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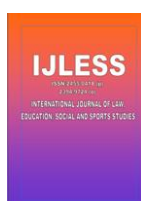


CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPED NATIONS COLD WAR STRATEGIES USAGE IN TODAY'S WORLD

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ABSTRACT

In this Article we are here to discuss whether the technologies used during early cold war days could still be deployed to control the developing nations? Hence this Article for convenience of the readers has been divided in to three parts. The first part of this Article discusses the game of Super powers which briefs history of the incidents during the 1945 to 1989 which discusses of World War II, Ideology as the vital technique of cold war era, nuclear weapon the second technique to control, collective security, the central intelligence agency, China, Soviet and USA in the brink of cold war and finally about the fall off Soviet Union. The second part deals with the incidents during the 1989 to the present which discusses the rise of Japan, USA's war on terrorism, Rise of China. The final part of the Article is the important one where it contains critical analysis whether Super powers cold war technologies could be successfully implemented in controlling the developing nations in order to have stable power politics and economic growth. The Article concludes by saying that all kinds of techniques will be used except ideology by developed nations to control the developing nations. Finally it is concluded that **"ideology will be used as skin of hard core self-interest of super powers"**.
Key words: Cold War, Ideology, Nuclear force, Soviet fall, Rise of Japan, USA's war on terrorism, Rise of China, Developing nations.

Introduction

"Ideology is the skin of hard core self-interest of the super powers".

Since the end of World War II there have been no great wars like it in the world. But there has been fuelling of differences between Soviet and USA, which was known to be Cold war. The war was named Cold war because neither of the super powers directly attacked each other. Soviet and USA made several attempts to negotiate between them for peaceful co-existence and détente, still these two nations fought openly and secretly to expand their empire and stability in all parts of the world.

There are two types of argument raised by two different sects of scholar on what is the real notion of cold war. One set of scholar debate that the USA, Soviet Union, along with China, was very much principally interested in guarding and promoting their political system and their ideology -that is, democracy and communism, respectively. Whereas the other sect of the scholars debated that the cold war is the outcome of the super powers drama to protect their countries from assailants and to

develop their economy by exploiting others and to defend their interests abroad. So in simple terms one set argues Cold war was the battle over ideologies and other set argues Cold war was a battle over national self-interest.

The techniques of control exercised by great powers during the early cold war were ideology, military coalitions, strategic conventional force deployments, extensive aid to states, espionage, propaganda, conventional and nuclear arms race, appeals to neutral nations, rivalry at sports events, and technological competitions such as the Space Race. So here we are to discuss whether these cold war techniques are still used by the developed nations to control developing nations. (John Baylis, 2011, pp. 67-68)¹

In this Article we are here to discuss whether the technologies used during early cold war days could still be deployed to control the developing nations? Hence this Article for convenience of the readers has been divided in to three parts. The first part of this Article discusses the game of Super powers which briefs history of the incidents during the 1945 to 1989. The second part deals with the incidents during the 1990 to the present, and it also speaks of USA's war on terrorism. The final part of the Article is the important one where it contains critical analysis whether Super powers cold war technologies could be successfully implemented in controlling the developing nations in order to have stable power politics and economic growth.

Part-I- 1945 to 1989

The World War II

World War II is the most disastrous war in the world history. It was the most dreadful, dangerous war ever fought. This all begin with Nazi Germany's attack on Poland in September 1939, and ending with surrender of Germany to Allied Powers led by USA, Soviet, and Britain. The very next instance which gained importance in this World war was the imperialistic Japan's conquest of China in July 1937 and Japan's power was drained by dropping of atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki compelling it to surrender itself to the great allies.

The War turned to be dangerous even to civilians because the nation's military power rested on the nation's industrial capacity which in turn rested on the workforce of the nation. The death toll was more due to extensive use of deadly modern weapons and development of airpower that is much bigger, faster, long ranging and greater carrying capacity aero planes in dropping bombs. The World War II was said to be the war against civilians because two-thirds of the people dead were civilian which was comparatively higher than the casualties of World War I were civilians died of the war, famine and disease (Wayne C.McWilliams, 2012, p. 11)².

