



People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Dr. MoulayTahar University, Saida
Faculty of Letters, Languages and Arts
Department of English Language and Literature



The Anglo-American Relationship during the Cold War Era 1945-1953

Dissertation submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Literature and Civilization.

Presented by:

Miss. Reffas Imene Fatima Zohra

Supervised by:

Dr.MAKHLOUF Abdelkader

Board of Examiners

Dr. RAOUTI Rabha (MCA) Chair Person University of Saida

Dr.MAKHLOUF Abdelkader (MCB) Supervisor University Centre of Nour Bachir El-Bayadh

Dr. SALMI Zakaria(MCB) Examiner University of Saida (Remil Nour Elhouda)

Academic Year: 2021/2022

Declaration of Originality

I hereby declare that this submission is my work and that, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted for the qualification of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institution.

Date: 04/09/2021

Name: REFFAS Imene Fatima Zohra

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several fluid, overlapping strokes that form a stylized representation of the name.

Dedication

This dissertation is whole heartedly dedicated to my mother for her endless love, for showing me a Woman can do it all. To my father, my forever hero. To my sisters and my friend Saadia who supported me in each step forward.

To my teachers at each level of my learning journey, who gave me generously and unconditionally, and to all whom believe in the richness of learning.

Acknowledgement

My thanks go to my supervisor Dr.MAKHLOUF Abdelkader for his help in completing this research work.

I would also like to thank the members of the committee, Dr.SALMI Zakaria and Dr.RAOUTI Rabha who have given their time to read and evaluate this humble work.

Likewise, I am deeply indebted to Dr.MAKHLOUF for the wonderful experience, and the most enriching learning journey I have ever had.

Last but not least, I would like to express my regards and blessings to all of those who provided me with support during the completion of this research work.

Abstract

This study aims to shed light on the Anglo-American relationship during the cold war era. It also endeavors to provide an in-depth look at the two countries' relationship and the impact of this relation on the European and Asian scale. It tends to examine the cooperation between the two countries in terms of economy, culture, and military advance. Ultimately, another concern of the present research work is to explore the history of the cold war and focus on Britain's role as an important ally to the US during its events. Henceforth, the current research work relies on a descriptive approach to analyse data. The results revealed that America needed Great Britain. The American force was not enough to defeat the Soviet Union, so it was essential for them to cooperate with Great Britain. Furthermore, the United States was so far removed from the Soviet Union that they needed a power in the middle to help close this gap.

Keywords: Anglo-American relationship, US, Britain, cold war, cooperation.

Table Of Contents

General Introduction.....	1
<i>Chapter One: The major Historical events of the cold war</i>	6
1-Introduction	7
1-2 A Brief History of the Anglo American Special Relationships	8
1-2-1 Conflicting Postwar Goals	8
1-2-3 American Vision of the Post War Order.....	9
1-3 Soviet vision of Postwar Order :	9
1-4 The Origins of the Cold War in Europe (1945-1950).....	9
1-5 From Cooperation to Conflict (1945-1947).....	11
Conclusion :	12
Chapter two: Reasons for the Emergence of the Cold War:.....	13
1-introduction:	11
2-The Yalta Conference 1945 :	11
3-The postdam conference 1945 :	13
4-1 :Disagreements over Germany:.....	16
4-2 :Competition between East and wWest:.....	16
5 :The Berlin Blockade 1948 :.....	16
5-1 Causes of the blockade:.....	17
5-1-1 Fear of Cmmunism Spreading:.....	17
5-1-2 :The Truman Doctrine March 1947:.....	17
5-1-3 : Soviet Foreign Policy:	17
5-2 Events during 'The Berlin Blockade'.....	17
5-3 :The Berlin Airlift:	18
5-4 : Results of the Berlin Blockade:.....	18

6 : Nato Set up 1949 :	18
6-1 : Why was NATO Established:	19
7 Warsaw Pact Established 1955 :	19
Conclusion :	20
Chaptre Three Towards 'Hot War' in Asia, 1945–1950.....	22
1 Introduction :	25
2 Japan Becomes Cold War ally :	25
2 :the chines Civil War	32
3 War Comes to Korea :	32
Conclusion:	40
.....	39
General Conclusion	47

Liste Of Figures

Figure 01 The Cold War In Europa:11

Figure 02 The Yalta Conference 1945:14

Figure 03 The Potsdam Conference :17

Figure 04 The North Atlantic Treaty :22

Figure 05: The Signing of 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty (28).....28

List of Acronyms

US: The United States.

UU: The United Union.

USSR: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

WWI: The First World War.

WWII: The Second World War.

ICBMs: Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.

SAC: Strategic Air Command.

NSC: National Security Council.

General Introduction

General introduction

The term Cold War refers to the climate of international politics that emerged in the immediate aftermath of World War II and was characterized by violent tension and deep mutual suspicions between the Western bloc led by the United States of America, and the Eastern bloc led by the Soviet Union. Britain played an important role in this conflict, especially since the conflict of interests between Britain and the Soviet Union dates back to after the French Revolutionary Wars. The British anti-Russian position was evident after the Bolshevik revolution, until it came to Churchill to call for sending forces to suppress that communist revolution. And things began to develop in Europe to the extent that Britain and France declared war on Germany on the first of September 1939, and when the Soviet Union entered the war against Germany, Britain provided support for the Soviet Union. With the imminent defeat of Germany, the three powers (the United States - the Soviet Union - Britain) began to hold international conferences to reach a solution to the outstanding issues, especially the Polish question. After the Second World War, the future of Germany raised serious problems between the Allies. In order to reach a solution on this issue, the Potsdam Conference was held. At the end, it was agreed to divide Germany into four occupation zones (Soviet-American-British-French) and the division of the German capital was also agreed upon

As a result of the differences between the western side (the United States - Britain - France) and the Soviet Union, the Western powers decided to revitalize their areas of occupation economically by issuing a new currency instead of the prevailing currency known as the Reichsmark, and the new currency became called the Deutschmark, and the Soviet Union considered that this step directed against them in particular, so the Soviets cut off the transportation lines linking Berlin with the western occupation areas. The Soviet Union is heading towards lifting the embargo.

And soon the Western powers announced the establishment of a German state in the western areas of occupation, so the Soviet Union established the East German state, which revolves in the orbit of the Soviet Union. With the passage of time, the entire world became on the verge of a third world war, but international leaders were able to limit that war in specific areas, which opened an area for competition between the western and eastern blocs, so Britain found itself in a position of responsibility with regard to Greece to confront the communist tide, which was competing for power by force of arms, but it quickly It did not concede its role to the United States of America, especially with the economic crisis that afflicted the British economy after World War II. It also made the United States a partner in the political developments that took place in Czechoslovakia in the period between (1947-1956).

Britain played an important role in the Polish crisis, especially with the outbreak of the Poznan Revolution in 1956, which resulted in the insistence of the Polish people to abolish Stalinism after Stalin's death. As for Turkey, it benefited from the economic cooperation provided by the Soviet Union to prevent it from cooperating with the Anglo-American side, which also happened with regard to Yugoslavia, which the Soviet Union used to strike Anglo-American interests, unlike what happened in Hungary from the Soviet attempt to calm the situation in it and make concessions in the hope of the establishment of a communist regime, which was obstructed by the Anglo-American Alliance. As the dispute between the Soviets and Britain intensified regarding the Korean War, the Soviet Union aimed to unify Korea completely, which found a conflict with the Anglo-American interests.

To this vein, the purpose of this research study is to shed light on the role of Britain in the Cold War events since its outbreak, especially as Britain was the strategic partner of the United States in the face of the Soviet Union. In this study, the descriptive and analytical historical method was applied, which seeks to investigate the causes of historical events, their causes, and their results in order to reach the facts, in addition to studying the constants, variables and circumstances surrounding the historical events, and the comparative approach to study the reactions of the various issues under study.

