

Origins of the Cold War





1) The War Time Conferences

- The leaders of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union met on **three** occasions to discuss the war and potential post war issues.
- Conflicts between the allies started to form here that would kick off the “Cold War” between the Communist world led by the USSR and the “free world” led by the USA.

Tehran Conference – Nov. 1943

- Attended by Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill.



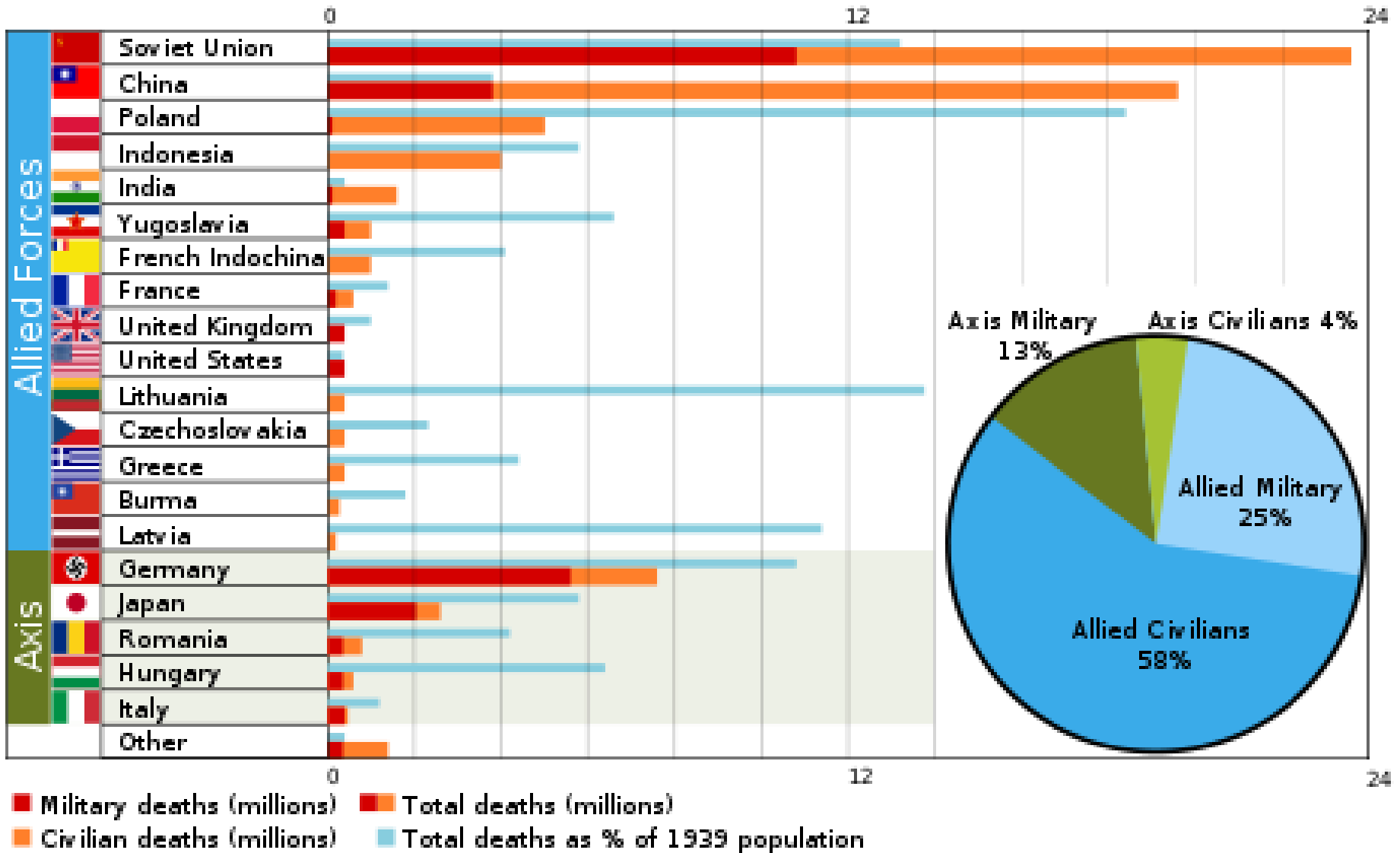
Soviet War Aims

- They desperately wanted the allies to open up a front in the west to take the pressure off the Red Army.
- Stalin believed that the USA and GB were content to see the Nazis and the Soviets destroy each other.

Soviet Post-War Aims

- Secure reparations and ensure a weak post-war Germany (for security reasons).
- Regain territories seized as part of the Non-Aggression Pact of 1939.
- Establish communist governments allied with and controlled by Moscow throughout E. Europe.

