



Western Civilization since 1500



Wayne E. Sirmon

East and West in the Grip of the Cold War

The Third World

First World

US and the Capitalist Countries

Second World

USSR and Communist Countries

Third World

unaligned and uninvolved

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The Third World

First World

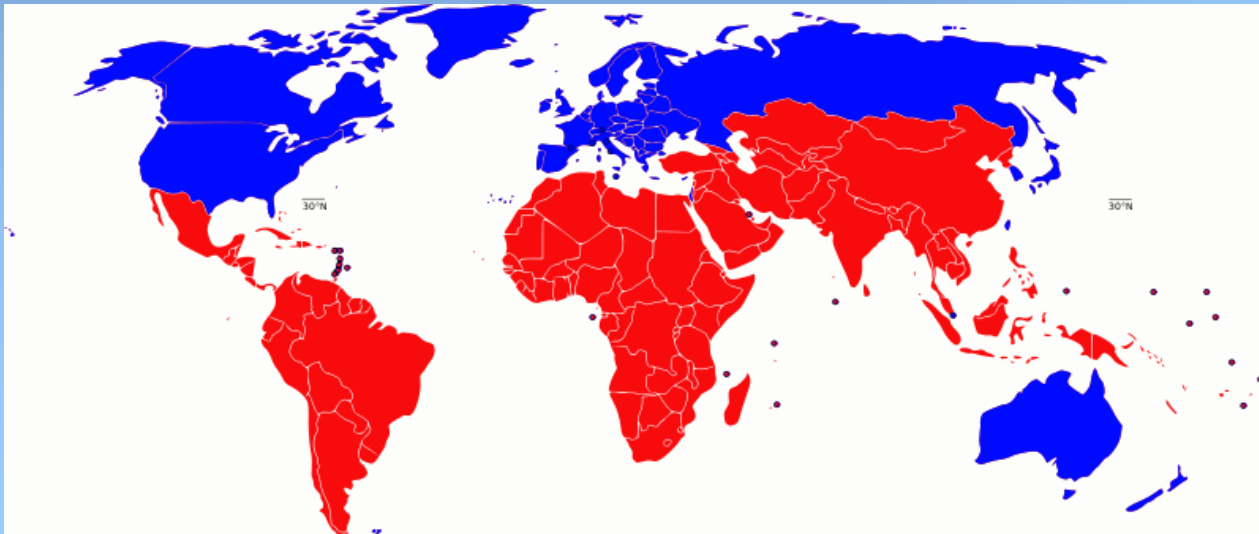
highly developed countries

Second World

USSR and Communist Countries

Third World

developing countries / Global South



Who Started the Cold War?

Different World Views

• Soviet point of view:

- Democracies were traditionally hostile towards communism and the USSR (e.g., Archangel expedition during WWI; non-recognition by U.S. until 1933)
- U.S. & Britain did not open a western front in Europe early enough in WWII; millions of Soviet soldiers died fighting the brunt of Nazi armies alone until mid-1944.
- The US and Britain froze Russia out of the atomic bomb project.
- US terminated lend-lease to Moscow in May 1945 but gave Britain aid until 1946.
- Soviets sought a "buffer zone" for the Soviet western border, especially in Poland



Your textbook tries to play both sides of the net.
(page 888-889)

Who is the Aggressor Nation?

Different World Views

• U.S. point of view:

- Stalin seemed intent on creating "spheres" of influence in eastern Europe
- Stalin broke pledges at Yalta; refused to allow reunification of Germany
- **Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain"** speech in 1946 alerted Americans to a future conflict with the USSR
- U.S. wanted democracy spread throughout the world with a strong international organization to maintain global peace