Hence the purpose of this study is to find plausible deductions to the following

Questions:

- 1- What is meant by the Anglo-American relationship?
- 2- How was it established? What is the origin of this relationship?
- 3- What constitutes it as an official relationship?

From the prelisted research questions we can prognosticate that:

1-the term 'special relationship' is often used to describe the political, diplomatic, cultural, economic, military, and historical relationship between the United Kingdom and the United States, or their political leaders. The term first came into use after it was used in a speech by former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in 1946.

2-America needed Great Britain. The American force was not enough to defeat the Soviet Union, so it was essential for them to cooperate with Great Britain. Furthermore, the United States was so far removed from the Soviet Union that they needed a power in the middle to help close this gap. In

addition, America had adopted the policy of defense in depth and therefore relied on Britain to provide the air bases it had amassed across it.

3-The Anglo-American alliance had a great impact on the war. Perhaps it was the most important alliance in human history. But something very important happened at the micro level. It brought together Americans and British in large numbers for the first time since the Revolution.

This work is divided into three chapters. The first chapter entitled 'the major events during the cold war'. It gives an overview about the cold war and how was the Anglo-American relationship.

The second chapter 'Reasons for the emergence of the cold war'. It clarifies the main reasons of the cold war and the Anglo-American reaction to them.

The last chapter entitled 'towards 'Hot War' in Asia, 1945–1950'. It shows how Asia became the second major theatre of the Cold War.

Chapter One: The Major Historical Events of the Cold War

1-1-Introduction

The Cold War is a term used to describe the conflicts, tensions, and confrontations that existed between the United States, the Soviet Union, and their allies from the mid-1940s to the early 1990s.

During this period, the confrontation against it was produced between the two powers through military alliances, propaganda, weapon development, industrial progress, technological development, and the space race. The two powers share huge defense expenditures, nuclear arsenals, and proxy wars that use proxies.

In the absence of a declaration of war between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two major powers conducted military construction operations and political struggles to seek support. Although the United States and the Soviet Union were allies against the Axis powers, the two powers differed in how they managed the post-war period and rebuilt the world.

In the postwar period, the Cold War spread from Europe to the entire world. There, the United States sought policies to siege and eliminate communism and mobilize allies, especially in Western Europe and the Middle East. At the same time, the Soviet Union supported communist movements around the world, especially in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.

(Library of Congress, n.d)

The Cold War was accompanied by various international crises, such as the Berlin blockade from 1948 to 1949, the Korean War from 1950 to 1953, the Berlin crisis in 1961, the Vietnam War from 1956 to 1975, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, especially in 1962. The Cuban Missile Crisis. At that time, the whole world felt that it was on the brink of World War III. The last crisis occurred during the NATO training exercise in 1983. There was also a period of appeasement during the Cold War, and both powers tried to calm down. It also avoids direct military confrontations, because their occurrence will inevitably lead to the destruction of both sides due to nuclear weapons.

(CVCE, 2016)

It ended in the late 1980s and early 1990s. With the rise of US President Ronald Reagan, US political, military, and economic pressure on the Soviet Union doubled. In the second half of the 1980s, the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev (Mikhail Gorbachev) proposed the Peristorical Economic Reform Initiative and the Glasnut Initiative to pursue a more transparent and open policy.

Chaptre One

In 1991 the Soviet Union disintegrated and the United States became the only superpower in the unipolar world.

1-2 A Brief History of the Anglo-American Special Relationships

“It is always difficult for free democracies, governed in the main by public opinion from day to day, to cope with the designs of dictator States and totalitarian systems. But hitherto we have held our own.” —Winston Churchill. Just as Churchill delivered this speech after the end of World War II, the Anglo-American alliance was an important factor in winning the war.

The United States and Great Britain, as well as their allies, face new and terrible conflicts. The Cold War is not yet born. Churchill described the new state of conflict as "exactly the same" as the state of conflict that has just emerged in the world recently.

In this fight against autocracy, the bond of the Freedom Alliance must be strong and capable of responding in a unified way. Churchill believed that the inauguration of a close alliance between the United Kingdom and the United States was crucial. He first coined the term "special relationship". In a speech in Fulton Missouri. March 5, 1946. This word is characteristic of Anglo-American affairs. He initially referred to this relationship as the joint Obligation to cultivate military cooperation based on its "social affinity system." The root of this relationship illustrates its power and importance in international affairs in the 20th century.

1-2-1 Conflicting Postwar Goals

Because the Westerners and Soviets were unable to reach serious agreements on post-war situations such as occupation and German post-war reparations at the 1945 Yalta Conference, the differences between the latter were attributed to their differing interpretations of the wartime and immediate post-war conferences. Due to Russia's recurrent invasions and enormous death toll, the Soviet Union attempted to improve security and control over the internal affairs of its surrounding countries. Stalin planned to utilize the Red Army to dominate Poland and the Balkans, preventing Germany from entering another war. In turn, the United States has sought military conquest, American economic sovereignty throughout the world, and the construction of a political body to improve international cooperation. The postwar world built on the principles enshrined in the Atlantic Charter is critical to the United States' vision of a liberal international order based on open markets and free trade, which necessitates the rebuilding of capitalist Europe, with Germany at its center, to function as the center of world affairs once more.

Chapitre One

Under President Harry Truman's leadership, the United States of America adopted a firm position on Moscow at the Potsdam Conference, when the Allies met to decide how to rule Nazi Germany and significant conflicts arose over the future development of Germany and western Europe.

The communist economy, on the other hand, was incorporated into the global trading system, and any official who collaborated with the Soviet Union was sidelined. The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki scared the Soviet Union and curtailed its influence in postwar Asia. The latter two led to the destabilization of Soviet confidence in the United States and the move from the World War II stage to the cold war stage.

1-2-2 American Vision of the Post War Order

When the United States emerged from the war with minimal physical damage, as the world's most powerful industrial country, the United States wanted to open markets to international trade and shape the postwar world. The United States saw the establishment of the post-war order as a means to its prosperity, by achieving great gains through the promotion of its unrestricted trade in the whole world, and work to make a global market for its exports and unlimited access to raw materials.

Immediately after the war, the United States became an economic power that produced nearly 50% of industrial goods in various countries, and thanks to its monopoly on the new atomic bomb, the latter became a military power with no chance for competition.

(Economic and Political weekly, 1995)

1-3 Soviet vision of postwar order

The goal of the Soviets was to shape post-war Europe as well, and this made it incompatible with the desire of the United States. The Soviets sought to enhance security and internal development, as Stalin established the Eastern bloc and secured the western borders of the Soviets.

Stalin annexed many Eastern European countries as satellite states of the Soviet Union, such as Eastern Poland and Romania, and this move was an aggressive and expansionist plan for the West, because these countries are the same countries that were ceded by Nazi Germany

1-4- The Origins of the Cold War in Europe (1945-1950)

The United States and Russia became the world's leading military forces in the aftermath of World War II, but their governments and economic systems are entirely different: the former is a capitalist democracy, and the latter is a communist dictatorship. The two countries are adversaries who are

Chaptre One

ideologically opposed to one another. The war also gave Russia control of huge sections of Eastern Europe, while the United States and its allies controlled the West. When the Allies restored democracy in their territory, Russia began to create Soviet satellites on their "liberated" countries, resulting in the Iron Curtain. In reality, there was no emancipation, simply a new Soviet Union conquest.

The West was terrified of communism's physical and ideological invasion, which would turn them into a communist country led by a Stalinist—the worst option—and for many people, this was the only option. It also raised concerns about the potential of socialism taking power. To prevent the development of communism, the United States responded with Trumanism and a containment policy; it also converted the world into a large map of allies and foes. The United States swore to prevent communists from consolidating power. This procedure resulted in Western support. Some heinous regimes. The United States also offered the Marshall Plan, a large-scale aid program aimed at rescuing collapsing economies and allowing communist supporters to seize power. A military alliance is formed when the West forms NATO and the East forms the Warsaw Pact. In 1951, Europe was divided into two power blocs, led by the US and the Soviet Union, both of which held nuclear weapons. The Cold War ensued, spreading throughout the globe and culminating in a nuclear battle.



