



# Occupations

- Japan under U.S. command for 7 years
  - MacArthur restructured the government and economy into a Western model
- Germany split into East and West
  - The Big Three had agreed to a joint occupation of Germany at the Yalta Conference in 1945
  - By Potsdam Conference later that year, the former Allies clashed over competing economic and political goals

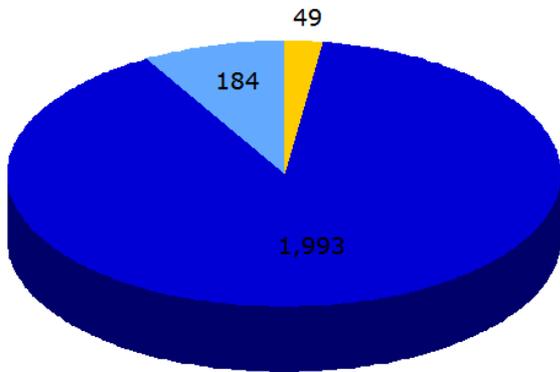




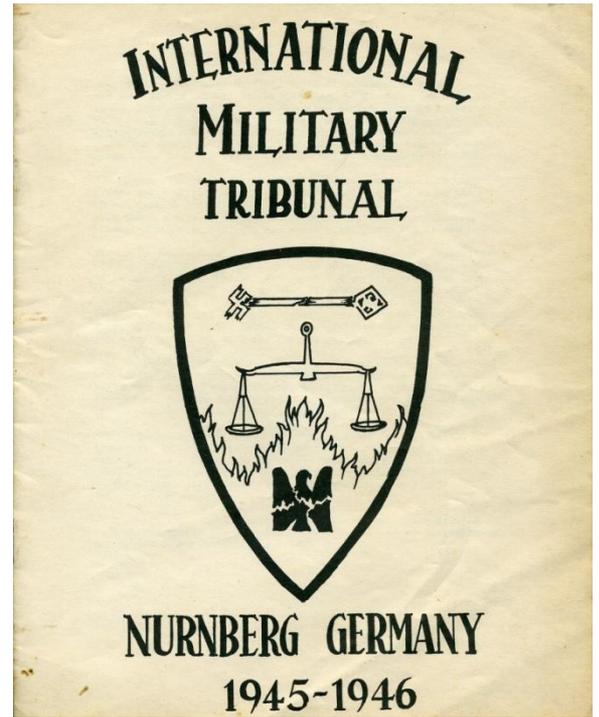


# War Crimes Tribunals

- Germany
  - At the Nuremberg Trials, Nazi leaders tried for crimes against humanity, crimes against peace, and war crimes
  - Brought up important questions of international jurisdiction and individual responsibility
- Japan
  - Tojo was sentenced to death
  - Over 1,000 Japanese officials were arrested and put on trial for atrocities against civilians and prisoners of war (many in China)



- Nuremberg and Tokyo
- UNWCC-Supported Trials
- Post-Cold War UN-Supported Trials