World War II Deaths



American/British War Aims

- Wanted to get the USSR to join the war against Japan.
- Tried to open up a front in the west – not able to do so until:
 - Italy – September 1943
 - France – June 1944

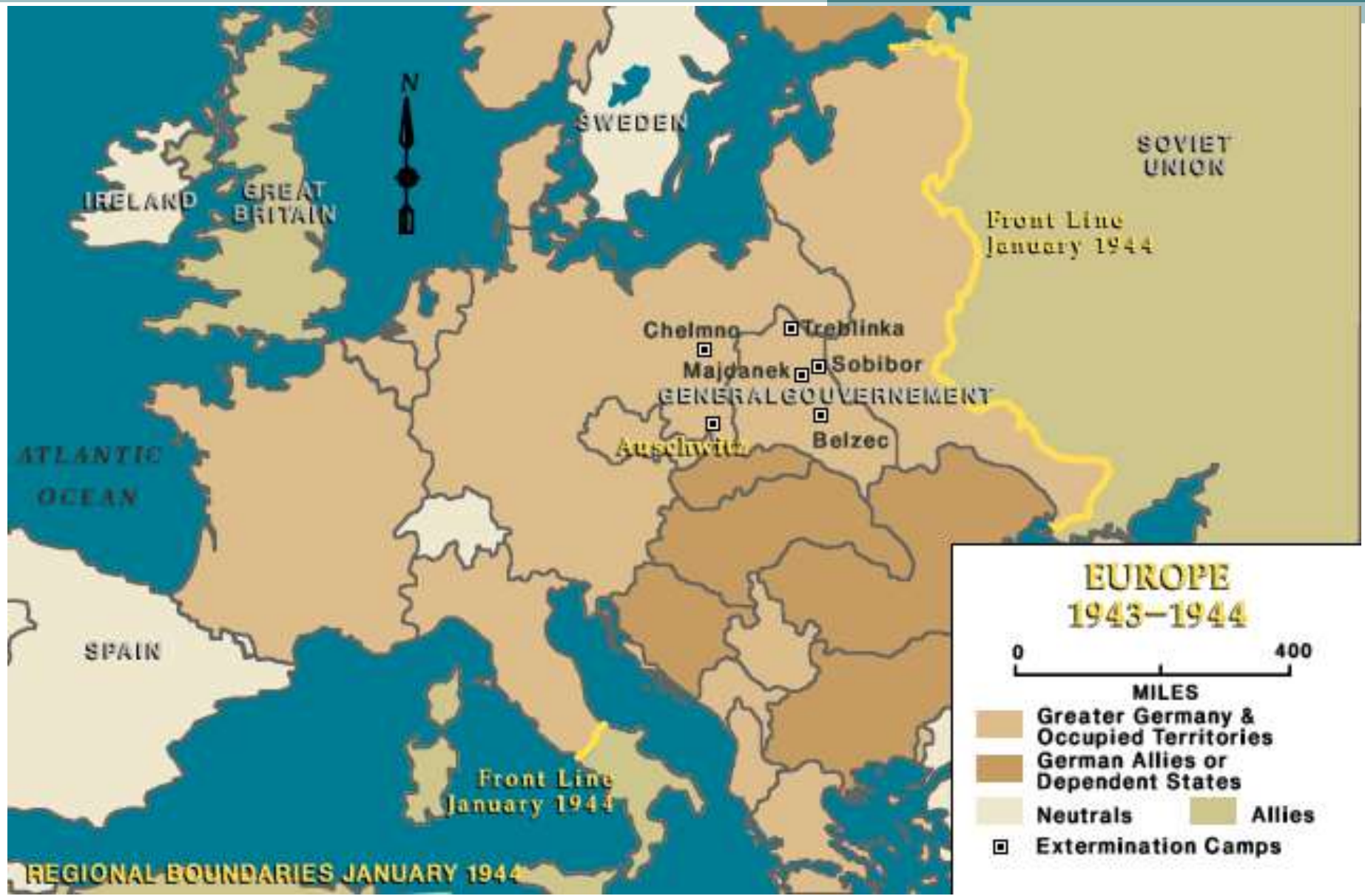
American/British Post War Aims

- Contain Soviet expansionism. Ensure “free and fair” elections and borders based on “self determination” in Eastern Europe.
- Greater world cooperation politically (ex. United Nations) and economically (free trade = capitalism). America as superpower.

Results of the Tehran Conference

- USA committed to the invasion of France (Dday)
- They agreed to create a post-war international organization (became the United Nations)
- They agreed that a German surrender must be unconditional and that a post war Germany should be weak.
- Mostly good relations between the three leaders.





