

# Restructuring the Postwar World, 1945–Present

The United States and the Soviet Union vie for superiority, and both countries extend their control over other nations.



Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin (left to right) at the Yalta Conference (February 1945).



Cold War Enemies, 1949



Cold War, 1946–1980



Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin (*left to right*) at the Yalta Conference (February 1945).








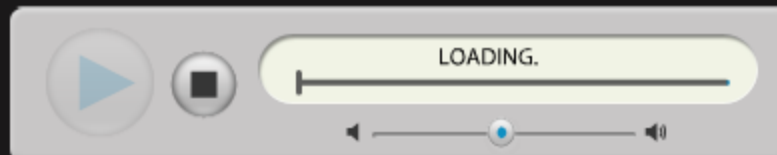
## Voices From the Past

### **The Red Guards: China's Teenage Police Force**

Between 1966 and 1976, students in China's Red Guard waged a Cultural Revolution on teachers and professionals that left a million people dead and the country in chaos.



 May Day celebration in Beijing, China (1969).



Section 1

# Cold War: Superpowers Face Off

The opposing economic and political philosophies of the United States and the Soviet Union lead to global competition.

# Allies Become Enemies

## Yalta Conference: A Postwar Plan

- In February 1945, British, American, Soviet leaders meet at Yalta
- They agree to divide Germany into zones of occupation when WWII ends *[Visual]*
- Soviet leader Stalin agrees to allow free elections in Eastern Europe



## Divided Germany, 1948–1949





# Allies Become Enemies

## Creation of the United Nations

- June 1945, 50 nations form **United Nations**—international organization
- All members represented in General Assembly; 11 on Security Council
- Five permanent members have Security Council veto power



# Allies Become Enemies

## Differing U.S. and Soviet Goals *[Visual]*

- U.S. and Soviets split sharply after WWII ends
- U.S. is world's richest and most powerful country after WWII
- Soviets recovering from high war casualties, many destroyed cities

**INTERACTIVE**

**Superpower Aims in Europe**

**United States**

- Encourage democracy in other countries to help prevent the rise of Communist governments.
- Gain access to raw materials and markets to fuel booming industries.
- Rebuild European governments to promote stability and create new markets for U.S. goods.
- Reunite Germany to stabilize it and increase the security of Europe.

**Soviet Union**

- Encourage communism in other countries as part of a worldwide workers' revolution.
- Rebuild its war-ravaged economy using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment and raw materials.
- Control Eastern Europe to protect Soviet borders and balance the U.S. influence in Western Europe.
- Keep Germany divided to prevent its waging war again.

**Geography Skillbuilder: Interpreting Maps**

1. **Drawing Conclusions** Which countries separated the Soviet Union from Western Europe?

2. **Comparing** Which U.S. and Soviet aims in Europe conflicted?

Click in the red box to explore Germany during the Cold War.



Superpower Aims in Europe

# Eastern Europe's Iron Curtain

## Soviets Build a Buffer

- Soviets control Eastern European countries after World War II
- Stalin installs Communist governments in several countries
- Truman urges free elections; Stalin refuses [Visual]
- In 1946, Stalin says capitalism and communism cannot co-exist

## An Iron Curtain Divides East and West

- Germany divided; East Germany Communist, West Germany democratic
- **Iron Curtain**—Winston Churchill's name for the division of Europe



July 1945. Winston Churchill, Harry S. Truman, and Joseph Stalin (left to right) meet in Potsdam, Germany, after the Allied victory in Europe.

# United States Tries to Contain Soviets

## Containment

- **Containment**—U.S. plan to stop the spread of communism

## The Truman Doctrine

- **Truman Doctrine**—U.S. supports countries that reject communism
- Congress approves Truman's request for aid to Greece, Turkey

# United States Tries to Contain Soviets

## The Berlin Airlift

- In 1948, U.S., Britain, France withdraw forces from West Germany
- Their former occupation zones form one country
- Soviets oppose this, stop land and water traffic into West Berlin
- West Berlin, located in Soviet occupation zone, faces starvation
- U.S., Britain fly in supplies for 11 months until the blockade ends