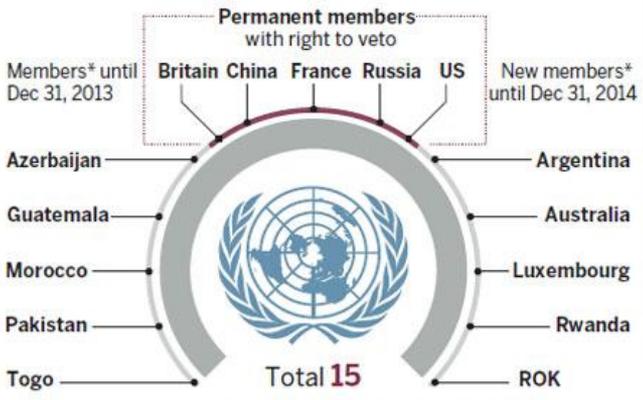


# United Nations

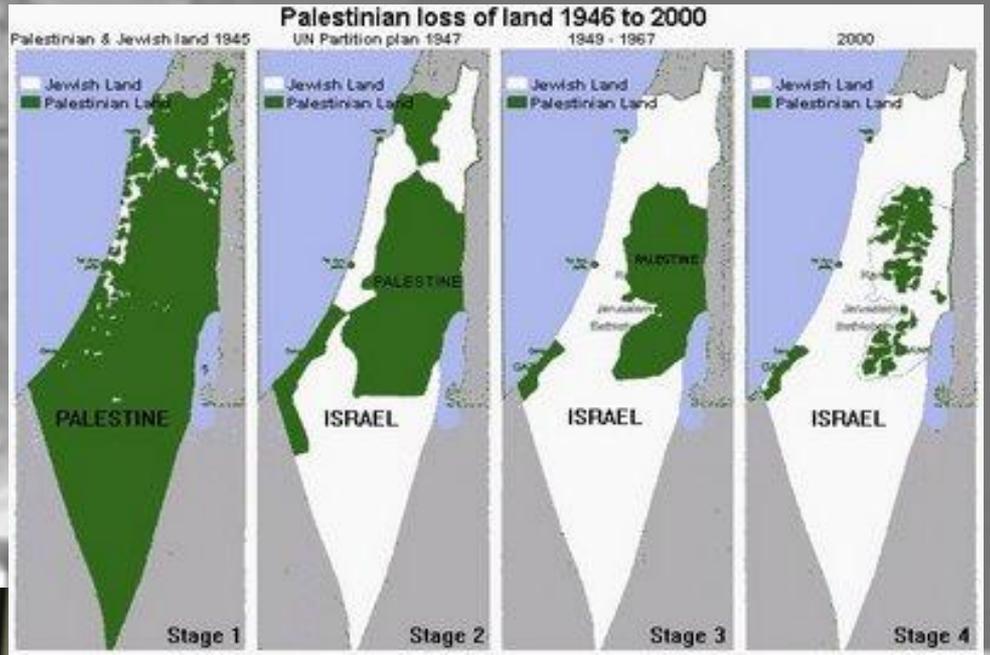
The background of the slide features a large, semi-transparent image of the United Nations flag. The flag is white with a blue emblem in the center, depicting a world map surrounded by olive branches. It is flying on a flagpole against a clear blue sky.

- Replaced the League of Nations
  - Peacekeeping coalitions
- Security Council made up of the major Allies and China
  - Veto power
- U.S. and Soviet rivalry hurt the ability of the UN to achieve its goals
- The decision to partition Palestine to create Israel as a Jewish homeland led to indefinite conflict in the Middle East

# UN Security Council



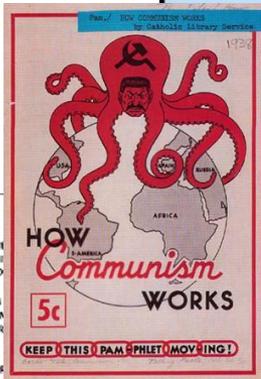
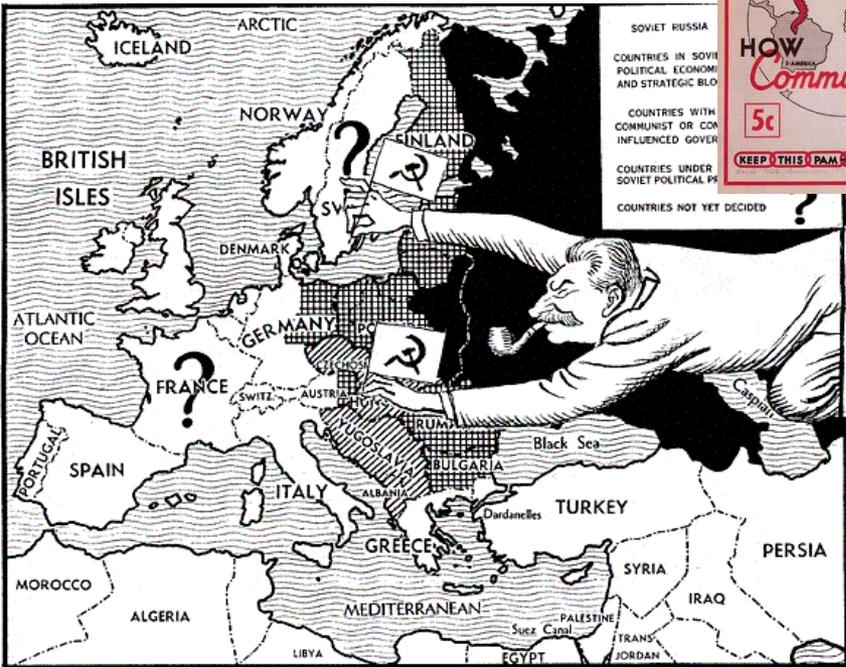
\*Elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms  
 Source: UN  
 CHINA DAILY - AFP





