019]

Eastern Prussia: Freedom to Königsberg!

By [The Baltic Review](#) October 15, 2019



The resolution of the Potsdam Conference in Kaliningrad status could be reviewed by the parties involved in that conference, such as Great Britain and the USA

By taking over **Crimea** and part of **Eastern Ukraine**, **Russia** violates the International Agreement on Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity. This act gives reason to recall that in 1945, at the *Potsdam Conference*, the **Kaliningrad Region** (oblast) was given to Russia in somewhat illegitimate way.

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (17) [FONTE: The Baltic Review, 15/10/2019]



Königsberg is the capital of the former German province of **East Prussia**. As a result of WWII, neither Königsberg nor East Prussia exists anymore

Nearly incinerated by the RAF in 1944, overrun by the Soviet Red Army in early 1945 – and essentially given by the Allied Forces to the Soviet Union because its dictator Stalin wanted a year-round ice-free harbour – Königsberg was renamed to Kaliningrad after one of Stalin's henchmen and political puppets, Mikhail Kalinin. Subsequently, the remaining German citizens were expelled and the city's bombed-out remains repopulated with people from all over the Soviet Union.

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The city now called Kaliningrad is located within a small section of Russian territory known as the Oblast or region of Kaliningrad, lying on the coast of the **Baltic Sea**, disconnected from the main bulk of the Russian landmass by **Poland** in the south, and by **Lithuania** to its North and East.

Prior to 1945 Königsberg was the cultural and economic centre in the German province of East Prussia, a region that was then cut off from the main part of Germany by a narrow strip of Polish territory and the city state of **Danzig** (now the Polish port of **Gdansk**). It was the dispute over this narrow piece of Polish land that gave Hitler the excuse to invade Poland in 1939, sparking off WWII.

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (18)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (19)

[FONTE: DW, 21/06/2021]

New Berlin museum confronts fate of Germany's WWII refugees

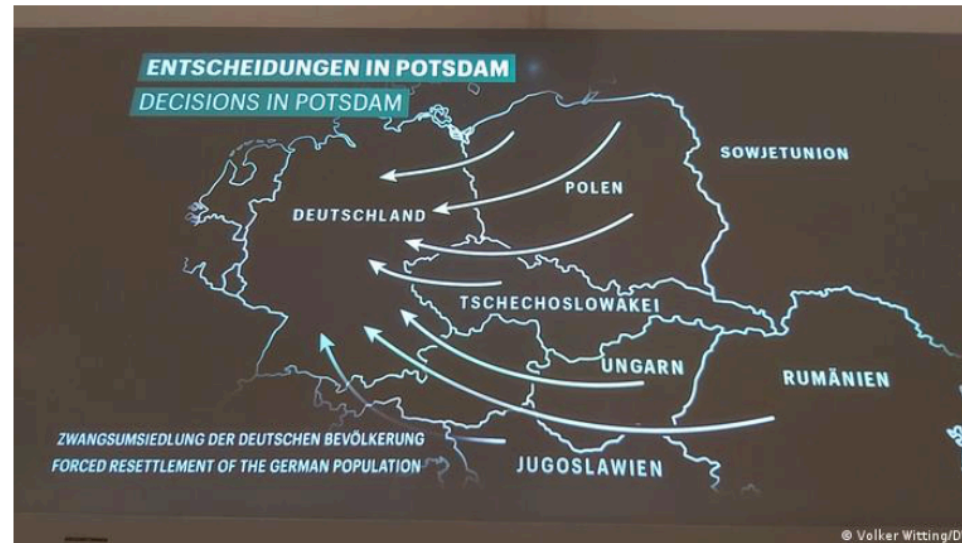
An exhibition has opened in Berlin dedicated to the 14 million refugees who fled from Eastern Europe at the end of World War II. The controversial project has had a tortuous birth.



Chancellor Angela Merkel opened the Center for Flight, Expulsion, Reconciliation on June 21, an exhibition that takes pains to put the experiences of Germany's 14 million World War II refugees in the context of Nazi atrocities, and of the experiences of [refugees throughout the 20th and 21st centuries](#).

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (20)

[FONTE: DW, 21/06/2021]



The exhibition includes a map showing that after the war ethnic Germans were expelled from Eastern Europe

'Understanding what loss means'

It took some 22 years for the museum to be opened to the public because it was driven by a difficult question: How should Germany memorialize the plight of Germany's WWII refugees?