Building On The Ruins

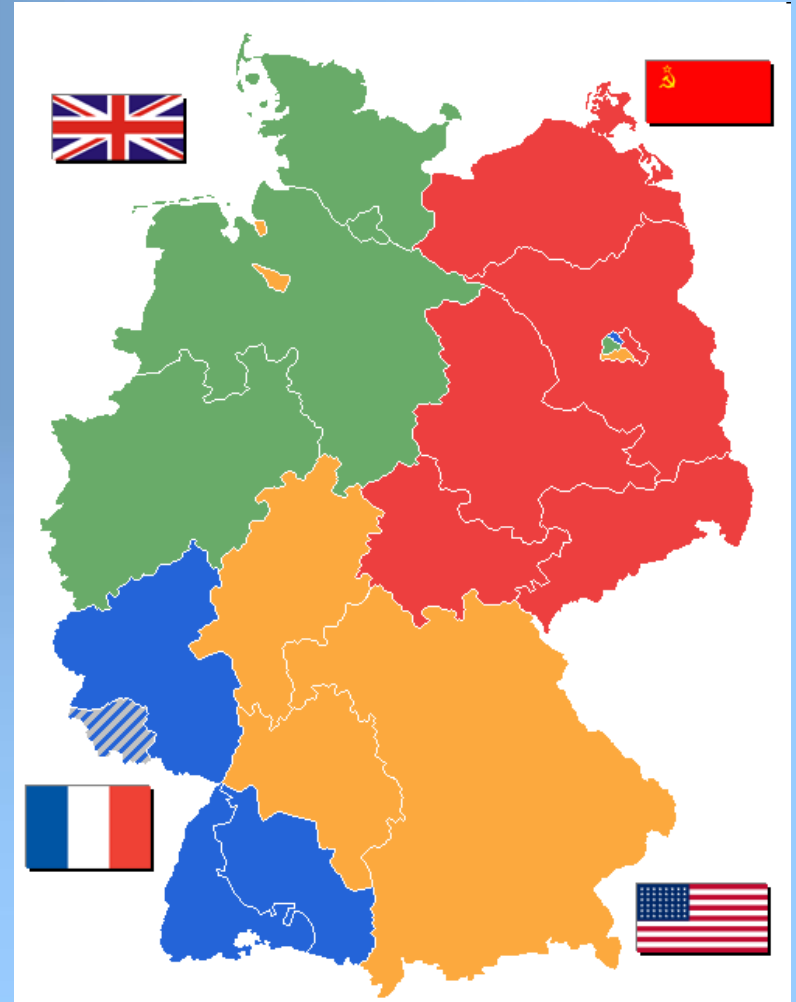
Occupation Zones

Surrender – May 8, 1945

Allied Control Council – July 5, 1945

Federal Republic of Germany – May, 1949

German Democratic Republic – Oct. 1949



CARE Packages...



→ THE ULTIMATE ←
CARE PACKAGE
→ GUIDE ←

Going away to college can be tough on both students and parents. Remind your college student that they are loved and missed by crafting the perfect care package.

EXAM CRAM ALL THE STUDY AID THEY'LL NEED



16 COOL COLLEGE CARE PACKAGES



Building On The Ruins

C.A.R.E

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe

1945 -- \$10 and send package to family/friends

20,000 arrive May 11, 1946

100 million packages world-wide by 1965

one pound of beef in broth
one pound of steak and kidneys
8 ounces of liver loaf
8 ounces of corned beef
12 ounces of luncheon loaf (like Spam)
8 ounces of bacon
2 pounds of margarine
one pound of lard
one pound of fruit preserves
one pound of honey
one pound of raisins
one pound of chocolate
2 pounds of sugar
8 ounces of egg powder
2 pounds of whole-milk powder
2 pounds of coffee



Building On The Ruins

Marshall Plan

(European Recovery Program – ERP)

1947 – 1951

JCS 1779

"an orderly and prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany"

1945-1949 - \$12 billion

1949 – 1951 - \$13 billion

Beginning of Foreign Aid by US



Building On The Ruins



Total Aid
Millions \$

April, 1948
—
June, 1952

United Kingdom	3,189.8
France	2,713.6
Italy	1,508.8
Germany (West)	1,390.6
The Netherlands	1,083.5
Greece	706.7
Austria	677.8
Belgium/Luxembourg	559.3
Denmark	273.0
Norway	255.3
Turkey	225.1
Ireland	147.5
Sweden	107.3
Portugal	51.2
Iceland	29.3

Building On The Ruins

Berlin Blockade

June, 1948 – May, 1949

4,000 tons/day

TOTALS

200,000 flights

13,000,000 tons of food



East and West in the Grip of the Cold War



1910-1945

**Korea ruled by Japan in
“Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere”**

**USSR heads south from Manchuria
US heads north**

**Occupation Zones meet at 38th Parallel
DEC 1945 – independence in 5 years**

**North and South Korean governments
organized in 1948**

USSR troops withdraw in 1948, US in 1949

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1950-1953

“Police Action” conducted under the auspices of the UN
“6-2-5 Upheaval” (ROK- from June 25 invasion)
“Fatherland Liberation War”
“War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea”

North Koreans supported China PLA with 50-70,000 Korean veterans returning with weapons in 1949

**North armed by USSR 1949-1950
Stalin gave permission to invade with condition that China would agree to send reinforcements if needed. Soviet officers sent as advisors. Mao agrees in May 1950.**

