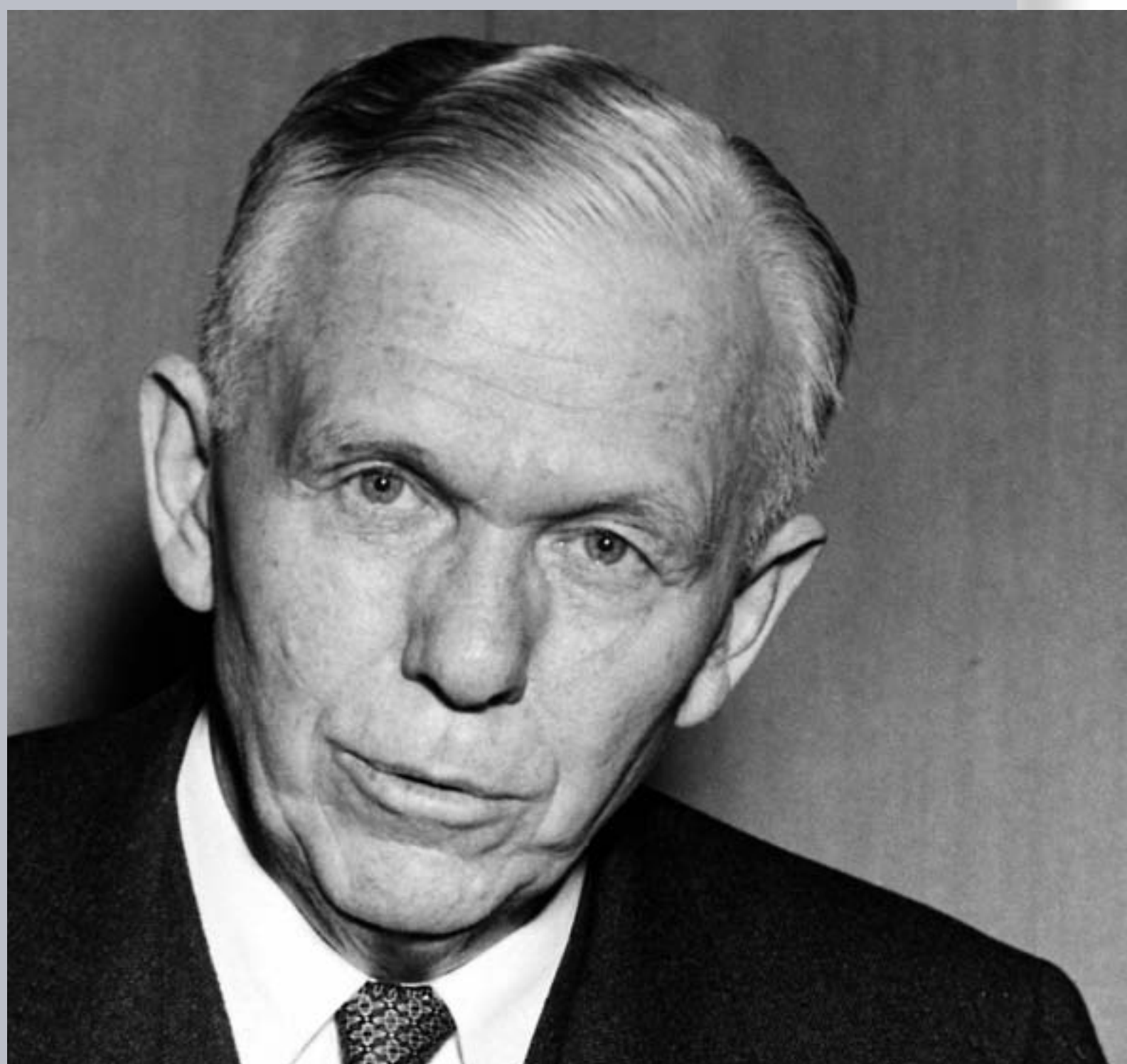


1947-2007 MARSHALL PLAN 60

The Marshall Plan

The recovery of Europe has been far slower than had been expected. Disintegrating forces are becoming evident. The patient is sinking while the doctors deliberate.

—Secretary of State George C. Marshall, radio speech to the nation April 28, 1947



George C. Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, 1947-1949

The initiative, I think, must come from Europe. The role of this country should consist of friendly aid in the drafting of a European program and of later support of such a program so far as it may be practical for us to do so. The program should be a joint one, agreed to by a number of, if not all, European nations.

—Secretary of State George C. Marshall, Harvard University, June 5, 1947

The Vision of a Family of Nations



Demonstration, Vienna 1947

After World War II, shortages of materials, hard currency, coal and food prevented Europeans from rebuilding and modernizing their economies.

By early 1947, Secretary of State George Marshall understood the need to create a stable Europe in order to end postwar despair and preserve the peace. His visit to Europe, and a dire report from Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Will Clayton, convinced Marshall to issue both an offer and a challenge: In return for U.S. assistance, European nations would be urged to work together to design a recovery plan that the U.S. could fund.

In the sweltering summer of 1947, delegates from seventeen Western European countries negotiated their joint aid request. Marshall himself then campaigned for its acceptance at home.

In April 1948, Congress authorized the European Recovery Program (ERP), which became known as the "Marshall Plan."

The Europeans formed a new partnership, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) while the U.S. created the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) to implement the Recovery Program.



One of thousands of hungry European children

1947-2007 MARSHALL PLAN 60

The Recovery Program at Work



A crowded Italian piazza where Marshall Plan films were projected from special buses

The Plan "... Created innumerable ties of a personal nature between a large number of individuals, officials, businessmen, scholars, and ordinary citizens in many walks of life—ties which had not existed before the war and which were of necessity not always, or entirely, harmonious during the war."

Eric Roll, Lord Roll of Ipsden
Chairman of the OEEC Programs Committee



Puppets enchanted audiences while campaigning against trade barriers

Getting the Word Out

The historic Talleyrand building in Paris housed several Marshall Plan divisions: Trade and Payments, Finance, Food and Agriculture, Industry, and Labor.

All needed their messages to go out: increase production, reduce trade barriers, and modernize farm and factory. This task fell to the Information Division.

A truly revived and modernized Europe could be won only on factory floors, in neighborhoods, and in villages.

Through film, radio, exhibits, and print, the Information Division promoted the program's goals and countered Communist influence.



Italian children reading about the Marshall Plan



Puppets enchanted audiences while campaigning against trade barriers



One of the posters of the Marshall Plan in Italy



The Marshall Plan and You, sent to every household in the Netherlands by the Dutch government, was typical of booklets distributed all over Western Europe to explain the Plan's projects and benefits

1947-2007

MARSHALL PLAN 60



The Recovery Program at Work

There are no blueprints to guarantee results. We are entirely surrounded by calculated risks. I profoundly believe that the pending program is the best of these risks.

—Arthur H. Vandenberg, Chairman, U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, seeking Congressional support of legislation for a recovery program, March 1948

Modernizing Industry

Most OEEC countries had industries—from shipbuilding to textiles, glass making to fertilizer—needing support and revitalization. The Marshall Plan helped to create jobs and modernize factories and Equipment.