# The Cold War Divides the World

## The Cold War

- **Cold War**—struggle of U.S., Soviet Union using means short of war

## Superpowers Form Rival Alliances *[Visual]*

- In 1949, U.S., Canada, West European countries form NATO
- **NATO**—North Atlantic Treaty Organization, defensive military alliance
- In 1955, Soviets, Eastern European nations sign **Warsaw Pact** alliance
- In 1961, Soviets build Berlin Wall to separate East and West Berlin



How the Cold War Was Fought



# The Cold War Divides the World

## The Threat of Nuclear War

- Soviet Union explodes its first atomic bomb in 1949
- U.S. and Soviet Union both develop more powerful hydrogen bomb
- **Brinkmanship**—policy of willingness to go to the edge of war
- Increasing tensions lead to military buildup by U.S. and Soviets

# The Cold War Divides the World

## The Cold War in the Skies

- In 1957, Soviets launch *Sputnik*, first unmanned satellite [Visual]
- In 1960, Soviets shoot down American spy plane, increasing tensions



🔍 Newspaper report of the Soviet Union's launch of *Sputnik* (October 5, 1957).

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

# The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Page 10) Forecast:  
Cloudy and cool today and tonight.  
Mostly fair tomorrow.  
Temp. range: 65-75, Tuesday: 62.6-69.2.

VOL. CVII..No. 36,414.

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FIVE CENTS

## SOVIET FIRES EARTH SATELLITE INTO SPACE; IT IS CIRCLING THE GLOBE AT 18,000 M. P. H.; SPHERE TRACKED IN 4 CROSSINGS OVER U. S.

### HOFFA IS ELECTED TEAMSTERS' HEAD; WARNS OF BATTLE

Defeats Two Foes 3 to 1  
—Says Union Will Fight  
"With Every Ounce"

Text of the Hoffa address  
is printed on Page 3.

By A. H. HARRIS

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI BEACH, Oct. 4.—The scandal-ridden International Brotherhood of Teamsters elected James R. Hoffa as its president today.

He won by a margin of nearly 3 to 1 over the combined vote of two rivals who campaigned on pledges to clean up the union's biggest union.

Secret racketeering investigations and Hoffa's critics in the union rank-and-file immediately opened warfare to strip the 61-year-old former workman from Detroit of his election victory.

A jubilant Hoffa exhibited, however, greater concern over the possibility that his union might be ousted from the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. He appealed for time to prove that he could make the leadership "a model of trade unions."

The parent organization has ordered the 1,400,000-member Teamsters Union to get rid of corrupt leadership by Oct. 24 or face suspension. Hoffa said he felt actions by the union at its week-long convention here should satisfy the Federation.



IN TOKEN OF VICTORY: Dave Berk, retiring head of the Teamsters Union, raises hand of James R. Hoffa upon his election as union's president. At right is Mrs. Hoffa.

### FAUBUS COMPARES HIS STAND TO LEE'S

Says He Will Remain Loyal  
to People of Arkansas—  
All Is Quiet at School

By HENRY BULANT  
Special to The New York Times.  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4.

### Flu Widens in City; 10% Rate Predicted; 200,000 Pupils Out

By NORMAN ALDEN  
Aides influenza continuing to spread through the city yesterday.

Commissioner of Hospitals Morris A. Javits reported that there were ten times more respiratory infections than during the comparable period a year

### ARGENTINA TAKES EMERGENCY STEPS

State of Siege Proclaimed  
in Buenos Aires Region—  
Arrests Reported

By NORMAN ALDEN  
Special to The New York Times.  
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 4.—A state of siege, suspending

### COURSE RECORDED

Navy Picks Up Radio  
Signals—4 Report  
Sighting Device

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.—The Naval Research Laboratory announced early today that it had recorded four crossings of the Soviet earth satellite over the United States.

It said that one had passed near Washington. Two crossings were farther to the west. The location of the fourth was not made available immediately.

It added that tracking would be continued in an attempt to pin down the orbit, sufficiently to obtain scientific information of the type sought in the International Geophysical Year.

(Four visual sightings, one of which was in conjunction with a radio contact, were reported by early Saturday morning. Two sightings were made at Columbus, Ohio, and one each from Torrey House, Ind., and Whittier, Calif.)

Press Reports Noted

Soviet newspapers reported several weeks ago that the Soviet satellite would broadcast on frequencies in the neighborhood of twenty and thirty megacycles. More exact frequencies were given by Soviet officials at a conference on rockets and satellites that took place here this week.