REGIONAL BOUNDARIES JANUARY 1944



ALLIED LANDINGS ON JUNE 6, 1944

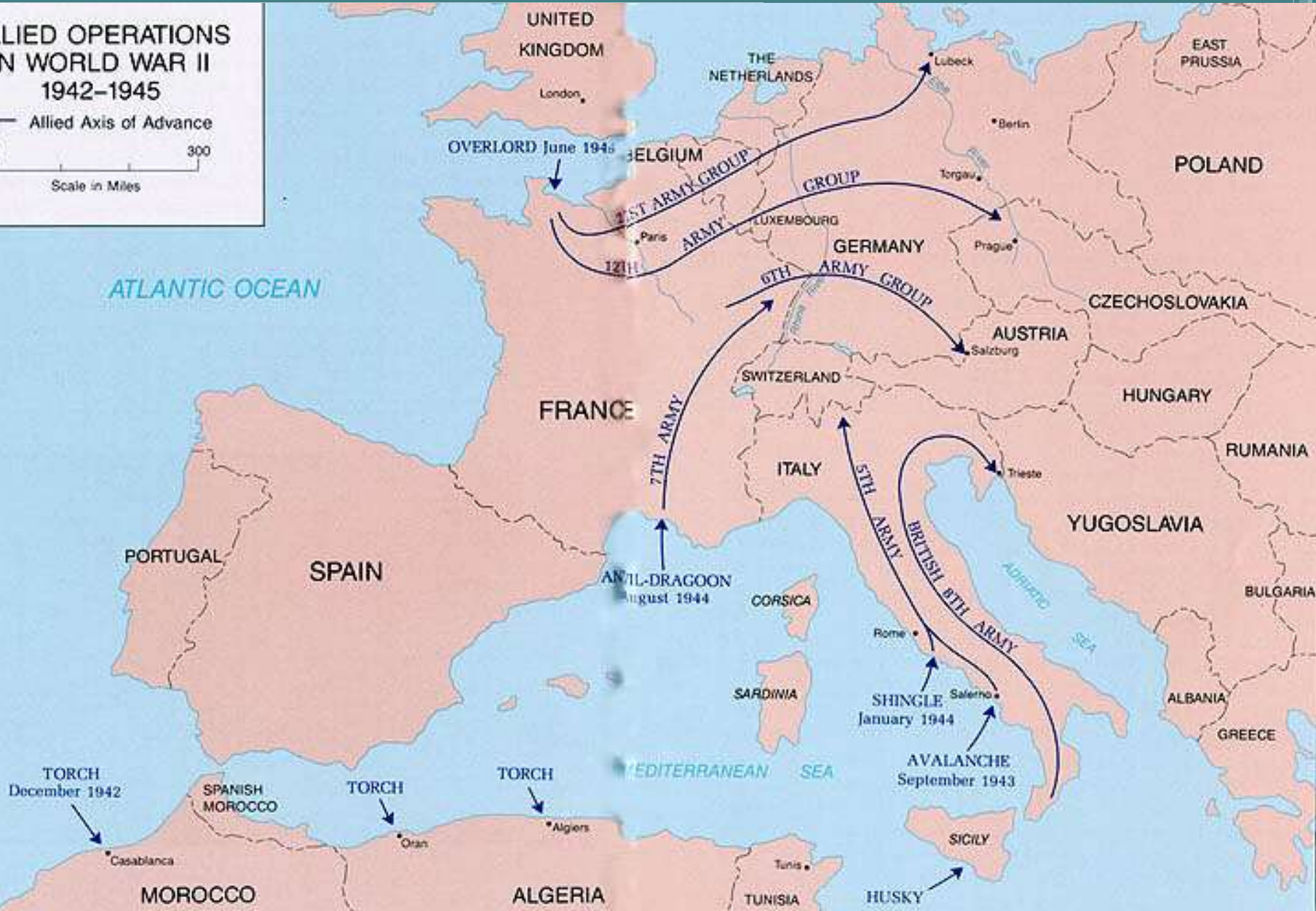


ALLIED OPERATIONS IN WORLD WAR II 1942-1945

← Allied Axis of Advance



ATLANTIC OCEAN



UNITED KINGDOM
London

THE NETHERLANDS
Lubeck

EAST PRUSSIA

Berlin

POLAND

OVERLORD June 1944

1ST ARMY GROUP

GROUP

ARMY

GERMANY

Torgau

Prague

12TH ARMY

6TH ARMY GROUP

AUSTRIA
Salzburg

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FRANCE

SWITZERLAND

HUNGARY

RUMANIA

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

ITALY

5TH ARMY

BRITISH 8TH ARMY

YUGOSLAVIA

BULGARIA

ANVIL-DRAGON
August 1944

CORSICA

SARDINIA

Rome

Salerno

SHINGLE
January 1944

AVALANCHE
September 1943

ALBANIA

GREECE

TORCH
December 1942

SPANISH MOROCCO

TORCH

TORCH

Algiers

Tunis

MOROCCO

ALGERIA

TUNISIA

HUSKY

SICILY

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

ADRIATIC SEA

Yalta Conference – Feb. 1945

- By this time the tides of the war in Europe and in Asia had changed.



