
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Consideration of Cold War Factors after Second World War

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ABSTRACT

The present study has been conducted in a concise and realistic manner around the factors of the Cold War. The Cold War has distant and close factors that originate from the early twentieth century (Bolshevik Revolution) and during World War II due to the continuation of distrust between East and West blocs, the issues of disagreement remained in ambiguity immediately after the end of the war, the wartime alliance was lifted, and relations between Western powers and the communist bloc of Eastern Europe became tense and hostile, and the atmosphere of the Cold War emerged. The importance of this research is that in this period, the blocs had intense propaganda but avoided face-to-face wars. This research aims to investigate the emergence of factors of the Cold War that emerged from within the Allied Union of World War II, based on an ideological and superior approach of new powers. The reasons for the emergence of the Cold War were a complex and less researched issue. This is library-based research (analytical, descriptive, and historical explanation). The findings of this research show that the Cold War was an inevitable phenomenon in a turbulent and complex period after World War II, which resulted from grounds such as the collapse and disintegration of countries, power vacuums, ideological competition, extensive reconstruction programs, proxy wars, and political competition. Unless based on the existence of various weapons of mass destruction, they never did anything that would lead to an actual war.

KEYWORDS

Cold War, Communism, Imperialism, Atomic Weapon and Proxy Wars.

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1. Introduction

With the end of World War II, the factors of the Cold War emerged according to the initiatives, ideology, and mindset of the United States and the Soviet Union. Despite this, in three other cases, the two rival ideologies agreed on; fighting fascism, the determination of the fate of the Nazi leaders in the Nuremberg court, and the holding of the Paris peace. This also pushed these two ideologies to a political platform in the short term; now that they had won the war, their hidden hostility inevitably became apparent. The situation would have been different if Josef Stalin had been alive in the Soviet Union; it seemed impossible to find a way to get the world out of this political quagmire; with Stalin's death, the construction of the Berlin Wall and ... showed signs of inflexibility and peaceful coexistence that led to tension reduction. On the part of the Cold War, which was actually enmity between the United States and the Soviet Union, like most other differences, had close and distant factors. These reasons were: establishing friendly governments along the western borders of the Soviet Union and disputing over the administration of post-war Germany, and defeating Nazis, which reflected hidden differences that each adhered to their strong nationalist tradition and believed that the only truth was their own specific social policies and organizations. The Russians (who were considered the leading force within the Soviet Union throughout) believed that Marxism had found the ultimate cure for human problems and could make humans happy on earth. At the same time, communist countries in Eastern Europe moved slowly and steadily from an agricultural economy to heavy industries based on new urbanization. Americans also believed that they had nurtured a political and economic system that reflected the reasonable tendencies of all people in the world who think correctly, and for this purpose, they and their allies, with will and energy until the sixties, created a prosperous and stable economy. Therefore, World War II allies (the United

States and the Soviet Union) did not turn into enemies overnight; the Cold War gradually emerged between 1945 and 1950 (Warathani, 1379, p. 394). This process consisted of three stages. During the first stage, which lasted from Hitler's defeat to the spring of 1947, cooperation was surprisingly accompanied by a lot of hostility. Communists in coalition governments in Western Europe and non-communists in Eastern Europe occupied positions. The United States, which hoped for lasting peace, reduced some American soldiers from 12 million to 1.5 million. The Soviets also discharged soldiers from service. In the second stage, in February 1947, Britain announced that it would no longer help Turkey or the royalist government that Churchill had brought to power in Greece and was targeted by communist guerrillas. American policymakers did not want to allow a movement that was active by the Soviets in Southeastern Europe to come to power. On March 21, 1947, Truman announced that the United States would help Turkey and Greece. He announced that this policy and line would be "to support free people who resist domination by minorities or external pressure." In this way, he established a connection between resistance to Russia's historical ambitions and ideological principles, but in fact, the governments that had spread their umbrella of support over them were not necessarily very "free." This principle, the "Truman Doctrine," is a turning point in American foreign policy history. The President of the United States had made an unlimited commitment to prevent revolution or invasion everywhere. Western Europe was worn out and collapsed, where cooperation between communists and other parties in coalition governments had ended in the spring of 1947 and seemed vulnerable. George Marshall, US Secretary of State, announced US commitment to economic reconstruction of Europe in June 1947. His aid proposal extended to all countries damaged by war, including the Soviet Union. Americans who portrayed Marshall's plan as a self-initiated gesture of generosity could not understand why the Soviets left the Paris Conference that had been convened to implement this plan as a protest. Surprisingly, Marshall's plan was designed more for America's own economic interests than for Europe's interests; this plan required recipients to accept American-made goods. Protecting America's economy from recession and depression after war. Reconstruction and renovation of Western Europe The reconstruction and renovation of Western Europe by the United States accelerated until 1952 when Marshall's aid plan ended when Europe's industrial production was a third more than its production before World War II.