Increased bottle production, Italy

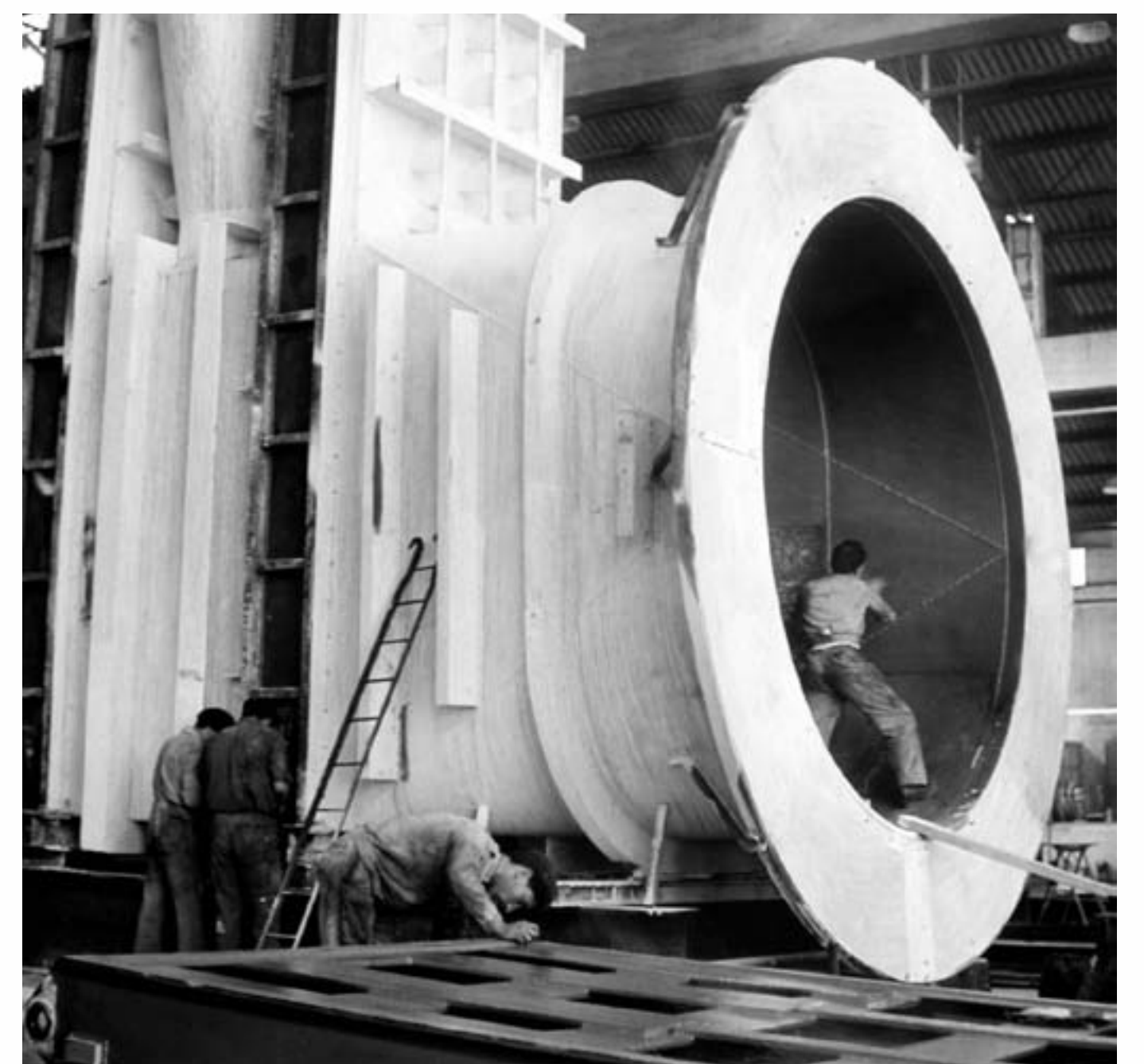


CRC102A - The First Computer in Italy, delivered at 'Istituto di Elettronica Generale', University of Milan, on October, 1954

More Western European products began to appear in American and Canadian markets, including English china, Vespa scooters, Danish hams, French wines, Dutch cheeses, and sporty European cars.

Dollars earned through those exports helped modernize factories.

And increasing numbers of tourists brought dollars directly to the "Old World."



A giant hydroelectric project in Portugal nearing completion



Italian Olivetti typewriters became a fixture in offices in Western Europe and the United States



Sporty Italian transportation for a new generation



1947-2007

MARSHALL PLAN 60



The Recovery Program at Work

Construction and Reconstruction



Construction worker in Naples, Italy

Europeans began to rebuild after the war but the task was daunting. Rubble had to be cleared, equipment was scarce, and raw materials were in short supply. The Marshall Plan supported both new construction and reconstruction of war-damaged businesses and houses, especially critical in regions where refugees were flooding in, hoping for better lives.



Coal for Denmark

Thanks to the Marshall Plan, the economy of the democratic part of Europe was saved. ... The success was a striking demonstration of the advantages of cooperation between the United States and Europe, as well as among the countries of Europe themselves.

— paul-henri spaak
prime minister, belgium, 1947-1949

Marshall Plan dollars were used to modernize transportation systems, helping spur intra-European trade and economic integration.



Building a road in Palermo, Italy.

Road-building, railway and other infrastructure projects were essential to the success of the Marshall Plan.



Part of a crate used to ship a Marshall aid commodity to France.



Austria's Kaprun Dam: hydroelectric power for homes, industries, ski lifts, and export



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1947-2007 MARSHALL PLAN 60

The Recovery Program at Work

It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace.

Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos.