Ideology as the vital technique of Cold war era

Though the allies fought and succeeded in winning Germany, USSR was not happy the way it was treated by the western allies. The first reason was that the western allies did take a very long time to defend and save them from Germany's conquest and left USSR to face their enemy in isolation. The second at settlement conferences among the allies in Tehran (1943), Yalta (February 1945), and Potsdam (July/ August 1945), Soviet agreed to allow the nations of Eastern Europe to choose their own governments in free elections. Stalin agreed to the condition because he thought the newly freed nation

¹ John Baylis, S. S. (2011). *The Globalisation of world politics* (fifth edition ed.). new york: oxford university press P:67-68.

² Wayne C.McWilliams, H. P. (2012). *The world since 1945 (A History of International Relations)* (First Indian edition ed.). Boulder: Lynne Rienner.

would consider it to be savoir and follow a communist form of government. But the one unexpected by Joseph Stalin occurred –allies did not keep up the promise.³

Hence the first and foremost technology used by the super powers was the ideology. They struggled hard to protect and advance their way of political system. They thought that the only way to keep the world nations under their control was to use ideology. Each nation perceived itself to be in a “do-or-die” struggle alternative ways of life. According to foreign policy scholar Glenn Chafetz, a leading proponent of the ideology theory:

“Ideology served as the lens through which both sides viewed the world, defined their identities and interests, and justified their actions. U.S. leaders perceived the Soviet Union as threatening not simply because the USSR was powerful but because the entire Soviet enterprise was predicated on implacable hostility to capitalism and dedicated to its ultimate destruction. From the earliest days of the Russian Revolution until the end of the cold war, Moscow viewed the United States as unalterably hostile. Even when both nations were fighting a common enemy, Nazi Germany, the Soviets were certain that the Americans were determined to destroy the Soviet Union.”⁴

Nuclear weapon the second technique to control

The other important event which served to be a context of increasing mistrust was the atomic bombing on Japan. Japan invaded China and it was growing into a very strong and threatening imperialistic power. This was certainly a thunderstorm for already existing superpowers. Hence they wanted to control Japan. USA took the first step in this massacre mission to topple Japan from their supremacy of power. The first set up designed by the then new president, Harry S. Truman decided to employ the revolutionary new weapon technology to holocaust Japan. Truman set up an advisory committee known as Interim committee, which was deliberate to introduce the weapon in to warfare. Finally interim committee recommended that the atomic bomb be used against Japan as soon as possible, and without prior warning, on a dual target. The logic behind this kind of attack was to develop the “**atomic bomb’s shock value**”. Atom bomb was tested successfully on July 16 1945 and on 25th July Truman approved military to use it. Truman on 26th July delivered a proclamation called Potsdam proclamation which served to be a warning message and a chance to surrender itself to USA. The message was a plain one which read as follows “**prompt and utter destruction**”. It neither cautioned Japan of the invention of atom bomb and its capacity of mass destruction. (Wayne C.McWilliams, 2012)⁵

For so many days there was a serious quest what hit Japan until USA declared. USA thought it has done everything secretly but Joseph Stalin was aware of it by USSR’s special agency. Soviet also invented atom bomb within a very short period of time. Hence the atomic explosion did not seem to produce any change in Soviet’s behaviour and policies.

Collective security

Success in Nuclear weapon there was arms race where both USSR and USA were piling up weapons of mass destruction. Once they made thought to look back how much they have accumulated they had more than enough to destroy the whole human race from this earth. In the midst they did not realise that the third world nations developed this nuclear weapon which threatened the great powers

³<http://www.wesjones.com/eoh,htm>

⁴ <http://www.enotes.com/cold-war-article>

⁵ Wayne C.McWilliams, H. P. (2012). *The world since 1945 (A History of International Relations)* (First Indian edition ed.). Boulder: Lynne Rienner.

existence. So they came to an agreement that they would destroy these weapons keeping a few but not to use it in any extreme situation. They wanted to keep it just to showcase their power. This was done under the name of collective security.

