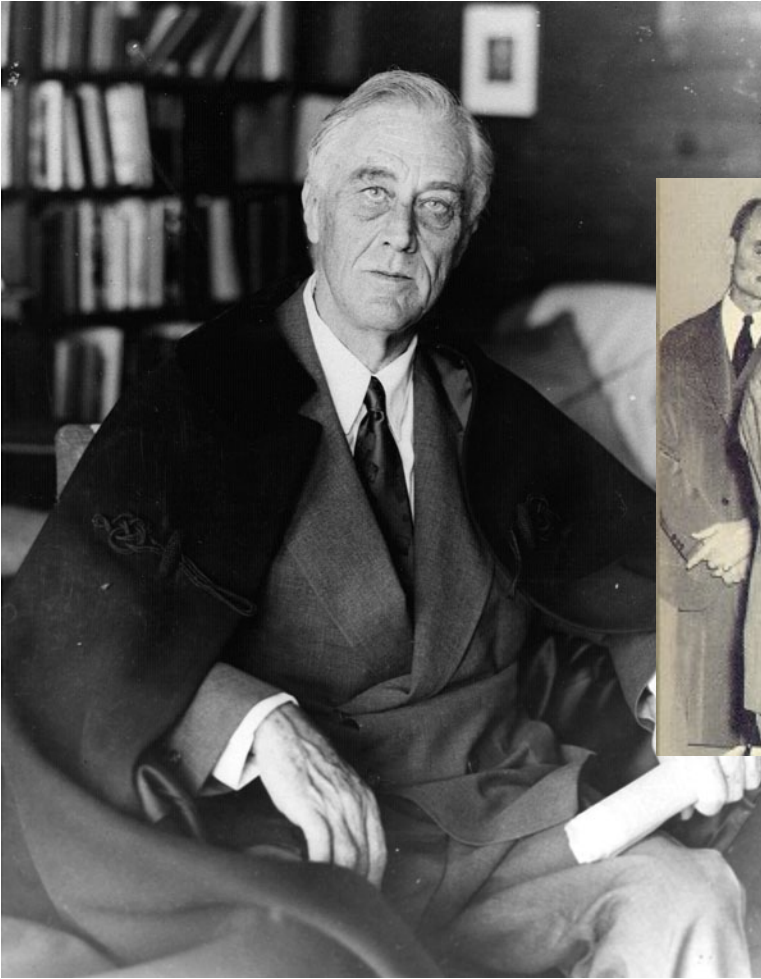
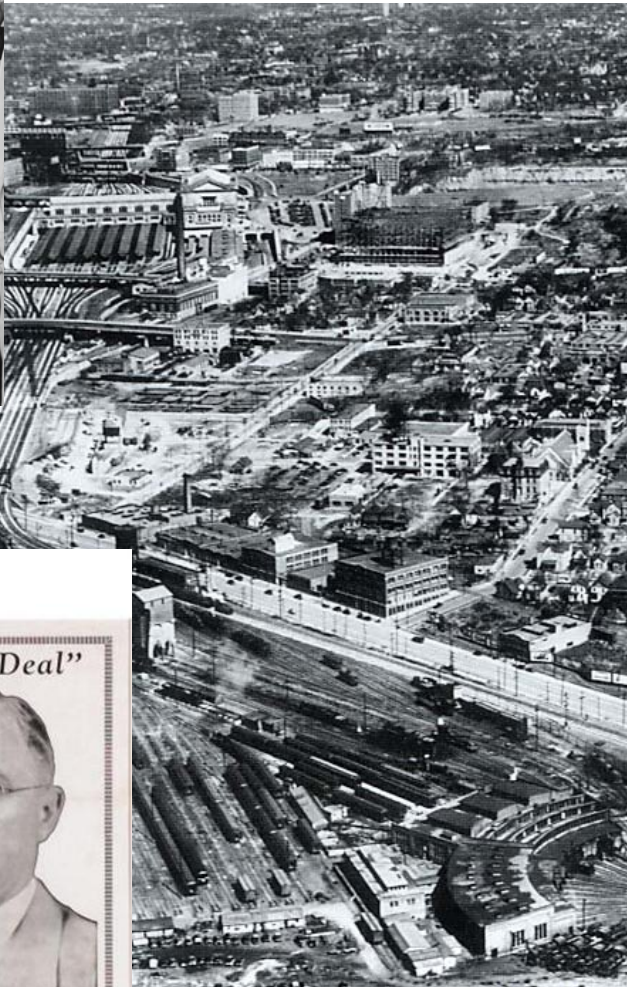