George C. Marshall, June 5, 1947

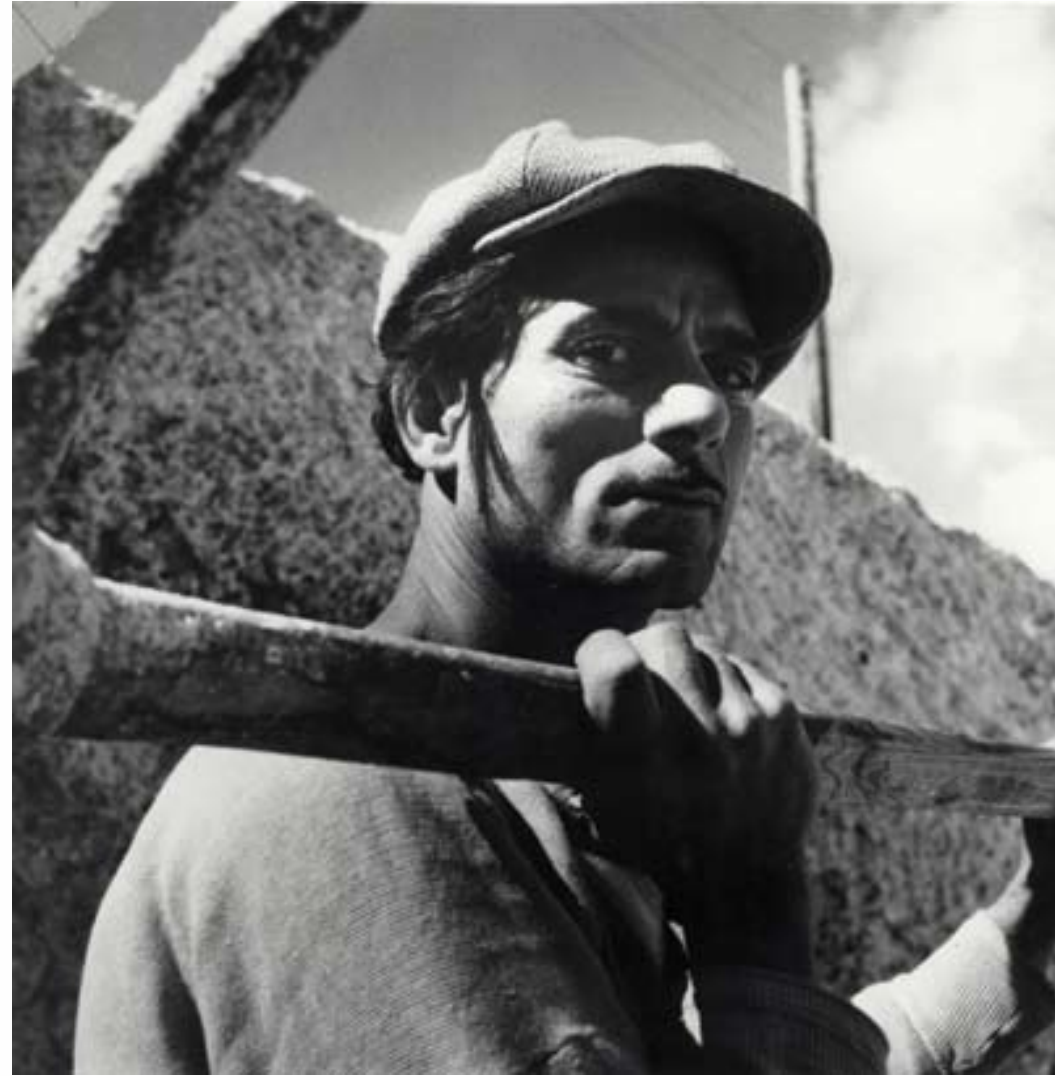


Fishing in Denmark with nets made in Italy from cotton produced in the United States.

Everything we did was to strengthen European unity.

—W. Averell Harriman

Averting a Deepening Crisis



A mine worker in postwar Sicily, where Marshall Plan funds were committed to reconstruction and economic development.

Marshall Plan aid supported public health services and nutrition programs throughout Western Europe, especially for children.



An American tractor for a French farm family

The drought of 1947 and the harsh winter that followed put many European lives in peril. Emergency shipments of food, fuel, and fertilizer were essential in the early months of the Marshall Plan.



A young Dutchman learning to operate a self-propelled combine in Pennsylvania

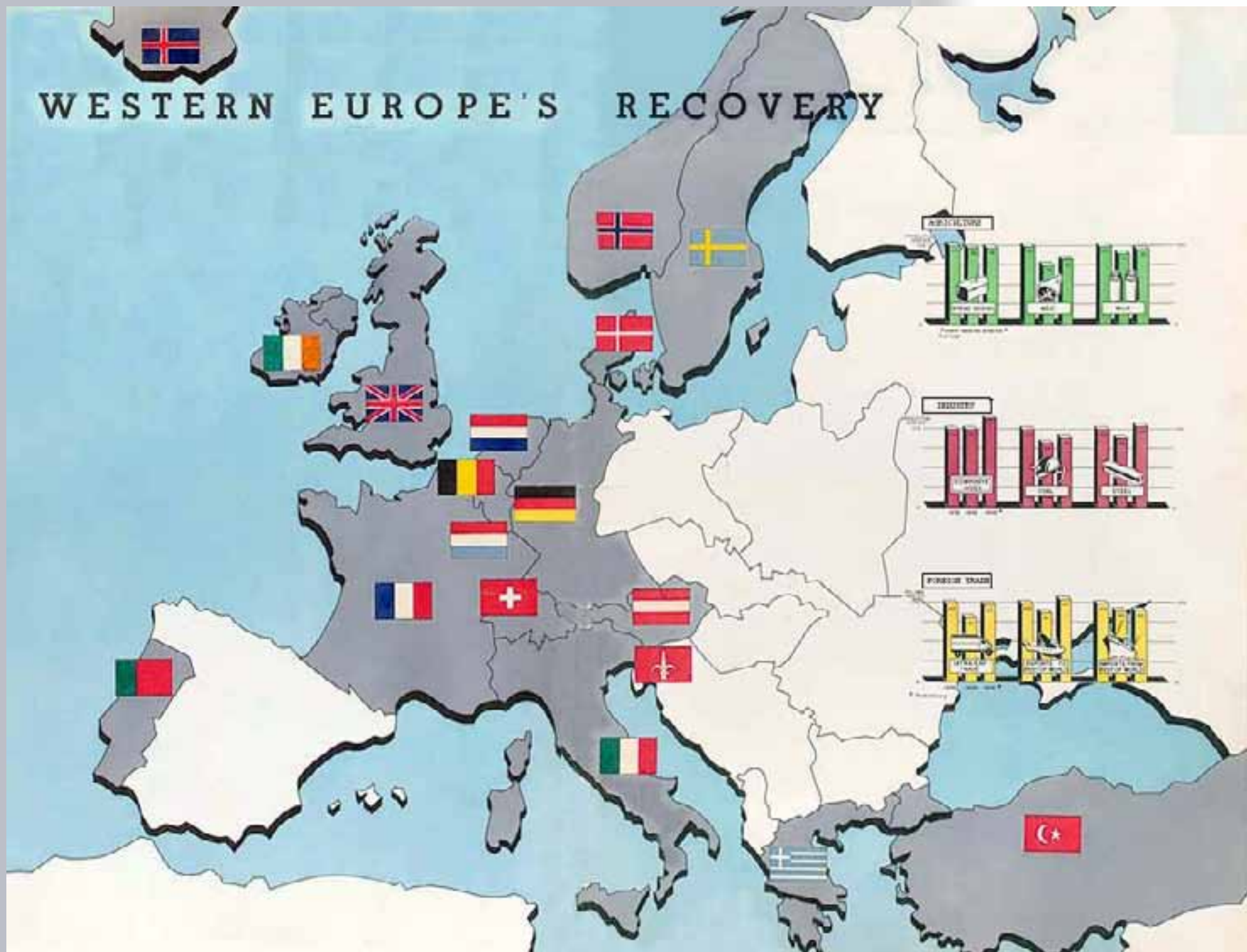
1947-2007

MARSHALL PLAN 60



The Marshall Plan

Challenge and Response



European countries that were part of the Marshall Plan

Marshall Plan funding went beyond healing the economy. It infused Western Europeans with hope and a renewed sense of strength. As Marshall Plan projects rebuilt communities, Europeans replaced "old world" technologies with "new world" vision. Leaders worked alongside laborer and laborer alongside laborer as Marshall's diplomatic foresight stimulated friendships and good will.

