

Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject History Europe - Germany - Postwar Period, Cold War, grade: Honors (Bestnote), Yale University (Yale University), 4 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In order to evaluate the influence of ideology on the foreign policy behaviour of the Soviet Union and its satellites during the phase of 1945-61, I will start with an overview of the specific functions that Marxist-Leninist ideology fulfilled in the context of Soviet foreign policy. This is critical for the understanding of the practical uses of ideology in the policy making process and for the Soviet cause as a whole. In a second step, I will set forth the role of ideology and its different functions during the Stalinist era (1945-53) and up to the building of the Berlin wall in 1961. Special emphasis will be laid on changes in the use of ideology as a foreign policy tool and their respective causes. This analysis is followed by an assessment of the implications on the responsibility for the Cold War in Europe.

The Cold War was initiated in Canada in 1945 by the dramatic defection of Soviet cipher clerk, Igor Gouzenko. This event marked the start of what turned out to be more than four decades of muted conflict between the Soviet Union and the West. The story of Igor Gouzenko is only one of many tales of espionage and intrigue told in this lavishly illustrated history. Authors Reg Whitaker and Steve Hewitt offer anecdotes, analysis, and lively discussion of a subject that has seldom been written about before. The book is organized by decade with each decade introduced by a short contextualizing essay. Canada and the Cold War is an attractive gift book as well as a fascinating historical overview of a key period in Canadian history.

Britain's Cold War started in 1945 after the fall of Nazi Germany. With Europe split apart into spheres of influence, and East distrusting West, it soon became apparent that the next war would be between Communism and Capitalism. It was an ideological war, fought not on the battlefields of Europe but in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan and numerous other small-scale battlefields in Asia and Africa. With the threat of mutually assured destruction between the nuclear powers, the Cold War was about confrontation on a small scale, never between the superpowers, but with the might of the superpowers backing opposing sides. Britain became a mini fortress, with American lend-lease bases, missile sites, radar installations, airfields full of jets ready to scramble, as well as nuclear bunkers and command centers located in the countryside. Bob Clarke, author of *Four Minute Warning: Britain's Cold War*, takes us on a guided tour of Britain's Cold War, showing us the installations, the plans and just what would have happened if Britain had gone to war with the Eastern Bloc states."

Originally published in 1948, this book is the autobiographical account of the cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko who defected from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa on 5 September 1945, just three days after war end. In doing so he alerted the Canadian, British and American authorities to the spy rings operating in Canada which were made up of traitorous intellectual professionals and men who belonged to the social and academic establishment of Canada, confirming what Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers were telling the FBI in the late 1940's about spy rings in the USA. A profound and gripping story of one "little man" risking his life for the greater good of protecting the heritage of freedom that many others take for granted.. "We have been impressed with the sincerity of the man, and with the manner in which he gave his evidence, which we have no hesitation in accepting.... "In our opinion Gouzenko by what he has done has rendered great public service to the people of this country, and thereby has placed Canada in his debt."—The Report of the Royal Commission to investigate the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding the communication, by public officials and other persons in positions of trust of secret and confidential information to agents of a foreign power. June 27, 1946. Shows how Franklin D. Roosevelt alienated his inner circle of advisors as he built an alliance between him, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, an alliance that eroded when Harry Truman took the presidency after Roosevelt's death, eventually leading to the Cold War.

