

HI3H60

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
Summer examinations 2018

HI3H6
Postwar: Aftermaths of World War II

- (i) **For candidates who are offering a whole-unit paper:**
Time allowed: 3 hours, plus 15 minutes reading time during which notes may be made (on the question paper) but no answers may be begun.

Students sitting the three hour paper must answer:

Section A

One question from Section B

One question from Section C

- (ii) **For candidates who are offering a half-unit paper:**
Time allowed: 2 hours, plus 15 minutes reading time during which notes may be made (on the question paper) but no answers may be begun.

Students sitting the two hour paper must answer:

Section A

One question from Section B or Section C

The answers should not include any significant amount of material already presented in ANY assessed work.

Read carefully the instructions on the answer book and make sure that the particulars required are entered in each answer book.

Candidates may answer any of the questions below. Where appropriate, papers for modules affected by industrial action in the 2017-18 academic year have been extended to provide a full range of questions. This is a one-year variance from the normal examination format and will only apply in the 2017-18 academic year.

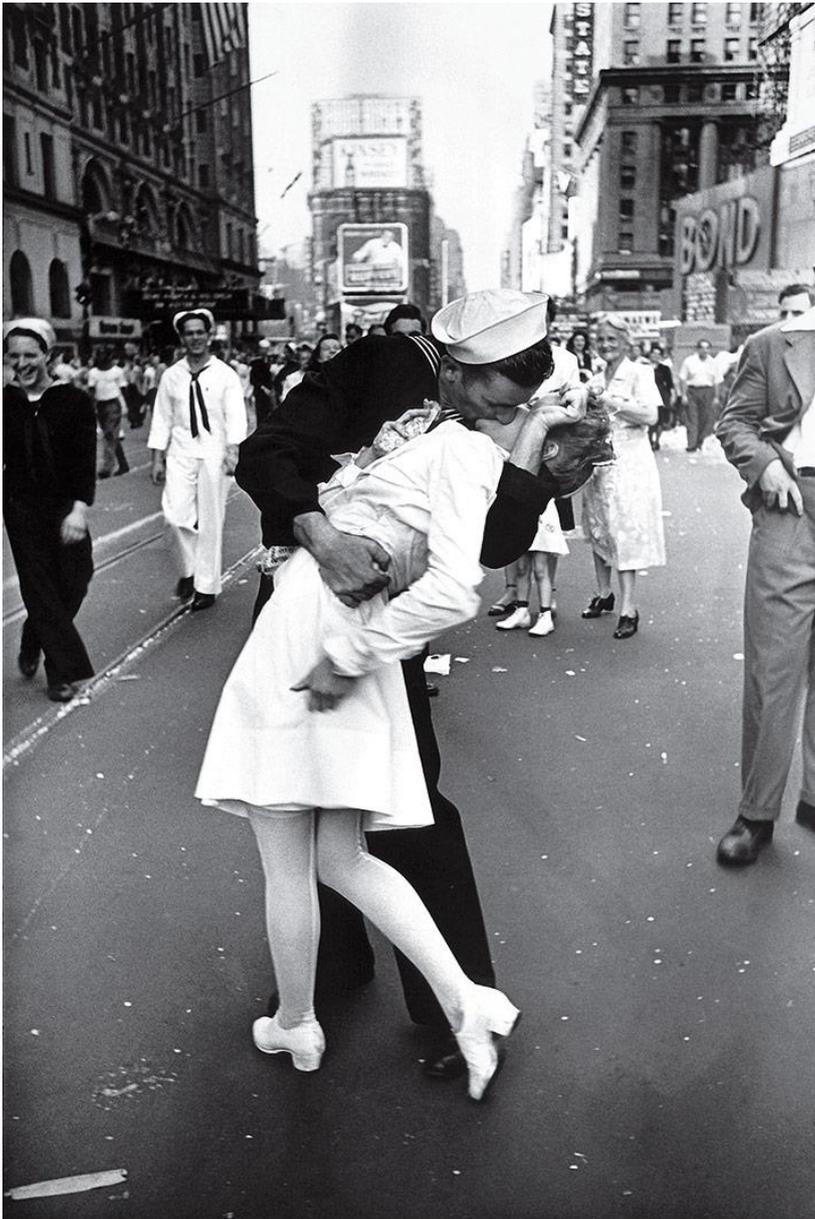
SECTION A

Comment on FOUR of the following:

- a) Mr. Tanimoto found about twenty men and women on the sandspit. He drove the boat onto the bank and urged them to get aboard. They did not move and he realized that they were too weak to lift themselves. He reached down and took a woman by the hands, but her skin slipped off in huge, glove-like pieces. He was so sickened by this that he had to sit down for a moment. Then he got out into the water and, though a small man, lifted several of the men and women, who were naked, into his boat. Their backs and breasts were clammy, and he remembered uneasily what the great burns he had seen during the day had been like: yellow at first, then red and swollen, with the skin sloughed off, and finally, in the evening, suppurated and smelly.