The Central Intelligence Agency

National self-interest theorists support their views by examining CIA actions during the Cold War. Since its creation in 1947, the CIA was used as an instrument to carry out U.S. Cold War strategy, particularly during the 1950s and 1960s. The CIA was initially mandated to gather, evaluate, and disseminate intelligence. However, the vaguely mandated "**other functions and duties**" beyond its core mission led to the expansion of the CIA's function to include counterespionage and covert action. Some of these activities were invaluable to America's security. The CIA resorted to assassination plots against foreign leaders and spied on its own citizens. Even covert acts that were deemed CIA successes, in historian Benjamin Frankel's view, were moral failures: "*Its role in toppling the ostensibly democratic, though Marxist, government of Guatemala in 1954 seemed to fly in the face of America's commitment to democracy.*" The fact that the administrations of several Cold War presidents approved these tactics suggests that national self-interest, not ideology, motivated CIA action during the Cold War.⁶

China, Soviet and USA in the Brink of cold war

Though Soviet and China were categorised as communist countries their versions were different one supporting industrial revolution and other going through the agrarian reforms respectively. These two nations shared world's longest border and there was dispute regarding it since seventeenth century. Moreover during the communist revolution in China Soviet supported Chiang Kai-shek rather than Mao Tse-tung, who ultimately defeated Chiang Kai-shek and became the leader of Communist China. However, to offer the newly Communist China some security against the United States, in 1950 the Soviet Union signed the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance with Mao.

In midst of this Soviet union began to reconsider its cold war strategy, choose not openly to antagonize USA which on the other hand made China to accuse Soviet Union of going soft on capitalism as China was strong oppressor of western imperialism. At the 1960's invasion of Czechoslovakia raised suspects in mind of Chinese that Soviet Union will try to invade them. Though they made many negotiations to avoid the nuclear conflict to maintain peace for the issues of border clashes the Chinese and Soviet Union's strategy on communism was so different. Despite the shared agenda of driving imperialism from Asia, the differences in strategy lead China to join hands with Soviets enemy the USA. (Lanteigne, 2010, pp. 2-6)⁷

The Fall of Soviet union

With the raise of Mikhail Gorbachev there started fall of communism in Soviet Union leading to pursue a path of limited democracy which later was the reason for death of communism in Soviet. (Zubak, 2007, pp. 30-35)⁸ This naturally digressed to the path of Soviet Union to dumps. During the alliance of USA, Soviet and Britain, only USA and Soviet were at peak of their superiority where Britain

⁶ <http://www.enotes.com/cold-war-article>

⁷ Lanteigne, M. (2010). *Chinese Foreign Policy* (Second ed.). Newyork: Routledge p:2-6.

⁸ Zubak, V. M. (2007). *A failed empire " The Soviet Union in the cold war from Stalin and Gorbachev"*. USA: University of North Carolina press p:30-35.

was not that powerful. And during 1985's the fall of Soviet lead to ensure the USA to be only stable power. (Grachev, 2008, pp. 70-75)⁹

Part II-1989-present

Rise of Japan

After World War II Japan reconstructed its economy. Their surrendering to USA diverted them politically and militarily from arms race but assured their rise to stardom economically. Japan wanted both USA and China as it felt without USA's alliance it cannot maintain peace regionally and economically it has found a very good market to sell its goods for profit. They wanted China because difference with them will lead to their complete destruction. (Goh, 2011, pp. 887-902)¹⁰

USA's war on terrorism

USA was thriving for energy which was certainly required to enhance their industrial growth hence centred their view on Middle East which was ocean of energy resources. Hence they wanted to deploy people who would help them in taking energy sources that are required by their country to develop their economy. Hence they deployed many people who would support them directly in the governments of Middle East but some among these turned against USA once they got hold of public support. So they took the chance of 9/11 attack to curb those people who were really against them. They went to war with Iraq under the regime of Saddam Husain and destabilised their existence and kept their army base at Iraq, Later attacked Afghanistan targeting Osama Bin Laden to counter terrorism by fighting against Jihad. Then they applied the techniques of state intervention at Egypt and Libya to throw away Hosni Mubarak and Gadhafi by saying that they were dictators and there should be democratic government to protect citizens and ensure human rights protection. By this way USA employed their army all over the Middle - East. Certainly there arises the doubt whether USA did it with real interest to help people at Middle -East or it want to contain it? Scholars supporting self-interest assure that it's for oil and containment of the Middle east USA employed a new kind war strategy under the name of "War on terrorism". By fighting these wars and spending most of their economy in to military USA missed a little concentration on their economic growth, which finally lead to economic recession of 2008. (westad, 2008, pp. 288-331)¹¹