1.1 Definition of Cold War

The term Cold War first appeared in 1945 in George Orwell's writings, "You and the Atomic Bomb," in political literature. The Cold War is a battle in which spiritual forces play a big role, while the hot war is a battle in which material forces play a major role. The Cold War is a struggle for power and public opinion, and the hot war resolves this struggle by force (Saadatmand, 1346, p. 12). The Cold War was a clash of vital interests, but it never led to a military clash (Naqibzadeh, 1392, p. 252). The Cold War is a state of intense political, economic, and ideological competition among countries that are on the verge of armed conflict. This term was not only used by the Soviet Union and the United States but also by other countries. Rival or traditional enemies often use the method of cold war to express their hostility. For example, constant propaganda by rival countries against each other such as India and Pakistan (in Kashmir issue), Turkey and Greece in Cyprus, India and China (due to border dispute), Iran and Iraq (in Shatt al-Arab issue), Afghanistan with Pakistan and Iran (over the Durand border and Hirmand water issue) can be called a cold war in some way (Versaji, 1381, p. 710).

1.2 Cold War Goals

In the beginning, both rivals (the Soviet Union and the United States) were constantly watching each other and using spies, intelligence agents, high-flying reconnaissance aircraft, and space facilities to try to divert public opinion of people in other countries with radio, newspapers, advertisements, organized sabotage. Each had their finger on the trigger and turned this process into an armed threat to bombs and atomic weapons. The competition for both camps had become prestigious and colorful faces such as political maneuvers, diplomatic quarrels, psychological warfare, ideological conflicts, cross-border wars, and other competitions showed themselves, and each tried to eliminate the rival (Polino, 1357, p. 278). The first use of the goal in the Cold War was to weaken the enemy in the global arena (depriving access to raw materials, preventing the sale of goods produced in foreign markets, preventing enemy capital abroad, and creating distrust among their close friends) And the second destination by resorting to some methods by the enemy himself in domestic issues of his land he is (i.e., an action that increases the national debt, reduces the price of the common currency, slows down industry and disrupts it and forces that country to impose crippling taxes, Limit innovations and spark internal disputes (Collins, 1370, p. 114).

1.3 Cold War Factors

Cold War was often associated with Sovietizing Eastern Europe, Iran issues, the Greek civil war, Soviet pressure on Turkey, disagreement over how to administer Germany's division, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Creating Cominform, Berlin Blockade, and Western Aid to Berliners through Airlift Bridge, Testing First Atomic Bomb Explosion by Soviet Union, Chinese Civil War and Korean War. Economic analysts such as William Appleman and Williams consider America's economic development to be a factor in the Cold War. Some feel disgusted and resentful of Truman's presidency against Stalin's leader of the Soviet Union and Western betrayal for the lack of cooperation in rebuilding the Soviet Union as a factor in the Cold War. When fascism was erased from the political and military scene in Europe and Asia, tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States escalated, and distrust in

relations between the two sides due to more influence in the post-war world led to the Cold War. The term Cold War was first used by Walter Lippmann to describe the difference and tension between the two blocs (Versaji, 1381, p. 709).