Figure 01: Clod war in Europa 1950 (Atlas Map, 2003)

Chapitre One

1-5 From Cooperation to Conflict (1945-1947)

The Allies debated how Europe's map should appear and how borders should be created after the war. Both parties have opposing ideas on establishing and maintaining postwar security. Western allies aim to spread the security system developed by democratic governments as broadly as possible, and these countries allow for peaceful conflict settlement through international organizations. Considering the historical experience of several Russian invasions, the large-scale dead toll (estimated at 27 million), and the Soviet Union's annihilation during WWII, the Soviet Union attempted to strengthen security by controlling affairs. Stalin also hoped to maintain peace with Britain and the United States by focusing on domestic rehabilitation and economic growth. The Western allies had distinct perspectives on the postwar world. Roosevelt's objectives were military wins in Europe and Asia, as well as global hegemony for the United States. The British Empire's economy and the founding of the World Peace Organization are more global than Churchill's ambitions. Churchill's ambitions are primarily centered on ensuring control of the Mediterranean, as well as the survival of the British Empire and national independence. Europe. As a buffer force between the Soviet Union and Britain. Stalin appeared to the US to be a potential ally in achieving its goals, but Stalin became the greatest threat to the British agenda.

As the Soviet Union seized most of Central and Eastern Europe, Stalin benefited from the competition of two Western leaders for his privileges. Due to disputes between Roosevelt and Churchill, multiple distinct agreements were reached with the Soviet Union. Churchill went to Moscow in October 1944 and agreed to partition the Balkans into influential districts, but Roosevelt made a separate deal with Stalin in Yalta. In Asia, he refused to back Churchill on Polish and compensating concerns. Furthermore, at the Yalta meeting in February 1945, the alliance initiated negotiations on the post-war balance, albeit it also failed to secure a definite agreement on the structure of the European post-war agreement. President Franklin D. Roosevelt died in April 1945. His successor, Harry Truman, was skeptical of Stalin and sought counsel from several foreign policy thinkers. Churchill, Truman, and others were opposed to the Soviet plan to assist the Lublin government and impose Soviet rule in order to confront the Polish government in exile in London and to sever links with the Soviet Union. Following the Allied victory in May 1945, the Soviet Union effectively occupied Central and Eastern Europe, while the US and the powerful Western coalition forces remained in Western Europe. The Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France established a flexible four-nation control distribution framework in occupied Germany. In 1945, the San Francisco Allied Conference was formed. The United Nations has long been a

Chaptre One

multinational (UN) organization dedicated to world peace, but the potential of its members exercising their rights has significantly reduced the UN Security Council's ability to carry out its mandate. Quite the contrary. As a result, the United Nations has essentially devolved into a forum for exchanges and speeches, which the Soviets consider as a propaganda platform.

1-6 Conclusion

The destruction of the Second World War left many European cities in ruins. It also prompts world leaders to seek new ways to protect themselves from future attacks. Although the United States and the Soviet Union jointly defeated the Axis powers, their partnership quickly turned into a 50-year confrontation. They disagree on how to rebuild Europe, and their efforts to strengthen their own security often clash. This fierce conflict is called the "Cold War" because the two superpowers have never directly participated in the battle ("Hot War"). On the contrary, they increased their military capabilities, trying to expand their global influence, and undermining the way of lifetime of others within the eyes of the earth. The United States believes in free market capitalism and multiple political parties, while the Soviet Union is based on a communist system controlled by a centralized state and a single party.

Chapter two:
The Reasons for the Emergence
of the Cold War

Chapter Two

2-1-Introduction

Events during war II further alienated the emerging superpowers. The Allies weren't sure about Stalin's loyalty because he was allied with Hitler through the Nazi-Soviet Treaty in 1939. Stalin was angry that it took the US and Britain goodbye to open up a "second front" to fight the German forces in Western Europe. This delay allowed Hitler to concentrate his efforts against the Soviet Union. He suspected that the US and Britain would go away Germany and therefore the Soviet Union to fight, thus weakening the 2 countries. This led Stalin to hunt greater security for his country within the future. He wants to determine a geographical buffer zone of friendly Eastern European countries to guard himself from future aggression by the West. This "barrier" was built on the land that the Red Army invaded during its march to Berlin. The US opposes this because it envisions the establishment of democracies and trade. The differences between Stalin and other allies in Yalta and Potsdam were mainly about the way to manage and reorganize Eastern Europe, causing further distrust and suspicion.

2-2-The Yalta Conference 1945

The Soviet Union under the leadership of Joseph Stalin initiated the convening of the Yalta Conference in the city of Yalta, specifically in the Crimea, where Stalin met with Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Each of these three great people wanted to determine the fate of post-Nazi Germany, as well as Eastern Europe, in addition to framing the shape of the United Nations.

This meeting was very important, as it changed the lives of millions. The idea of this conference came during the Second World War, which each of these three wanted to end, but for the benefit of eachone of them. Roosevelt and Churchill tried to establish different governments in the countries of Europe, when both Germany and Japan were on the verge of collapse, in order to implement what the latter two aspired to. Stalin's goal was to retain Eastern Europe and extend his influence to other regions. While Roosevelt's goal was to gain the support of the Soviet Union in order to invade Japan. And Churchill aimed to establish a pillar of democracy in Eastern Europe. Thus, it can be said that each of these three seeks to achieve a goal, but the common goal is planning how to govern Germany after the war.

Chapter Two

The US President has set the course that the Yalta Conference is supposed to follow, declaring the importance of cooperation first to achieve the political goals that each party aims at, in addition to achieving the common goal.

Stalin's choice of Crimea was not random. Rather, he chose it as a venue for the conference in order to gain the support of those who gathered there, by conveying the scenes of the destruction left by the Germans in Yalta. And he actually succeeded in that, which made him the holder of the strongest position.

The Yalta conference aimed to:

- ✓ The participation of the Soviet Union in the United Nations.
- ✓ The participation of the Soviet Union in the war against Japan.
- ✓ Stalin's achievement of great influence in Eastern Europe.
- ✓ Deciding the fate of Nazi Germany after World War II.

The results of the conference were bad for many countries, while they were good for the other side. The most important results are:

- ✓ The Allied countries received financial compensation from Germany, due to the losses they suffered during the Second World War.
- ✓ Two years after the surrender of Germany, machinery, ships, and everything related to German investments were removed from the latter.
- ✓ Establishment of a Moscow commission to draw up a plan to compensate for the damages that Germany caused.

The Soviet Union was the biggest beneficiary of the Yalta Conference, where Stalin wrested the question of Poland, he also agreed to enter the United Nations council, and the Soviet Union also agreed that France would be a part of the United States and Britain.

Chapter Two



Yalta Conference 1945 Prime Minister Winston Churchill Of Great Britain Shakes Hands With Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin At The Livadia Palace At The Beginning Of The Yalta Conference February 1945

3-The Post dam Conference 1945

From July 17 to August 2, 1945, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and US President Harry Truman met in Potsdam to discuss the terms of World War II's conclusion. Following Germany's surrender, the big three agreed to meet to discuss Europe's post-war frontiers. When Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945, leaders confirmed a summer meeting in Potsdam to continue discussions that had already begun in Yalta. While the Allies remained determined to wage a common war in the Pacific, the lack of a common enemy in Europe has made reaching a consensus on post-war reconstruction on the European continent difficult.

