INTRODUCTION

After Second World War the period of International Relations from 1945 to 1990 is known as the period of Cold war. In fact, after the war, the war-time co-operation between the Soviet Union and the USA had almost come to an end, therefore, the peace restored after the World War II was shanky, risky and tense peace. In fact, during period of 1945 and 1947 certain such developments took place which added fuel to the fire and the relations between Soviet Union and USA which were already tense became more tense. As a result of this, between both these super powers and their supporter which were known as ‘Soviet Bloc’ and American Bloc a ‘war of nerves’ started in which no blood was shed, no bullet was fired but a war like situation continued to which an American statesman Bernard Baruch gave the name of Cold war.
MEANING AND DEFINITIONS OF COLD WAR

• Acc to Flamming, “Cold War is a war that is fought not in the battle field but in the minds of the men one tries to control the minds of others.”

• Acc to Hartman, “Cold war is a state of tension between countries in which each side adopts policies designed to strengthen itself and weaken the other by falling short of actual war.”
NATURE OF COLD WAR

- 1. Ideological war
- 2. Methods of Cold war were different than those of traditional War
- 3. War without Weapons
- 4. War like Situation
- 5. Use of Economic Aid
- 6. Faith in war preparedness for the maintenance of peace
- 7. Wordy War
- 8. Suspicion and mistrust
- 9. Diplomatic relations remained intact
THE AMERICAN COMPLAINTS AGAINST USSR

1. Growing influence of Soviet Union in international Politics

2. Ideological Differences

3. Western concern of growing influence of Socialism
SPECIFIC GRIEVANCES OF WESTERN COUNTRIES AGAINST SOVIET UNION

• 1. Soviet refusal to withdraw its forces from Northern Iran
• 2. Soviet Pressure on Turkey
• 3. Soviet pressure on Greece
• 4. Soviet Pressure on Germany and violation of Potsdam Agreement
• 5. Difference over control of Berlin
• 6. Difference about Peace Treaties
• 7. Frequent use of veto Power in Security Council by the Soviet Union
• 8. Increase in the Communist activities in U.S.A. and Canada
• 9. Soviet Union was charged of the violation of Yalta Agreement
SOVIET GRIEVANCE AGAINST WESTERN POWERS

1. Moves of the American Bloc to contain the role of Soviet Union at International Level
2. Soviet apprehension on the intention of Western Powers
   (i) Delay in the opening of Second Front against Germany
   (ii) Support of Fascist Italy by Western Powers
   (iii) Inadequate help to Soviet Union by Western Powers
   (iv) Sudden termination of Land Lease Agreement
   (v) Propaganda against Soviet Union by Western Press and Leaders
   (vi) American Secrecy over the Nuclear Bomb
   (vii) Western policy to isolate Union at International Level
   (viii) Truman Doctrine and its Impact
OBJECTIVE VIEW—BOTH WERE RESPONSIBLE

- 1. Mutual Mistrust
- 2. Mutual Antagonism
- 3. Ideological Incompatibility
- 4. Economic Interests
- 5. Difference about the distribution of Spoils of war.

MEANS OF COLD WAR

- Propaganda
- Diplomacy
- Spying
- Economic Aid
- Power Display
HISTORY OF COLD WAR

1. PERIOD OF MISTRUST, 1945-1947
   1. Conflicting Ideologies
   2. Churchill’s Fulton Speech, 1946
   3. Expansionist activities of Soviet Union
   4. Truman Doctrine, 1947
   5. Marshall Plan, 1947
   6. Soviet reaction to American Moves

2. PERIOD OF COLD WAR, 1947 TO 1953
   1. Division of Germany
   2. Berlin issue and Cold war
   3. Formulation of NATO and Division of Germany
   4. Rise of communist China and cold war
   5. Korean Crisis and its effect
   6. Impact of Peace treaty with Japan
   7. Nuclear explosion by Soviet Union
3. PERIOD OF COLD WAR, 1953 TO 1963

1. Formation of SEATO and Warsa Pact
2. Nuclear Arms Race and its impact
3. Civil War in Indo-China and Big Power Intervention
4. Suez Crisis and its impact on Cold War
5. Soviet Intervention in Hungary
6. Khrushchev’s visit to America and its impact on Soviet-American Relations.
7. Failure of Paris Summit
8. Construction of Berlin Wall and its Effects
9. Cuban Missile Crisis –a Step Towards Hot war
10. Emergence of New Nuclear Powers
11. Attempts to limit Tensions
4. PERIOD OF COLD WAR, 1963-1970

- Change of leadership in America and Soviet Union
- Role of both the powers during Indo-Pak War
- Arab-Israel, War 1967
- Glassbrough Summit, 1967
- Berlin Crisis, 1969
- Thinking of Detente
5. DECLINE OF COLD WAR AND PERIOD OF DÉTENTE, 1970-1979

- Moscow-Bonn Agreement, 1970
- Berlin Agreement, 1971
- North and South Korea Agreement, 1972
- East Germany and West Germany Agreement, 1972
- Helsinki Conference 1973 and Helsinki Agreement, 1975
- End of Cambodian War and Vietnam War 1975
- Improvement of mutual relations between China and America, 1971
- Third European Security Conference, 1977
- Relaxation of strained relations between USA and USSR
FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RISE OF NEW COLD WAR

1. Increase in the power of Soviet Union
2. Change in America’s Foreign Policy by Ronald Regan
3. Soviet intervention in Afghanistan
4. Soviet intervention in South East Asian Region
5. Competition in Space Research
6. Positive in America-China Relations
7. Inter-Continental Missile Programme of Soviet Union
8. America’s efforts to contain the growing influence of Communism in African States
9. Star War Plan of President Regan
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OLD AND NEW COLD WAR

1. Difference in the objective
2. Difference on the issue of Ideology
3. Difference in the area of war
4. Difference about the proliferation of weapons
5. Difference about the nature of Non-Aligned movement
6. Disintegration of power Blocs
7. Difference about Nuclear Proliferation
8. Old Cold War was Soviet Union’s compulsion whereas New Cold War was American Compulsion.
IMPACT OF COLD WAR ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

• 1. Temporary arrangement became Permanent
• 2. Bi-Polar World
• 3. Atmosphere of Bitterness
• 4. Arms Race and Militarization
• 5. Formation of Military Alliance
• 6. Rapid Decolonization
• 7. Third World countries became the victim of Cold War
• 8. Internationalization of Regional Conflicts
9. Set back to Diplomacy
10. Birth of Non-Alignment Movement
11. Use of propaganda as warfare
12. Cold War was able to avoid Third World War
13. Set back to Collective Security System
14. Set back to United Nations
15. Set back to human Welfare Programme
16. Technological Progress
17. Change in Europe
REFERENCES