WEEK 2

Stalin, Truman, Japan, and the
Reconfiguration of Empires






1922

New Road and Precinct Map Showing
WHERE TO VOTE FOR

My Platform

- Good Roads
- A Budgeted Road Fund
- Economy
- A Day's Work For a Day's Pay
- Fewer Automobiles and More Work for County Employees



Harry S. Truman
Democratic Candidate For
JUDGE, EASTERN DISTRICT
Jackson County

Harry S. Truman

"A Winner for the New Deal"

Harry S. TRUMAN
Independence, Mo.

MAKE HIM
Democratic Nominee
FOR
U. S. SENATE

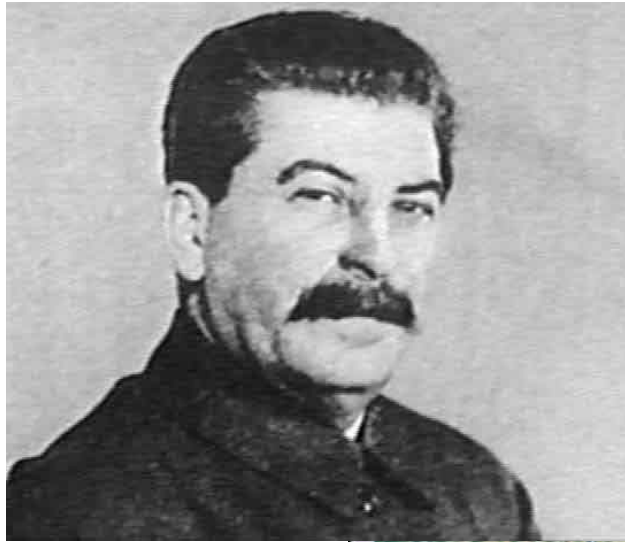


Primary Election Tuesday, August 7th, 1934





“I have never been talked to that way in my life,”
V.I. Molotov, 1945

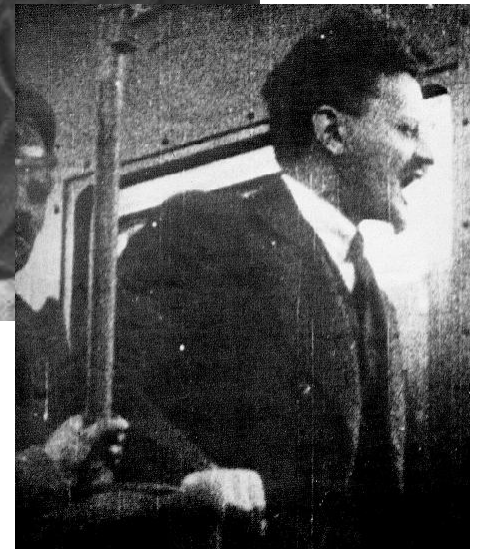


“He is a hell of a fellow.”
-Adolf Hitler on Josef Stalin



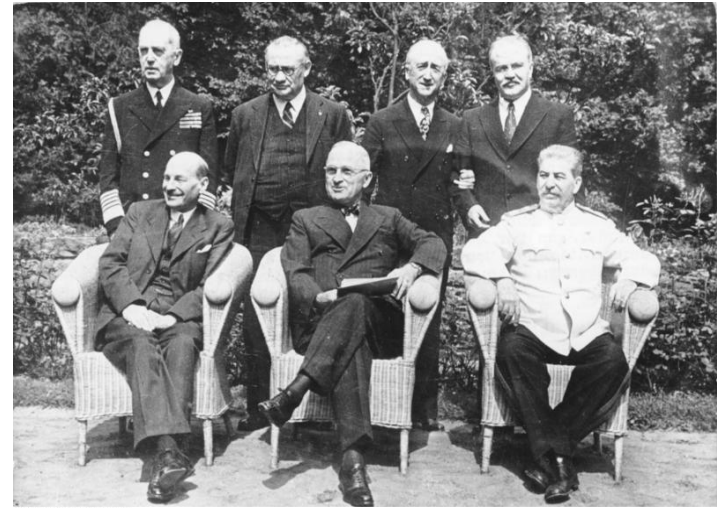


Josif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili,
bn. 21 December 1879 in Gori,
Georgia; Stalin (left) with Lenin
(middle); Leon Trotsky (far right)