The key issue during the Potsdam Conference is how to address the German issue. At Yalta, the Soviet Union requested that Germany fund massive postwar repairs, with half of the

Chapter Two

proceeds going to the Soviet Union. Despite Roosevelt's agreement to these requests, Truman and his Secretary of State James Burns were resolved to lessen Germany's punishment by enabling the occupying countries to seek compensation solely from their own occupied regions. Truman and Byrnes justified this stance because they sought to avoid a repeat of the scenario caused by the Pact of Versailles, which demanded substantial reparations from Germany following the treaty. Many analysts agreed after World War I that the large reparations payments from the Treaty of Versailles had harmed the German economy and fuelled the rise of the Nazis.

Despite their numerous disagreements, the Allied commanders were able to reach some accords in Potsdam. For example, negotiators acknowledged the status of a disarmed Germany in the four Allied occupation zones. The conference protocol states that "Germany must be completely disarmed and demilitarized"; all aspects of German industry that can be used for military purposes will be dismantled; all German troops and paramilitary forces will be eliminated; and all military equipment production in Germany is prohibited.

Furthermore, by repealing all Nazi-era discriminatory laws and arresting and sentencing Germans regarded "war criminals," German society will be rebuilt along democratic lines. The German educational and judicial systems will eliminate any authoritarian influence and encourage parties to engage in municipal and state government administration. However, the reformation of the German national government was postponed indefinitely, and the country will be administered by the Allied Control Committee (made up of the four occupying countries of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union) throughout the transition period. The most contentious issue considered at the Potsdam Conference was the redrawing of the German-Polish border and the displacement of millions of Germans from contested territory. In compensation for the lands lost to the Soviet Union during the restructuring of the Soviet-Polish boundary, Poland acquired much of German territory and began expelling German nationals from the relevant territories and other host country minorities.

The Potsdam negotiating team was well aware of the circumstances. Although the United Kingdom and the United States were concerned that the influx of Germans would destabilize the occupied western region, they took no action and only declared that "whatever the transfer occurs, it should be carried out in an orderly and humane manner," and asked Poles, Czechoslovaks, and Hungarians to temporarily halt further deportations. Participants also agreed to review the Montreux Convention of 1936, which gave Turkey exclusive control

Chapter Two

over the Turkish Strait. In addition, the United States, the United Kingdom, and China also issued the "Potsdam Declaration", threatening that Japan would "rapidly and completely destroy" if it does not immediately surrender (the Soviet Union did not sign the declaration because it has not yet declared war in Japan). Perhaps the most famous of the Potsdam Conference was the conversation between President Truman and Stalin on July 24, 1945, in which the President informed the Soviet leader that the US successfully detonated the first atomic bomb on July 16, 1945. Faced with negotiations where the US negotiating team believes that US nuclear capabilities will enhance its bargaining power. However, due to the Soviet intelligence network, Stalin already knew well about the US nuclear program. So his position is also very firm. This situation makes negotiations challenging. The leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, despite their differences, have been allies throughout the war, but they have never met again to discuss post-war reconstruction cooperation.

Harry S. Truman and Joseph Stalin meeting at the Potsdam Conference on July 18, 1945.



(National Archives, n.d)

Chapter Two

2-4-1- The Disagreements over Germany

At the Potsdam Conference in July 1945, the United States, the Soviet Union, and thus the United Kingdom decided to divide Germany into four areas until the country was sufficiently secure to reunify. Each region is administered by a winning ally: the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France.

The Soviet Union will get the majority of Germany's compensation to compensate for the country's losses. Stalin, on the other hand, wished to destroy the German economy in order to assure that Germany would never rise again. On the contrary, Western allies want Germany to be strong enough to contribute to global commerce.

2-4-2- The Competition between east and west

When rehabilitation began, Stalin handled the Russian territory hard, and the French, American, and British sections were shut down. In addition, he refused to allow trade with other regions. He has also seized the majority of his output. He returned to the Soviet Union with this, as well as a considerable amount of infrastructure and raw resources.

Bizonia was formed in 1947 as an economic combination and unification of the United Kingdom and the United States, and it introduced a new currency, the Deutschemark, to the western region to develop the economy. This infuriated Stalin. He was anxious that these new ideas and currencies might spread to the Soviet Union, undermining the Soviet Union's efforts to weaken Germany. In response, it introduced a new East German coin, the East Mark.

2-5- The Berlin Blockade 1948

West Berlin has become a source of humiliation for communists. People who reside in the Soviet zone can see how much better life is in the city's Allied Military District.

Stalin cut all land access to Berlin and blockaded the Western Allies in June 1948. He refused to allow Marshall aid into the Soviet zone, cutting off West Berlin. He hoped that this would allow the Allies to relinquish entire control of Berlin.

Chapter Two

The Allies replied by sending desperately needed supplies via the Berlin Airlift. Anglo-American freight planes flew into the city from the Allied territory at a pace of one every two minutes for 11 months. Millions of tons of food, gasoline, and other supplies were transported. Stalin lifted the blockade 322 days later, on May 12, 1949.

Disagreements over how to handle the German issue fueled tensions and sparked the Cold War. Stalin's concern of a strong and united Germany contradicts the US policy of developing an economic force capable of efficiently and freely trading with the West.

The subsequent Berlin embargo heightened tensions, and the Marshall aid planes were at risk of being shot down by the Red Army.

2-5-1 Causes of the blockage

2-5-1-1 Fear of communism spreading

America and the British wanted Europe to gain a strong economy. However, Britain is unable to provide assistance to countries like Greece that need help against communist revolutionaries. It was at this point that the United States decided to intervene.

2- 5-1-2- The Truman Doctrine March 1947

US President Harry Truman announced that the spread of communism threatens European freedom. The government of Eastern Europe has been taken over by the Communist Party. Truman was determined to contain communism and not allow it to spread further.

The containment of communism will be achieved by strengthening economically all other European countries. The United States will provide assistance to any European country in the form of money, materials, and machinery to help prevent communism; This is called Marshall Assist.

2- 5-1-3- Soviet Foreign Policy

The USSR wanted Germany to remain weak and divided. It would not tolerate the USA trying to assist Germany to become powerful again. Stalin wanted to make a 'buffer-zone' of friendly states in Eastern Europe, including the Soviet sector of Germany, in order that the USSR would be shielded from attack. Poland and Czechoslovakia were countries in Stalin's 'buffer-zone'.

2- 5-2- Events during 'The Berlin Blockage'

Chapter Two

The US was investing billions of dollars on West Berlin. The economic development of West Berlin and the economic development of the Soviet sector in Berlin, Germany, were becoming increasingly disparate. Political freedom also differed significantly. The Communists were embarrassed by West Berlin. People in the Soviet section of the city could witness how people in the Allied region of the city lived a better life.

On June 18, 1948, a new currency, the Deutschemark, was introduced into the territory of the United States and Britain to aid the economic recovery. They didn't consult with Stalin.

Stalin was furious and worried about the safety of the Soviet Union. He closed all overland routes to Berlin on June 24, 1948. It was therefore hoped that the Allies would completely renounce control of Berlin.

2-5-3- The Berlin Airlift

The Berlin Airlift took 11 months to complete. Cargo jets from the United Kingdom and the United States flew into town at a rate of one every two minutes. Millions of tons of food, gasoline, and other necessities were given. Despite this huge effort, the community still had shortages, necessitating the implementation of rationing. Every day, electricity could only be turned on for a few hours. Stalin attempted to get Berliners to register for Soviet supplies in the East, but only a small percentage agreed.

2-5-4- The Results of the Berlin Blockade

Germany remained divided until 1990. In 1949 the three Western zones united to make the Federal Republic of Germany, also referred to as West Germany. In October 1949, the USSR formed the German Democratic Republic, also referred to as East Germany

Berlin remained a landlocked country within Soviet territory, as well as fractured. This schism resulted in the 1961 Berlin crisis and the erection of the Berlin Wall. The 'frontlines' of the struggle had now been defined in Europe. This resulted in the development of military alliances, such as NATO and, as a result, the Warsaw Pact.