It's a question that became entangled in contemporary German politics partly because one of the originators for the center was Erika Steinbach, a long-time Bundestag member for Merkel's conservative Christian Democratic Union (CDU), who has since switched her support to [the far-right Alternative for Germany \(AfD\)](#).

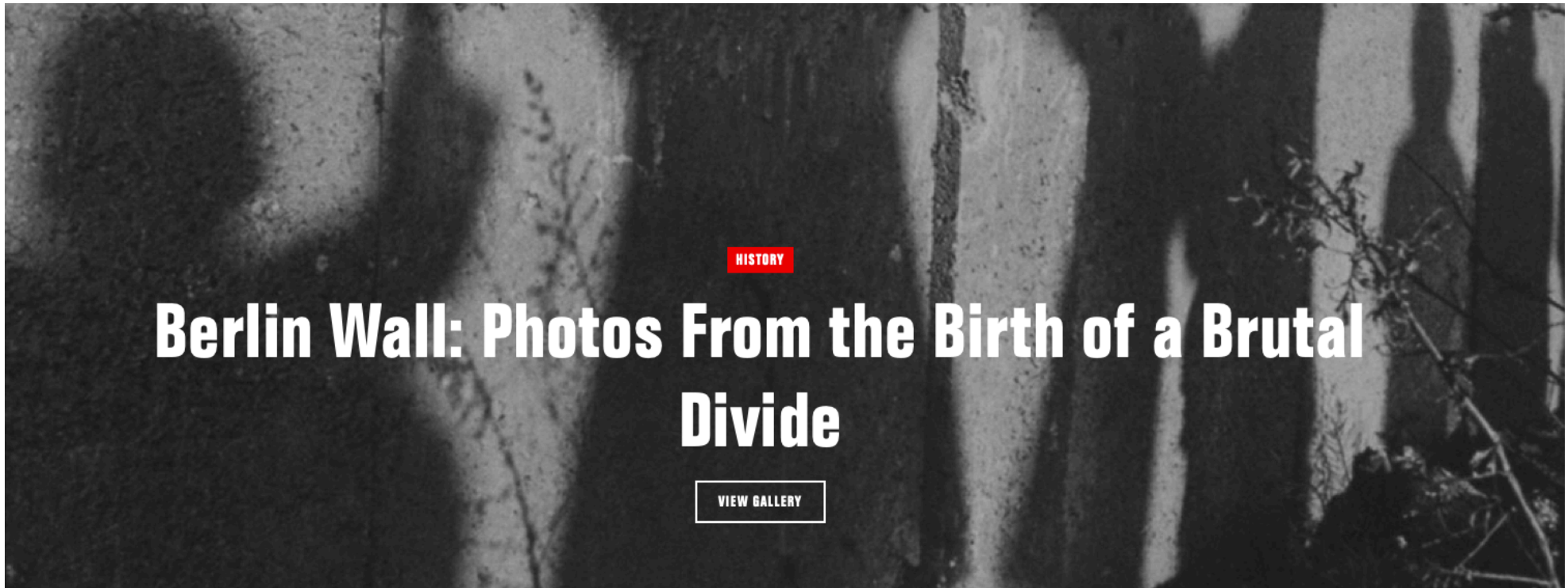
A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (21)

[FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (22)

[FONTE: Life]



The Berlin Wall bore the shadowy silhouettes of West Berliners waving to their relatives on the unseen, Eastern side of the Wall in December 1962.

Paul Schutzer/Life Pictures/Shutterstock

Written By: Ben Cosgrove

In the early 1960s, LIFE magazine's photographers chronicled the construction of the Berlin Wall and, once it was built, its effect on residents living in the newly divided city. The Soviets and East Germans built the Wall, in part, to stop the flight of Eastern Bloc citizens who frequently used Berlin as the point from which they tried to escape to the West. (By the time the Wall was built, an estimated 20 percent of the East German population had fled.)