Previously the Naval Research Laboratory, which is responsible for the United States satellite program under the National Academy of Sciences, immediately set up receivers on those frequencies.



The New York Times  
The approximate orbit of the Russian earth satellite is shown by black line. The rotation of the earth will bring the United States under the orbit of Soviet-made moon.

### Device Is 8 Times Heavier Than One Planned by U.S.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Leaders of the United States earth satellite program were startled tonight by news that the Soviet Union had launched a satellite eight times heavier than that contemplated by this country.

Dr. Joseph Kaplan, chairman of the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, described the 136-pound weight as "fantastic." The heaviest American satellites are to weigh twenty-one and a half pounds.

The actual launching, nevertheless, did not take the American satellite by surprise. At the end of working sessions on

### 560 MILES HIGH

Visible With Simple  
Binoculars, Moscow  
Statement Says

Text of the announcement  
appears on Page 3.

By WILLIAM J. BOURKE

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 5.—The Soviet Union announced this morning that it successfully launched a man-made earth satellite into space yesterday.

The Russians calculated the satellite's orbit at a maximum of 560 miles above the earth and its speed at 18,000 miles an hour.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said the artificial moon, with a diameter of twenty-two inches and a weight of 136 pounds, was circling the earth once every hour and forty-five minutes. This means more than fifteen times a day.

Two radio transmitters, Tass said, are sending signals continuously on frequencies of 20,000 and 40,000 megacycles. These signals were said to be strong enough to be picked up by amateur radio operators. The trajectory of the satellite is being tracked by numerous scientific stations.

One Over Moscow Today  
Tass said the satellite was moving at an angle of 45 degrees to the equatorial plane and would pass over the Moscow area today.

"The flight," the announcement added, "will be observed in the rays of the rising and setting sun with the aid of the simplest optical instruments."

### SATELLITE SIGNAL BROADCAST HERE

Impulse Carried on Radio  
and TV—First Reported  
by Long Island Station

Section 2

# Communists Take Power in China

After World War II, Chinese Communists defeat Nationalist forces and two separate Chinas emerge.

# Communists vs. Nationalists

## World War II in China

- **Mao Zedong**—leads Chinese Communists against Japanese invaders
- **Jiang Jieshi**—leader of Chinese Nationalists in World War II
- Nationalist and Communist Chinese resume civil war after WW II ends



# Communists vs. Nationalists

## Civil War Resumes

- Economic problems cause Nationalist soldiers to desert to Communists
- Mao's troops take control of China's major cities *[Visual]*
- In 1949, People's Republic of China created; Nationalists to Taiwan



🔍 Mao on horseback, with Communist troops.

# The Two Chinas Affect the Cold War

## The Superpowers React

- U.S. supports Nationalist state in Taiwan, called Republic of China
- Soviets and China agree to help each other in event of attack
- U.S. tries to stop Soviet expansion and spread of communism in Asia

## China Expands under the Communists

- China takes control of Tibet and southern Mongolia
- India welcomes Tibetan refugees fleeing revolt against Chinese
- China, India clash over border; fighting stops but tensions remain

# The Communists Transform China

## **Communists Claim a New “Mandate of Heaven”**

- Chinese Communists organize national government and Communist Party

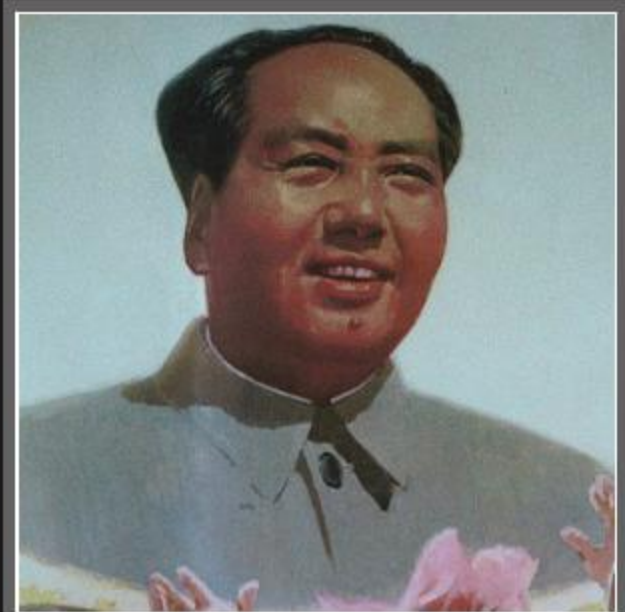
## **Mao's Brand of Marxist Socialism**

- Mao takes property from landowners and divides it among peasants
- Government seizes private companies and plans production increase