2-6- The Nato Setup 1949

Chapter Two

NATO was established in Washington on April 4, 1949 as a military alliance of capitalist countries in the Northern Hemisphere. It is based on the theory of collective security: if a NATO member state is attacked, other member states will help defend it.

2-6-1-Why Was NATO Established?

By 1949, Stalin had installed communist administrations in the majority of Eastern European countries, forming a "buffer zone" to protect the USSR from assault. There was concern that the USSR might do the same to Western European countries. Smaller countries would be less vulnerable to Soviet influence or assault if they joined NATO.

North Korea followed China in becoming communist in 1950. This increases the proportion of the "red" world dramatically. The United States is concerned about the spread of communism to other countries.

The establishment of NATO means that the United States can deploy weapons in member states. This will allow a more effective defense in the event of a Soviet offensive.

Theoretically, US nuclear missile bases can be established near the Soviet border. As part of NATO, the United States emphasized to the Soviet Union that the United States is determined to prevent the spread of communism to the West.

Warsaw Pact Established 1955

The official name of the partnership is the Pact of friendship, help, and collaboration. Initially, it was decided that the alliance would last for 20 years, with the option of extending it for another ten years if the member countries agreed. The agreement calls for the construction of a unified military command of the member governments' armies, as well as the stationing of Soviet forces.

The alliance was one of the most important measures made by Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev after taking power in early 1955; it was formed in response to the Paris agreement and West Germany's accession to NATO on May 9, 1955. The Soviet asserted that the signatories had pledged not to use violence. However, West Germany's rearmament under the Paris agreement poses a threat to peace-loving countries.

The establishment of Warsaw Pact came as a strengthening of bilateral security treaties between the Soviet Union on the one hand, and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Romania on the other. In addition to the existence of similar treaties

Chapter Two

between them. This means defensive and security measures in Eastern Europe are not based only on the texts of Warsaw Pact, but on an integrated network of interconnected bilateral relations.

The Warsaw Pact also gave legitimacy to the presence of Soviet forces on the lands of Eastern European countries



North Atlantic Treaty Organization 1949

2-7- Conclusion

The United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and defeated Germany were divided into four regions, through what was clarified by the 1945 Yalta Conference, and it was formalized in Potsdam in the same year. Likewise, the western part of Berlin came under Soviet control, even though it was located within the area occupied by the Soviet Union. Stalin wanted to punish Germany economically, forcing it to pay war reparations, while the Allies wanted

Chapter Two

Germany to maintain its economic boom as a democratic buffer against the spread of communism from Eastern Europe. The Berlin blockade was a plan of the Soviet Union, in order to limit the possibility of the United States, Britain and France from traveling to their sectors in Berlin. Conflicts occurred in 1948 between the Soviets and their allies in the Berlin crisis, where the Soviet Union blocked all roads that allow access to the western regionsof Berlin after being disturbed by the new American policy, which is to provide aid to Germany and other European countries. In the end, the Western powers set up an air bridge which lasted for about a year,and was extended to relieve west Berlin.the Berlin blockade was The first major conflict of the Cold War.

Chapter Three
Towards 'Hot War' in Asia
1945–1950

3-1- Introduction

Asia became the second battlefield of the Cold War, and it was also the place where the Cold War began to heat up. Of course, Europe caused more controversy and received more attention from the United States and the Soviet Union, becoming the main focus of tensions between the former allies after the end of World War II. Each of them has identified benefits there that seem to be critical to their short- and long-term security needs and financial situation. The superpowers' opposition for partners established an enormous piece of the Cold War in Asia. The union between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China (PRC) in February 1950 appeared to be a significant strategic triumph for Moscow. The most effective method to keep up with the collusion demonstrated a genuine test. Tried and true way of thinking directs that the shared traits in philosophical, financial, political, and security interests between the two Communist forces would support the minimal. Alongside the individual quirks of Mao Zedong and Nikita Khrushchev, social, racial, and homegrown variables, all things considered, dissolved the attachment of the Sino-Soviet partnership. This chapter intends to reproduce how Beijing and Moscow attempted to keep up with the union, and what the destructive Sino-Soviet association meant for the course of the Cold War in Asia. **(Zhang, 2010)**

3-2- Japan Becomes Cold War Ally :

After the loss of Japan in World War II, the United States drove the Allies in the occupation and recovery of the Japanese state. Somewhere in the range of 1945 and 1952, the U.S. possessing powers, driven by General Douglas A. MacArthur, instituted boundless military, political, monetary, and social changes. **(History state gov, n.d)**

General Douglas MacArthur assumed supreme command of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in September 1945 and began the reconstruction of Japan. Although Britain, the Soviet Union, and the ROC played an advisory role as part of an "Allied Council," MacArthur had final decision-making power. The Japan's occupation are often divided into three phases: the initial efforts to punish and reform Japan, the work to revitalize the Japanese economy, and therefore the conclusion of a formal peace treaty and alliance. **(History state gov, n.d)**

The first phase, roughly from the end of the war in 1945 to 1947, brought about the most fundamental changes for the Japanese government and society. The Allies punished Japan for its longstanding militarism and expansion by holding war crimes trials in Tokyo. At the same time, SCAP dismantled the Japanese military and prohibited former military personnel from

ChaptreThree

assuming political leadership positions in the new government. On the economic front, SCAP introduced reform designed to profit majority tenants and reduce the facility of made landowners, many of whom campaigned for war and Japanese expansion within the 1930s. MacArthur also tried dissolving the massive Japanese economic conglomerates, or zaibatsu, to rework the economy into a free market capitalist system. In 1947, the Allied advisers essentially dictated a new constitution to the Japanese leaders. The most profound changes to the document included the demotion of the emperor to a figurehead without political control and the installation of more power in the parliamentary system, the promotion of greater rights and privileges for women, and the renunciation of the right to wage war. which came with the elimination of all non-defensive forces. **(History state gov, n.d)**

By late 1947 and mid 1948, the rise of a financial emergency in Japan close by worries about the spread of socialism started a reexamination of occupation approaches. This period is now and then called the "converse course." In this phase of the occupation, which went on until 1950, the monetary recovery of Japan became the overwhelming focus. SCAP became worried that a feeble Japanese economy would build the impact of the homegrown socialist development, and with a socialist triumph in China's thoughtful conflict progressively probable, the eventual fate of East Asia gave off an impression of being in question.

(History state gov, n.d)

Occupation arrangements to address the debilitating economy went from charge changes to measures pointed toward controlling swelling. Anyway the most difficult issue was the lack of crude materials needed to take care of Japanese ventures and markets for completed merchandise. The flare-up of the Korean War in 1950 gave SCAP simply the chance it expected to resolve this issue, inciting some occupation authorities to propose that, "Korea went along and saved us." After the UN entered the Korean War, Japan turned into the chief stock station for UN powers. The contention additionally positioned Japan solidly inside the bounds of the U.S. protection edge in Asia, guaranteeing the Japanese administration that whatever the condition of its military, no genuine danger would be made against Japanese soil. **(History state gov, n.d)**

In the third period of the occupation, starting in 1950, SCAP considered the political and financial fate of Japan immovably settled and set about tying down a proper ceasefire to end both the conflict and the occupation. The U.S. impression of global dangers had changed so significantly in the years somewhere in the range of 1945 and 1950 that the possibility of a re-

ChaptreThree

outfitted and assailant Japan presently not frightened U.S. authorities; all things being equal, the genuine danger seemed, by all accounts, to be the drag of socialism, especially in Asia. The last understanding permitted the United States to keep up with its bases in Okinawa and somewhere else in Japan, and the U.S. Government guaranteed Japan a two-sided security agreement. In September of 1951, 52 countries met in San Francisco to talk about the settlement, and at last, 49 of them marked it. Remarkable holdouts incorporated the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, all of which protested the guarantee to help the Republic of China and not work with the People's Republic of China that was constrained on Japan by U.S. legislators.(History state gov, n.d)

3-2-1- The 1951 Treaty of Peace with Japan

The treaty of San Francisco is a peace treaty between Japan and the Allied Powers, and it was formally signed by 48 nations on September 8, 1951, in the War Memorial House in San Francisco. In accordance with Article 11 of the San Francisco Treaty, Japan has come to accept the verdicts of the International Military Tribunal for East Al-Aqsa and the Allies.