# Cold War Begins

- As the Soviet Union installed communist regimes in Eastern Europe U.S. began a policy of containment
  - Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” speech
- The Truman Doctrine offered military and financial aid to countries to resist takeover by communists
  - \$400 million to Turkey and Greece
- The Marshall Plan gave \$13 billion in aid to Western European countries
  - Withheld from Soviet satellite nations
  - Economic recovery of Western nations helped curb the appeal of communism



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952

# Berlin Crisis

- Blockade
  - Stalin's response to the unification of the American, French, and British zones
  - Cut off access to West Berlin
- Airlift
  - American and British fly food and supplies into West Berlin for almost a year, until the blockade was lifted
- NATO
  - U.S., Canada, Britain, France, and other Western European nations formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a defensive military alliance

# THE COLD WAR



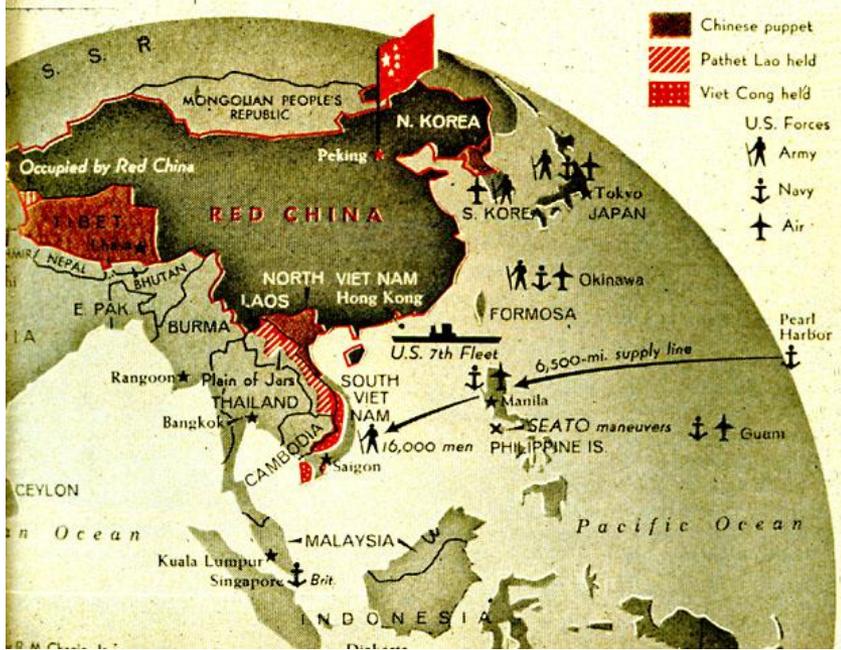
- NATO STATES
- WITHDREW FROM MILITARY COMMAND 1966
- RADAR COVERAGE
- BALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM
- WARSAW PACT STATES
- OTHER COMMUNIST STATES
- OTHER WARNING LINES
- MAJOR U.S. BASES
- U.S. FLEETS



- Key**
- Soviet zone
  - American zone
  - French zone
  - British zone
  - Gatow airport
  - Tegel airport
  - Tempelhof airport
  - Air corridors to West Berlin