# The Communists Transform China

## "The Great Leap Forward" *[Visual]*

- **Communes**—large collective farms often supporting over 25,000 people
- Program is ended after inefficiency leads to crop failures and famines



Chinese propaganda poster showing members of China's various ethnic groups praising Mao Zedong.

# The Communists Transform China

## New Policies and Mao's Response

- China, Soviet Union clash over leadership of Communist movement
- Strict socialist ideas are moderated, Mao reduces his role in government
- **Red Guards**—militia units formed to enforce strict communism in China

## The Cultural Revolution

- **Cultural Revolution**—movement to build society of peasants, workers
- Red Guards close schools and execute or imprison many intellectuals
- In 1968, Chinese army imprisons, executes, or exiles most Red Guards



Section 3

# **Wars in Korea and Vietnam**

In Asia, the Cold War flares into actual wars supported mainly by the superpowers.

# War in Korea

## A Divided Land

- **38th parallel**—line dividing Korea into North Korea and South Korea

## Standoff at the 38th Parallel *[Visual]*

- In 1950, North Koreans invade South Korea with Soviet support
- South Korea requests UN assistance; 15 nations send troops
- **Douglas MacArthur**—leads UN forces against North Koreans
- North Koreans control most of peninsula when MacArthur attacks
- Half of North's army surrenders, the rest retreat



# War in Korea

## The Fighting Continues

- UN troops push North Koreans almost to Chinese border
- Chinese send 300,000 troops against UN forces and capture Seoul
- MacArthur calls for nuclear attack and is removed from command
- In 1953, cease fire signed and border established at 38th parallel

## Aftermath of the War

- North Korea builds collective farms, heavy industry, nuclear weapons
- South Korea establishes democracy, growing economy with U.S. aid

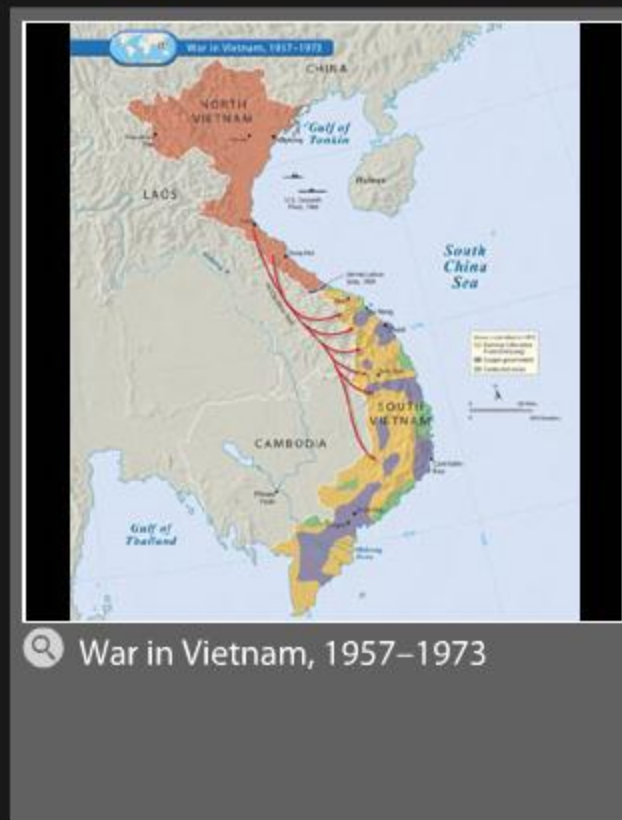
# War Breaks Out in Vietnam

## The Road to War

- **Ho Chi Minh**—Vietnamese nationalist, later Communist leader

## The Fighting Begins *[Visual]*

- In 1954, French surrender to Vietnamese after major defeat
- **Domino theory**—U.S. theory of Communist expansion in Southeast Asia