Peace and freedom are not easily achieved. They cannot be attained by force. They come from mutual understanding and cooperation, from a willingness to deal fairly with every friendly nation in all matters political and economic.

—President Harry S. Truman, March 1947



ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman meets with Italian Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi, October 1950.

After decades of war the Marshall Plan set the stage for recovery in Europe. Still, bitter rivalries would need to be overcome and some sovereignty surrendered in order to end further cycles of violence.

In 1951, with the U.S. Urging cooperation, six Western European nations—France, Germany, Italy Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands—broke with the past to create a plan that would use their industries and vital resources for peaceful production rather than for instruments of war.

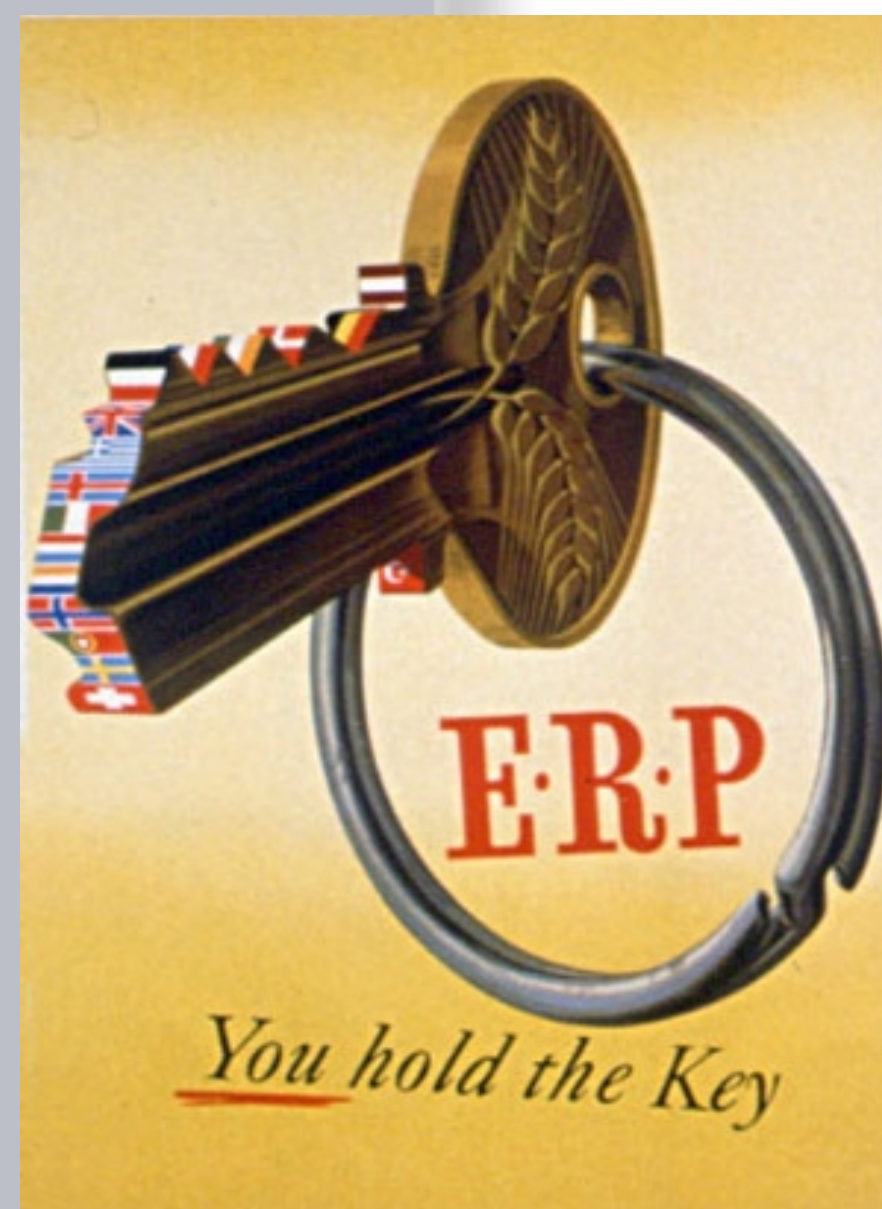
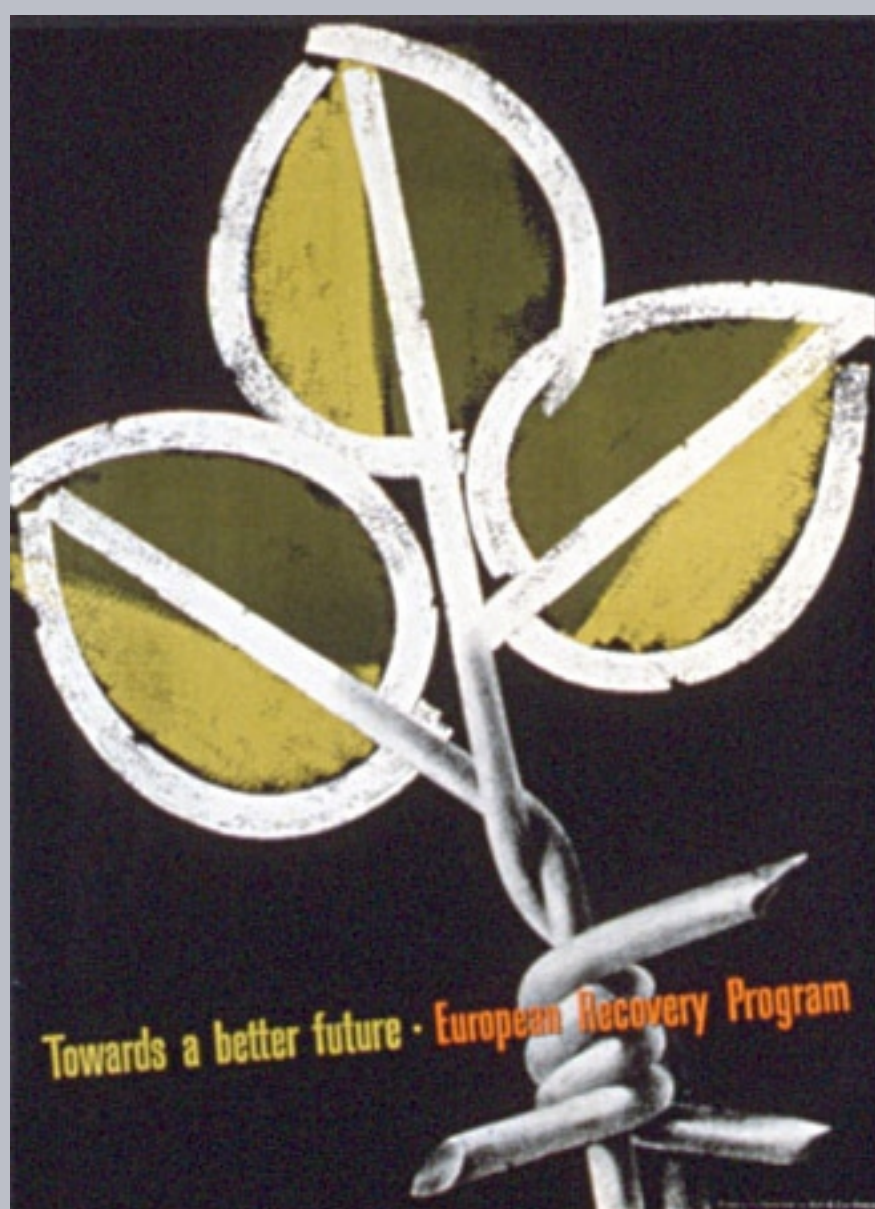


