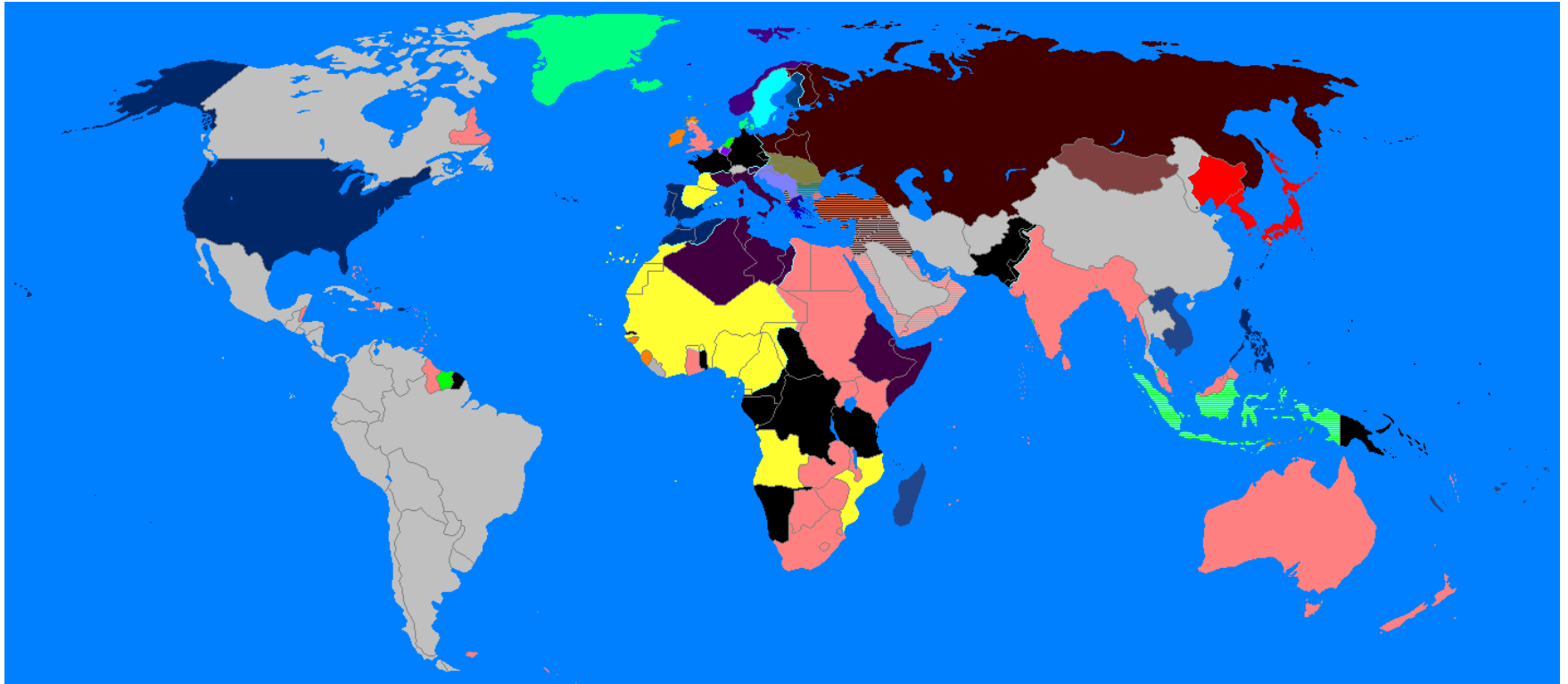


WEEK 1

The Transformation of Europe and Asia

Two billion people in 1945





Dresden, Germany, 1944; Tokyo,
Japan, 1945

WWII: one hundred million people dead

- 20 million Soviet dead
 - 5 million Poles
- 1.4 million Yugoslavs
 - 400,000 Greeks
 - 5.7 million Jews
 - 221,000 Roma



Auschwitz concentration camp
prisoners awaiting release,
1945





A Soviet propaganda photo of Russian soldiers and Berlin women, 1945; the consequences: orphans in Austria, 1948



“Tidying up” Europe’s Germans

- 623,000 ethnic Germans driven out of Hungary
- 786,000 from Romania
- 500,000 from Yugoslavia
- 1.3 million from Poland
- 3 million from Czechoslovakia





“Should we
continue to fight .
. . it would lead
to the total
extinction of
human
civilization.”
Emperor
Hirohito, 1945