# Communism in Asia

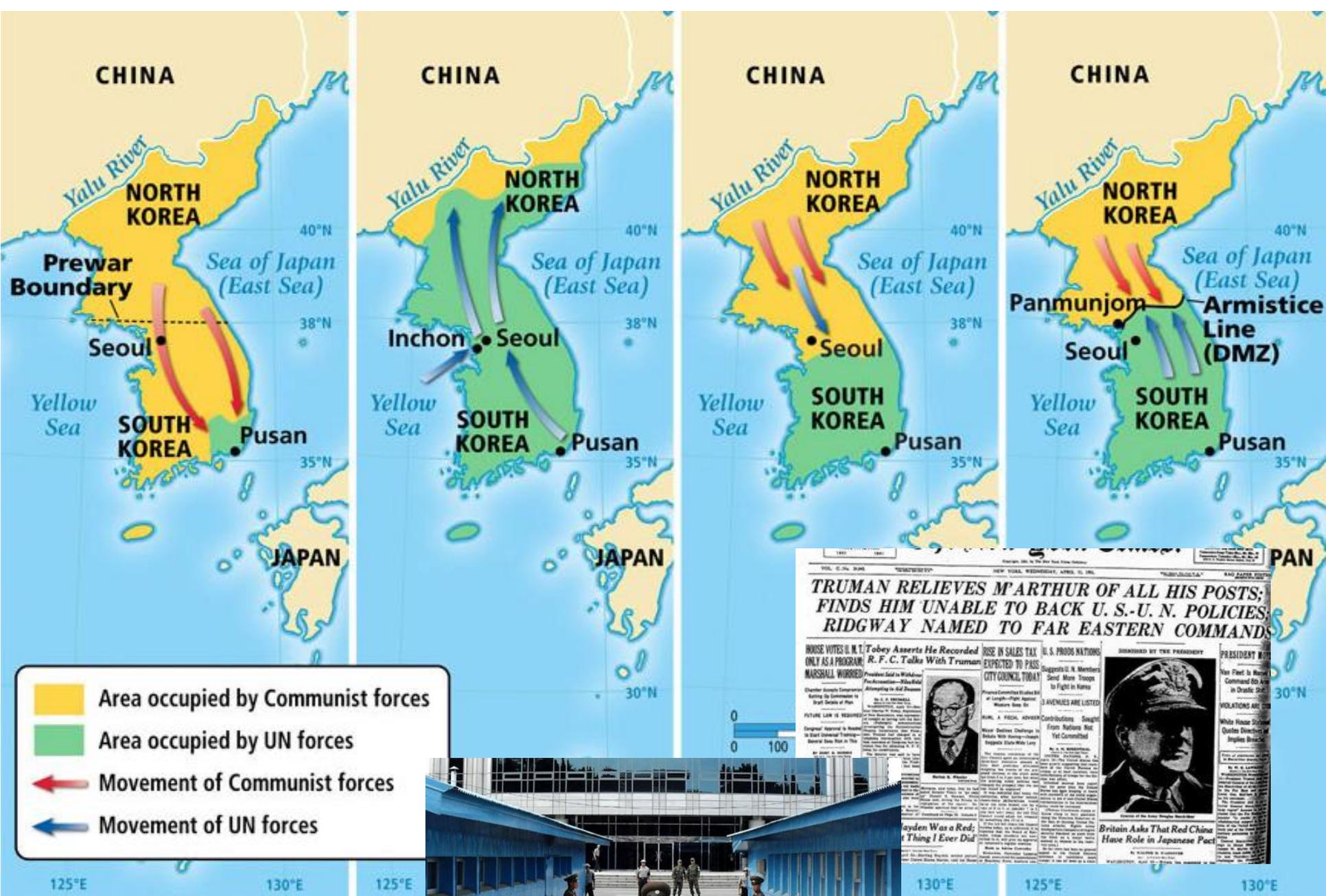
- Despite sending billions in aid to anti-communists forces there, China becomes communist
- After WWII, Korea had been divided into two occupation zones at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel (North – Soviets, South – Americans)
- When North Korea attacked the South in 1950, the UN Security Council votes to send forces
  - USSR was boycotting Security Council meetings over recognition of Chinese nationalists





# Korean War

- The UN/US tried to use the opportunity to take control of North Korea, but the Chinese helped push them back
- Truman and MacArthur disagree over decision not to attack China in full out war
  - Soviet Union would ally with China, threat of nuclear WW3 too great
  - MacArthur openly criticizes Truman, gets fired
- Armistice signed in 1953
  - Cease-fire line established with a demilitarized zone between opposing sides



# Eisenhower

- Brinkmanship
  - Threat of nuclear war against aggressor nations
  - Purpose was to deter spread of communism, but it led to an all-out arms race
  - Built up nuclear arsenals, expanded air force
  - H-bomb developed (1,000x more powerful than a-bomb)
- Eisenhower Doctrine
  - American interests in Middle East grew due to the creation of Israel and building the Suez Canal
  - U.S. would defend the Middle East against an attack by any communist country
    - When Hungary tried to drive out Soviets in 1956, no aid was given by US because it was a satellite nation and the Soviet Union blocked aid from the United Nations