1.4 Yalta and Potsdam Conference

In February 1945, the leaders of the three great powers (Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill) met in Yalta, a pleasant resort on the Black Sea in southern Russia, and agreed on the following:

1. Dividing Germany into four occupation zones and establishing an Allied Control Council in Berlin;
2. Complete disarmament of Germany and obliging that country to pay reparations (only 20 billion dollars to Russia);
3. Establishing democratic countries in all liberated territories based on free elections;
4. Declaration of war by the Soviet Union against Japan and ceding some Japanese islands to the Russians;
5. Restoring independence to Korea;
6. Ceding part of Poland's territory to the Soviet Union and handing over some parts of Germany to Poland;
7. Confirming the Atlantic Charter as the basis of the Allies' post-war policy;

Holding a conference to create the United Nations. As the conference of Allied leaders in Yalta was going on, military forces of both communist and capitalist wings continued to advance inside Germany. Hitler, who had lost hope and tasted the bitter taste of humiliating military and political defeat, committed suicide on April 29, 1945. Germany was divided into two parts and surrendered to the Allies on May 7, 1945. While fascist power in Europe had collapsed, the Japanese continued to fight. The Soviet Union, which had suffered the most material and human losses in Europe, sent troops to the Far East front based on the Yalta conference. America, which had acquired atomic technology¹ at that time, dropped two atomic bombs on August 6 and 9 and threatened to drop a third bomb on Tokyo, forcing Japan to surrender, and this country surrendered to the Allies on August 10, 1945 (Versaji, 1381, p. 708). Therefore, the differences between them were obscured by vague formulations. Roosevelt reacted to Stalin and Churchill's reconciliation and insisted that free elections be held in all European countries. In Poland's election, an exiled person in London who was a supporter of the Russians was nominated. Stalin agreed and told one of his confidants: "Any government that comes to power with free elections in Eastern Europe will be anti-Soviet, and we cannot allow them to gain power." He could not believe that Americans would understand this or that their intention to commit to holding free elections everywhere was more than propaganda. In fact, US foreign policy was often based on such a statement of principles, and Americans were angry at the disruption Stalin had caused. Finally, based on such different perspectives, the West-East confrontation took place, a confrontation that Churchill had tried to avoid. Before the end of World War II, public opinion in America was not in favor of opposing Stalin because, since 1941, Americans had been encouraged to regard the Soviets as war allies who were also good fighters. Neither Stalin nor Churchill operationalized the commitment they had made at the Yalta conference, which itself caused tension between East and West (Rathni, 1379, p. 381). Potsdam: The name of an old Kaiser palace outside Berlin where, in August 1945, the leaders of the great powers (Harry S Truman, President of America, Clement Atlee, Prime Minister of Britain, and Stalin) held a meeting. They agreed to leave the occupied areas of Germany and redraw the borders of Poland and Czechoslovakia, which resulted in millions of Germans leaving their homes and houses. Stalin disrupted the atmosphere by establishing a communist government in Poland and preventing the return of its former leader. Truman and Atlee could do nothing but protest, and Truman allowed Stalin to discover America's very important secret, which was having an atomic bomb and being ready to use it. If Truman had thought it would scare Stalin, he was wrong because Stalin did not even wonder when he heard this news (Lang, 1392, p. 210).

Ideological expansion: Ideological expansion through competition between the Soviet Union and the United States was one of the main factors of the Cold War. The Soviet Union had an advantage in ideological struggle in economically backward countries with the theory of "bread, clothing, and housing" that its rival lacked. Moscow created several other organizations around the world after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 by the Comintern, which was active in spreading communist thought and considered Moscow as their Qibla (ideal city). Western countries monitored the activities of the World Communist Organization during the Tehran, Potsdam, and Yalta conferences; although Stalin had assured that he had abolished the World Communist Organization to convince his capitalist friends, the Comintern continued its activities. The Soviet Union used this advantage to organize communists and left-wing nationalists during the occupation of Eastern and Central Europe and, with the support of the Red Army, established communist regimes at the head of regions between East and West. America acted in a contradictory way in those circumstances. On the one hand, it did not allow conservative regimes to fall in favor of communists and left-wing nationalists, and on the other hand, as a successor to France and Britain in global politics, it tried to fill the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of old colonialism wherever those countries left; because there was no longer any life left in the colonialism of France, England, Holland ... and Western powers did not want the Soviet Union to occupy their areas of influence and were willing to leave the field in favor of America. Despite that, both countries used psychological wars, political propaganda campaigns, espionage, extensive

¹ American physicists and scientists under the leadership of Julius Robert Oppenheimer (Oppenheimer) educated, Harvard, Cambridge, Göttingen of Germany and Leiden Holland in nuclear physics, in the secret laboratory in Los Alamos New Mexico built the first atomic bomb in the summer of 1945 and tested that bomb in the same year on the island of New Mexico (Fogel, 1387, p. 1269).

economic sanctions, competition in sports, and military and space technology to prove their superiority. The Russians valued communist ideology in defending Orthodox Christians and supporting communist parties in Eastern and Central Europe (Versaji, 1381, p. 712).