Shizuoka, 1945



	Japanese Empire in 1870
	Acquisitions until 1932
	Additional Occupation by 1937
	Additional Occupation by 1938
	Additional Occupation by 1939
	Additional Occupation by 1940
	Additional Occupation by 1942
	Demilitarized Zone of the Tanfu Truce (1933)



- 2.7 million Japanese dead as a result of World War II
- 40 percent of all urban Japanese areas destroyed
- 6.5 million soldiers stranded in former empire



One quarter of all Japan's wealth was destroyed in the fire bombings of 1945

Battle of Okinawa,
April – June, 1945:
10,000 US forces
dead; 110,000
Japanese soldiers and
150,000 Okinawan
civilians dead



Qui était un collaborateur?

- The dilemma: how to try citizens for obeying the laws of their Fascist governments?
 - Almost 50,000 French declared guilty of “national degradation”
- 50,000 Italians imprisoned for Fascist activities



The Vichy regime's Marshall Pétain on trial for treason, 1945

Austria: land of unrepentant Nazis

- Population < 7 million
- 536,000 still registered as Nazis in 1945
- 1.2 million served in German units during war
- Yet only 130,000 investigated for war crimes



A Nazi ceremony in Vienna before the fall of Germany

Das Urteil von Nürnberg, 1945



The Nuremberg trials convicted key Nazi leaders of war crimes . . .

. . . but they failed to influence German public opinion (below: Berliners leaving a US film documentary on the trials, 1948).

. . . and the overwhelming number of collaborators in Germany and Austria made widespread sanctions impossible.



How many Nazis in Germany?

- Eight million Nazi affiliated citizens in Germany
- Bonn: 112 doctors, 100 of them Nazis
 - Most cities: 95% of local bureaucrats were Nazis
 - Bavaria: 50% of all school teachers Nazis



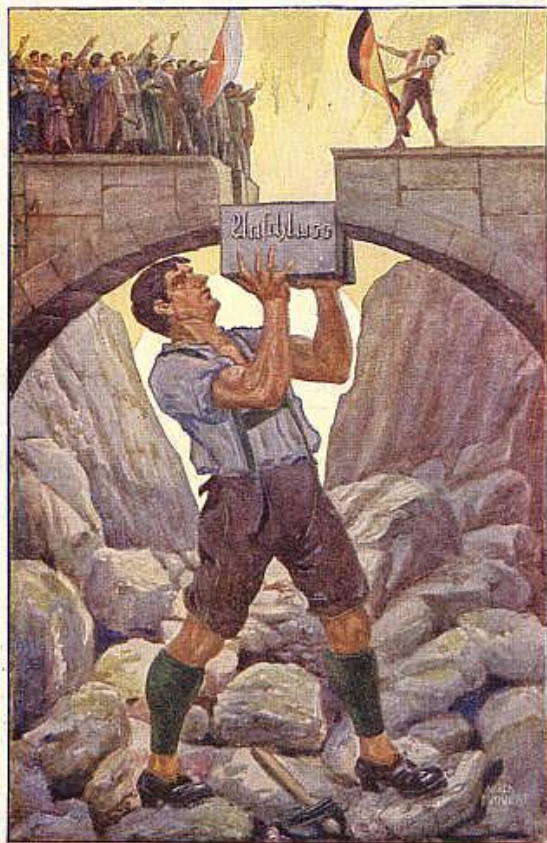
Adolf Hitler's game of empires

- Hitler played on France and Britain's fear of Russian communism . . .
- . . . and Stalin's fear of the west . . .
 - . . . and Japan's resentment of Europe and the United States . . .



Hitler meeting with British Prime Minister Joseph Chamberlain, 1938

The world did nothing while Hitler . . .



German propaganda painting celebrating the "Anschluss"

- Rearmed Germany in violation of the Versailles Treaty
- Marched back into the demilitarized Rhineland
- Supported the Fascists in the Spanish Civil War
- Annexed Austria (the "Anschluss")
- Murdered and imprisoned German and Austrian Jews, communists, homosexuals, and others
- Occupied Czechoslovakia

Why appeasement?