This treaty formally ended Japan's position as an imperial power, provided compensation to former prisoners of war who had been victims of Japanese war crimes, and concluded the postwar Allied occupation of Japan. This pact is also heavily referenced in the United Nations Charter.

The Soviet Union was vehemently opposed to this deal, making multiple failed attempts, as stated in Gromyko's declaration on September 8, 1951. The latter included the Soviet Union's objections to the treaty and stressed that it provided no assurances against the rise of Japanese militarism. This statement also included a refusal to invite China to participate in the pact, notwithstanding the devastation caused by Japanese aggression. It was also claimed that the treaty plan contradicted China's, Taiwan's, and other islands' rights.



The Signing of 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty (National Defense Journal, 2015)

3-3- The Chinese Civil War

The Chinese Communist Party, led by Mao Zedong, had a military arm called the Chinese Red Army, which was supported by the Soviet Union, and the Kuomintang Party had a military arm called the Chinese National Army, which was supported by the United States of America.

Chiang Kai-shek, the commander of the Chinese National Army, attacked the Red Army forces in November 1945, and on June 26, 1946, the Red Army managed to impose its control over the Shandong Peninsula, sparking a wide war between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang forces, and China then entered a three-year civil war.

The Chinese Communist Party, led by Mao Zedong, had a military arm called the Chinese Red Army, which was supported by the Soviet Union, and the Kuomintang Party had a military arm called the Chinese National Army, which was supported by the United States of America.

Chiang Kai-shek, the commander of the Chinese National Army, attacked the Red Army forces in November 1945, and on June 26, 1946, the Red Army managed to impose its control over the Shandong Peninsula, sparking a wide war between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang forces, and China then entered a three-year civil war.

After the end of the Chinese Civil War, the Soviet Union recognized the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Mao Zedong. The United Nations recognized this republic on October 25, 1971.

In the end, the Chinese Civil War is a long-running war that has changed the direction of China. Despite the human losses recorded by this people, the awareness of this people was clear when the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese National Army decided to stop the war between them, and devote themselves to confronting the Japanese enemy.

3-3-1- Recognition of the Communist Government and the Fate of Taiwan

The US intervention in the Middle East was aimed at preventing the spread of communism in Mao's view. This good man wanted to prove to his citizens that China does not say without doing, and stated that US imperialist actions must be addressed throughout the world.

On July 17, Mao Zedong ordered artillery to be prepared to bombard the islands that border the Taiwan Strait and surround the Kinmen Archipelago.

ChaptreThree

Mao did not want to go to war against the United States, as he realized that he had to end the bombing. Talks were held between the ambassadors of China and the United States on September 15, but these talks did not end well, as the Chinese demanded that the United States withdraw its forces from Taiwan, but that The United States did not allow the conflict to extend beyond the Taiwan Strait so it used non nuclear options in response to Chinese actions.

In the end, Mao decided to allow Chiang Kai-shek to keep Kinmen on the condition that he did not carry out any invasion. He had thus understood the necessity of keeping nationalist forces close to China.

Mao's view of the United States changed, when he realized the necessity of keeping the United States in agreement with Taiwan, as he considered that allowing nationalist forces to remain in the Kinmen Islands would not benefit the American position in anything. On the contrary, this would be inconvenience to the United States.

October 6, 1958, the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of China announced a cease-fire, and also called for the necessity of holding talks between China and Taiwan to end the war and the anxiety of the United States. In the end, Mao's forces were unable to conquer Kinmen, and the islands are still under the Taiwan's control.

(Pacific Affairs, 1979)

3-3-2 Anglo-American Differences over China

The trouble of accomplishing a tactical arrangement made it even more essential to track down a conciliatory one. Be that as it may, British endeavors to give this by a progression of drives for intercession, support zones, and a truce on shifting arrangements of conditions foundered on the inability to accommodate Anglo-American contrasts over China.

(FCDO, 1995)

The fundamental place of contrast in 1950 was that though various western and Asian nations, including Britain and India, had perceived the socialist government in Peking of Mao The Tung as the by right government of China set up of Chiang Kai Shek's Nationalist government which actually clung to control in Formosa, the United States government and most of UN individuals would not. This prompted pressures over a definitive removal of Formosa - which was hauled at the start into the Korean emergency by President Truman's assertion on 27

ChaptreThree

June - and the unsettled inquiry of Chinese portrayal at the UN, where China was as yet addressed by the Nationalist government. **(FCDO, 1995)**

What Anglo-American contrasts over China implied practically speaking when it went to a settlement of the Korean War was that when the British or Indian legislatures took drives with the Soviet Union or China to keep out of the conflict or apply tension as a powerful influence for the North Koreans to end the battling or start arrangements for a truce, the socialist reaction constantly expressed that the topic of Korea must be gotten comfortable combination with the fulfillment of Chinese cases to Formosa and portrayal at the UN. Since American immovability on her China strategy implied that Britain couldn't offer any such compensation, none of these methodologies got past an affable hearing. **(FCDO, 1995)**

In the two cases, steps were taken to apply strain on the US government to be really obliging. On account of Formosa, Bevin got going firmly by notice Acheson that while the US had earnest help in Korea, it ought not depend on the help of the UK or Asia over Formosa.

English military specialists concurred that according to the essential perspective, US strategy on Formosa was sound. Inasmuch as Communism stayed aggressor and expansionist no one needed to see Formosa, ordering a significant line of communication, fall under socialist control. In any case British arrangement laid on the Cairo statement of 1943 that Formosa was bound for the legal legislature of China: namely the People's Republic. US strategy was worried to set Formosa aside briefly and this is the thing that in the end occurred, after the reference of the inquiries to an UN subcommittee in the harvest time of 1950. **(FCDO, 1995)**

On account of Chinese portrayal at the UN, a British choice toward the beginning of June to decide in favor of PRC portrayal in July was deferred after the episode of the threats in Korea. At the New York gathering of Foreign Ministers in September, Acheson yielded that the US would not respect a vote in the UN for the PRC as unforgiveable'. After this hesitant green light, a British decision in favor of the affirmation of a PRC delegate was projected interestingly on 19 September. **(FCDO, 1995)**

From that point, contrasts on China had the option to focus on along until December when the tactical circumstance Korea by and by became basic and the Americans continued with plans to censure Chinese animosity in the UN and to go to extra lengths against her. This delivered an emergency of the main request for Anglo-American fortitude which rushed to the furthest limit of January, with the British government pronouncing their aim of casting a ballot against

ChaptreThree

the Americans prior to being brought to concur through a face-saving recipe of drafting alterations. (FCDO, 1995)

English hesitance to censure Chinese animosity was established in the dread that this would push China unalterably into the Soviet camp, lead to a heightening of the conflict and the separation of the United Nations. As the emergency created, the issue turned out to be less an issue of strategy towards China, than an issue of how uncommon was the unique relationship. Furthermore, the Foreign Office was directed to the offensive end that in the last examination and in the Far East in any event, Britain should follow where America drove, whatever the benefits of the case. There are various minutes tending towards this end, from the PUS (Sir William Strang) downwards. (FCDO, 1995)

In the occasion the commonsense impacts of the UN goal on China, passed on 1 February, were insignificant, driving fundamentally to the section a couple of months after the fact of a progression of unobtrusive assents against the commodity of key materials to China. Although antiquarians have made a big deal about the altercation in January 1951 - one in any event, venturing to such an extreme as to contrast it with Suez as far as the strain set on Anglo-American relations, Foreign Office certainty was adequately reestablished in March to make conceivable a vivacious guard of British democratic arrangement on Chinese portrayal at the UN. This time there was no bowing to American tension. (FCDO, 1995)

In the interim the conflict in Korea delayed and the reappraisal of strategies occasioned by the appearance in March 1951 of another Foreign Secretary in the individual of Herbert Morrison prompted the detailing of another drawn out arrangement in the Foreign Office. This set out a program for related settlements in Korea, the UN and Formosa over an interval of time of the following a few years. (FCDO, 1995)

3-3-3- The War Comes to Korea

The Korean War was one of many military struggles that happened during the Cold War, as the United States and its partners endeavored to stop the spread of socialism. This contention started on June 25, 1950, when North Korea, a socialist country, attacked South Korea. Preceding World War II's decision, North and South Korea had been a solitary nation known

ChaptreThree

as Korea. After the conflict, Korea became two nations. By attacking South Korea, North Korea would have liked to rejoin the two countries as a solitary country under socialism.