U.S. President Harry S. Truman with George C. Marshall, Paul G. Hoffman, and Averell Harriman, 1948



1947-2007

MARSHALL PLAN 60



In 1950, artists from 13 Marshall Plan countries took part in a competition to create posters capturing the goals and spirit of the Marshall Plan. From some 10,000 designs submitted, an intra-European jury in Paris made up of museum curators, art educators, and others chose 25 of the posters for production and distribution throughout Western Europe. Twelve of the winning posters are shown here.



UNITED STATES MISSION TO ITALY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ROME, MAY 30, 2007

1947-2007 MARSHALL PLAN 60

Il Piano Marshall



Noi vi chiediamo di assisterci. Noi siamo una Nazione che lavora duro e che ha soprattutto necessità di lavoro. Lavoro in patria mediante ordinazioni per rifornimenti civili e militari, lavoro all'estero attraverso l'impegno temporaneo o permanente della mano d'opera eccedente. I nostri amici americani sono testimoni dell'industriosità del nostro popolo.

—Alcide De Gasperi, Washington, 25 settembre, 1951

Gli aiuti alle Industrie in Italia

	In \$
Alimentari	732,000
Cellulosa e Carta	5,177,500
Cemento	1,705,500
Ceramica e Vetro	1,367,000
Editoriale e Stampa	4,543,100
Ferro e Acciaio	53,691,235
Gomma	1,520,000
Industria aeronautica	4,500,000
Industria agricola	38,000
Industria chimica	15,839,000
Industria cinematografica	50,000
Industria elettrica	63,361,000
Industrie elettromeccaniche	7,824,327
Industria meccanica	51,210,658
Industria metallurgica	3,188,500
Industria mineraria	6,568,000
Materie Plastiche	135,000
Petrolio	9,509,000
Telecomunicazioni	1,478,581
Tessili	20,085,712
Industrie minori e varie	1,166,485
Totale	253,690,598

Gli aiuti all'Italia



GLI AIUTI IN EUROPA

In Milioni di \$

Regno Unito	3200
Francia	2700
Italia	1510
Germania	1390
Olanda	980
Grecia	700
Austria	680
Belgio & Lussemburgo	560
Danimarca	275
Norvegia	255
Turchia	225
Irlanda	148
Svezia	107
Portogallo	51
Islanda	29

Nel 1950, il valore di 1 dollaro si aggirava intorno alle 650 lire.



\$ 1 = 650 lire

1 lira del 1950 equivale a circa 2 centesimi di Euro: 30 volte il valore attuale della lira



1 lira₍₁₉₅₀₎ = 0,02 Euro

Il valore attuale degli aiuti giunti all'Italia tramite il Piano Marshall può essere stimato in circa

15 MILIARDI DI EURO

Il meccanismo dell'ERP.

Il voto con il quale il Congresso degli Stati Uniti accorda, anno per anno, i crediti necessari all'attuazione del Programma di Ricostruzione Europea costituisce la base prima e fondamentale del meccanismo dell'ERP. A sua volta l'OECE (Organizzazione Europea per la Cooperazione Economica), dove sono rappresentati tutti i Paesi partecipanti, indica la ripartizione di massima dei fondi tra i singoli Stati, i quali infine — utilizzando tali fondi — acquistano le materie prime ed i prodotti necessari alla loro economia. In generale, l'85% degli stanziamenti concessi dagli Stati Uniti sono a fondo perduto, cioè senza alcuna contropartita da parte dei Paesi partecipanti, e vanno quindi considerati come aiuti gratuiti. I privati che usufruiscono dell'importazione di merci ERP devono però pagarle ai rispettivi Governi, che figurano come importatori; tali pagamenti vengono effettuati — anziché in valuta pregiata — in valuta nazionale, e vanno ad accumularsi in fondi speciali, i quali sono utilizzati dai Governi per finanziare opere di ricostruzione. Nel caso dell'Italia, il fondo speciale (Fondo Lire o Fondo-contropartita) è costituito presso la Banca d'Italia, e con esso già sono stati finanziati importanti programmi di lavoro, in tutti i settori dell'economia nazionale.

Si possono quindi distinguere, nel quadro degli aiuti ERP, le forniture gratuite, i prestiti industriali per l'importazione di macchinari non disponibili sul mercato nazionale (i quali dovranno essere importati a preferenza da altre nazioni europee o, nel caso ciò fosse impossibile, dagli Stati Uniti), i Fondi-contropartita impiegati per la ricostruzione, ed infine l'assistenza tecnica, la quale tende ad aumentare — con un'azione particolarmente benemerita — le cognizioni tecniche nei Paesi partecipanti; questi possono inviare negli Stati Uniti ed in altre Nazioni i propri tecnici, e porsi così in grado di utilizzare i nuovi ritrovati tecnici in ogni settore della vita produttiva. E' previsto anche, sempre nel quadro della assistenza tecnica, l'invio in Europa di tecnici statunitensi, allo scopo di facilitare l'impostazione di determinati programmi e la applicazione dei progressi tecnici già in uso oltreoceano.

A CURA DELLA MISSIONE AMERICANA PER L'ERP IN ITALIA
DIVISIONE INFORMAZIONI - UFFICIO STAMPA

Gli aiuti alla popolazione del Lazio

1.210.610 QUINTALI DI GRANO
464.443 QUINTALI DI FARINA
253.437.000 dosi di PENICILLINA
799.438 gr. DI STREPTOMICINA

Gli aiuti gestiti dalle Istituzioni

	In \$
Ministero del Tesoro	1,436,878,20
Ministero delle Finanze	567,429,00
Ministero Pubblica Istruzione	4,882,117,29
Ministero Industria e Commercio	450,447,29
Ministero Poste e Telecomunicazioni	648,764,50
Ministero dei Trasporti	425,407,35
Ministero Agricoltura e Foreste	520,704,84
Ministero Grazia e Giustizia	18,540,50
Ministero Marina Mercantile	138,793,60
Istituto Centrale di Statistica	338,426,00
Direzione Generale Aviazione Civile	663,815,48
Istituto Superiore di Sanità	127,927,70
Alto Commiss. Igiene e Sanita' Pubblica	962,108,26
Totale	11,181,360,28



UNITED STATES MISSION TO ITALY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1947-2007 MARSHALL PLAN 60

Il Piano Marshall

I Documenti Originali

5 giugno 1947
Il discorso di
George C. Marshall

Il 5 giugno 1947, durante un discorso tenuto all'Università di Harvard, il Segretario di Stato George C. Marshall propose un piano che prevedeva lo stanziamento di aiuti finanziari americani per la ricostruzione dell'Europa, devastata dal secondo conflitto mondiale. Nel discorso, Marshall sottolineò la necessità da parte delle nazioni Europee di determinare le proprie necessità economiche e dichiarò che gli aiuti provenienti dagli Stati Uniti sarebbero dovuti essere resi disponibili a tutti i Paesi Europei, compresi quelli del blocco sovietico.