Rise of China

In midst of this China developed their economy by getting raw materials from other countries and assembling it to finished products which it exported into other countries, especially it had very large market in USA which helped develop its economy. They spend wisely a part of their economy in strengthening their military and weapons. This arises doubt in the minds of USA whether the politically, economically, militarily raised China would become their counterpart and destabilise their hegemonic stability. Hence to contain China USA is also trying to use many strategies like using protectionist measures against their products show casing that China is violating human right regulations and they are not following safe environment protection measures, Chinese don't have proper intellectual property protection law and Chinese are lowering their currency rates in order to dump their products on other countries. USA does it all because it doubts whether growing China would be a threat to USA? On the other hand scholars supporting that China's peaceful development

⁹ Grachev, A. (2008). *Gorbachev's Gamble (Soviet Foreign Policy and the end of the cold war)* (first edition ed.). cambridge: polity press:p70-75.

¹⁰Goh, E. (2011). How Japan matters in the evolving East Asian security order. *International Affairs*, 887-902.

¹¹ westad, O. A. (2008). *The Global cold war* (Third printing 2008 ed.). United kingdom: Cambridge university press p:288-331.

argue that its raise will be peaceful as they follow pacifism and they are bound by their tradition and culture and they have lot of tolerance power hence they will not aim at expansionism or hegemonism. (Rosemary Foot, 2011, pp. 1-30)¹²

Part -III- Critical analysis

In this Article as we have seen different periods and how developed nations have employed their technologies in controlling the developing nations and keep them on their hold. Firstly the raise of Germany was shattered by USA, Britain and Soviet. Though they were enemies and ideologically different they joined hands to destroy their common enemy Germany. Then we saw how Japan was targeted when it was growing and how USA made Japan surrender and become its ally by dropping atom bomb. Later we discussed USA's War on terrorism how it contained Middle East to exploit their natural resources to develop USA's economy. Finally we saw what all reasons USA is finding to dump China to ditch which is raising economically, politically and militarily. From this we can analyse one thing clearly that wars rose in name of protection from colonisation by way of state intervention. The technology employed at the dawn of cold war era was "Ideology" but it's clear that developed countries in the name of ideology were waging war against each other only for their self-interest. With the fall of communism in Russia, there exists only capitalistic principles and option of democratic form of government framing the world's political structure. Now in this era of globalisation the principle of ideology will not work to keep the developing country in control, but it may work as one among the other techniques like human rights violation, war on terrorism, espionage, macro-economic policy, use of force, financial regulations, climate change debates and, nuclear force.

Conclusion

In this era of globalisation no country could economically develop in isolation this ensures that there will be no war in near future. Due to the theory of complex interdependency no country will ever take chance of going and controlling the developing nation in name of ideology. Since after communism's fall in Soviet no country following communist ideology like China, Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam is trying to propagate it but on the other hand it wants to maintain communism in its country and it does it in a peaceful manner. The USA is the only country which covers itself in the name of its political form propagating on other countries to maintain its national self-interest. Hence as Francis Fukuyama mentions "The ideological wars are over, and liberal democracy has won. Responsible capitalists can do a world of good". Hence to conclude all other techniques except ideology will be used by developed nations to control the developing nations and ideology will be used as skin of hard core self-interest of super powers.

ABBREVIATION

CIA- Central Intelligence Agency

U.S.A- United States of America

USSR- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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¹² Rosemary Foot, A. W. (2011). *China, The United States and Global Order* (first publication ed.). New York: Cambridge University, pp 1-30.

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