Potsdam conference, July 1945

- Britain, US, and USSR agree to take reparations from their respective zones of Germany
- At Potsdam Truman learns of the successful development of the atomic bomb



Bundesarchiv, Bild 163-R00605

Foto: o. Ang. 1 1945, Juli - August

UK's Clement Atlee, Harry Truman, Josef Stalin



Winston Churchill “Iron Curtain” speech, March 1945



“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.... “

1946: putting nuclear genie back in the bottle

Acheson-Lilienthal plan: US would continue to build and stockpile nuclear weapons while a United Nations international plan was set up

Baruch plan: UN agency would oversee nuclear energy and watch for “illegal” nuclear weapons use
It would have broad inspection powers
Its sanctions would be above any UN security council veto
Then the US would disarm its nukes

Biggest issue: verification and trust (summary of plans [here](#))



September 1949: USSR explodes atomic bomb

- CIA repeatedly underestimates USSR nuclear capacity
- Calls its own estimates “*at best educated guesswork.*”



The Truman Doctrine, 1947



- \$400 million in military aid to Greece and Turkey
- Truman: "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."
- Acheson: "The corruption of Greece would infect Iran and all to the East. Africa, Italy, and France."

George Kennan: “containment” thesis, 1946

- Stalin opposes west in to justify his dictatorship
 - Soviet Union must be “contained by the adroit and vigilant application of counterforce at a series of constantly shifting geographical points . . . ”
- U.S. must show that it has a better system for prosperity



Walter Lippmann's response to Kennan: "The Cold War" (1947)

- "Containment" basically puts the strategic ball in the Soviet Union's court
 - It will force the U.S. to place all its resources against the USSR
 - U.S. should focus on Russia's presence in Eastern Europe, not the whole world



Breton-Woods conference, 1944

- World Bank
 - Purpose: to lend money to developing nations for projects that would return investments to the First World
- International Monetary Fund
 - Purpose: Oversee international currency and exchange systems



The Marshall Plan, 1947

- Massive aid to Europe to strengthen Euro-consumer markets
- “ . . . the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist.”
- 1946-1952: U.S. exports to Europe jump from 9.5 to 15 billion dollars
- 1960: U.S. corporations have 32 billion dollars invested in Europe



Berlin Airlift, 1948-49



U.S. flies supplies to Berlin
in defiance of Soviet
blockade

West Germany declares
itself parliamentary
democracy.

Soviets set up German
Democratic Republic in the
east.

North Atlantic Treaty
Organization established in
1949: ten nations establish
mutual aid pact Communist
East



Berlin airlift memorial; US War Department film on Nuremberg trials, which [fell into disuse](#) by the early 1950s.



FDR's Four Freedoms via Norman Rockwell



“Percentage agreement,” October 1944



Stalin and Churchill; the realists share a tender moment

Romania
Russia 90%
The others 10%

Greece G. P. 90%
Russia & USA
The others 10%

Yugoslavia 50/50%

Hungary 50/50%

Bulgaria Russia 75%
The others 25%

What to do about Germany?