Spies: Both sides of the Cold War were very worried about spying and betrayal. Regarding this paranoia, it should be noted that these delusions were not so unfounded: In 1945, Igor Gouzenko, who worked as a low-ranking employee at the Soviet embassy in Canada located in Ottawa, offered 109 documents that showed Soviet espionage in Canada, the United States, and Britain and requested asylum. The Gouzenko affair changed the Soviet face in Western view from friend to enemy. Some consider this incident a factor in the Cold War. Alger Hiss, a senior official at the US State Department, was accused of passing classified information to the Soviet Union. Historians for years considered him innocent due to violation of file and based on information that the FBI had published, but with the disclosure of subsequent documents, it became clear that Hiss never hid his support for communism, except for denying giving classified information to Russians. Fuchs was a German-born British communist scientist who fled Nazi Germany to Britain. He was convicted in 1950 of passing classified information about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (husband and wife) were American communists. They were convicted of giving classified information about building an atomic bomb that enabled the Russians to complete their atomic bomb and execute it. One of the most exciting spy stories of the Cold War era was the escape of British diplomats. The two (Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean) fled to Moscow after secretly learning of their possible arrest for passing classified information to Russians. Well, why did most of these people give secrets to Russians? They did not spy only because they believed in communism and its superiority over capitalism, but they believed that having an atomic weapon only in one country's hands was very dangerous, and by transferring information to Russians, they tried to create a balance between two countries and smooth out a balanced field of struggle and maintain global security (Lang, 1392, p. 217)

The events of some countries that revealed the existence of conflicting interests and competition between the two world powers after the war were the issue of evacuating Iran's soil from the Allied forces, the civil war in Greece, and the Soviet pressure on Turkey to gain more points in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits and how to manage Germany.

A. The issue of Iran: At the end of the war, the Iranian government asked the Allies to evacuate Iran's soil from their forces, but the Soviet Union and especially Stalin did not pay attention to Iran's request but created a puppet party that claimed autonomy for Iranian Azerbaijan. The Democratic Party declared Azerbaijan's autonomy following the Tabriz uprising in December 1945. In March 1946, when US and British forces left Iran, Soviet forces prevented Iranian soldiers from entering Azerbaijan. Iran's complaint was raised in the UN Security Council, and for the first time after the great alliance during the war, the United States adopted a tough stance against the Soviet Union. Eventually, in exchange for the promise of northern oil (a promise that never came true) and US pressure, the Soviet Union left Iran's soil, and members of the surrendered Democratic Party were defeated by Iranian troops. This event revealed the disagreement between the two powers at the international level (Naghizadeh, 1392, p. 252).

B. The civil war in Greece and the indirect confrontation between East and West: After the departure of the Germans, the British regained control in Greece with Soviet consent. The Greek communists continued to fight, and Britain exiled or fled their leaders to the mountains, except for the communists of Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania, who supported them. In 1946 AD, the British were unable to cope with their terrorist activities, and moreover, there was no money left for Britain, and for this reason, they asked Washington for help. Truman, the US president who was worried about the consequences of communist presence in Greece and Turkey, went to Congress and announced his policy: The US government will provide military and economic assistance to Greece or any other country that intends to resist communism. He named this policy the Truman Doctrine. He asked Congress to approve a \$400 million aid package (250 million for Greece and 150 million for Turkey) for support from Greece and Turkey. This theory ended US isolationism and neutrality and put this country on the verge of political, economic, and military involvement in countries where people were under communist attack (Varseji, 1381, p. 714).