June 25, 1950 – invasion

June 27, 1950 – Seoul (capitol) captured

East and West in the Grip of the Cold War



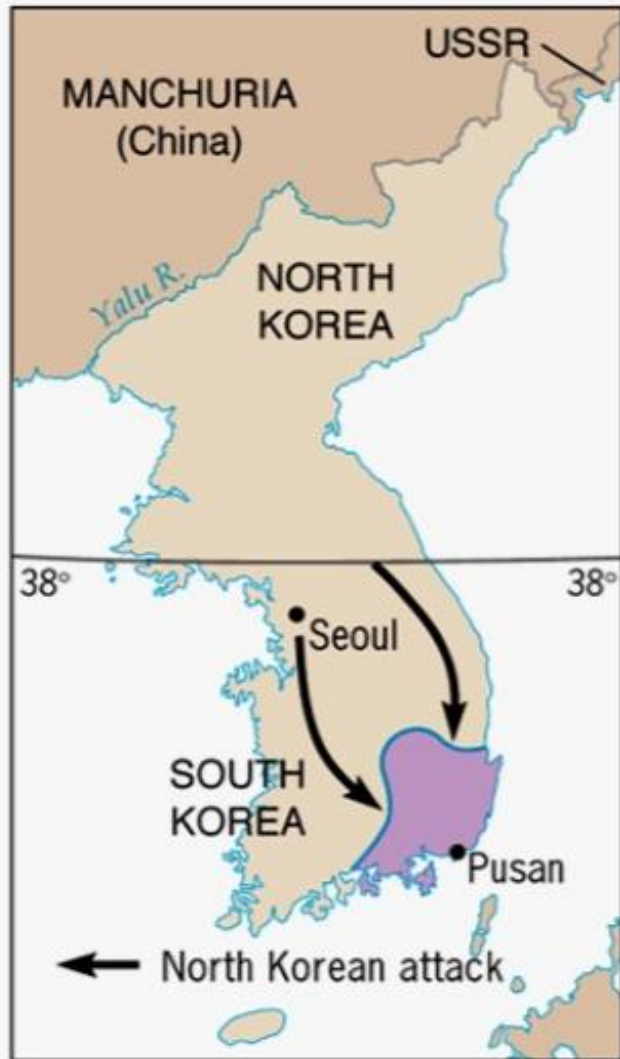
UN Security Council Resolution 82 *Condemn Invasion*

Jun 25, 1950 – passes unanimously
USSR was boycotting since January to protest Republic of China (Taiwan) not People's Republic of China held a permanent seat in the UN Security Council

UN Security Council Resolution 83 *Recommend member states provide military assistance to South Korea*

Jun 27, 1950 -

East and West in the Grip of the Cold War



Sept. 14, 1950

North Korean Military

150-200,000 troops
150 fighter aircraft
110 attack bombers
280 tanks
200 artillery

South Korean Military

98,000 troops
No combat aircraft
No tanks

East and West in the Grip of the Cold War



United States Response

Task Force Smith

June 20 – Truman authorizes GEN MacArthur to commit ground forces

“arrogant display of strength”

July 1 – airlift makeshift Infantry BN to “make contact and fight a delaying action”

