

Chapter 33

Restructuring the Postwar World

- 33-1
- Cold War Superpowers
- Allies become Enemies
 - United States vs. Soviet Union
 - Goals
 - Democracy and freedom
 - Communism and security
 - Yalta Conference
 - Germany divided
 - Europe democracy
 - United Nations
 - Keep worldwide peace
 - General Assembly
 - Security Council
 - 5 permanent members w/ veto
 - 6 rotating members

On way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions...free elections...and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression...fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms. I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free people...resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

-President Harry S. Truman, 1947

- 33-1
- Potsdam Conference
 - Germany divided
 - Europe occupied
- Eastern Europe
 - Soviet occupy
 - Security buffer zone
 - communist
- **Iron Curtain**
- Western Europe
 - Temp. occupied
 - Democratic
 - capitalist



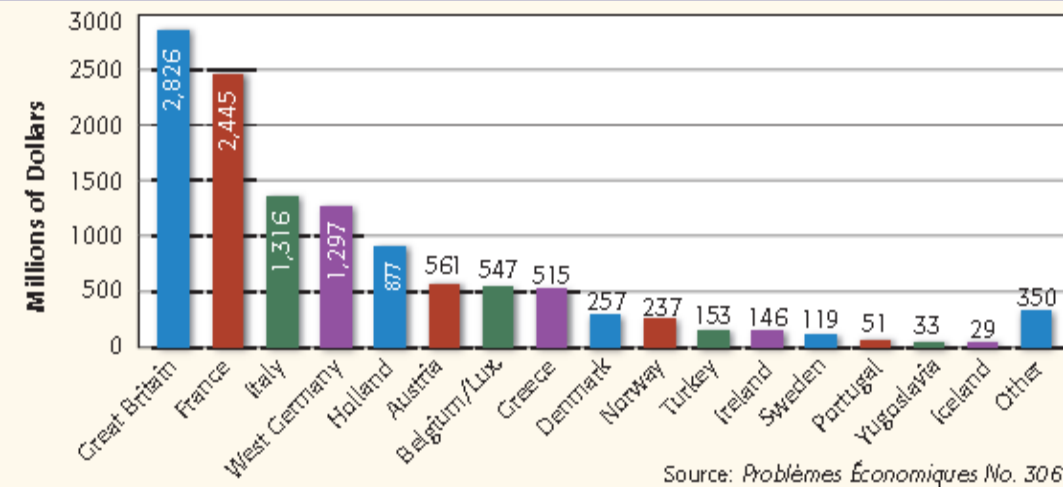
From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe...All these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow.
 --Winston Churchill, 1946

- 33-1
- Containing Communism
 - Truman Doctrine
 - Greece
 - Turkey
 - Marshall Plan
 - Rebuild western Europe
 - Berlin
 - Blockade
 - Airlift



- World Division
 - Democracy vs. Communism
 - NATO vs. Warsaw Pact
 - Nuclear threat
 - Atomic Arms race
 - A-bomb, H-bomb, ICBM
 - Space race
 - Sputnik vs. NASA
 - Brinkmanship
 - Iran, Berlin, Suez, U-2, Cuba

Countries Aided by the Marshall Plan, 1948–1951



Source: *Problèmes Économiques* No. 306

- 33-2
- China
- After WW II, civil war continues:
 - Nationalist vs. Communist
 - Jlang Jieshi vs. Mao Zedong
 - Economy fails
 - Mass defections to Communists 1949
- Two Chinas
 - US supports Nationalists on Taiwan
 - Soviets support Mainland Red China

Chinese Political Opponents, 1945		
Nationalists		Communists
Jiang Jieshi	Leader	Mao Zedong
Southern China	Area Ruled	Northern China
United States	Foreign Support	Soviet Union
Defeat of Communists	Domestic Policy	National liberation
Weak due to inflation and failing economy	Public Support	Strong due to promised land reform for peasants
Ineffective, corrupt leadership and poor morale	Military Organization	Experienced, motivated guerrilla army

The force of the peasantry is like that of the raging winds and driving rain... They will bury beneath them all forces of imperialism, militarism, corrupt officialdom, village bosses and evil gentry.

- 33-2
- Communist (Red) China
 - Mao's Mandate of Heaven
 - Communist changes
 - Rural land reform
 - Collective farms
 - Industrialization
 - State owned
 - Great Leap Forward
 - Communes
 - Fails
 - Split with the Soviets
 - Cultural Revolution
 - Red Guards
 - terrorism of intelligencia
 - Re-education camps
 - Fails

Mao's Brand of Marxist Socialism Mao was determined to reshape China's economy based on Marxist socialism. Eighty percent of the people lived in rural areas, but most owned no land. Instead, 10 percent of the rural population controlled 70 percent of the farmland. Under the Agrarian Reform Law of 1950, Mao seized the holdings of these landlords. His forces killed more than a million landlords who resisted. He then divided the land among the peasants. Later, to further Mao's socialist principles, the government forced peasants to join collective farms. Each of these farms was comprised of 200 to 300 households.