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (23)

[FONTE: Life]



A crowd of West Berlin residents watched as an East German policeman patrolled the Berlin Wall.
Paul Schutzer/Life Pictures/Shutterstock

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (24)

[FONTE: Estátua de Lenine em Berlim Leste / Wikimedia Commons]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (25)

[FONTE: Antigo aquartelamento militar soviético em Wünsdorf / Urbex (urban exploring)]

Haus der Offiziere

THE ABANDONED MILITARY SITE IN GERMANY

This is the Haus der Offiziere in the city Wünsdorf. This town was the Red Army's headquarters in Germany, it was the biggest Soviet military camp outside the USSR.

The military history of Wünsdorf goes back to the early 1900s. In 1888 the two shooting ranges, [Kummersdorf](#) and [Jüterbog](#) were linked by a rail line.

The whole area really gained in strategic significance with the construction of this railway. Because of the, by 1910 there were quite a few

army barracks in Wünsdorf-Zossen. A telephone and telegraph office was established in 1912 and the infantry school followed the year after that. The 60.000-acre area had become Europe's largest military base by the time the First World War started in 1914.



Wünsdorf remained important from a military perspective even after the war, with barracks, a military hospital and stables. These buildings were part of the 'Militärturnanstalt' or 'Heeressportschule' that was established in 1919. The German team trained here ahead of the 1936 [Olympic Games in Berlin](#).

Soviets

In 1945 the buildings became 'Das Haus der Offiziere' (Officers' House) under Soviet administration. The Cold War started and in this building the Russians prepared themselves for the Third World War. The Officers' House were most certainly the most luxury part of Wünsdorf with leisure

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (26)

[FONTE: Antigo aquartelamento militar soviético em Wünsdorf / Stern, 5/12/2021]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (27)

[FONTE: Antigo aquartelamento militar soviético em Wünsdorf / Stern, 5/12/2021]



A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (28)

[FONTE: Russia Beyond, 8/8/2017]

Everything you ever wanted to know about Putin's work in East Germany



Angelikastraße 4, Dresden - former KGB headquarters where Vladimir Putin worked in 1985-1989 / Brücke-Osteuropa

"There is no such thing as a former intelligence agent," says a Russian proverb and Vladimir Putin, who used to work for the Soviet intelligence service, the KGB, from 1975 – 1991, seems to prove the saying right. He is not likely to brag about his KGB career, which includes the years he spent in Dresden (1985-1989) in the KGB's residency in the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Almost nothing is known about the operations he took part in or the foreign agents he worked with. However, some information is known and we are happy to summarize it for you.

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (29)

[FONTE: Russia Beyond, 8/8/2017]



Vladimir Putin during his work in East Germany. / www.putin.life

Drinking beer and the Stasi neighbors

Putin's (now ex-) wife Lyudmila said in an interview that their family had been impressed with German cleanliness and organization. As for Putin himself, he [confessed](#) that while he was in Germany he gained around 12 kilograms, all thanks to the German beer that he had been using as a way to relax at the end of those tough days working for the KGB. After returning to Russia he lost that weight — possibly because Russian beer in the 1990s did not taste so good.

According to Lyudmila, they used to have family dinners together, inviting Putin's colleagues from work and Germans as well. There were surely several Stasi agents among them — because the USSR and GDR were allies, East German secret police officers lived just next door to Putin.

A Alemanha e a Rússia: uma relação histórico-geopolítica complexa (30)

[FONTE: Guardian, 11/12/2018]

Putin's East German identity card found in Stasi archives – report



Vladimir Putin's old East German secret police identification card has reportedly been discovered in the Stasi archives.

The card for "Maj Vladimir Putin" was discovered among Soviet-era personnel files in Dresden, where Putin [served as a KGB officer](#) in the 1980s. It bore stamps and was validated through 1989, the German newspaper [Bild reported](#), along with a photograph of the identification card.

The archive head told Bild that the card would have let Putin enter Stasi offices unhindered and made it easier to recruit agents, because he would not have had to mention his KGB affiliation. It was not clear whether the card indicated Putin worked directly for the Stasi.

A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (1) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]

Ostpolitik

Ostpolitik, (German: “Eastern Policy”) West German foreign policy begun in the late 1960s. Initiated by Willy Brandt as foreign minister and then chancellor, the policy was one of détente with Soviet-bloc countries, recognizing the East German government and expanding commercial relations with other Soviet-bloc countries. Treaties were concluded in 1970 with the Soviet Union, renouncing the use of force in their relations, and with Poland, recognizing Germany’s 1945 losses east of the Oder-Neisse Line. The policy was continued by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.