On 5 September 1945 Soviet cipher clerk Igor Gouzenko absconded from the Ottawa embassy with a cache of documents he turned over to Canadian authorities, documents that revealed the existence of a previously unknown Soviet spy ring operating in Canada and the USA during the period of WW2 friendship. It was a scheme in which member of parliament Fred Rose, a Soviet military intelligence operative and long-time member of Gaik Ovakimyan's North American NKVD network, was involved. Rose, put on trial and sent to prison, was upon his release driven out of Canada by an embarrassed Communist Party. His citizenship revoked he spent the rest of an unhappy life in permanent exile in Warsaw, Poland. Gouzenko, ever fearful of assassination, found his new Canadian home a hostile, unfriendly place. Cold War orthodoxy provides Americans with every reason to be proud of their "long twilight struggle" against Communism. It begins, of course, with Harry Truman, his heroic resistance to Soviet aggression in Europe, his defense of democracy in Korea and his opposition to the disastrous influence of McCarthyism, a malevolent force injected into "the bloodstream of the society" by the right in 1948. Moving on, orthodoxy teaches us of John Kennedy's doomed if honorable attempts to save an unsustainable ally in Southeast Asia, Lyndon Johnson's disastrous attempt to follow Kennedy's path and the courage and insight of those who saw the folly before them and led America out of this singularly unjust, ill-advised campaign. Orthodoxy ends with the West's final, brilliantly engineered triumph over Soviet Communism, which represents a splendid, bi-partisan accomplishment in which all Americans, left and right can take pride. This is all very nice if only it were true. *Reckoning: Vietnam and America's Cold War Experience, 1945-1991*, is a compelling exercise in saying things that, in George Orwell's words, it is "just not done to say" and identifying facts that have been hiding in plain sight—"elephants in the living room" as they are commonly known. Starting with the "Communist movement of the 1930s" and all that came with it, *Reckoning* chronicles the Soviets' massive North American espionage network, Truman's feckless response, his relentless obstruction of Congressional attempts to investigate these matters and his ruthless purge of leftists from the federal civil service, all of which combined to poison political discourse in this country for decades. *Reckoning* examines Truman's slaughterous, senseless campaign in Korea in all its folly and brutality—a campaign that led the United States directly into Southeast Asia—which, orthodoxy aside, was a war winnable

within a reasonable definition of victory but fought ineffectively and lost by politicians like John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, whose every move was dictated by an obsessive fear of, in Johnson's words, "another Korea," which, although listed today in America's "win" column, had driven Truman from office with 22% poll ratings. Finally, *Reckoning* examines the campaign in Southeast Asia in full Cold War context, focusing on history rather than ideology and applying a single, reasonably objective set of standards to judge the conduct of enemies, allies and Americans from 1939 to the fall of the Soviet Union, demonstrating thereby that there is no intellectually honest way to condemn this country's war in Southeast Asia that does not serve to delegitimize the Truman Doctrine in its entirety. In short, if the Cold War, with the Truman Doctrine at its core, represents a just cause successfully concluded, as orthodoxy would have us believe, embracing America's ultimate victory over Communism while condemning the campaign in Southeast Asia is like accepting World War II as this country's finest hour while denouncing MacArthur's defense of and eventual return to the Philippines because the United States, having stepped into Spanish shoes as colonial occupier at the turn of the century, had no rightful presence or interests there. You might be surprised much of what you read here, but a paradigm shift in worldview awaits anyone willing to read *Reckoning* with an intellectually honest, open mind.

The East-West struggle for supremacy from 1945 to 1989 shaped the lives of hundreds of millions and brought the world to the brink of disaster on several occasions. More than two decades on, the debate over its causes and dynamics is far from over. Drawing on the latest archival evidence and scholarly research, prize-winning historian John Lamberton Harper provides a concise, briskly-written assessment of the Cold War. Why did it start, and eventually envelope nearly every corner of the planet? Why did it stay "cold," at least in its original, European theatre? Why did it end, and who should take the credit? Harper illuminates the deep-seated behavioural patterns within both the Soviet Union and the United States: the search for security through expansion and military might, the belief in a "messianic" mission to uplift humanity, but also a readiness to live and let live based on membership in a common state system and a shared interest in survival. He stresses ways in which internal competitions for political power tilted both the U.S. and Soviet systems towards bellicosity and obsessive preparation for a hot war that no one seriously intended to begin. It is a story of delusions of omnipotence and rash behavior, punctuated by moments of redeeming statesmanship and self-restraint. Harper concludes that, rather than triumphalism, a clear look back at the Cold War's close calls with catastrophe and enormous cost in lives and treasure ought to evoke a sense of regret and humility, as well as relief.