Attended By
Churchill,
Roosevelt,
and Stalin



Results of the Yalta Conference

- Stalin agreed to join the war against Japan when Germany surrendered. In exchange, the USSR would gain the South Sakhalin and Kurile islands.
- **Agreement on Germany**
 - Germany to be demilitarized and “deNazified”.
 - Germany would be divided into four zones of occupation with USSR, USA, Britain, and France administering one each.
 - Berlin would be within the Soviet zone but the city would be similarly split in 4 zones.
 - Germany would pay \$20 billion in reparations with 50% going to the USSR.

Agreement on Poland

- The new Polish border with the USSR was to be drawn at the **Curzon Line**. This meant that the Soviets had gained Polish territory.
- The new Polish border with Germany was drawn further west at the **Oder-Neisse Line**. This compensated Poland with German lands for the territory they lost to USSR.
- The USA/Britain agreed to this because Stalin promised “free and fair” elections in Poland and all of Eastern Europe. This was seen as a major victory for the west – but Stalin was bluffing.

POLAND TERRITORIAL LOSSES AND GAINS 1945



On Eastern Europe:

- Stalin and Churchill (with Roosevelt's blessing) negotiated the "Percentages Agreement".
- This determined what % of each liberated country that everyone would control.

<u>Roumania</u>	Russia	90%
	The Other	10%
Greece	G. Britain France & USA	90%
	The Other Russia	10%
Yugoslavia		50/50%
Hungary		50/50%
Bulgaria	Russia	75%
	The Other	25%

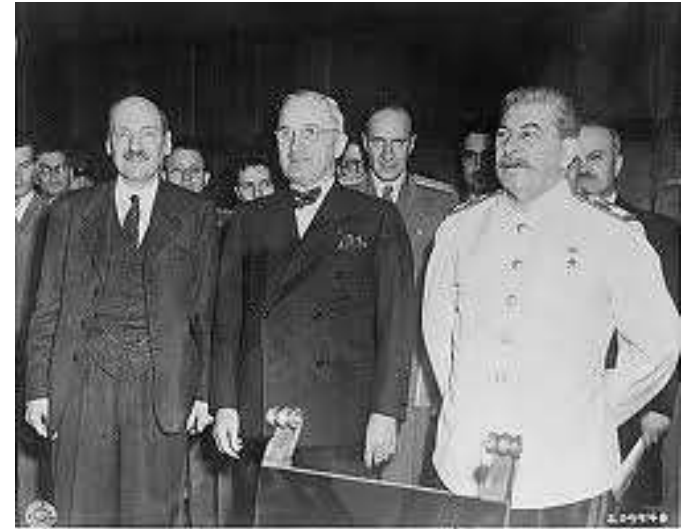
Agreement on the United Nations

- Agreed to the concept of a security council with five permanent members (GB/France/USA/USSR/nat. China) with veto power and rotating non-permanent members.