C. Soviet pressure on Turkey: Another crisis that revealed the deep conflict of interests and differences of approach between America and the Soviet Union on various issues and international affairs was the Soviet claim in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus straits. Soviet pressure on Turkey to renew the Montreux Treaty (1936) and the status quo over the straits and desire to have a permanent base in Dardanelles was revealed in the note of May 7, 1946, to the Turkish government. Western governments declared their support for the Turkish government and eventually also rose to defend Turkey decisively, which was reflected in the Truman Doctrine title (Naghizadeh, 1392, p. 253).

D. Disagreement over how to manage Germany: The Allies had agreed on dividing Germany into four zones. The Russian zone is in the east, and areas belonging to Britain, America, and France are in the west. They even agreed to divide Berlin, which was located in the heart of the Russian zone, into four zones. This decision was apparently due to the importance of the Berlin symbol, except in reality, it was meant to monitor the smallest movement of Russians by Western Allies that Stalin knew everything (Lang, 1392, p. 211). Soviet leaders accused the West of de-Nazification and strengthening the power of West Germany against

communism, and the Soviet Union objected that the Allies soon broke their promise about handing over a certain number of items and materials in West Germany for compensation and repair of war damages to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, which had suffered the most war damages, compensated for its damages by looting Germany. Russians' thirst for technology transferred 380 factories from western areas of Berlin to their country and then handed over control of these areas to Western powers. Soviet government, until the summer of 1946, transferred nearly 200 chemical, papermaking, and textile factories from its zone of influence in East Germany to the Soviet Union (Fogel, 1387, p. 1282). Western powers, without consulting Russians, "their occupying partner," launched new money "named German Mark" in 1948; with this work, they destroyed the previous unity of occupied areas in economic and financial matters (Adler, 1387, p. 770).

2. Action of American Thorsens (politicians)

George F. Kennan:² Kennan was the deputy US ambassador to Moscow and an expert on Soviet affairs who was very concerned about Stalin's goals for the post-World War II; in 1946, he pointed out in a long telegram to the US State Department that Russians believed that the world was divided into two camps of capitalist and communist and there could be no peace between them (Schlesinger, 1385, p. 365). He added that Russians always considered themselves vulnerable to possible aggression by enemies, and this concern was ingrained in the spirit and psyche of communism (Lang, 1392, p. 213). He published an important article in July 1947 in *Foreign Affairs* magazine with the sign (X) and asked US officials to prevent further aggressive actions by the Soviets. He also called for quick and prudent use of counter-force in a series of constantly changing geographical and political points, according to changes in policies and maneuvers of the Soviet Union (Fogel, 1387, p. 1281).

Truman Doctrine³ (1953 - 1965): "Harry Truman" was Roosevelt's deputy who took his place about a month before the end of the war after his death. The Truman Doctrine was announced on March 12, 1947 (21 Hoot / Esfand 1325) and was based on a containment policy⁴ (adopting a patient and firm approach against Russians' expansionist tendencies) that aimed at curbing communism and especially the Soviet Union. In this speech, Truman asked Congress to allocate \$400 million to prevent possible communist infiltration into Turkey and Greece. This policy could not achieve much success because, at that same time, Greece fell into communist hands, and at the same time, in Iran, the non-withdrawal of Soviet forces from Azerbaijan showed the first sparks of the Cold War. Thus, the Truman Doctrine was based on the confrontation between two rival ideologies of imperialism and communism (whenever and wherever an anti-communist government is threatened by various means such as inciting native rebels, interference, or even diplomatic pressure, America will support that government with economic, political and military aid.) Truman believed that communism grows in poverty and economic power is the way to deal with it (Dulles, 1952, P 146).

Truman principle: Some of the nations of the world have recently seen authoritarian regimes imposed on them against their will. The United States has repeatedly protested against coercion, threat, and violation of the Yalta Agreement in Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria, but similar developments are underway in a number of other countries. At present, all nations must choose different ways to do this. This choice is often not free. One way of life is based on majority will, which is characterized by free institutions, elected government, free elections, a guarantee of individual freedom, freedom of expression, religion, and freedom from political repression. The second way of life is based on imposing minority will on the majority by force. This method is based on terror and suppression and control of the press and elections that are predetermined and suppression of personal freedoms. I believe that supporting free nations that stand firm against the tyranny of armed minorities within or under external pressure should be the principles of US policy. I believe we should help free people to take their destiny into their own hands by their choice. He said in his speech: "I believe that because of the importance of financial issues in economic stability and political trends, our assistance should be based on economic and financial assistance" (Fogel, 1387, p. 1280). On the other hand, Truman announced another policy to help non-communist countries on January 30, 1949, which became known as the "Four Truman Principle," which was