A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (2)

[FONTE: Deutsches Historisches Museum, 7/12/2016]

THE WARSAW GENUFLECTION: WILLY BRANDT'S HISTORIC GESTURE



After the end of the Second World War, diplomatic relations between West Germany and Poland had ceased. In 1970, German Chancellor Willy Brandt travelled to Warsaw and decided to make a historic gesture: in front of the Monument to the Ghetto Heroes, he dropped to his knees in order to beg forgiveness for the crimes of the Nazi era. We remember this moving moment with which the then Chancellor marked the legacy of his 'Ostpolitik' ('policy towards Eastern Europe') 46 years ago.

As Willy Brandt walks towards the Monument to the Ghetto Heroes on 7 December 1970, the grey and frosty weather could hardly be more apt. Although the German Chancellor is here to sign the Treaty of Warsaw and therefore declare West Germany's acceptance of the border with Poland, the delegations of the two countries are – despite the attempts to achieve a detente – only speaking to each other when absolutely necessary. Polish memories of the Second World War are too oppressive; the brutal suppression and atrocities of the Germans are still too raw.

A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (3)

[FONTE: Deutsches Historisches Museum, 7/12/2016]

GERMANY CHANGES DIRECTION IN ITS OSTPOLITIK

A key item on the agenda of Brandt's cabinet was the new direction of Germany's policy towards its eastern neighbours, which involved seeking detente with Moscow and other member states of the Warsaw Pact. Relations with Poland were particularly complex. In addition to the fact that no other country endured such suffering under the brutality of the Nazi regime as Poland, Germany's forced surrender of several territories after the war was still a huge point of contention in both countries. Brandt's predecessors, all of whom were Christian Democrats, left Poland out in the cold in terms of foreign policy. Furthermore, Poland's membership of the Eastern Bloc made it impossible for the conservatives to pursue diplomatic relations.

Now, Brandt travelled to Warsaw, went down on his knees to beg for forgiveness and accepted that Germany's former eastern territories had been lost forever. This was met with hostility in parts of West Germany. In particular, Brandt's actions were greeted with dismay by those expelled and by the Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), who still sought to reclaim the territories beyond the Oder–Neisse Line. The Chancellor himself, however, responded in a statesmanlike manner: 'With this Treaty, nothing has been lost that has not been long squandered.'

A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (4)

[FONTE: Deutsches Historisches Museum, 7/12/2016. Cartaz: Wikimedia Commons]

OPPOSITION INDIGNANT, GERMAN PEOPLE SCEPTICAL – THE WORLD FULL OF ADMIRATION

Many Germans, however, took a dim view. When ‘DER SPIEGEL’, a magazine that tended to be favourable towards Brandt, conducted an opinion poll of its readers shortly after the event, only 41 per cent said that the Chancellor should have gone down on his knees. 48 per cent disapproved of the gesture. This was in stark contrast to the western media outside Germany: influential US magazine ‘Time’, for instance, named the German Chancellor its ‘Man of the Year’ on account of his gesture of repentance. When he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in Stockholm a year later, it became clear that Willy Brandt – by asking for forgiveness and reconciliation – had brought about lasting change to Germany’s image in the world.

This did not stop the Christian Democrat opposition from vociferously stirring up protest against the social-liberal Ostpolitik. When it was signed, they criticised the Treaty of Warsaw as a ‘sell-out of German interests’ and feared that it would not only signal acceptance of the Oder–Neisse Line as the border with Poland, but also recognition of East Germany as a second legitimate German state. They also argued that West Germany was not entitled to renounce its claim to territories east of the Oder–Neisse Line without having first signed a treaty with the victorious Allies. Following one of the most acrimonious political confrontations between the government and parliamentary opposition ever witnessed in the former West Germany, the Treaty was finally ratified in May 1972, one-and-a-half years after Willy Brandt sank to his knees. With ratification of the Treaty, West Germany recognised the Oder–Neisse Line, even before a formal peace treaty had been agreed upon.



A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (5) [FONTE: Encyclopaedia Britannica]



Berlin Wall opening

People from East and West Berlin gathering at the Berlin Wall on November 10, 1989, one day after the wall opened.