Potsdam Conference – July 1945

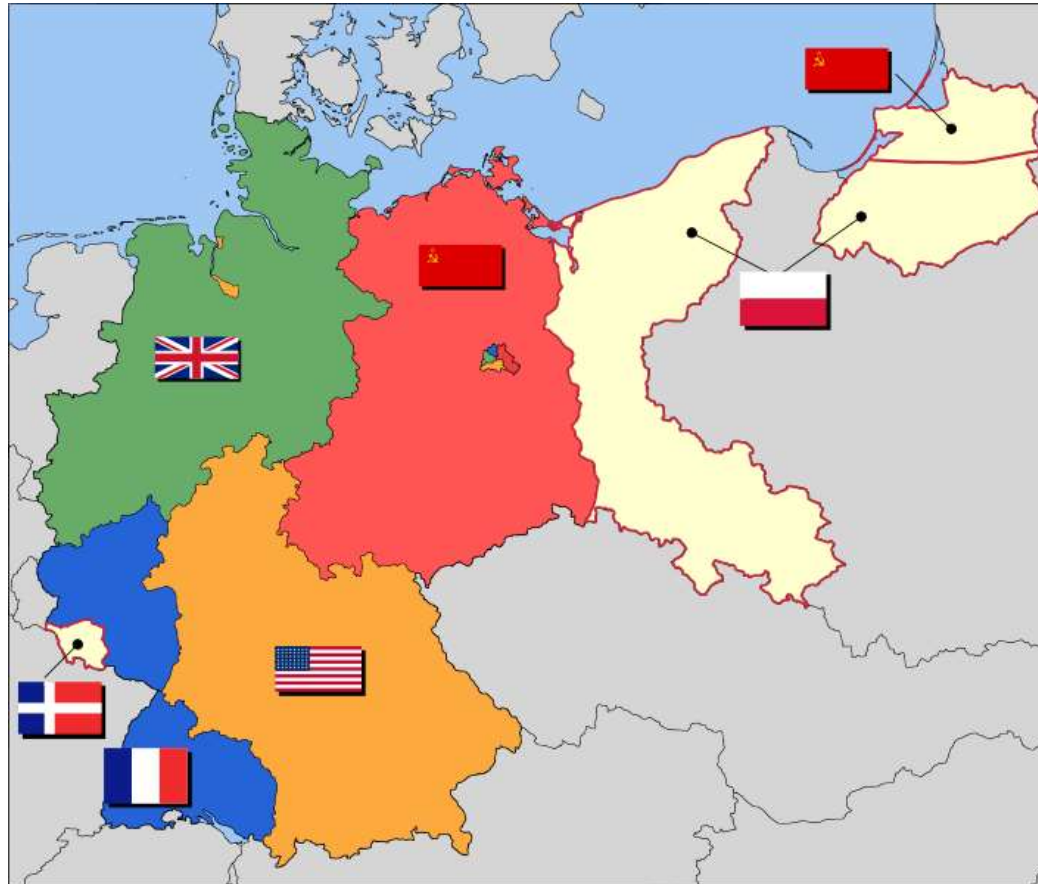
- Attended by Stalin, Truman, and Attlee



- Several things had changed since Yalta:
 - Germany surrendered unconditionally in May (VE Day).
 - The Red Army occupied all of Eastern Europe, including eastern Germany.
 - FDR died and was replaced by Truman – he wanted to take a tougher stance against Soviet expansion.
 - Truman had “the bomb” and was considering using it against Japan. He consulted the British – but did not tell Stalin.
 - Stalin knew anyway because of espionage. This increased his paranoia about the US.

Results of the Potsdam Conference

- No one could agree on how to reunify Germany, so they agreed to continue to rule over the four sections separately.



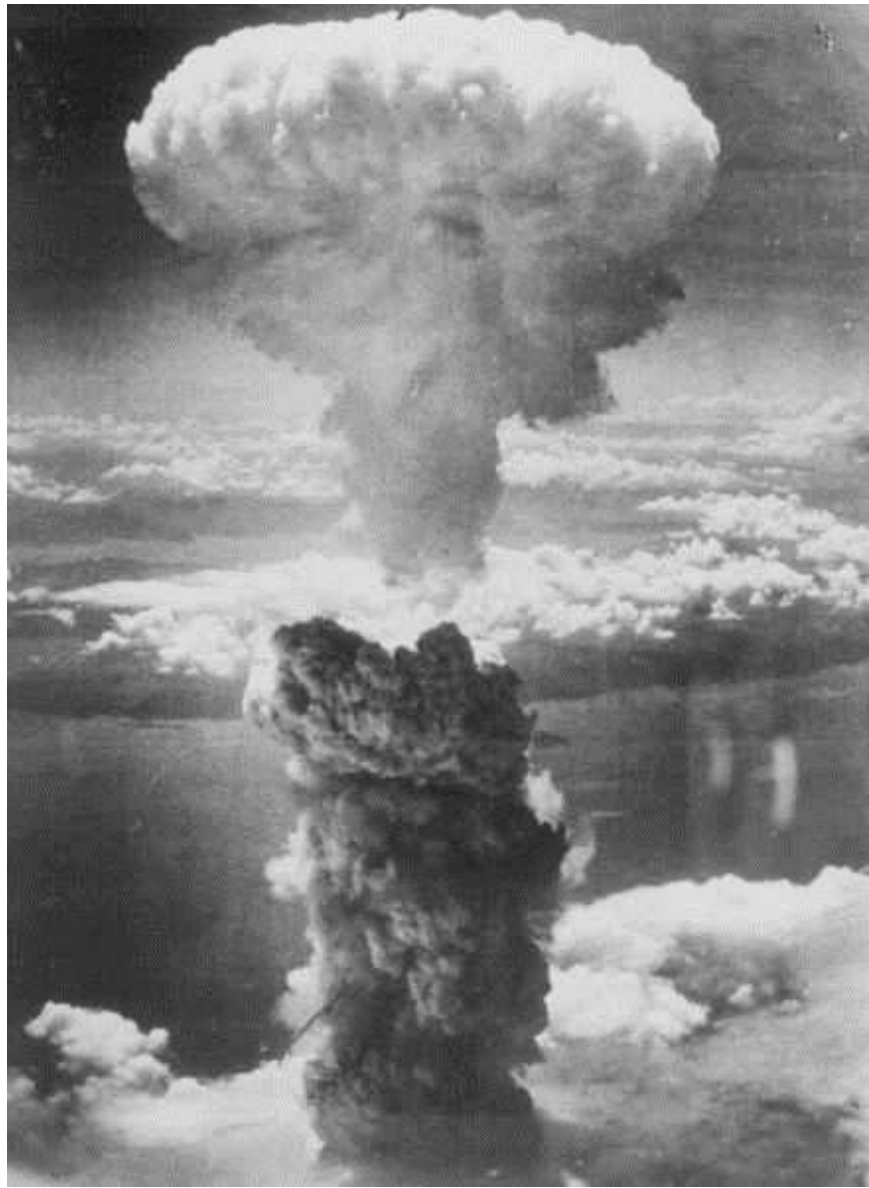
- Truman was not happy with the previous agreement on Poland or the “Percentages Agreement”. However Stalin did not budge.
 - Stalin announced that he was preparing to invade the Japanese controlled territory of Manchuria.
- *** By this time the disagreements over post war Europe made many fear a new war would start.