² George Frost Kennan was an American diplomat, politician, scientist and historian. He is known as the most prominent advocate of the policy of containing the Soviet Union during the Cold War. He published articles under the pseudonym "X" titled "Sources of Soviet Conduct" in the *Foreign Affairs* magazine in 1947. In this article, he reviewed 300 years of Russian history and 30 years of Soviet history and concluded that Moscow's foreign policy was based on three pillars: traditional Russian imperialism, revolutionary ideology and Joseph Stalin's paranoid suspicions that made him a madman. Kennan believed that the first pillar could last; because he doubted that a nation could maintain Marxism for a long time or surrender to the whims of a dictator forever. He added that we would be in confrontation with Russia for a long time (Schlesinger, 2006, p. 372).

³ Doctrine is derived from the Latin word "Doctrina" and refers to a belief or a set of beliefs that are accepted and taught by a religious institution, political parties or other groups or the political speech of a government especially in the field of foreign relations. Doctrine is also a kind of worldview that political programs and policies are based on it, or a set of declared strategies of governments in the executive domain in the field of foreign and international relations.

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based on providing technical and financial assistance to some Third World countries, supporting the United Nations and reviving Europe and implementing a plan for scientific and industrial development. US emphasis on paying economic aid with the passage of the International Development Act in Congress allowed the US government to send technical and expert assistance to the countries concerned within the framework of the Four Truman Principles, taking a new form. After the Truman Doctrine was announced, offices were formed in the US State Department, which was called the Office of Greek, Turkish, and Iranian Affairs.

Marshall Plan⁵ (Recovery of Europe's Economy): Europe, devastated by World War II, was hit by drought and severe winter; because of the disorderly economic and psychological situation of European countries after the war, communists took advantage of it. George Marshall, US Secretary of State, considered it necessary to revive West Europe's economy against Soviet expansionism. He proposed a plan that invited all European countries, including Russia and its satellites, to join the program, but the origin of this plan was fear of communism spreading in Europe, gripped by economic recession and threatening areas under US influence and its most important indicator was economic recovery for each country that was managed and controlled by that country itself. This belief that communism feeds and advances from economic chaos formed the basis of this plan (Verci, 1381, p. 715). America provided all cash and expert assistance, food, machinery, and raw materials free of charge to any European country that needed it (Lang, 1392, 212). In fact, this program aimed at reviving prosperity and stability in Europe, including \$16.6 billion (for 16 countries) as loans and assistance, \$13 billion for rebuilding Europe, and an amount that was envisaged under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 was \$19.3 billion (Lucas, 1382, p. 1372). George Marshall said in his speech at the Harvard University graduation ceremony, "Our policy is not against any country or doctrine, but rather fighting hunger, poverty and turmoil. The purpose is to revive a dynamic economy in the world and create opportunities for political and social conditions where organizations can operate freely" (Perry, 1386, p. 1038). Based on this plan, European countries could use US economic and technical assistance to revive their economy, but the main purpose of proposing this plan was to maintain friendly relations for rainy days. These aids were fruitful in Western Europe, ended the dollar shortage, stabilized currency, balanced the budget, and removed barriers to trade and investment. (Fogel, 1387, p. 1281). The consumption of these aids had a life-giving effect on Europe's economic life; Europe's economy quickly gained strength and vitality, and economic prosperity was established (Lucas, 1382, p. 1372). Russia and its satellites refrained from joining this plan for two reasons: First, the Marshall Plan was for consolidating US strategic influence in Europe and not for reviving the shattered economy of European countries. Second, it weakened the role of the United Nations in global politics and considered it an imperialist plan from the Soviet side and was unacceptable to it from three perspectives:

1. It diminished the importance of the United Nations;
2. It was launched by a rival of the Soviet Union;
3. It was stipulated in the plan that the economic recovery plan for each country covered by the plan would be regulated by that country itself. In the Eastern Bloc, no country had the freedom to accept and implement the plan without consulting Russia. The Marshall Plan continued until the creation of NATO and Eisenhower's rise to power, which was replaced by the Joint Security Plan in 1953 (Verci, 1381, p. 716).