A cyanide capsule and a bullet to the head. This is how Adolf Hitler is about to kill himself. The date is the 30th of April, the year is 1945. Hitler and his wife of less than two days, Eva Braun, are together in the Führerbunker, an underground complex near the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. Berlin itself is not yet under siege, but it is apparent to all that it soon will be. For the Allies have defeated the Wehrmacht in the Belgian Ardennes and have already crossed the Rhine into Germany. While at the same time, the Red Army are advancing westwards towards the German capital, unstoppable since their decisive victory at Stalingrad. As a result, SS generals are now refusing to obey Hitler's orders. Stuck down in his bunker and feeling powerless, Hitler has begun to suffer a mental breakdown. The war is lost and he knows it now. Germany surrendered, unconditionally, a week after Hitler's death, on the 7th of May, 1945. The following day was declared Victory in Europe Day. The Second World War on the European continent was formally confirmed over. The war would continue in Asia for another three months, eventually ending on the 15th of August, 1945 - just over a week after the dropping of the Little Boy and Fat Man atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Germany was in utter ruins and occupied by the armies of the Soviet Union, France, America, and Britain and her Commonwealth. Meanwhile the world had witnessed the utterly destructive power of atomic weapons. This was how the Second World War ended; it was also how the Cold War began. The Cold War would last nearly half a century, with flashpoints occurring in locations all across the globe; from Afghanistan to Vietnam, Korea to Cuba. The real Cold War battlefield, though, was in Germany. It was here where the militaries of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries faced off against the militaries of America and her European NATO allies. It was here where the bulk of the nuclear missiles were located, where the troops were based. Germany - then Germanies - was the true frontier of the Cold War. Following the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union shortly after in 1991, the militaries that had based themselves in Germany for the past 50 years started to slowly return to their respective home countries. The military bases, and all the infrastructure that went along with sustaining them, were stripped bare and left behind. The purpose of this book is to document these Cold War sites as they are today, in 2016. They will not be around for much longer; most face imminent demolition, and the ones that don't are decaying and succumbing to nature. The hope is that by documenting how these bases currently are, as well as providing a short history on each of the sites, an audience unable to visit them themselves will learn something new about the Cold War. It was a military stand-off on a scale of which the world has never seen before. We have history books that communicate that scale; that communicate the dangers faced; the close calls and near misses; the fallibility of all those involved. Perhaps this book, and the pictures it contains, can help to communicate some of these things too, but in a different way.

Horror films provide a guide to many of the sociological fears of the Cold War era. In an age when warning audiences of impending death was the order of the day for popular nonfiction, horror films provided an area where this fear could be lived out to its ghastly conclusion. Because enemies and potential situations of fear lurked everywhere, within the home, the government, the family, and the very self, horror films could speak to the invasive fears of the cold war era. *I Was a Cold War Monster* examines cold war anxieties as they were reflected in British and American films from the fifties through the early sixties. This study examines how cold war horror films combined anxiety over social change with the erotic in such films as *Psycho*, *The Tingler*, *The Horror of Dracula*, and *House of Wax*.

It contains a major Chronology, set out in 12 stages, which draws together all the different aspects and theatres of the Cold War into a single 'narrative'; concise accounts of 70 Crises and Conflicts, and their significance; notes on 28

Conferences and Summits; notes on 40 Treaties and Organizations; lists and dates of the key Office-holders in the USA, USSR, China, Great Britain, France, (West) Germany, the United Nations and NATO; concise Biographies of 103 major political figures of the Cold War; a Glossary of terms; statistical data on the US/Soviet balance of Strategic nuclear weapons 1956-79; and an extended annotated Bibliography. Though centred on the international policies of the USA and the USSR, the book throws light on almost every aspect of postwar international history from the rise of Mao's China to the fall of the Warsaw Pact, ranging from Vietnam to Angola, from Afghanistan to Cuba, from Margaret Thatcher to Kim Il Sung.

"During the Cold War, thousands of musicians from the United States traveled the world under the sponsorship of the U.S. State Department's Cultural Presentations program. Using archival documents and newly collected oral histories, this study illuminates the reception of these musical events, for the practice of musical diplomacy on the ground sometimes differed substantially from what the department's planners envisioned. Performances of music in many styles--classical, rock 'n' roll, folk, blues, and jazz--were meant to compete with traveling Soviet and Chinese artists, enhancing the reputation of American culture. These concerts offered large audiences evidence of America's improving race relations, excellent musicianship, and generosity toward other peoples. Most important, these performances also built meaningful connections with people in other lands. Through personal contacts and the media, musical diplomacy created subtle musical, social, and political relationships on a global scale. Although these tours were sometimes conceived as propaganda ventures, their most important function was the building of imagined and real relationships, which constitute the essence of soft power"--Provided by publisher.