- Guilt over the Versailles Treaty of 1919
- Sympathy with Fascism
- Hope that Hitler would crush communism
 - Fear of a new war
- Fear on the part of the Soviet Union that it had been left to fend for itself



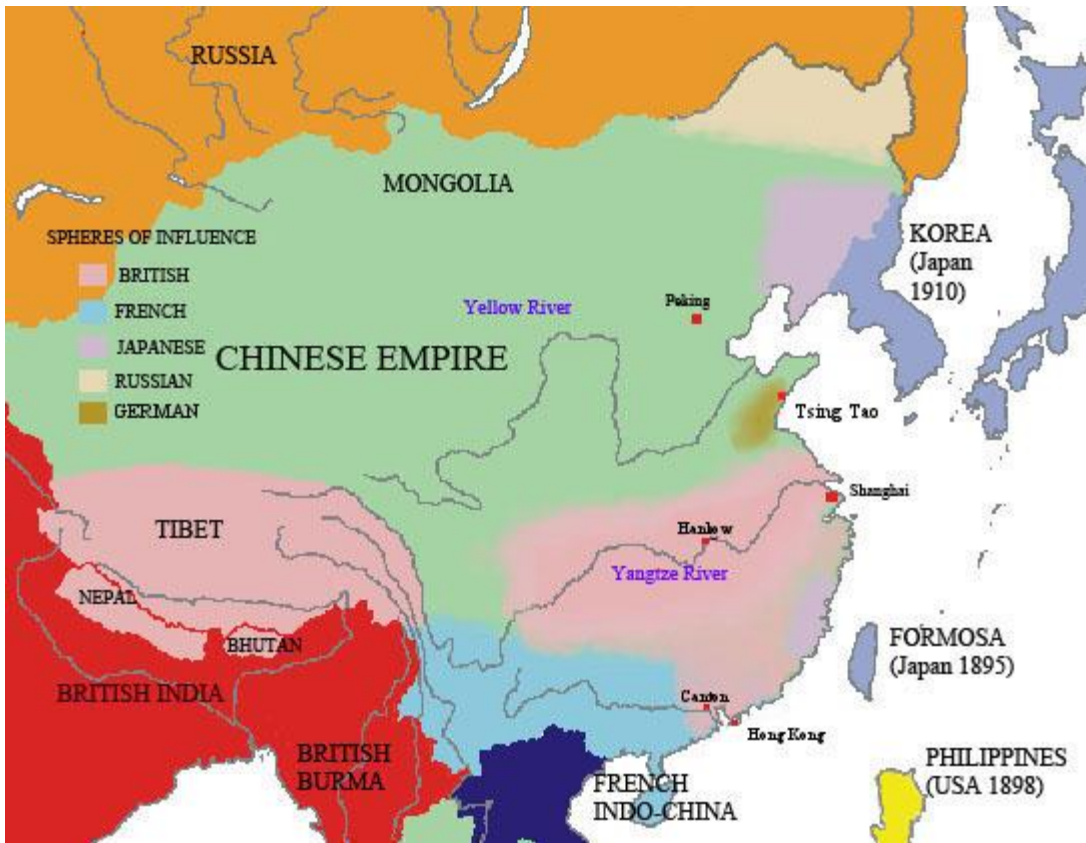
British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain after the Munich agreement

The USSR's V.I. Molotov signing non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany, 1939

Operation Barbarossa, 1941

-  Areas of fierce fighting
-  Front line, Dec. 1941





1898: US seizes
 Philippines
 1910: Japan seizes
 Korea
 1930s: Japan seizes
 Manchuria, and
 occupies Vietnam

Tripartite Pact of 1940

- Japan recognizes “leadership” of Germany and Italy
- Germany and Italy recognize leadership of Japan
- All agree to defend others if attacked by “a Power at present not involved in the European War or in the Japanese-Chinese conflict.”



The road to Pearl Harbor

- 1941: US freezes Japanese assets
- . . . bans export of oil to Japan
- . . . closes access to Panama Canal
- Then demands open door and Japan's withdrawal from China and Vietnam



The face of Japanese diplomacy:
Prince Fuminaro Konoye (left) and
Hideki Tojo

Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor . . .



- succeeded in its short term of objective of damaging the base
- but failed in its larger objective of dissuading the United States from seeking influence in the Pacific



The Yalta Agreement, 1945

- A United Nations conference should be held in the United States
- The United Kingdom, the United States, and the USSR shall control Germany



- A provision Polish government should commit itself to free elections
- Three months after the surrender of Germany, the USSR will enter the war against Japan

London or Lublin Poles?



Right: a Nazi photograph of the
Katyn Forest Massacre of 1940



Above: a representative of the
“London” Polish exile group; right:
soldiers in the Polish Resistance
Home Army, whose uprising in
Warsaw was crushed by the Nazis in
1944