3 aprile 1948
Il Presidente Truman
firma il "Foreign
Assistance Act"

Dopo il discorso di George Marshall all'Università di Harvard, il 19 dicembre 1947 il Presidente Truman inviò al Congresso la proposta di legge di attuazione del piano di aiuti alla ricostruzione europea.



Il 3 aprile 1948 Truman firmò la legge istitutiva dell'Economic Recovery Act, divenuto poi noto con il nome di "Marshall Plan", dal nome del suo ideatore.

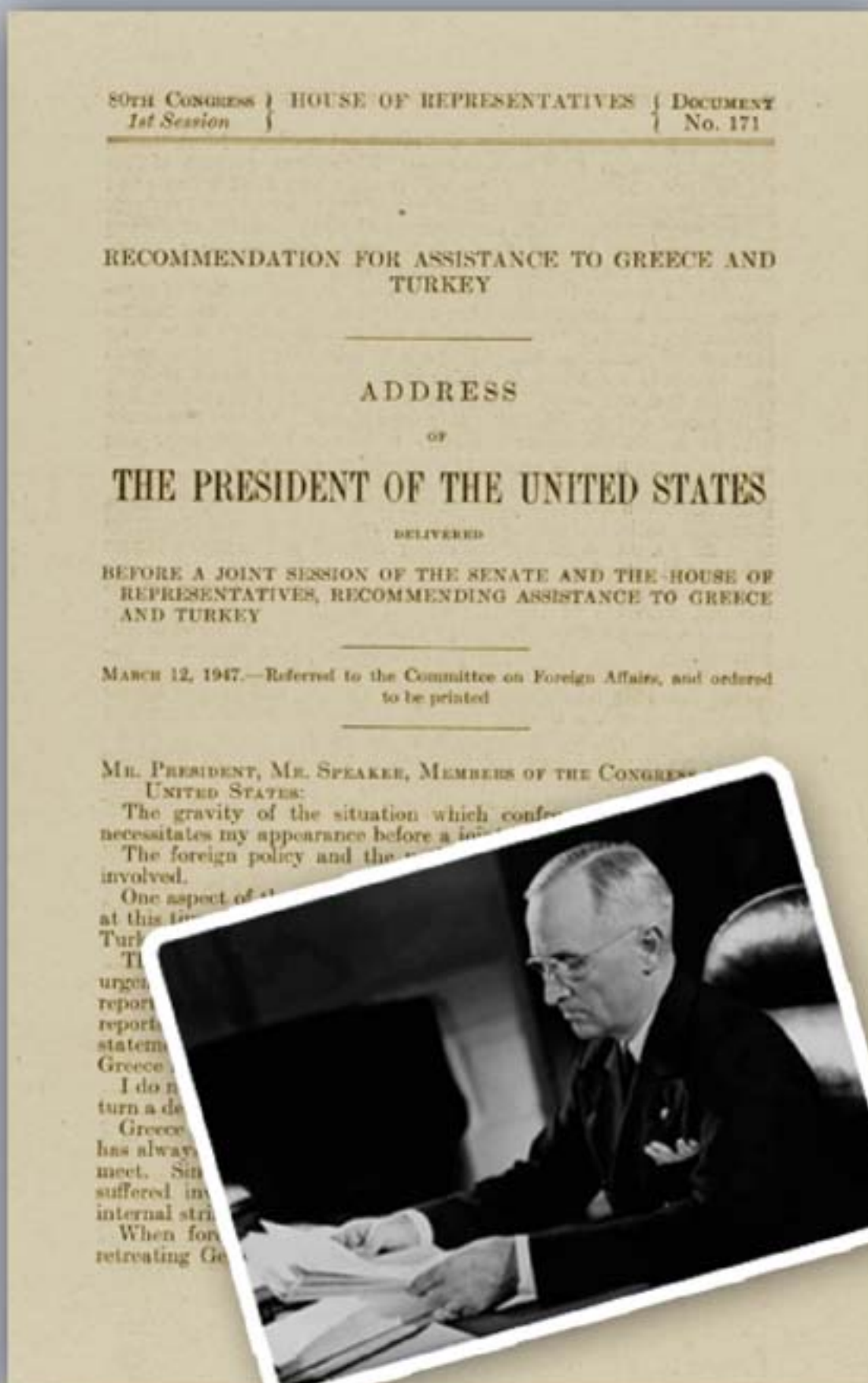
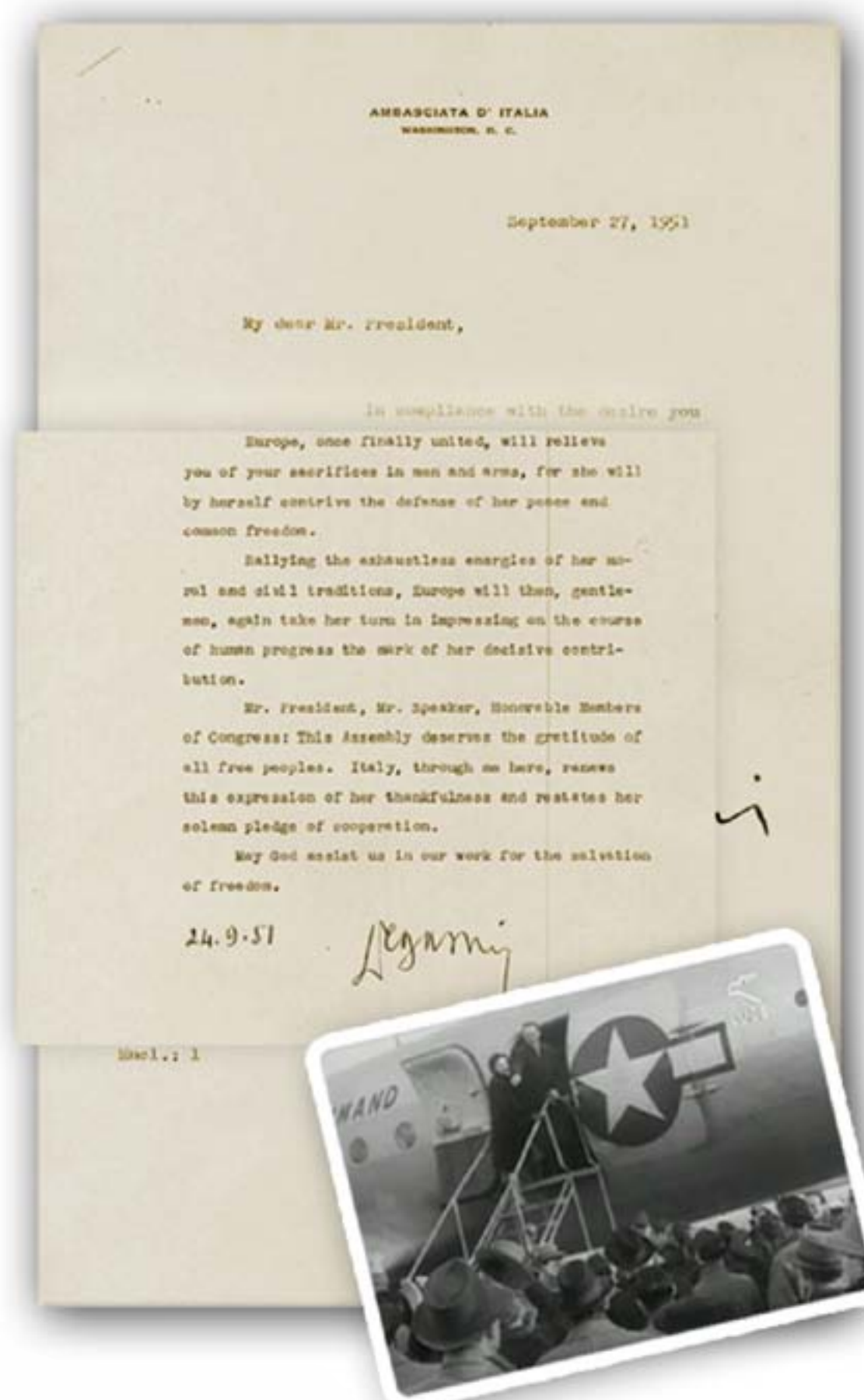
12 marzo 1947
Il Presidente U.S.A.
illustra la
"Dottrina Truman"