A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (6)

[FONTE: DW, 2/10/2020]

Russia and German reunification: Opposing views on Mikhail Gorbachev's legacy

Thirty years ago, after decades of division, Germany was reunited. The Soviet leader at the time, Mikhail Gorbachev, is celebrated as hero in Germany. But at home, he has been met with bitter criticism.



The political legacy of Mikhail Gorbachev, the last Soviet head of state, is still fiercely discussed in present-day Russia. There is a debate especially his role in the process that led to German reunification.

The central charges lodged against Gorbachev are that he got too little money from Germany in return for his acceptance of the agreement, and that he failed to block NATO's eastward expansion.

A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (7)

[FONTE: DW, 2/10/2020]

Troop withdrawal only for the Soviets

One of the most divisive issues on the agenda was the future united Germany's proposed NATO membership. Here, Gorbachev ought to have "at least set terms" for Germany's NATO membership, wrote Aleksey Pushkov, leading Russian foreign policy expert and senator, in the messaging service Telegram in July 2020.

For many in Moscow reunification was not the problem, so much as the way Gorbachev had handled it. In 2017, Russian President Vladimir Putin referred in an interview to what he termed Gorbachev's "mistake" — namely failing to use the talks with Germany to lever binding guarantees from NATO. For his part, Gorbachev rejected the criticism.

Moscow had initially called for a united but neutral Germany – a proposal that was rejected by West Germany, by the US, and by Eastern European countries like Poland and Czechoslovakia.

It was Gorbachev who had blinked. In the Two Plus Four Agreement it was accepted that no NATO troops and no nuclear weapons should be stationed on the territory of former East Germany. NATO enlargement in Eastern Europe was touched on in the discussions, with Western diplomats appearing to signal that it would not happen. But: no binding agreement.

A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (8)

[FONTE: DW, 2/10/2020]



Mikhail Gorbachev and Helmut Kohl toasted their common declarations at the German chancellory

Gorbachev's critics in Russia believe he should also have demanded the withdrawal of British and American troops from united Germany.

"Of course the Soviet Union could have asked big questions about foreign forces stationed in Germany," Vladislav Belov, Hhead of the Center for Germany Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences, told DW. "But the opportunity was wasted."

Moscow could also have called for the withdrawal of American nuclear weapons, said Belov, adding that German Social Democrats on the center-left had also been pushing Gorbachev to concede to this demand.

A política externa da Alemanha face à Rússia e o legado da “Ostpolitik” (9)

[FONTE: DW, 2/10/2020]

Did Gorbachev demand too little money?

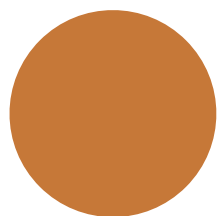
The second fundamental allegation raised against Gorbachev concerns money. His critics say that Moscow quite simply got too little in turn for playing along with reunification.

In 1990 the Soviet economy was in serious trouble. West Germany offered to help, initially by stepping up food shipments. In the summer of the same year, Moscow got a loan worth 5 billion West German Marks (equivalent of €2.5 billion today).

Shortly before the signing of the Two Plus Four Agreement, Kohl and Gorbachev wrestled over further payments. The chancellor proposed 10 billion German Marks. Gorbachev went higher, demanding 15 billion, or more. On September 12th, 1990, the two sides agreed on 12 billion to pay for the withdrawal of Soviet troops plus an additional loan of 3 billion.

Voices close to the negotiations have confirmed that the German government would have been willing at this stage to put a larger sum on the table.

"If Gorbachev had at that time said: 'Herr chancellor, I will go along with it, but it will cost Germany 50 or 80 billion' — would we have been able to say no?" said Horst Teltschik, a former foreign policy advisor to Chancellor Kohl, in a DW interview in July 2010. Germany expert and Gorbachev advisor Valentin Falin believed Moscow could have asked for anything up to 100 billion.



PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (1)

[FONTE: Governo Federal da Alemanha]



Olaf Scholz



Olaf Scholz is Federal Chancellor



Annalena Baerbock



Annalena Baerbock is Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs.