VJ Day and Cold War Impact

- By August 1945 the USA was prepared to invade mainland Japan.
- Truman demanded the Japanese surrender or face “prompt and utter destruction.” (Potsdam Declaration). They refused.
- Truman decided to attack Hiroshima with an atomic bomb on Aug. 6, 1945. Why?
 - To force a Japanese surrender. The number of casualties in an invasion was projected to be very high for American soldiers and Japanese civilians.
 - To intimidate the Soviets with a new and powerful weapon?.....revenge for Pearl Harbour?







Results

- Approx. 150,000 people were killed from the blast. More from radiation later.
- Japan did not surrender.
- <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=12165&st=&st1=#>

Aug. 9, 1945 – Attack on Nagasaki

- Approx 70,000 people were killed from the blast.

Aug. 14, 1945 – Japanese Surrender

- Emperor Hirohito announces that Japan will capitulate to allied demands. The war is over.

Soviet Invasion of Japan

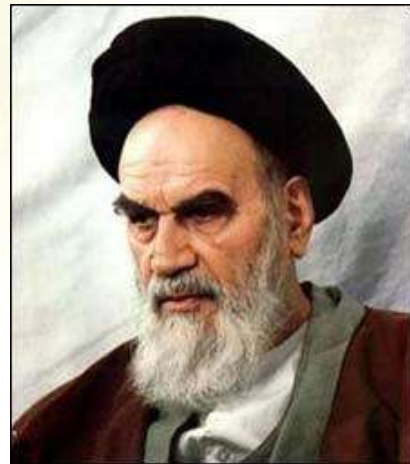
- On the day of the Nagasaki bombing, the USSR declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria. They occupied this area and the northern part of Korea.
- This puts Red Army troops on the ground in these areas – causing problems for the USA later.
- The invasion was not really necessary, but allowed Stalin to fulfill his promise made at Yalta and gain influence in Asia.

2) Soviet Occupation of Eastern Europe



IRAN, TURKEY, GREECE, and RUSSIA, 1946-1948





POLAND TERRITORIAL LOSSES AND GAINS 1945





Gomułka



Bierut





Tito

Kennedy

Tito defied Stalin –
Yugoslavia became
the leader of the non-
aligned movement.

Yugoslavia under Tito



3) Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan



Truman believed in the “containment” of the USSR & communism



Kennan's "Long Telegram" influenced Truman to adopt containment

DIVISION OF
 CENTRAL SERVICES
 TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 INCOMING TELEGRAM

INFORMATION
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 ACTION MUST BE ENDORSED
 ON ACTION COPY

PEM-K-M 8963
 No paraphrase necessary. Moscow via War

ACTION:EUR
 INFO: ~~SECRET~~
 S
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 A-B
 A-C
 A-D
 SA
 SPA
 UNO
 EUR/X
 DC/R

Dated February 22, 1946
 Rec'd 3:52 p.m.

P. W. L.

Secretary of State,
 Washington.

511, February 22, 9 p.m.

