

Section A

You must answer Question 1.

CONFLICTS BEYOND EUROPE

1. Read the sources and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

It appears that Stalin manoeuvred Mao into a position in which the latter could hardly resist Kim's plan or avoid coming to the aid of North Korea if it ran into difficulty with the Americans [...] Stalin also saw advantages in stepped-up Communist pressure in other parts of East Asia. Stalin had run into difficulties in Europe, where the Americans had drawn a clear line with the Greek-Turkish aid program, the Marshall Plan, the Berlin airlift, and NATO. With the success of the Communists in China and their ongoing struggle in Indochina against the French however, the prospects in Asia seemed good for further revolutionary advances. Even if the forward cause in Asia drew the United States more deeply into the region, Communist forces held a strong territorial and ideological base from which to resist, and in the process they might distract the Americans from Europe, the most critical theatre of the Cold War.

An assessment of the Korean War by historian William Stueck, in "Rethinking the Korean War", 2004.

Source B

The President's decision to intervene in support of the Republic of Korea proved to be a sound one, as we hurled back the North Korean invaders and decimated Kim's forces. Our victory was complete, and our objectives within reach, when Red China intervened with numerically superior ground forces.

The Chinese military forces are committed to the support of North Korea with great and ever increasing military strength. Their ultimate objective was undoubtedly a decisive effort aimed at the complete destruction of all United Nations forces in Korea. It is quite evident that our present strength of force is not sufficient to meet this undeclared war by the Chinese, which calls for new decisions in the diplomatic sphere to permit the realistic adjustment of military strategy.

Some may say to avoid spread of the conflict into an all-out war with China. Others, to avoid Soviet intervention. Neither explanation seems valid, for China is already engaging with the maximum power it can commit, and the Soviet will not necessarily mesh its actions with our moves.

An excerpt from MacArthur's address to Congress, 19 April 1951.

[Turn over

Source C



The accompanying caption reads: "You're a naughty, naughty boy!"

Cartoon published in an American newspaper, 1961.

Source D

According to reliable information of the Soviet Government, the events, which are occurring in Korea, were provoked by an attack on border areas of North Korea by forces of the South Korean authorities. Therefore, the responsibility for these events rests on the South Korean authorities and on those who are behind them. As is well known, the Soviet Government withdrew its troops from Korea before the United States did and thereby affirmed its traditional principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Now, the Soviet Government stands by the principle of the impermissibility of interference of foreign powers in the internal affairs of Korea.

Statement of the Soviet government to the US Ambassador, 29 June 1950.

[Turn over

Source E

Missiles in Cuba add to an already clear and present danger -- although it should be noted the nations of Latin America have never previously been subjected to a potential nuclear threat. But this secret, swift, extraordinary build-up of Communist missiles -- in an area well known to have a special and historical relationship to the United States and the nations of the Western Hemisphere, in violation of Soviet assurances, and in defiance of American and hemispheric policy -- this sudden, clandestine decision to station strategic weapons for the first time outside of Soviet soil -- is a deliberately provocative and unjustified change in the status quo which cannot be accepted by this country, if our courage and our commitments are ever to be trusted again by either friend or foe.

It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States, requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union.

*Extracted from J. F. Kennedy's Cuban Missile Crisis Address to the Nation,
22 October, 1962.*

Source F

We have been witnesses, all of us Cubans, of every step taken by the Revolution. Fruits of the revolution are seen everywhere. The workers now are not subject to the domination of any exploiting class; the workers no longer live in a country run by men serving exploiting interests. These latter were parasites. He who lives as a parasite does not belong to the people. What no moral law will be able to justify ever is for the people to work for the parasites.

In this manner our national community has understood what the revolution is. We remember that because of the nationalization of the largest industries of the nation, some asked: Was not this factory a Cuban factory? Why should a Cuban factory be nationalized? Well, such a factory did not belong to the people, it belonged to some man. Now they belong to the nation.

That is why when one million Cubans met to proclaim the Havana Declaration, the document expressed the essence of our socialist revolution. It said that it condemned landed estates, starvation wages, illiteracy, and imperialist monopolies which exploit our wealth [...] This is the program of our socialist revolution. Long live the Cuban working class!

Speech by Castro at the May Day celebrations in Havana, 1961.

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Compare and contrast the evidence provided in Sources A and B on China's involvement in the Korean War. [10]
- (b) How far do Sources A – F support the view that the Korean War and Cuban Missile Crisis were driven by local players? [30]

[Turn over

Section B

You must answer **two** questions from this section.

EITHER

2. 'The Bretton Woods system determined the fate of the global economy.' Discuss. [30]

OR

3. Why did the Asian Tigers experience an economic 'miracle' from the 1970s? [30]

AND EITHER

4. 'The Security Council proved to be the greatest hurdle to success of the United Nations.'
Assess the validity of this statement from 1945 - 1991. [30]

OR

5. How far do you agree that the United Nations has lived up to expectations in fulfilling its
peacekeeping responsibilities? [30]

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