A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (2)

[FONTE: Kyiv Post, 9/02/2022]

Scholz Sees 'Progress' But Avoids Nord Stream 2 Issue

Published Feb. 9 at 5:50 pm



German Chancellor Olaf Scholz says the recent flurry of diplomatic efforts marked “progress” in helping to stop Russia from invading Ukraine, as he voiced confidence that war on the continent could be averted.

“The task is that we ensure the security in Europe, and I believe that that will be achieved,” he told journalists at a joint press conference with Danish Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen.

Compared to some weeks back, “much has happened,” said Scholz, underlining recent talks undertaken by Western allies with Russia on various levels.

A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (3)

[FONTE: Kyiv Post, 9/02/2022]

"That is progress," said Scholz, who will himself head to Kyiv and Moscow next week for separate meetings with Ukraine and Russia's leaders.

'The hope is that through this intensity and through this double strategy of clear unity and announcement of hard sanctions should there be military aggression, and at the same time, discussion formats,' that tensions could be defused, Scholz said.

The German leader, who has been under fire over accusations that he has dithered over the crisis, stressed he was in agreement with allies including the United States on possible sanctions that could be imposed.

Scholz's failure to pronounce the words "Nord Stream 2" during his trip to Washington did not go unnoticed, with critics questioning how committed he was to ditching the gas pipeline meant to transport Russian gas to Europe should Moscow take action against Ukraine.

On Wednesday, he again shied away from mentioning the pipeline directly, arguing that together with allies, "we have decided not to publish the entire catalogue (of sanctions) and I think that also makes sense because we can gain a little bit of power" by remaining vague.

A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (4)

[FONTE: BBC, 27/01/2022]

Nord Stream 2: How does the pipeline fit into Ukraine-Russia crisis?

27 January



Getty Images

The Nord Stream 2 pipeline runs from Russia's Baltic coast to north-eastern Germany

Fresh warnings from the US over the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline have thrust the controversial project back into the spotlight.

The US [has indicated the new pipeline between Russia and Germany will not go ahead](#), and officials in Berlin say the project could face sanctions if Russia sends troops into Ukraine.

The multi-billion dollar pipeline is increasingly being seen as a key bargaining chip in Western efforts to prevent a possible Russian invasion.

A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (5)

[FONTE: BBC, 27/01/2022]

Nord Stream pipelines from Russia



If it comes to fruition, the pipeline will be able to pump 55 billion cubic metres of gas to Germany each year.

Its owner is the Russian state-controlled gas firm Gazprom.

A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (6)

[FONTE: BBC, 27/01/2022]

So why is it so controversial?

Critics say the pipeline is a tool of Russian foreign policy - and there has been strong opposition from the US, Ukraine and Poland.

The US fears the pipeline makes Europe much more dependent on Russian energy, handing significant power over Berlin and the EU to Russian President Vladimir Putin.

Ukraine also wants the pipeline stopped.

Russia sends much of its gas to Europe through Ukraine. But Nord Stream 1 and 2 bypass the country.

That means that with the new pipeline Kyiv could lose out on €1.8bn in "transit" fees it earns on gas passing through its territory. Ukraine says it is being punished for its warm relations with the West.

Poland is unhappy about being overlooked as a transit country for Russian gas supplies into Europe.

Why is it such a key bargaining chip?

The pipeline has been touted as a sanction the West could threaten against Russia to show Mr Putin that any invasion of Ukraine would come at a heavy cost.

UK Defence Secretary Ben Wallace has called the pipeline a "piece of leverage" the West can use against Moscow.

Mr Wallace said the pipeline was "one of the few chips that can make a difference".

A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (8)

[FONTE: Der Spiegel International, 11/02/2022]

Gerhard Schröder Casts a Dark Shadow over Berlin's Foreign Policy

At one point, Schröder had almost achieved hero status within the party. He raked in election victories for the SPD, sent Helmut Kohl into retirement and clearly rejected German participation in the invasion of Iraq. But it has been all downhill ever since he was voted out of the Chancellery. First, his party began questioning the welfare reforms that Schröder had introduced while chancellor, and then Schröder began his love affair with Russia. Over the years, he has gone from being a source of irritation for the SPD to a downright curse. These days, 77-year-old Schröder is a danger to his party, to current Chancellor Olaf Scholz and, according to some, to the entire country.