Answer to Dept's 284, Feb 3 involves questions so intricate, so delicate, so strange to our form of thought, and so important to analysis of our international environment that I cannot compress answers into single brief message without yielding to what I feel would be dangerous degree of over-simplification. I hope, therefore, Dept will bear with me if I submit in answer to this question five parts, subjects of which will be roughly as follows:

- (One) Basic features of post-war Soviet outlook.
- (Two) Background of this outlook.
- (Three) Its projection in practical policy on official level.
- (Four) Its projection on unofficial level.
- (Five) Practical deductions from standpoint of US policy.

I apologize in advance for this burdening of telegraphic channel; but questions involved are of such urgent importance, particularly in view of recent events, that our answers to them, if they deserve attention at all, seem to me to deserve it at once. **HERE FOLLOWS PART ONE: BASIC FEATURES OF POST WAR SOVIET OUTLOOK, AS PUT FORWARD BY OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA MACHINE, ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

(A) USSR still lives in antagonistic "capitalist encirclement" with which in the long run there can be no permanent peaceful coexistence. As stated by Stalin in 1927 to a delegation of American workers:

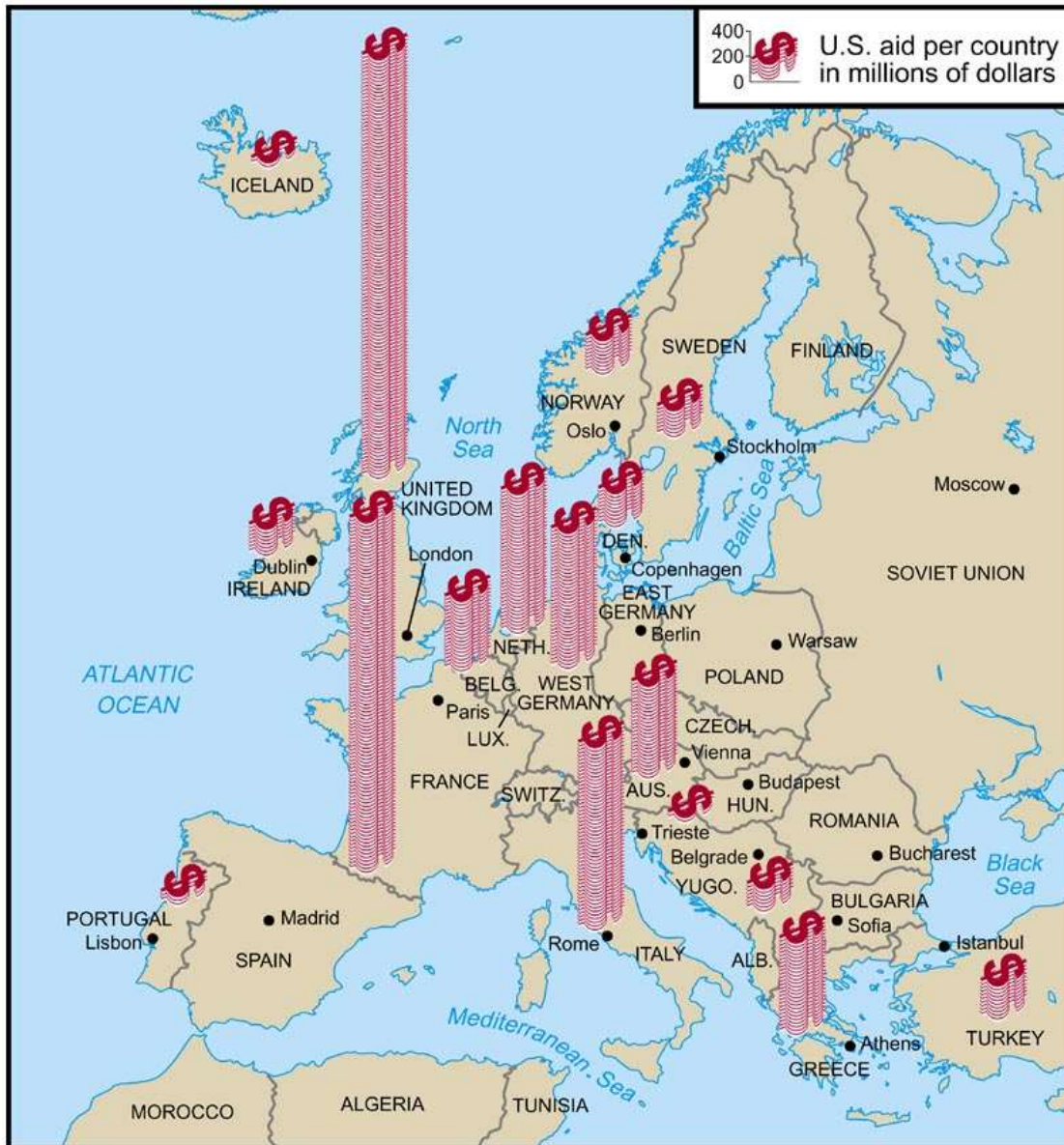
DECLASSIFIED
 E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) "In course
~~SECRET~~ Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

USSR Russia



Churchill gives his famous Iron Curtain speech. The division of Europe is becoming permanent.