Il 12 marzo 1947, poche settimane prima del discorso di Marshall ad Harvard, il presidente Truman pronunciò dinanzi al Congresso un discorso divenuto poi celebre come "La Dottrina Truman". Secondo il Presidente americano, doveva essere "ferma politica degli Stati Uniti aiutare i popoli liberi nel resistere ai tentativi di assoggettamento da parte di minoranza armate o da pressioni esterne".

Con questo atto, in cui si riconoscevano i primi 400 milioni di dollari in aiuti militari ed economici alla Grecia ed alla Turchia, aveva inizio quella che per i successivi 40 anni sarebbe stata la Guerra Fredda tra il blocco occidentale e l'area di influenza sovietica.

25 settembre 1951
Alcide De Gasperi
parla al
Congresso U.S.A.

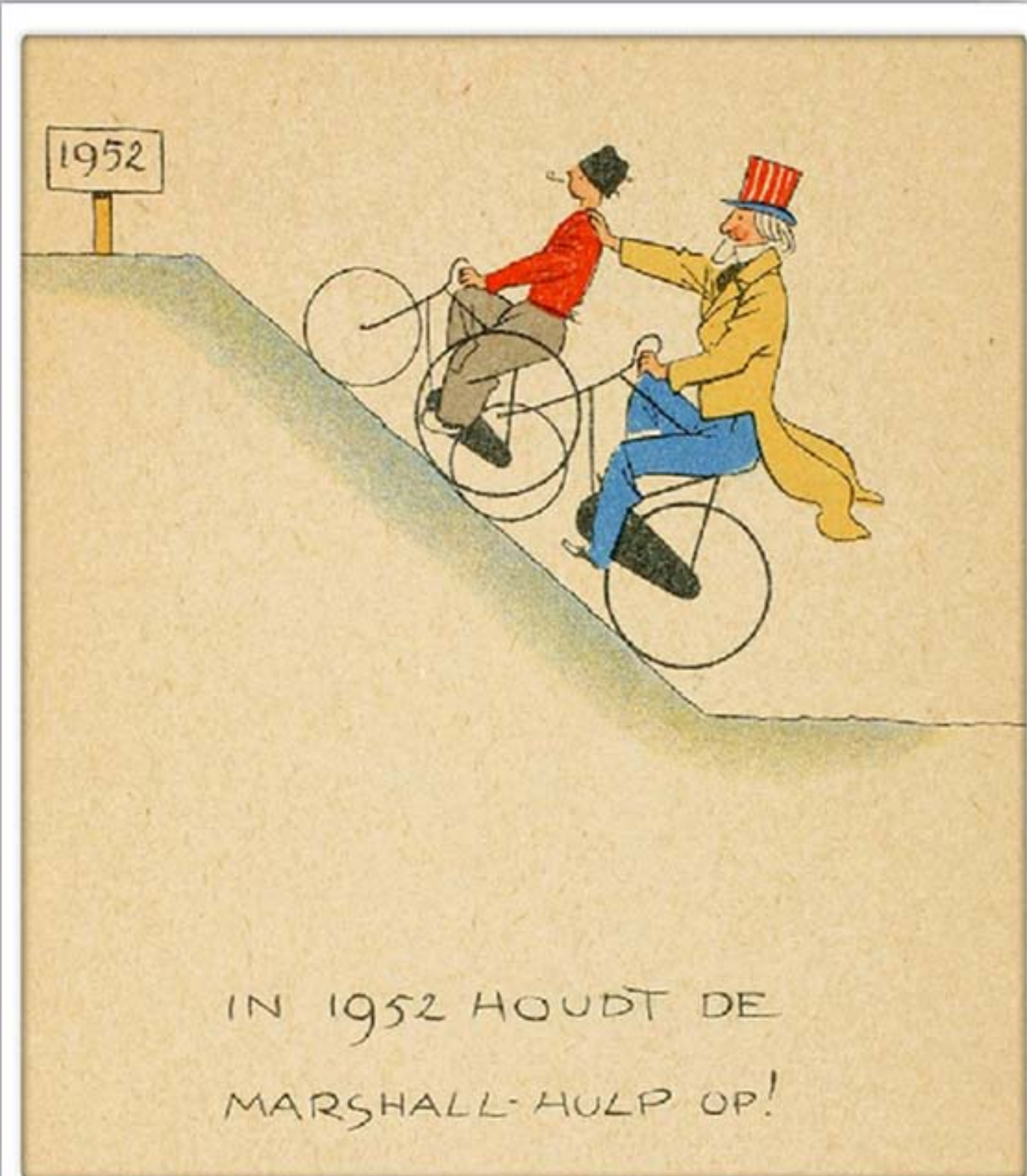
Nel 1951 Alcide De Gasperi, capo del governo italiano, si recò nuovamente a Washington, dove già nei primi mesi del 1947 era andato a colloquio con il Presidente Truman per perorare la causa della ricostruzione. Il 25 settembre del '51 fu invitato a tenere un discorso al Congresso, il primo per uno statista italiano, durante il quale riaffermò le politiche filo-occidentali dell'Italia, e ribadì l'importanza che gli aiuti americani ebbero e continuavano ad avere per la fragile economia italiana.