## War in Vietnam, 1957–1973





# War Breaks Out in Vietnam

## Vietnam—A Divided Country

- International peace conference agrees on a divided Vietnam
- **Ngo Dinh Diem**—leads anti-Communist government in South Vietnam
- **Vietcong**—South Vietnamese Communist guerillas fighting against Diem

# The United States Gets Involved

## **U.S. Troops Enter the Fight**


- In 1964, U.S. sends troops to fight Viet Cong, North Vietnamese
- U.S. fights guerilla war defending increasingly unpopular government
- Vietcong gains support from Ho Chi Minh, China, Soviet Union

# The United States Gets Involved

## The United States Withdraws

- War grows unpopular in U.S.; in 1969, Nixon starts withdrawing troops
- **Vietnamization**—Nixon's plan to withdraw U.S. from war gradually
- Last U.S. troops leave in 1973; South Vietnam overrun in 1975 *[Visual]*



 Vietnamese civilians try to join the evacuation of U.S. personnel from South Vietnam (April 29, 1975).

# Postwar Southeast Asia

## Cambodia in Turmoil

- **Khmer Rouge**—Communist rebels who take control of Cambodia in 1975
- They slaughter 2 million people; overthrown by Vietnamese invaders
- In 1993, Cambodia adopts democracy, holds elections with UN help

## Vietnam After the War

- Saigon renamed Ho Chi Minh City; Vietnam united as Communist nation
- About 1.5 million people flee Vietnam, some settling in U.S., Canada
- In 1995, United States normalizes relations with Vietnam

Section 4

# **The Cold War Divides the World**

The superpowers support opposing sides in Latin American and Middle Eastern conflicts.

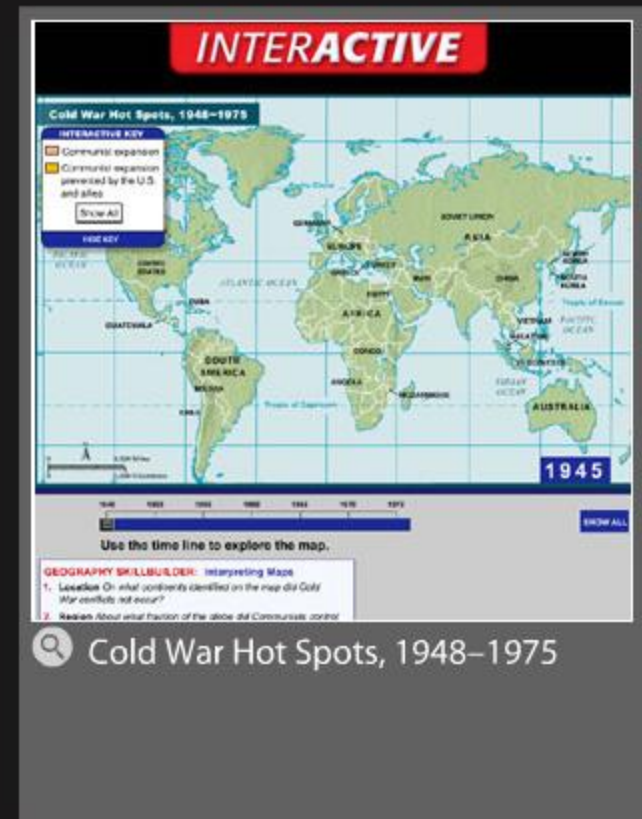
# Fighting for the Third World

## More Than One “World”

- **Third World**—developing nations; often newly independent, nonaligned

## Cold War Strategies *[Visual]*

- U. S., Soviet Union, China compete for influence over Third World
- Back revolutions and give economic, military, technical aid



# Fighting for the Third World

## Association of Nonaligned Nations

- Many countries, like India, want to avoid involvement in Cold War
- In 1955, Indonesia hosts Asian, African leaders who want neutrality
- **Nonaligned nations**—independent countries not involved in Cold War



# Confrontations in Latin America

## Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution

- **Fidel Castro**—leads revolt in Cuba against dictator supported by U.S. *[Visual]*
- By 1959, Castro in power, nationalizes economy, takes U.S. property
- In 1961, Castro defeats U.S.-trained Cuban exiles at Bay of Pigs



 Fidel Castro arriving in New York City for a United Nations meeting (1960).