- 33-3
- Korea
- WW II ends, Korea divided along 38th Parallel
 - North, communist, soviet/china
 - South, democracy, US
- Korean War
 - North attack South 1950
 - Pusan perimeter
 - United Nations aids south
 - Soviets do not veto, absent from security council
 - MacArthur's Inchon Invasion
 - Communists retreat to China, UN follows
 - Red Chinese volunteers invade, pushes back to 38th parallel
 - Stalemate for 2 years.
- North Korea Today
 - Communist and desperate
 - Possible atomic weapons
- South Korea Today
 - Democratic
 - thriving economy



- 33-3
- Vietnam
 - After WW II, French Indo-China
 - Vietminh nationalist movement
 - Ho Chi Minh (communist)
 - Diem Bien Phu 1954
 - French evacuates
 - Geneva Accords
 - » Divided Vietnam 17th Parallel
 - » North communist-SU
 - » South democratic-US
 - US involvement 1954-1975
 - Domino Theory
 - Vietcong
 - Ho Chi Minh Trail
 - Gulf of Tonkin 1964
 - Tet Offensive 1968
 - Vietnamization 1969
 - Unification of Vietnam
 - Communists win by 1975



- 33-3
- Southeast Asia
 - Laos, anarchy
 - Cambodia 1975
 - Khmer Rouge by Pol Pot
 - 1/4 population murdered
 - Genocide
 - Mostly intellegencia
 - Vietnam stops chaos 1978
 - 1993 new democracy
 - Vietnam aftermath
 - Re-education camps
 - State controlled economy
 - Millions flee as boat people
 - MIA/POWs

Cambodia in Turmoil

In 1975, Communist rebels known as the Khmer Rouge set up a brutal Communist government under the leadership of Pol Pot. In a ruthless attempt to transform Cambodia into a Communist society, Pol Pot's followers slaughtered 2 million people. This was almost one quarter of the nation's population. The Vietnamese invaded in 1978. They overthrew the Khmer Rouge and installed a less repressive government. But fighting continued. The Vietnamese withdrew in 1989. In 1993, under the supervision of UN peacekeepers, Cambodia adopted a democratic constitution and held free elections.

- 33-4
- Third World
 - Nonaligned nations
- United States and Soviet moves
 - Covert activities
 - CIA & KGB
 - Latin America
 - Cuba
 - Batista & Castro
 - Bay of Pigs
 - Missile Crisis
 - US blockade
 - Nicaragua
 - Somoza & Ortega
 - Sandinistas vs. Contras
 - El Salvador
 - Gov. Death Squads vs. Rebels

Cuba did not and does not intend to be in the middle of a conflict between the East and the West. Our problem is above all one of national sovereignty. Cuba does not mean to get involved in the Cold War. ---Castro, 1962

- 33-4
- Middle East

– Iran

- Shah Pahlavi vs. Khomeini
- Oil & Islamic Religion
- US Hostages
- Export Islamic revolution
- Iraq vs. Iranian War 1980

– Afghanistan

- Soviet invasion 1979
- Communists vs. Mujahideen
- US Olympic boycott
- Soviet pull out 1989
- Soviet Vietnam!!!

Major Strategies of the Cold War

Foreign Aid	Espionage	Multinational Alliances
The two superpowers tried to win allies by giving financial aid to other nations. For instance, Egypt took aid from the Soviet Union to build the Aswan High Dam (see photograph above).	Fearing the enemy might be gaining the advantage, each side spied on the other. One famous incident was the Soviet downing of a U.S. U-2 spy plane in 1960.	To gain the support of other nations, both the Soviet Union and the United States entered into alliances. Two examples of this were NATO and the Warsaw Pact (shown on map above).
Propaganda	Brinkmanship	Surrogate Wars
Both superpowers used propaganda to try to win support overseas. For example, Radio Free Europe broadcast radio programs about the rest of the world into Eastern Europe.	The policy of brinkmanship meant going to the brink of war to make the other side back down. One example was the Cuban Missile Crisis.	The word surrogate means substitute. Although the United States and the Soviet Union did not fight each other directly, they fought indirectly by backing opposing sides in many smaller conflicts.

- 33-5
- Cold War Eases
 - Stalin dies
 - Khrushchev
 - De-stalinization
 - Hungary 1956
 - Soviet invasion
 - Brezhnev
 - Czechoslovakia 1968
 - Soviet invasion
 - China-Soviet Split
 - Communist vs. communist problems

In the face of an air attack (on Cuba) and in the face of the probability of a ground attack, it was certainly possible, and I would say probable, that a Cuban sergeant or Soviet officer in a missile silo, without authority from Moscow, would have launched one or more of those intermediate range missiles, equipped with a nuclear warhead, against one or more of the cities on the East Coast of the United States.

---McNamara

- 33-5
- Brinkmanship
 - Crisis, Crisis, Crisis
 - Suez, Iran, U-2, Cuba, Vietnam
 - Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD)
- Détente
 - Nixon
 - Superpowers should not continuously threaten world!
 - SALT
 - Tri-lateralism
 - Soviets
 - United States
 - China
- To End the Cold War
 - Reagan
 - Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)