1947-2007 MARSHALL PLAN 60

The Marshall Plan

La guerra fredda dei fumetti



Nel 1949, il governo olandese pubblica un libretto a fumetti nel quale l'illustratore Jo Spier illustra i benefici apportati dal Piano Marshall per l'economia e la ricostruzione finanziaria, concesso dagli Stati Uniti ai paesi Europei devastati dalla guerra.



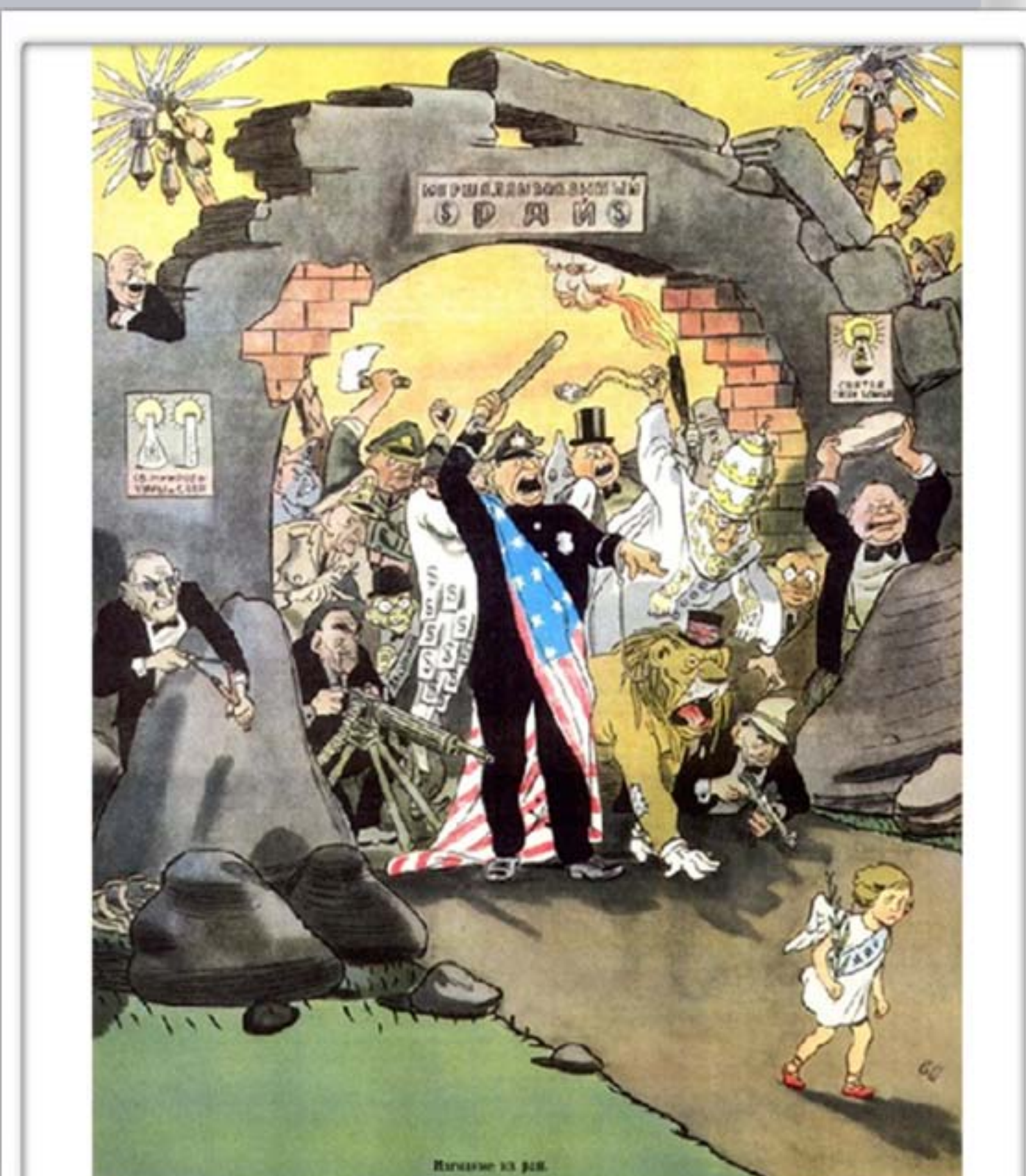
Un fumetto a commento del Marshall Plan, pubblicato sul New York Times il 24 aprile 1949.



Illustrazione di Edwin Marcus, apparsa sul New York Times il 14 marzo del 1948, sulle controversie che accompagnarono l'attuazione del Piano Marshall.



Questo disegno del 1947 ironizza sull'opposizione al Piano Marshall del leader sovietico Joseph Stalin, qui dipinto come un giocatore di basket che tenta di bloccare gli aiuti statunitensi.



'La Pace è esclusa dal paradiso.' Il 20 luglio 1950, il periodico satirico Sovietico Krokodil denunciava il Piano Marshall, dipingendolo come un pericoloso rifugio al servizio degli interessi economici, militari e religiosi dell'Occidente.



Il periodico sovietico Izvestiya denunciava il 3 novembre 1949 quella che considerava la politica imperialista della Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA).



Nel dicembre 1947, il fumettista tedesco Ernst Maria Lang commentava le paure dell'Europa nei riguardi del conflitto tra gli alleati occidentali e l'Unione Sovietica.

1947-2007 MARSHALL PLAN 60



U.S. Foreign Aid in 2007

As a keystone of U.S. foreign policy, the Marshall Plan set a precedent for helping countries combat poverty, disease and malnutrition.

When the Marshall Plan ended on June 30, 1951, Congress, in the process of piecing together a new foreign aid proposal designed to unite military and economic programs with technical assistance, created the Mutual Security Agency.

After 1960, the new Kennedy Administration made reorganization of, and recommitment to, foreign assistance a top priority.



On November 3, 1961, President John F. Kennedy established the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Every day, all over the world, USAID brings hope to those who suffer from violence, health to those who struggle with sickness, and support to those who live in poverty. It is these individuals—these uncounted millions of lives—that are the true measure of USAID's success and the true face of America's foreign assistance programs.

- More than 3 million lives are saved every year through USAID immunization programs.
- Life expectancy in the developing world has increased by about 33 percent, smallpox has been eradicated worldwide, and in the past 20 years, the number of the world's chronically undernourished has been reduced by 50 percent.
- The United Nations Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, in which USAID played a major role, resulted in 1.3 billion people receiving safe drinking water sources, and 750 million people receiving sanitation for the first time.
- Literacy rates are up 33 percent worldwide in the last 25 years, and primary school enrollment has tripled in that period.
- USAID child survival programs have made a major contribution to a 10 percent reduction in infant mortality rates worldwide in just the past eight years.
- Millions of entrepreneurs around the world (many of them women) have started or improved small businesses through USAID assistance.