July 4 – joined by six 105mm artillery

July 5 – force of 514 men attacked by 5,000 infantry supported by 36 tanks

Delaying action of 7 hours costs US 60 KIA, 21 wounded, and 82 POW

AUG 1950 – Congress approve \$12 billion

Truman calls for naval blockade

*cuts in defense + buildup of nuclear
not enough navy warships*

East and West in the Grip of the Cold War



UN forces build in Pusan

August 1950- USAF interdiction

September 1950 – UN counterattack







15 SEP 50– Amphibious landing at Inchon

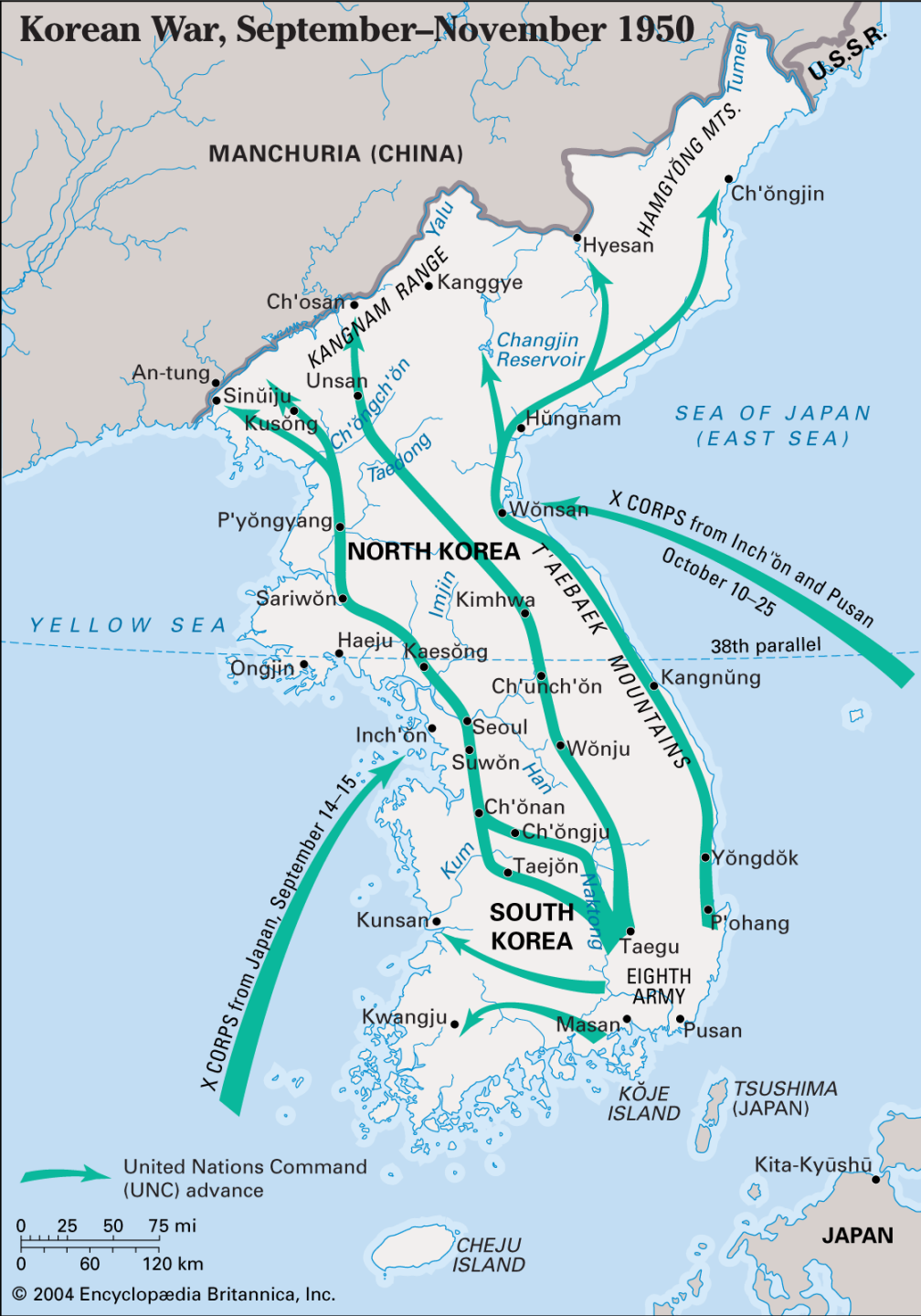
25 SEP 50 – Seoul recaptured

30 SEP 50 - China warned US that they were prepared to intervene if US crossed north of 38th parallel

1 OCT 50 ROK forces cross 38th parallel, MacArthur demands unconditional surrender

7 OCT 50 – UN forces drive north, including 2 landings and 1 airborne drop

	Area occupied by Communist forces		Movement of Communist forces
	Area occupied by UN forces		Movement of UN forces
	Capital		Other City



UN forces build in Pusan

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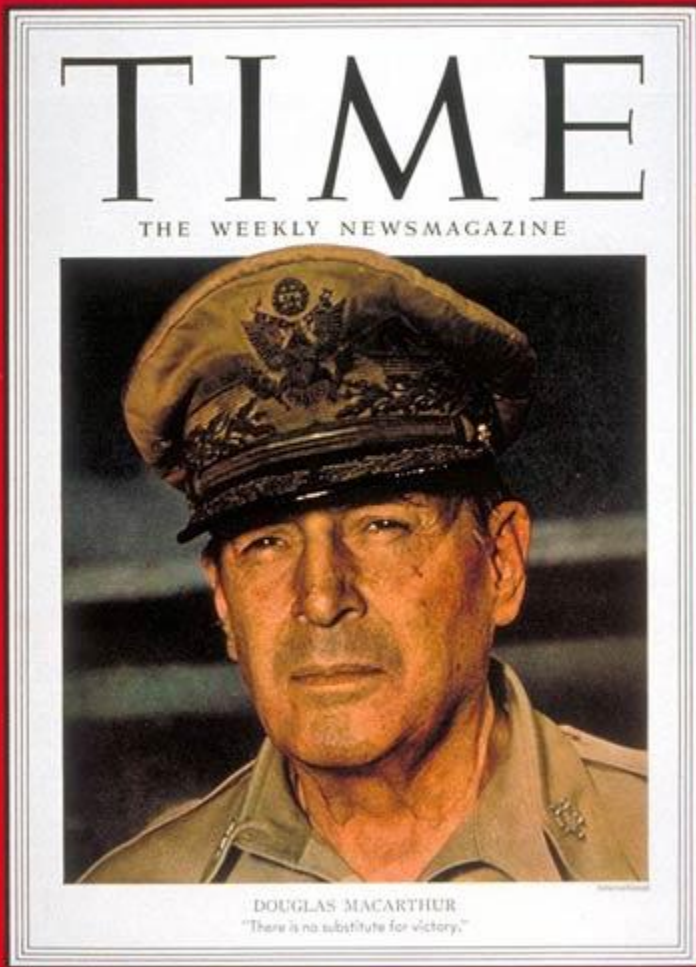
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In November and December 1950, hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops crossed into North Korea and flung themselves against the American lines, driving the U.S. troops back into South Korea. MacArthur then asked for permission to bomb communist China and use Nationalist Chinese forces from Taiwan against the People's Republic of China. Truman flatly refused these requests and a very public argument began to develop between the two men.