At a time when the West is circling all the diplomatic wagons at its disposal in a combined effort to prevent Putin from marching into Ukraine, the former German chancellor is firing rhetorical barbs at Kyiv and seeking to deepen his business ties with Russia. Together with his friends on the Baltic Sea coast, Schröder is now trying to save the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, the suspension of which is widely seen as a key element in the package of sanctions aimed at curtailing Putin's aggression.

In June, Schröder is even scheduled to become a member of Gazprom's board of directors. It would be his fourth leadership position in the Putin-dominated energy sector of Russia. He already holds posts in the oil concern Rosneft, in the company that operates Nord Stream 1 and in Nord Stream 2.

A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (9)

[FONTE: Der Spiegel International, 11/02/2022]

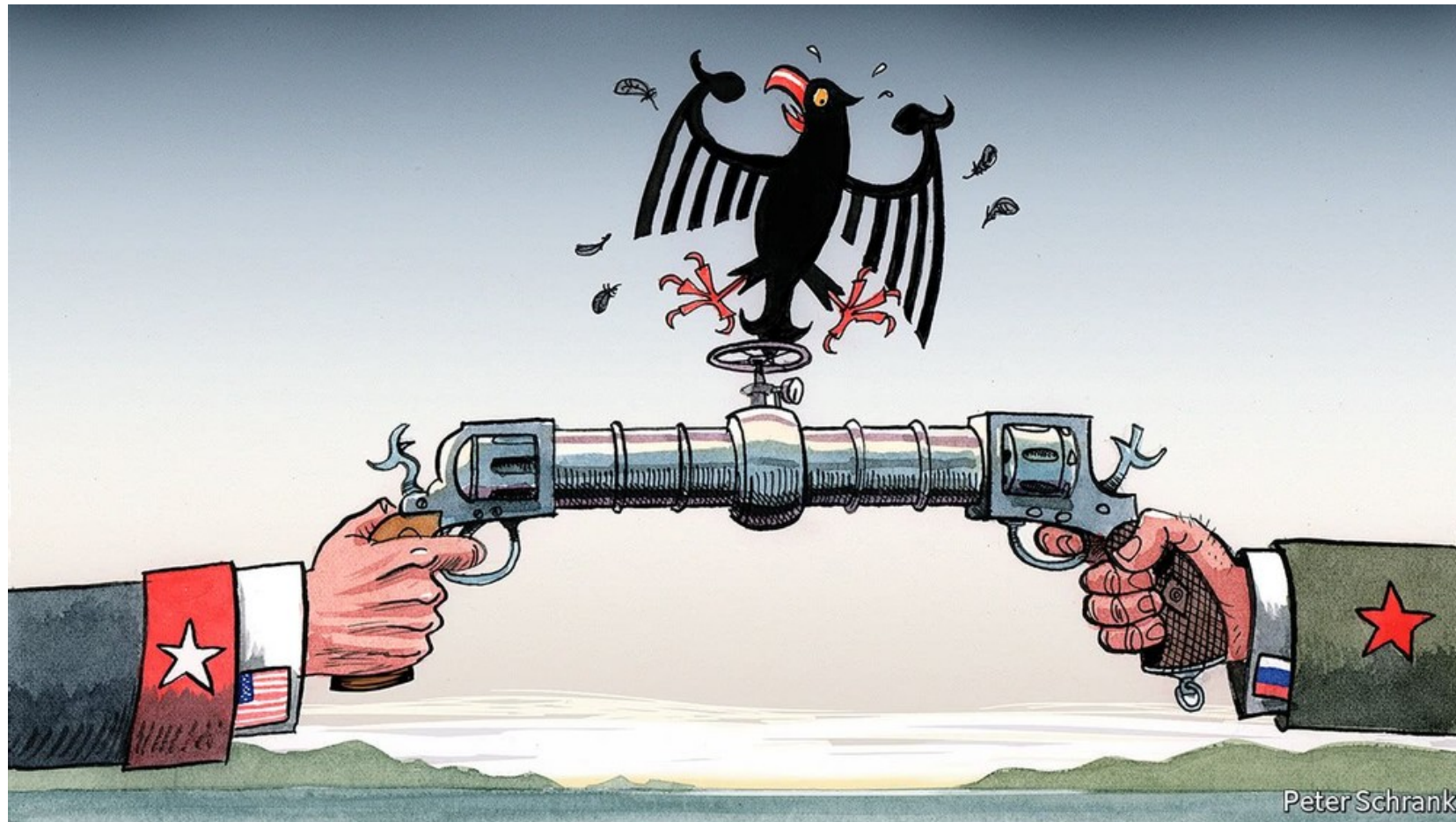


During the 16 years of Angela Merkel's tenure in the Chancellery, his shenanigans as a gas lobbyist weren't quite so momentous. Everybody knew that Merkel was firmly in control. But ever since Olaf Scholz has taken over as chancellor, Schröder's ties to