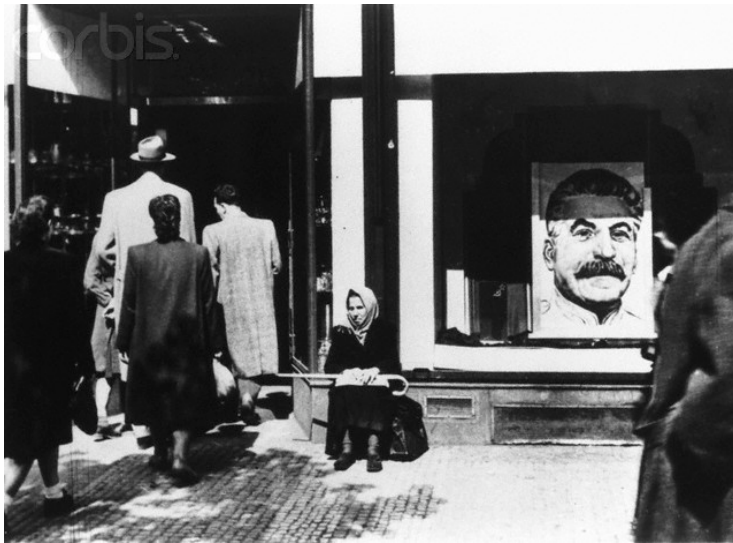


“France is not alone!” Charles de Gaulle, 1940

- A politically chaotic postwar France gradually recognizes that reparations are unrealistic.
- German recovery an urgent necessity.
- The solution: a military defanged but economically revived Deutschland.



What to do about Germany?



Above: portrait of Stalin in a Prague storefront, 1948; right: a Yugoslav parade honoring Stalin and Tito, prior to the breakup

- Stalin seeks huge buffer zone between Russia and the west
- Communist forces in Czechoslovakia engineer a coup in 1948
- The USSR dominates Eastern Europe by 1949, with the exception of Yugoslavia
- Stalin eventually accepts the partition of Germany as an acceptable compromise



How East/West Germany “solved” Europe



- Britain: Dash it all! We're tired of paying \$\$\$ to Germany so they can pay reparations to the Soviet Union!