Millett, A. R. (2021, June 18). Korean War.

3-3-4- Anglo-American Consultation and Cooperation

While General MacArthur was occupied with sending his little 'plane-heap of eight onlookers from Tokyo, and the UN Commission in Korea started to spring into not very successful activity, British Ministers were confronted with choices concerning whether to help

ChaptreThree

American-supported goals in the UN approaching individuals to lament North Korean hostility and to show up with help to the quick imploding South Korean powers in the south. **(FCDO, 1995).**

English help was promptly given with the expectation that this help would be more upright than genuine and that the sending of a couple of maritime vessels (one light armada carrier, two cruisers and five destroyers and frigates) would do the trick. Later the Cabinet was ready to take the political choice, against military exhortation, to send restricted ground powers to Korea. The fundamental purposes behind this were (a) to solidify the AngloAmerican partnership and the battle against Communism for the sake of the UN, and all the more explicitly (b) to hold impact over the Americans over the treatment of the conflict and to urge them to assist with the help, and if important the guard, of different regions in South-East Asia - especially Malaya, Indo-China and Hong Kong. **(FCDO, 1995)**

All things considered the British military power in Korea, similar to others assembled under the UN banner, was never in excess of a token next to the size of US commitment. At the midpoint of the conflict 8000 British servicemen were battling close by a fourth of 1,000,000 American GIs. **(FCDO, 1995)**

The really British commitment was on the discretionary side: the point being to restrict the contention and finish battling through exchange. Strategies tend d to focus on observing some to be face-saving recipe to give the Soviet Union and later China an exit plan. This depended with the understanding that these nations were searching for an exit plan. Unfamiliar Office authorities turned out to be progressively dicey that this was the case, particularly when South Korean and UN powers were being driven back.

A definitive point was to accomplish the unification of a free and autonomous Korea, separated beginning around 1945 at the 38th equal. This stayed the drawn out point, yet without any a persuading UN military triumph, British approach from the harvest time of 1950 turned out to be progressively coordinated towards the transient point of accomplishing a re-visitation of business as usual.(Fcdo,1995).

Somewhat Korea was taken advantage of as a chance to restore old wartime consolidated counsel on the military, yet in addition on political and financial levels. On 6 July the Prime Minister requested exceptional discussions in Washington between the American and British Chiefs of Staff. It was trusted that these future the first of an ordinary series: indispensably

ChaptreThree

significant for the coordination of system in Korea as well as of technique across the globe. Talks occurred later in July, and again in October, yet they barely got past broad audits of the circumstance in the Far East and rehashed demands from London for more data on US goals and plans of mission stayed a component of the Anglo-American discourse on Korea.

(FCDO, 1995)

The American Embassy in London did what they could to keep the Foreign Office educated regarding improvements during the primary weeks when such was the bedlam that very minimal dependable data was emerging from Korea. Mter the catch of CaptainVyvyan Holt, the British Minister who remained behind after the departure of Seoul on 28June, the Foreign Office had no immediate report of what was going on until the foundation of Mr.Sawbridge's vagrant mission in July. Indeed, even from there on we remained genuinely reliant upon the US and press reports for data. These were, best case scenario, inconsistent and not helped by the detachment of General MacArthur, even after the accreditation of a senior British contact official, Air Vice Marshal Bouchier, to his staff in August.

(FCDO, 1995)

As respects political collaboration, Mr Attlee proposed converses with President Truman in August and again in September. His visit to Washington in December was at the third season of inquiring. The Washington talks, which have effectively been shrouded in Volume III to the extent that they identify with European Defenses, are canvassed all the more completely in Volume IV. Albeit the Prime Minister professed to be happy with the full and plain trade of perspectives at Washington, the Foreign Office was dicey with regards to any fulfillment as to the then basic circumstance in the Far East. To be sure, Mr Attlee had hardly left Washington before the Americans started to continue with plans,opposed by the British Government, for an UN goal denouncing Chinese animosity followed by more authorizes against China.

(FCDO, 1995)

3-3-5- Responsibility for The War

While watching out for military improvements in Korea and political shuffling in the UN, a decent arrangement of the early documentation in the volume centers on Foreign Office investigations of what was truly going on with the conflict who was the prime mover of the animosity and what were the ramifications for British international strategy.(Fcdo,1995).

ChaptreThree

English help for the American race to go into Korea owed a lot to the presumption which never truly changed even after Chinese section into the conflict that North Korean hostility was Soviet roused. **(FCDO, 1995)**

The agreement was that the North Korean assault had been dispatched as a restricted activity inside the ambit of a general Soviet hostile to oust Western impact from the Far East. It was believed that the Soviet Union expected a speedy stroll over and that the startling energy of UN responses was a shock from which the Soviet government appeared delayed to recuperate managing the cost of extension for a level of conciliatory manoeuvring.

(FCDO, 1995)

The Korean experience was viewed as a Soviet test to test western responses in a weak region where there was clearly little danger of a hard and fast conflict. English military and strategic specialists were genuinely stressed by what seemed, by all accounts, to be another takeoff in the Cold War: Soviet readiness to go past the strategies of disruption to those of open equipped animosity. **(FCDO, 1995)**

Albeit the Foreign Office didn't limit the likelihood that the Soviets may be enticed to additional the trial of transforming the virus battle into a hot one in other weaknesses, strikingly Persia and Berlin, vital arranging forged ahead the premise that the Soviet Union would not hazard battle before 1954. While surveying Soviet expectations in the primary long stretches of struggle in Korea, the Foreign Office reasoned that the Soviet Union most likely thought about Korea as an error and may as of now be searching for an exit plan. British endeavors through July and August were coordinated towards discovering such a way.

(FCDO, 1995)

At the point when China entered the conflict in October, basically a similar idea process was applied to China. By 1951, the Foreign Office had settled to the view that the Korean War was the consequence of close Sino-Soviet participation however that the Soviet Union stayed the superb troublemaker.