Russia have become the focus of international attention. Allies have become leery and many in capital cities around the world have begun wondering where, precisely, Germany's SPD stands, particularly when it comes to the intersection between business interests, morals and values-based foreign policy. Does Schröder still have an influence over the party? Over the chancellor? The fact that such questions are even being asked is a problem for Germany – and it is a problem that isn't particularly easy to solve.

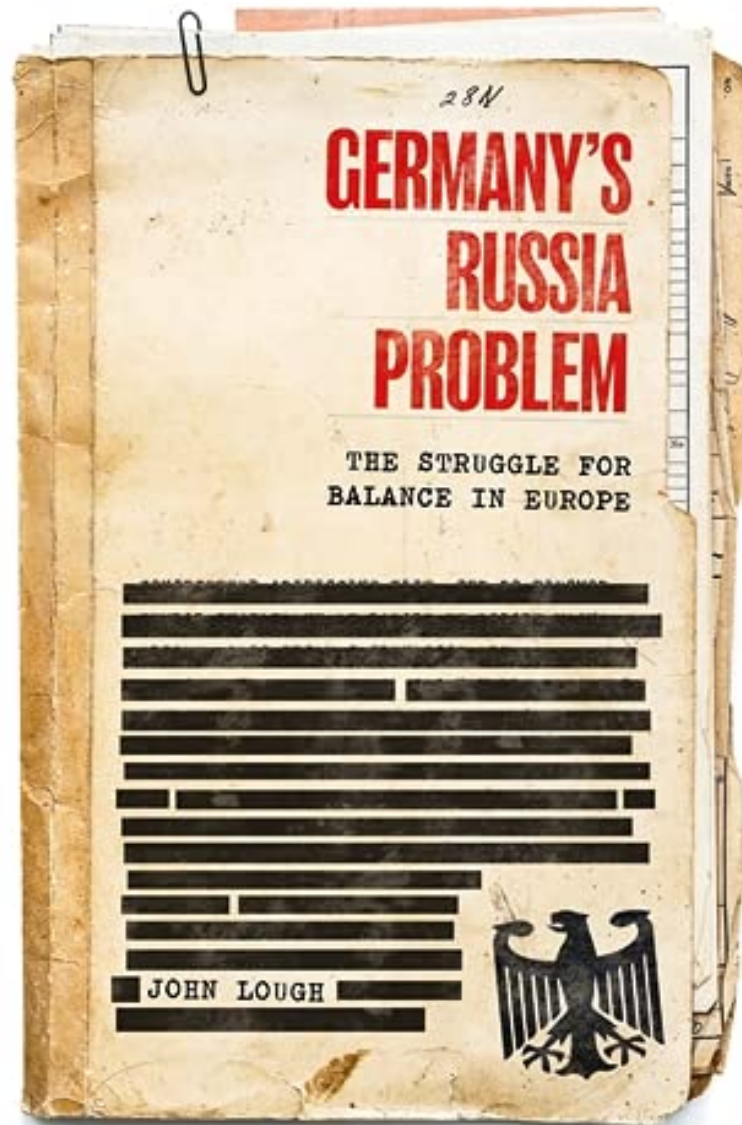
Olaf Scholz was once again confronted with the Schröder scourge during his recent trip to Washington, D.C. In an interview with Jake Tapper of CNN, Scholz was asked what he thought about Schröder's involvements in Russia. "He's not speaking for the government," Scholz responded. "He's not working for the government. He's not the government. I am the chancellor now." It almost sounded as though there was some need for clarification as to who is Germany's political leader. It was an uncomfortable moment.

A Alemanha e a Rússia de Vladimir Putin (10)

[FONTE: Cartoon de Peter Schrank / The Economist, 24/06/2017]



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