This monograph examines how U.S. President Harry S. Truman was prepared for the Potsdam Conference from 17 July to 2 August 1945 which is seen as a crucial turning point in modern history. Reviewing his preparations and assessing his actions during the actual conference allows one to examine whether Truman had a strategy for the Potsdam Conference in 1945 with achievable objectives. This monograph argues that Truman did have a strategy for the Potsdam Conference, which was coordinated with Roosevelt's former advisors, the Department of State, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Nevertheless, this strategy diverged from Roosevelt's original intent. Truman's goals were not achieved in their entirety as the new President found himself confronted by the challenges of international policy and had to adapt his strategy during the conference for various reasons. The method used in this monograph to analyze the U.S. strategy towards the Potsdam Conference is drawn from the contemporary U.S. design methodology outlined in Joint Publication 5-0, Joint Operation Planning. There does not exist one comprehensive document which provided Truman a strategic approach for the conference in understanding the ends, ways, and means that was clearly defined. The monograph shows, that the preparing papers were more a conglomeration of documents containing a mix of background information, objectives, and ideas. Using the design methodology, the monograph will emulate a strategy, as it could have been formulated by Truman advisors in 1945. Having this strategy the monograph evaluates the events of the Potsdam conference day by day and assesses the reasons why there was a requirement for an adjustment in Truman's strategy during the conference and why he changed his course of action. The monograph also provides an assessment of whether Truman had an opportunity to avoid the start of the Cold War in Potsdam.

Presents the history of the Cold War through excerpts from letters, newspaper articles, speeches, and songs dating from the period. Includes review questions.

The Cold War was initiated in Canada in 1945 by the dramatic defection of Igor Gouzenko, a Soviet cipher clerk. This event marked the start of over four decades of muted conflict between the Soviet Union and the West and became a major element of public life in Canada. This book examines the response of the Canadian government to these events and the systematic repression of communists and the Left, directed at civil servants, scientists, trade unionists, and political activists. These campaigns were undertaken in a secrecy imposed by the government, and supported by the RCMP security services. It also discusses the development of Canada's Cold War policy, the emergence of the new security state, and the deepening political alignment of Canada with the United States.

After Germany lost World War II in 1945, a cold war started with the United States and its friends against the Soviet Union (formally known as Russia) and its friends. Why?

Offers an account of the historic events and personalities that shaped the world since 1945

The Cold War dominated international relations for forty-five years. It shaped the foreign policies of the United States and the Soviet Union and deeply affected their societies, domestic situations and their government institutions. Hardly any part of the world escaped its influence. David Painter provides a compact and analytical study that examines the origins, course, and end of the Cold War. His overview is global in perspective, with an emphasis on the Third World as well as the contested regions of Asia and Central America, and a strong consideration of economic issues. He includes discussion of: the global distribution of power the arms race the world economy. The Cold War gives a concise, original and interdisciplinary introduction to this international state of affairs, covering the years between 1945 and 1990.

The idea of revising what is known of the past constitutes an essential procedure in historical scholarship, but revisionists are often hasty and argumentative in their judgments. Such, argues Robert H. Ferrell, has been the case with assessments of the presidency of Harry S. Truman, who was targeted by historians and political scientists in the 1960s and '70s for numerous failings in both domestic and foreign policy, including launching the cold war—perceptions that persist to the present day. Widely acknowledged as today's foremost Truman scholar, Ferrell turns the tables on the revisionists in this collection of classic essays. He goes below the surface appearances of history to examine how situations actually developed and how Truman performed sensibly—even courageously—in the face of unforeseen crises. While some revisionists see Truman as consumed by a blind hatred of the Soviet Union and adopting an unrestrainedly militant stance, Ferrell convincingly shows that Truman wished to get along with the Soviets and was often bewildered by their actions. He interprets policies such as the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and support for NATO as prudent responses to perceived threats and credits the Truman administration for the ways in which it