# Confrontations in Latin America

## Nuclear Face-off: the Cuban Missile Crisis

- In 1962, U.S. demands removal of Soviet missiles in Cuba
- Soviets withdraw missiles; U.S. promises not to invade Cuba
- Cuban economy is left dependent on Soviet support

## Civil War in Nicaragua

- **Anastasio Somoza**—Nicaraguan dictator supported by U.S.
- **Daniel Ortega**—leads Sandinista rebels who take power in Nicaragua
- U.S. and Soviet Union both initially support Sandinistas
- Sandinistas aid Communist rebels in El Salvador
- U.S. helps anti-Communist Contras in Nicaragua to assist El Salvador
- In 1990, Nicaragua holds first free elections; Sandinistas lose

# Confrontations in the Middle East

## Religious and Secular Values Clash in Iran

- Shah Reza Pahlavi embraces Western governments, oil companies
- Iranian nationalists overthrow shah, seize British oil company
- U.S. restores shah to power, fearing Soviet encroachment

## The United States Supports Secular Rule

- Shah Reza Pahlavi westernizes Iran with U.S. support
- **Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini**—Iranian Muslim leader; lives in exile
- In 1978, Khomeini sparks riots in Iran; shah flees

# Confrontations in the Middle East

## Khomeini's Anti-U.S. Policies

- Islamic revolutionaries hold American hostages in Tehran (1979–1980) *[Visual]*
- Muslim radicals take control in Iran, increasing tensions with Iraq
- Iran, Iraq fight 8-year war; U.S. aids both sides, Soviets help Iraq



 U.S. hostages in Tehran, Iran (November 1979).

# Confrontations in the Middle East

## **The Superpowers Face Off in Afghanistan**

- Soviets invade Afghanistan, help Communist government against rebels
- Muslim rebels fight guerilla war against Soviets with U.S. weapons
- U.S. stops grain shipments to Soviet Union; Soviets withdraw (1989)

Section 5

## The Cold War Thaws

The Cold War begins to thaw as the superpowers enter an era of uneasy diplomacy.

# Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe and China

## Destalinization and Rumblings of Protest

- **Nikita Khrushchev**—leader of Soviet Union after Stalin dies (1953)
- Khrushchev condemns Stalin; Soviets, West can peacefully compete
- Citizens of Soviet-controlled governments begin protesting communism
- Khrushchev sends Soviet military to put down Hungarian protesters

## The Revolt in Czechoslovakia

- **Leonid Brezhnev**—Soviet leader after Khrushchev—represses dissent
- In 1968, Warsaw Pact troops block reforms in Czechoslovakia



# Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe and China

## The Soviet-Chinese Split

- In 1950, Mao and Stalin sign friendship treaty, but tensions grow
- Chinese and Soviets each want to lead world communism
- Khrushchev ends economic aid and refuses to share nuclear secrets
- Soviets and Chinese fight small skirmishes across the border

# From Brinkmanship to Détente

## Brinkmanship Breaks Down

- Brinkmanship cause repeated crises; nuclear war a constant threat
- **John F. Kennedy**—U.S. president during the Cuban Missile Crisis
- **Lyndon Johnson**—president who increases U.S. involvement in Vietnam

# From Brinkmanship to Détente

## Nixon Visits Communist Powers *[Visual]*

- Nixon visits Communist China and Soviet Union, signs SALT I Treaty
- **SALT**—Strategic Arms Limitation Talks—limit nuclear weapons



Richard Nixon shown visiting Beijing, China after his presidency.

# The Collapse of Détente

## Policy Changes


- Nixon and Gerald Ford improve relations with Soviets and China
- Jimmy Carter has concerns about Soviet policies but signs SALT II
- Congress will not ratify SALT II due to Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

# The Collapse of Détente

## Reagan Takes an Anti-Communist Stance

- **Ronald Reagan**—anti-Communist U.S. president takes office in 1981 *[Visual]*
- Increases military spending, proposes a missile defense program
- In 1985, new Soviet leadership allows easing of Cold War tensions



 President Ronald Reagan signs a document as members of his administration look on.

**End of Chapter**