- United States: We want some part of Germany to be pro-Western!
- France: Fine. We'll cut a trade deal with the western chunk of Germany!
- Soviet Union: oh, wuddever – at least now Germany can't attack us.

Yugoslavia: one party market capitalist state



Josef Tito and wife in their private movie projection room; Tito with Orson Wells; top right: the Yugo, possibly ["the worst car in history."](#)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 1949

- Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, and the United Kingdom (via the Treaty of Brussels), then . . .
- The United States, Canada, Portugal, Italy, Norway, Denmark and Iceland
 - Soviet Union organizes Cominform alliance in 1947; then Warsaw Pact in 1955, a defense treaty among eight communist states



The Schuman Plan, 1951



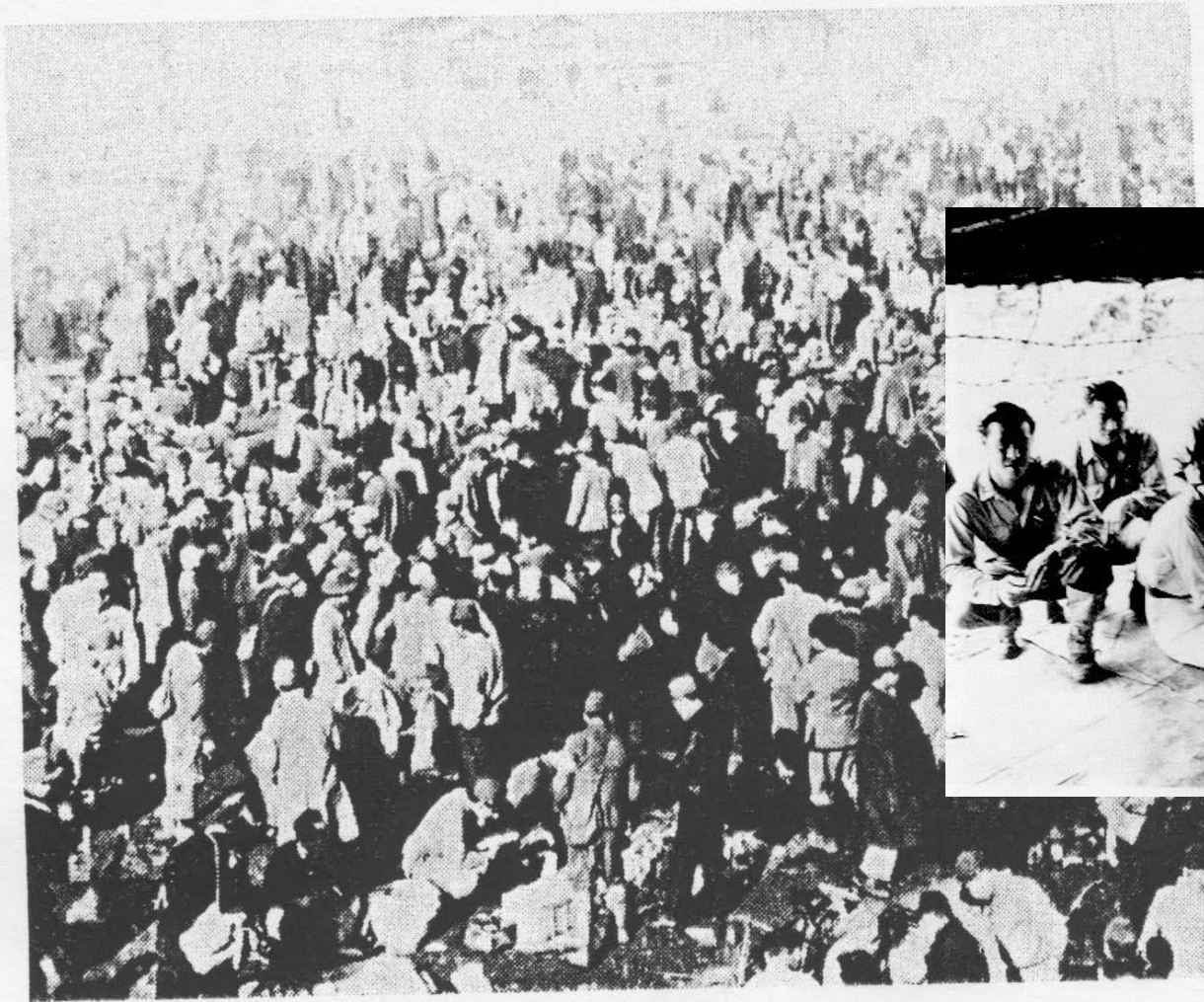
- The European Coal and Steel Community
- Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany



Japan: up from *Kyodatsu*

translation:
“exhaustion,
despair,
prostration”





“Amusement Associations” (above) and “Blue Sky Markets” in postwar Tokyo



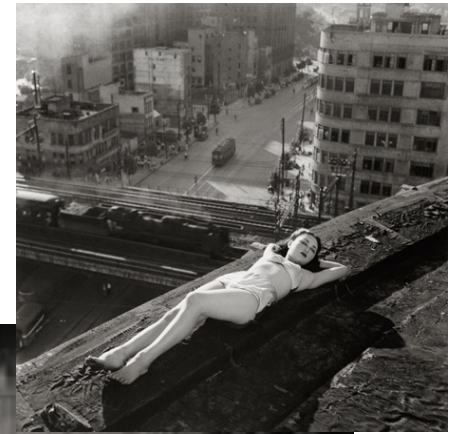
“Of course it’s bad to be a hooker, but without relatives or jobs, how are we supposed to live?”



“It was a time when the strong ate the weak in cold blood. I did what I could to prevent it, but it was a miserable time to be Japanese.” - Morimoto Mitsuji

Kasutori culture

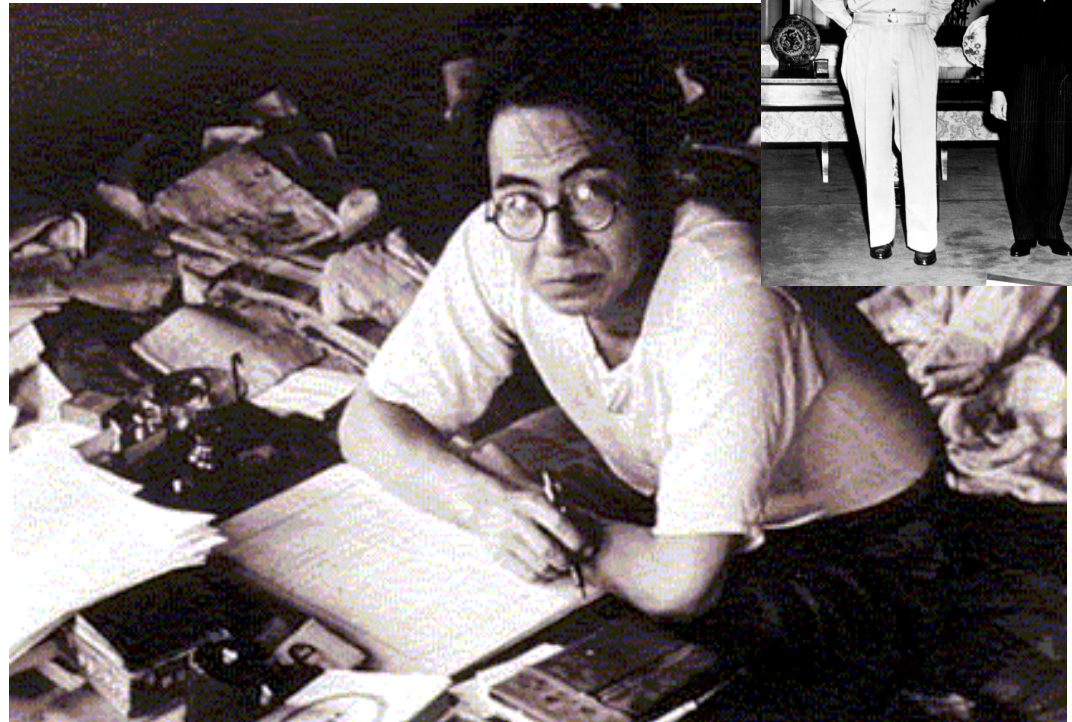
“A daily dime novel; a noir movie lived by the hour” . . . a collective revolt against the dogmatic ultra-nationalism of the Hirohoto era.



top right: Tadahiko Hayashi, *Danseuse sur un toit*; photographer Takeoshi Tanuma; above, Kasutori sake drinkers

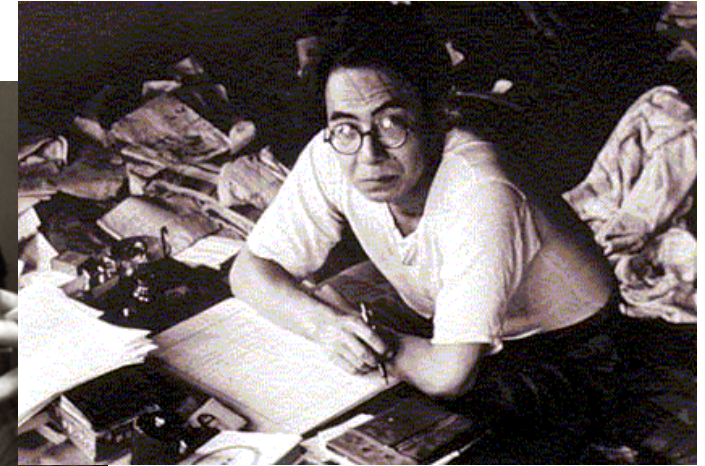
Sakaguchi Ango, 1906-1945

“Could we not say that the Kamikaze hero was a mere illusion, and that human history begins from the point where he takes to black-marketeering?”



“Perhaps the emperor too is no more than illusion, and the emperor’s true history begins from the point where he becomes an ordinary human.”

The new global right to be you



The new individualists
(clockwise): Leopold
Senghor; Hannah
Arendt; Sakaguchi
Ango; Jorge Luis
Borges; Jean Paul
Sartre;

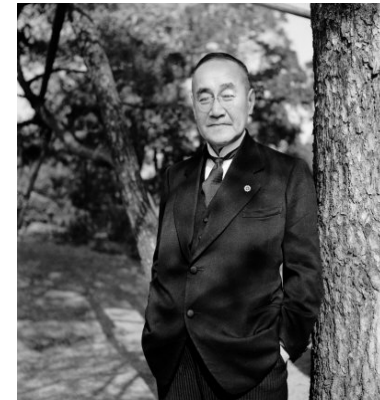


Article 9 of Japan's constitution

- Early drafts renounced war “as a sovereign right” . . . but what did this mean?
- Final draft: “Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes. (2) To accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.”



Constitutional scholar
Matsumoto Joli



Prime Minister Shigeru
Yoshida

The new Japan

- Land reform: easier for small households to acquire property from large landlords
 - The right to join a union legalized
- Women receive right to vote, and constitutional guarantees of equal rights in public and private life
 - New parliament elected in 1946; 4/5s of representatives are new to office