17 nations received Marshall Aid.

This helped the economies of western Europe to rebound much faster than those of Eastern Europe.

Quality of life in the west seemed higher.

MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952

4) Formation of NATO

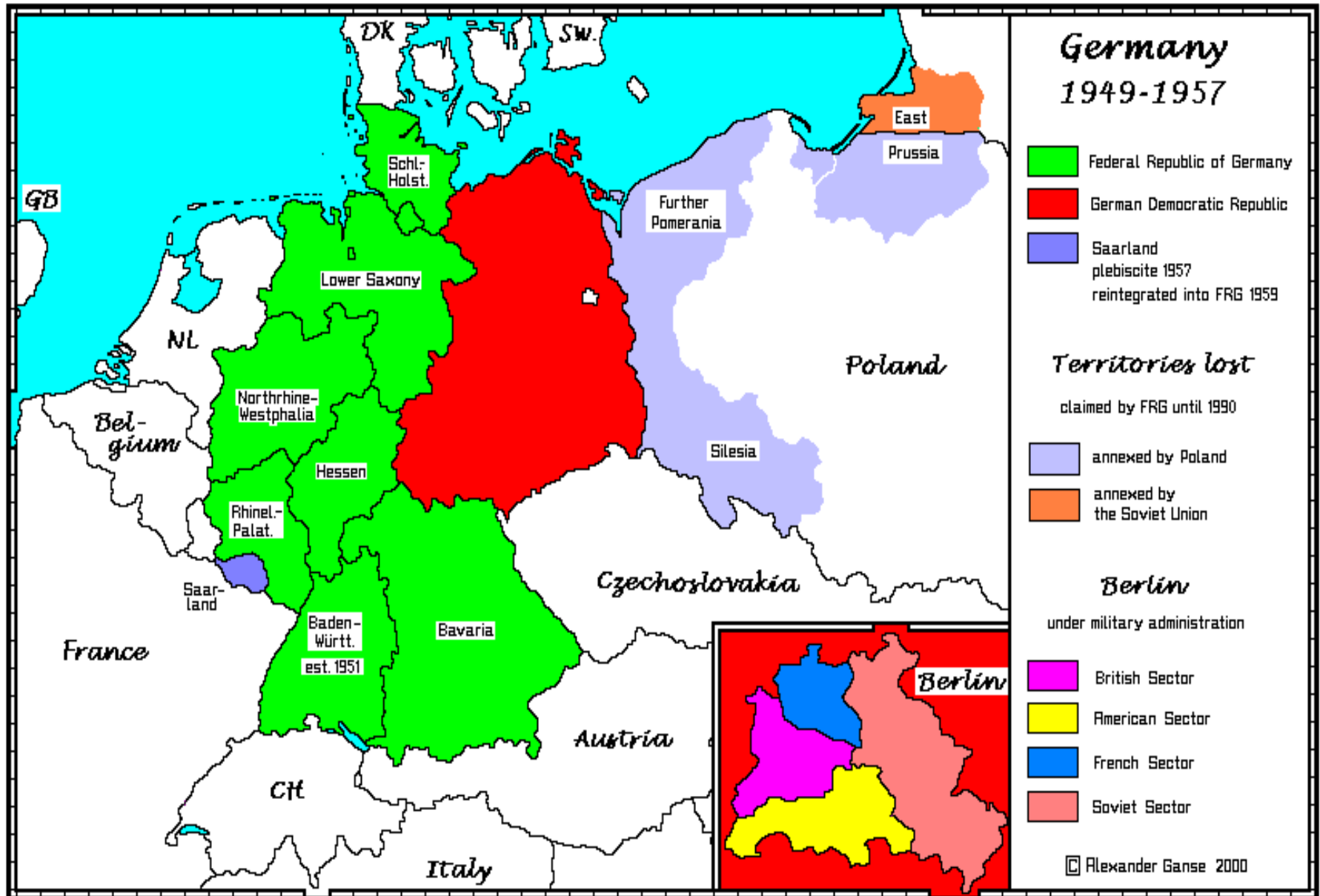


5) First Berlin Crisis









DANSE CAUCASIENNE

