



The Cold War in Asia



Housekeeping

QUIZ:

PAPER

READING

THIS WEEK

THE SUEZ CRISIS

ASIA AFTER THE WAR

JAPAN

KOREA

VIETNAM

CHINA: Different Kind of Communism

100 Years of Humiliation

Communists and Nationalists

Mao's Permanent Revolution

The Crisis in Suez: Background

The Suez Canal: Finished in 1869 by British

Key waterway connecting Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea

Gamel Abdel Nasser heads Egypt as Arab Nationalist

Looks to Soviet model for industrial development

Confrontation towards former imperialist countries

Stalin/Molotov ignores him

Khrushchev begins to court him in 1955 with arms sales, help with Aswan Dam





The Crisis Unfolds

July, 1956: Nasser nationalizes Suez Canal

October 26-28: Israel, Britain and France attack Egypt

October 30: US and USSR join in criticizing attack at UN

Eisenhower threatens economic sanctions, in particular selling British pounds, resulting in devaluation

Soviets threaten military action: Soviet volunteers, nuclear retaliation

Israel, Britain and France stop the attack

Khrushchev's lesson: Nuclear threats work

Asia after the War



The Reach of Japan

Civil wars in China, Southeast Asia

Soviet Union agrees to join war against Japan at Yalta

Soviet Union given control of Kurile Islands, Korea north of 38th parallel

Soviet Union gets economic advantages in Manchuria

Soviet Union Invades Manchuria, North Korea on August 9

Places communists in charge of Manchuria, North Korea

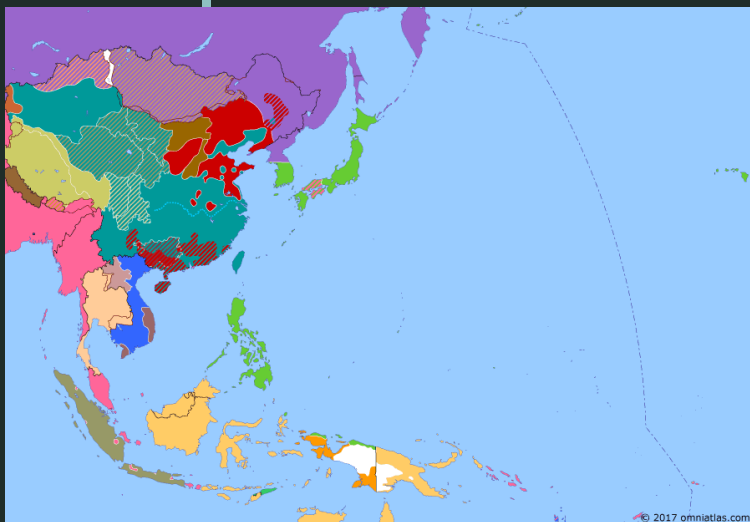
But US occupies South Korea, Japan, keeps rejects Kurile Island deal

With cold war, US reverses plans for Japanese occupation to allow rapid recovery

Vietnam: Ho Chi Minh fights Japanese, ties to communists but looks to United States

US decides to support France, which wants Indochina back

1942



1946

The Communists in China's Civil War

China's "100 Years of Humiliation"

The Republic of China—1912

Cooperation between Nationalists and Communists, 1921-1927

Comparing the revolutions in China and the Soviet Union

The Bolshevik Revolution: a rapid coup d'état, relatively few Bolshevik party members, no experience in government, civil war after holding power

The Chinese Communist Revolution: civil war lasting 21 years before gaining power, administered large territories, many party members

Chinese Revolution more nationalist, peasant-based, practical



► Mao's Vision of Communism

Mao looks more to peasant population than workers

More "voluntarist": Believes human will can overcome material constraints

Mao indicates notion of "permanent revolution"

Revolution not only struggle against external enemies

Also internal struggle

Struggle against bureaucracy

Land Reform, Collectivization, Hundred Flowers, the Three antis, the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution



The United States and Communist China

During the war, US actively supported Nationalist Chinese

Roosevelt pushes for China seat on UN Security Council

1949: Truman refuses to intervene to save Nationalists in 1949

Victory of Communists has huge result on US domestic politics

“The China Lobby” and a purge of Asianists in State Dept.

US refuses to recognize Chinese government until 1979

Provides promises support to Taiwan in 1950

Stalin and Mao

Stalin skeptical of Mao and Chinese Communist Party

Early on, Moscow had opposed Mao's guerrilla war in the countryside in favor of strategy focused on cities

in 1945, Stalin signed a Friendship Treaty with Nationalists

During civil war, Stalin suggested Mao remain cautious

After civil war, Mao looks to Soviet Union as ally

“Lean to One Side”

Stalin suspects Mao of being another Tito: Mao suspects Stalin of Great power chauvinism

1949: Mao waits for a month before an audience

Stalin maintains advantages in Manchuria

1950: Korean War (Which Mao embraces)



The Basic Problem: Two Different Stages of Revolution

China: The Revolutionary Stage:

Massive changes, must mobilize population, huge campaigns, uses external enemies, “imperialism”, as a means to mobilize

Uses foreign policy as a means to mobilize: aggressive

Soviet Union: “Mature” Post-Revolutionary Phase

Revolutionary changes already occurred

New Soviet elite interested in maintaining position

Gradual change rather than upheave

More interested in Peaceful Coexistence rather than war

The Golden Age, 1954-1957

After Stalin dies, Khrushchev in charge of USSR-China

Offers more equal relationship

Changes Friendship Treaty so USSR no longer gets
special privileges

Offers large amount of economic assistance (7% of USSR
GDP)


Help with attaining atomic weapons

More status in consulting

WHY IS KHRUSHCHEV SO GENEROUS?

STILL, USSR still portrays itself as leader of communist movement

Mao is not impressed with Khrushchev's theoretical vision



Destalinization and the Beginning of Tension

Mao's Response to Khrushchev's Secret Speech

More negative than positive: why?

China gets involved in decisions about Eastern Europe

Defends Gomulka as national avenue to socialism

Argues for intervention in Hungary

Mao's Brinksmanship and Tension Escalates

Khrushchev wants to improve economy, Mao wants to transform it, coming up to Great Leap Forward

1957-1961: Soviet Union launches Sputnik; Khrushchev brags about nuclear capability

1958: USSR wants submarine bases in China; Mao considerate Great Power Chauvinism

Mao launches 2nd Taiwan Straits Crisis, Does not tell Soviets

Mao's rhetoric on nuclear war escalates: "Paper Tiger"

1958: Khrushchev cancels nuclear help to China

Competition for Leader of Communist Movement

1957: Two Communist giants going in two directions

USSR: rapid improvement in economy

China: Transformation of economy: Great Leap Forward

Mao believes USSR has lost revolutionary spirit, i

1957: USSR launches Sputnik, brags about capability

Khrushchev wants peaceful coexistence from position of equality, hopes to use nuclear capability to extract concession, but vows he doesn't want war

1958 China begins 2nd Taiwan Straits crisis without telling USSR

Mao's rhetoric suggests he doesn't believe nuclear war would be the end

Soviet Union stops providing help with nuclear weapons

The Competition Continues

1959: Khrushchev visits US, brief easing of tensions

Mao privately accuses Khrushchev of favoring peace over socialism

The competition moves to Third World National Liberation movements: Khrushchev reluctant to help, says they can liberate selves, while demands more active support

1960: Khrushchev retracts aid from China

1962: China criticizes Khrushchev's handling of Cuban Missile Crisis



The Open Feud

- 1963: The rift goes public
- 1968: Skirmish on border dispute on Amur River