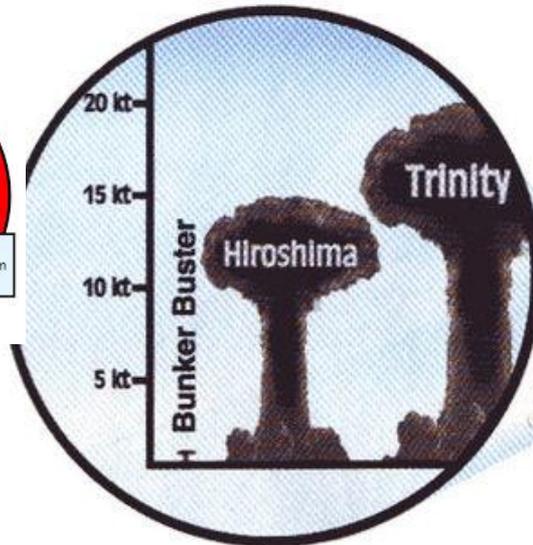
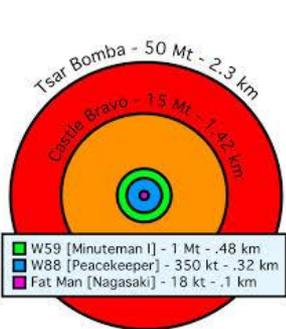
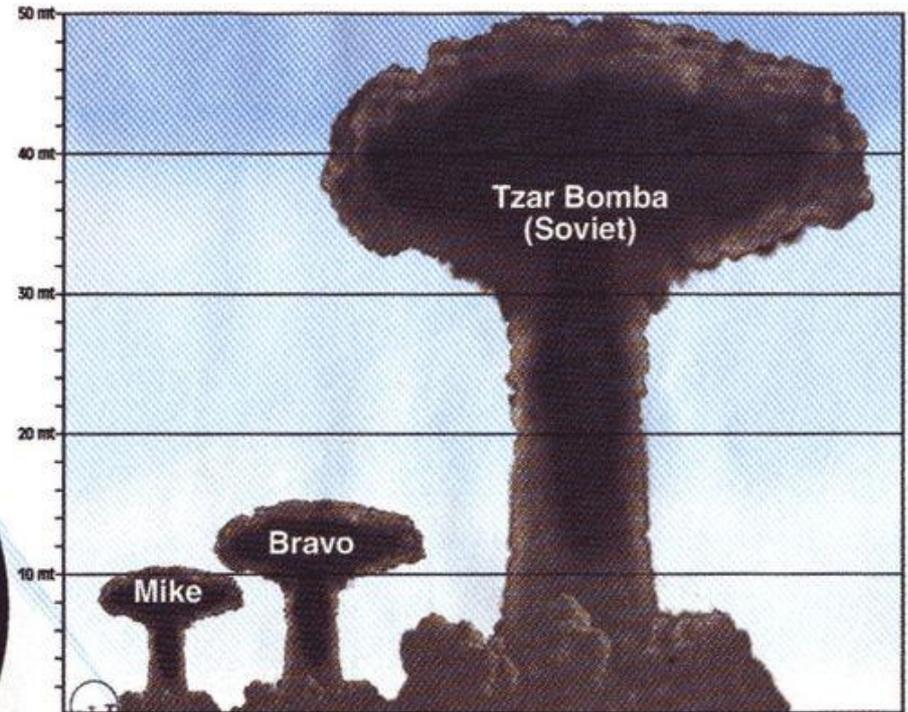


Illustration From October 2002 Issue of "Popular Mechanics" (pg. 69)

# Cold War Methods

- The Central Intelligence Agency
  - Formed to gather information through espionage
  - Began to carry out operations to weaken or overthrow unfriendly governments (Ex. Iran, Guatemala)
- Space Race
  - Soviets launched Sputnik satellite in 1957
  - Like with arms race, the loser caught up within a year
- U-2 incident
  - Both sides used spy planes to look for troop movement and missile locations, but the U.S. got caught
  - Eisenhower denied it, but Khrushchev had evidence and called off an arms race summit