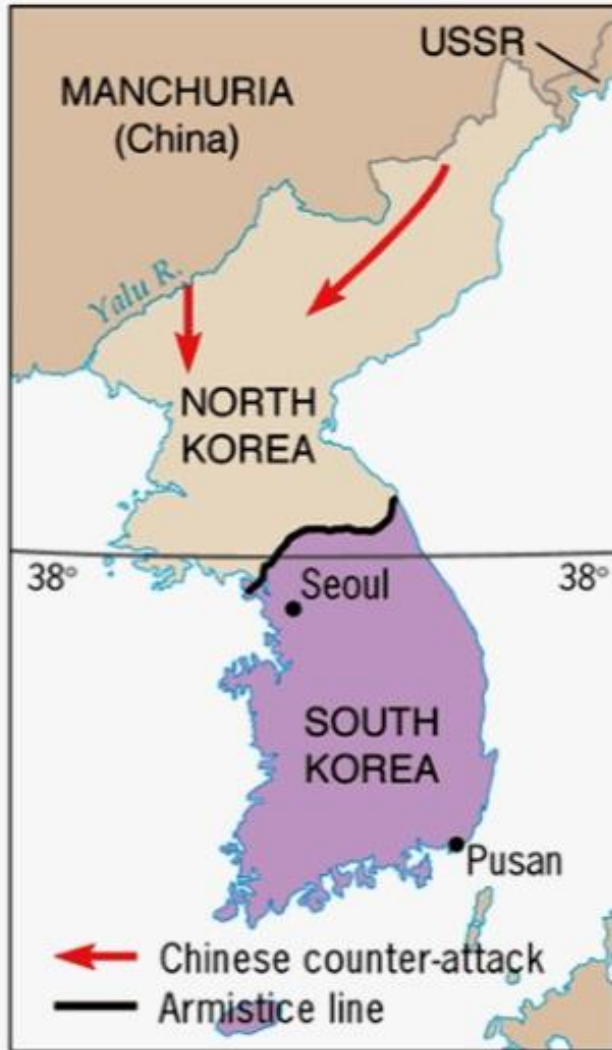


Douglas MacArthur

1950 Man of the Year
April 30, 1951 edition

Relieved of all duties
April 11, 1951

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July 27, 1953

China intervenes

October 25, 1950 – 200,000 enter North Korea

Marched “dark-to-dark” with excellent march and bivouac discipline

January, 1951 – front lines center around 38th Parallel

**July, 1951 – July 1953 – Stalemate
series of peace negotiations
significant bombing of North Korea**

July 27, 1953 - Armistice



1st Cavalry Division would face the brunt of the Chinese attack During the war it suffered 3,811 KIA, 12,086 WIA and counted among it troopers 9 Medal of Honor recipients:

East and West in the Grip of the Cold War

KOREA

	<i>KIA</i>
<i>ROK</i>	<i>137,899</i>
<i>USA</i>	<i>36,940</i>
<i>UK</i>	<i>1,078</i>
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>741</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>339</i>
<i>Canada</i>	<i>312</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>262</i>
UN total	178,569



	<i>KIA</i>
<i>DPRK</i>	<i>215,000</i>
<i>PRC</i>	<i>183,108</i>
<i>USSR</i>	<i>282</i>
Total	398,500+
	(US est. add 217,000)

“9 Days to Summer”

SOON...VERY SOON