While evaluating Soviet thought processes in the mid year of 1950 well before any indications of Chinese intercession the thought happened to Foreign Office authorities more than once that Soviet moves in Korea were truly intended to entangle China against the UN as a component of a Soviet long haul point of holding Communist China back from taking her

ChaptreThree

legitimate seat there, as a way to disturb, and at last, to separation, the UN. In any case, as US strategy towards the UN started to unfurl during the Korean War with a progression of drives clearly pointed toward transforming the UN into a western security association, instead of an overall discussion for the serene settlement of questions, the Foreign Office became worried that it was American, instead of Soviet, arrangement which would prompt the downfall of the UN in its current structure. **(FCDO, 1995)**

3-3-6 The Search for a Way Out

The effective goal of the Korean clash, likewise with any conflict, relied either upon a persuading military triumph or discretionary achievement. On the tactical side British powers were seldom in a situation to decide the result. Nonetheless, the responsibility of powers to Korea gave Britain some say in the treatment of the mission and the British commitment here was split among help and limitation of American plans relying upon how well the tactical mission was going. **(FCDO, 1995)**

As there was a genuine possibility of military achievement, eg in the period following the Inchon arrivals in September were ready to help the UN drive northwards across the 38th equal and surprisingly up to the Manchurian line. For sure Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, contended that this was fundamental, as to stop at the equal and leave North Korea an element would imply that 'Russia will have for all intents and purposes prevailed and the entire UN exertion will have been to no end. **(FCDO, 1995)**

This view was tested via Air Marshal Sir John Slessor who told his contradicting Heads of Staff associates on 3 October that he was unable to comprehend this perspective since even only a re-visitation of the state of affairs should certainly be a loss for Russia while going north would just expand responsibilities and hazard an expansion of the conflict by Chinese intercession. The contention for going north depended on the possibility of military achievement. The motivations behind why this evaded UN powers are managed by General Farrar Hockley instead of by DBPO. All things considered contemporary Foreign Office coroments on the disappointment of UN powers to gain ground in the early piece of the mission incorporated the way that 75% of US battling troops had no past fight insight and US against tank weapons had little impact on the substantial Soviet tanks with which North Korean powers were provided. **(FCDO, 1995)**

3-4- Conclusion

With the Korean conflict, the Cold War has become increasingly global. In the decade since the start of the Korean fighting, few parts of the world have managed to escape the captivating web of superpower rivalry, competition and conflict. Indeed, Iran's main international foci of the 1950s and 1960s, Guatemala, Indochina, Taiwan Strait, Suez, Lebanon, Indonesia, Cuba, Congo - lie well beyond the original borders of the Cold War. Only Berlin, whose disputed status triggered the Soviet-American crises in 1958 and again in 1961-1962, it belongs to the set of immediate post-WWII disputes that precipitated the East-West divide in the first place. The Cold War during this period essentially moved from the center of the international system to its periphery. The Americans and the Soviets each identified crucial strategic, economic and psychological interests in the developing regions of Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, and sought to gain resources, bases, allies and influence. By the 1950s, these areas had emerged at the very heart of the Soviet-American struggle, a position they would maintain throughout the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The East-West divide in Europe, against this, reached an interesting degree of stability; the very idea of a military conflict it became increasingly distasteful to the Soviet and American leaders, who recognized that any major confrontation at the center would almost certainly turn nuclear. It is particularly telling that virtually all of the wars that broke out during the Cold War period were on Third World soil and that all but 200,000 of the estimated 20 million people who died in wars between 1945 and 1990 were slaughtered in conflicts that raged in various parts of the Third World.

General Conclusion

Conclusion

The relationship between Britain and America has been the most important bilateral relationship the world has ever seen in terms of Nuclear, intelligence defence and other links between the two nations.

This study clarifies that the benefits of Anglo-American cooperation to the United States in the early postwar years should not be underestimated, although those benefits were tied to the broader Anglo-American relationship than to the partnership between the two states under the military aid program.

Britain played a vital role in Western security at a time when Europe was already the scene of Soviet aggression, a role that was vital to America's containment strategy. Britain was strategically located for US air bases and was arguably the least vulnerable of all European countries to Soviet attacks.

As the most politically and economically stable state in a war-torn Europe, Britain also played an important leadership role within NATO. After all, he was an important ally of the United States in the political and ideological spheres. Thus, Anglo-American relations were a great victory for the United States in the late 1940s and early 1950s as it tried to convince western European states to step up their commitment to defend the North Atlantic. Overall, Britain's role as a close ally of the United States in Europe, supporting its foreign policy goals and taking significant initiatives to achieve those goals, has been invaluable.

On the other hand it explores the fundamental drivers of Anglo-American politics at this crucial stage: assumptions, expectations, and fears that would eventually lead the United States to the catastrophe in Vietnam. The study suggests that the key to understanding British and American approaches to Southeast Asia is to view them in terms of seeking order and stability in an increasingly chaotic and dangerous world. The colonial regimes of the European powers previously ensured such an order. After these regimes disappeared or left, British and American planners faced a region marked by new uncertainties, led by a series of nationalist politicians fueled by very different and often conflicting goals and aspirations..

The current study is the starting point of a further research project in terms of studying the Anglo-American relationship. In this regard the following titles 'the relationship between Britain and America in the twentieth century (1988)' and 'The special relationship: Anglo

Conclusion

American Relation since 1945, could be proposed as a kind of continuation to the current study for further researches.

.

Works Cited

Works cited :

- Britannica. (2021). *Cold War Alliances & Leaders*. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/study/cold-war-alliances-and-leaders>
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (2020, February 18). *Chinese Civil War*. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/event/Chinese-Civil-War>
- CVCE. (July 07, 2016). *The Cold War (1945–1989) — Full text*. Retrieved from http://www.cvce.eu/obj/the_cold_war_1945_1989_full_text-en-6dfe06ed-4790-48a4-8968-855e90593185.html
- Dee, L. (October 19, 2016). Beginning of a Beautiful Friendship: The 1951 Treaty of Peace with Japan. Retrieved from <https://adst.org/2016/10/japan-world-war-ii-peace-treaty-macarthur/>
- Frank S. T. Hsiao & Lawrence R. Sullivan. (1979). *The Chinese Communist Party and the Status of Taiwan, 1928-1943*. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2757657>
- History. (2021). *Soviet Union lifts its 11-month blockade against West Berlin*. A&E Television Networks. Retrieved from <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/berlin-blockade-lifted>
- History Extra. (2021). *Forging alliances: Britain and the US in the Korean War*. Retrieved from <https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/forging-alliances-britain-and-the-us-in-the-korean-war/>
- History. (July 17, 2019). *Berlin Airlift begins*. A&E Television Networks, Retrieved from <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/berlin-airlift-begins>
- History. (Dec 2, 2019). *Arms Race*. Retrieved from <https://www.history.com/.amp/topics/cold-war/arms-race>
- khan Academy.(n.d). *The cold War- an Overview*. Retrieved from <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/whp-1750/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:unit-8-end-of-empire-and-cold-war/xcabef9ed3fc7da7b:8-1-the-cold-war/a/read-the-cold-war-an-overview-beta>
- Lumen.(n.d).*The Cold War*. Retrieved from <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-ushistory/chapter/the-cold-war/>
- Mcmahon,R. (2003). *Cold War: a Very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press, New York. Retrieved from <http://bahiyaldinkoury.xyz/download/GAYTDAAAQBAJ-the-cold-war-a-very-short-introduction>
- Office of the Historian.(n.d).*The Potsdam Conference, 1945*. Retrieved from <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/potsdam-conf>
- Office of the Historian.(n.d).The Taiwan Straits Crises: 1954–55 and 1958.

retrieved from <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/taiwan-strait-crises>

Polychroniou, C. (July 29, 1995). *Rise and Fall of US Imperialism*. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4403046>

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History. (n.d). *Postwar Politics and the Cold War*. Retrieved from <https://ap.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/postwar-politics-and-origins-cold-war/essays/postwar-politics-and-cold-war>

The National Archives. (N.d). *Berlin Blockade and formation of NATO*. Retrieved from <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/cabinetpapers/themes/berlin-blockade-formation-nato.htm>

United States Department of state.(n.d). *Milestones: 1945 - 1952*. Retrieved from <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/creation-israel>

Warner, G.(2011). *Anglo–American Relations and the Cold War in 1950. Diplomacy & Statecraft*, Retrieved from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09592296.2011.549732?journalCode=f dps20>

Wilde, Robert. (2021, February 16). *The Cold War in Europe*. Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/introduction-to-the-cold-war-in-europe-1221198>

Zhang,S. (September 28, 2010). *The Sino-Soviet alliance and the Cold War in Asia, 1954–1962*. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/cambridge-history-of-the-cold-war/sinosoviet-alliance-and-the-cold-war-in-asia-19541962/A932156DB3C3ABDB852F8624A99E8591#>