2.1 Reaction of Soviet Policymakers

Cominform: In October 1947, the Communist Information Organization (Cominform {the International Communist Organization or Political Bureau of Communist Parties}) was formed instead of Comintern, which was apparently abolished in 1943 to consolidate the unity of the Allies, which became Comintern's successor and aimed to create a united front against imperialists and nationalists, defending peace and freedom and overseeing the implementation of orders that were communicated to communist countries (Lang, 1392, 214).

Comintern was responsible for spreading communism in Europe. The foundation of communist unity broke when Marshall Tito, leader of Yugoslavia, refrained from accepting the Communist Information Organization under Stalin's supervision in 1948. Stalin wanted to impose expansionist policy on communists outside the Soviet Union through Comintern, later Cominform, which both differed in appearance and pursued communism in the world with Moscow's centrality, which was unacceptable to Tito and was the biggest issue for Stalin and created a rift in the Soviet bloc. Nevertheless, Cominform's scope of action included communist parties in Western Europe as well as Eastern Europe (Verci, 1381, p. 718). Free elections: The immediate cause of the Cold War was Russia's blatant refusal to hold elections and prevent free political life in Eastern Europe and the Soviet-occupied zone in East Germany. Stalin had promised the Allies that free elections would be held in Eastern Europe, but he also used tricks. He urged his allies and subordinates to form a coalition government with opponents and make sure that responsible organizations (police, intelligence, and armed forces) were under control. He ordered them to use the army to threaten all their opponents, dismiss people with knowledge and ideas from work, and make sure that all voters were justified beforehand, and all candidates were communists (if there was a non-communist candidate, the election would go to stage 2). Their goal should have been to achieve

⁵ George C. Marshall (1880-1959) was an American general, politician and cabinet member who was one of the designers of the unconditional surrender and why of Germany and a supporter of the Allied landing in France. After proposing immediate aid to Greece and Turkey, he was appointed to the US State Department and played a role in the formation of NATO.

a 95% victory for the Communist Party (Lang, 1392, p. 214). The Czechs held democratic elections, and the communists lost. In 1948 AD, Stalin staged a coup to overthrow Czechoslovakia's independent and dangerous government. All non-communist government officials and police were arrested, and another election was held with all communist candidates. Communists won, and also followers of communist countries in European elections. France and Italy won 25% of the votes, and Westerners sought help from American plans to avoid gaining power (Lang, 1392, p. 215). Iron Curtain (Soviet domination over Eastern European countries 1945-1948): Truman invited Churchill, who was no longer Britain's prime minister but was one of the influential figures in the world, to give a speech on East-West relations in Fulton, Missouri. Churchill said: The Soviet Union has kept half of Europe belonging to itself isolated and away from any contact with the West. He added: As if by drawing an "iron curtain," he divided Europe into two halves (Lang, 1392, p. 213). From the moment the Red Army entered Eastern Europe, any kind of terror against anti-communist elements was freely used. Communist parties, shortly after the war, tried to serve democratic ideals in political coalition with non-communists. These coalitions turned into fronts under Moscow's guidance that non-communists were either incompetent or hand-picked. They did not pay attention to Western observers' complaints and rejected their words. Then, they took over leadership positions in all interim governments and used power to create conditions for elections. Elections were held between 1945 and 1947, and as predicted, the majority of the communist parties and their obedient supporters won. In these countries, Stalinist laws were accepted, and the Red Army was invited to stay there permanently. Thus, the process of forming satellite regimes was completed. On the other hand, the wartime alliance of the Allies was only a baseless agreement against Hitler, and as soon as the common enemy fell, this alliance lost its meaning. From late 1946 onwards, none of the parties showed any interest in establishing peace unless conditioned by their own dictates (Adler, 1387, p. 770).