John Hersey, *Hiroshima* (1946)

CONTINUED



b)

Alfred Eisenstaedt, *Life Magazine*, August 27, 1945

- c) Most relief is for the helpless and is more a woman's job than a man's. Even when it comes to managing foreign camp commandants or mayors, women can often succeed where men will fail. Moreover, woman's whole experience throughout the ages has made her more adaptable than men—more ready for the thousand and one interruptions, make-do-and-mends and improvisations which emergency work involves but which exasperates a capable man. It is true that men have had more large-scale administrative and business experience than women and are more suitable as heads of vast enterprises such as famine-fighting and camp organisation and there is tough transport and warehouse work for which they are wanted in the first instance (later on nationals will be found who can do this themselves), but there is greater need of women and more that they can accomplish.

Francesca M. Wilson, *Advice to Relief Workers: Based on Personal Experience in the Field* (1945)

- d) As I trudged along squinting, I could feel the heat of the asphalt even through my shoes. Granddad's field had been under this very spot. I could remember, coming back on the boat to Okinawa from Saipan after the war, how we all looked forward to eating meat and glazed sweet potatoes when we got to Granddad's house. Then we arrived to find him living in a tent and this runway stretching through his field. Granddad told us it was built in just one week for an attack on the Japanese mainland, but Japan had surrendered after the atomic bombings and the attack never took place. Later, the Americans discovered that the salt breeze from the ocean nearby rusted their airplanes, so they abandoned the runway without ever using it.

Higashi Mineo, *Child of Okinawa* (1971), transl. Steve Rabson

- e) The system, with all its failures, got the travellers to Nuremberg in good time. At once a split appeared between those who had come to the trial for, say, the opening and these last two days, and those who had longer experience of the sessions. The court had issued a directive that no photographs were to be taken of the defendants at times they were being sentenced. This seemed to some journalists who had just arrived a shocking interference with the rights of the press, and even some historians thought that it would leave the film record of the case regrettably incomplete. But those who had frequented the court over months were for the most part of a different mind.

Rebecca West, *Greenhouse with Cyclamens, Part I* (1946)

- f) There can scarcely be a Jew in Europe who has not suffered in greater or less degree either himself or herself or by the loss of relatives. Many non-Jews of all nationalities also suffered in the concentration camps and many of them died. This must not be forgotten. We are concerned in this Report with the living survivors of European Jewry. We could harrow the feelings of those who read this Report by repetition of accounts we received of German frightfulness. We do not propose to do so.

Cmd. 6808, 'Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry regarding the problems of European Jewry and Palestine' (1946)

- g) Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2, (1948)

h) Some Menus at Officers' Messes

Consommé in cups

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Fried Soles in butter

Fresh Potatoes

--

Dutch steak

Mashed Potatoes

Cauliflower

--

Raspberry Cream

--

Cheese

--

Coffee

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Tuesday, October 8, 1946

Victor Gollancz, *In Darkest Germany* (1947)

- i) The Japanese civilian population is in an exceptionally disastrous situation. It has been herded to certain areas in the cities where terrible overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and cold are prevalent, and the main thing, hunger. There is no work. Major specialists - professors and engineers - [will do] any dirty day labor for a handful of rice. In Haeju they take dozens of bodies from the Japanese barracks every day. They are not managing to dispose of the bodies and they continue to remain on the same premises. Cold and hunger add to the humiliations of the Japanese from the Korean population.

Lt. Col. Fedorov, "Untitled memorandum on the political and morale situation of Soviet troops in North Korea and the economic situation in Korea," January 11, 1946

SECTION B

1. Why, and with what consequences, did the human body become a preoccupation of postwar photographers and filmmakers?
 2. In what ways can fictional narratives enrich historians' understandings of postwar occupation?
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3. How far would you agree that diaries represent the richest primary source material for historians of emotion?
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SECTION C

1. To what extent did 1945 mark a 'year zero' in world history?

 2. What do you consider the most significant mechanisms of postwar justice?

 3. What insights does gender yield as a category of analysis when applied to the aftermaths of World War II?
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END