Berlin Blockade: Stalin was very upset that the Western Allies still had bases in West Berlin, i.e., in Russia's strategic position in Germany, and could monitor all their movements. Ordinary people in East Germany saw the welfare and comfortable life of the people in that part every time they went to West Berlin to buy their necessities. Many of those who went to West Berlin never returned. West Berlin had become a refuge from the Russian part, and Stalin tried to close this route and starve them because attacking West Berlin meant war with the West, which Stalin was not ready for. In 1948 AD, the Russians announced that any access to West Berlin had been cut off. All roads and railways to West Berlin were closed, and no one had the right to travel. Stalin hoped that the Western Allies would leave West Berlin, but it did not happen. The Allies decided to provide all the citizens' vital necessities, such as food, fuel, and medical supplies, by air. Hundreds of planes landed in the city every day. That is, every three minutes, a plane landed on the ground. Stalin did not order any of the planes to be shot because any movement meant the start of war. Finally, in May 1949 AD, after six or eleven months of siege, Stalin accepted defeat and opened communication routes (Lang, 1392, p. 215)

Nuclear weapons and space race: It is believed that if a nuclear war breaks out, both countries involved in the war will be destroyed because war has no losers or winners. In a war in which terrible, destructive, and deadly weapons such as nuclear weapons are used, its victims will no longer be 1 to 2 million people, but tens or even hundreds of millions of people will die; if this war happens, there can be no distinction between the front line and soldiers and children, and this is itself a balance in horror (Verci, 1381, p. 724). In 1949 AD, Western scientists noticed a high level of radioactivity in Russia, and they had one possibility: The Russians exploded an atomic bomb. Yes, Russia tested its first atomic bomb in 1949. The successful explosion of an atomic bomb in the Soviet Union was a revolution and transformation that occurred in world politics. The change ended the US monopoly on nuclear technology and gave new life to the Cold War in superpower relations; because America tested an atomic bomb in Japan in the last moments of World War II against fascism in Asia, it witnessed human destruction and disaster caused by its use. Therefore, equipping the Red Army with this destructive weapon and mass killing agent was considered an alarm and warning that was displayed by international communist leaders to capitalist world leaders who terrified them (Verci, 1381, p. 724). No one knew how the Russians got the secret of making bombs, but Americans did not wait for an answer; they went after making much stronger hydrogen bombs and tested their first hydrogen bombs on Eniwetok coral island (Eniwetok) Marshall Islands in 1954 or 1961. This bomb set fire to an area of 25 square miles, destroyed an entire island, and caused a large hole in the ocean floor. In October of that year, Russia tested its first hydrogen bomb called Tsar⁶, which was more terrifying than America's test bomb. (The first intercontinental ballistic missile, R-7 built by the Soviet Union, launched Sputnik into orbit around Earth in October 1957 and sent

⁶ The Tsar Bomba was built by a group of nuclear physicists led by Igor Kurchatov in the Soviet Union and tested in October 1961 in the Novaya Zemlya archipelago located in northern Russia. This bomb, which was 8 meters long, 2 meters in diameter, weighed 27 tons and had an 800-kilogram parachute attached to it to slow down the bomb's speed to the target and give the plane enough time to escape from the area. The bomb was dropped by a Tupolev 95 bomber from an altitude of 10,500 meters and exploded at an altitude of 3,500 meters; but the power of the explosion was so intense that the flight crew had to use special glasses to prevent blindness. The length of the crater created by the bomb was about three kilometers, the effective destruction power was 500 kilometers (100 percent destruction) and the height of the mushroom cloud (or cigar) created by the explosion was 64 kilometers and had a width of 40 kilometers and was visible up to 1,000 kilometers away with the naked eye. The waves resulting from the explosion circled the earth three times and broke the windows of houses in Finland, and living creatures within a radius of 100 kilometers of the explosion site turned into vapor and were destroyed. American experts estimated the power of the explosion at 57 megatons of TNT, which was later announced by Russia in 1991 that the power of the bomb explosion was 50 megatons.

Yuri Gagarin into space for the first time in 1961. America also sent its first satellite, "Explorer One," into space in 1958. Alan Shepard was sent into space in 1957, and Neil Armstrong traveled to the moon in 1969).

Military treaties: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in April 1949 with the participation of Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, France, Britain, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, and Iceland and signed a treaty with the United States and Canada based on which in case of a military attack on any of the NATO member states, all the above countries were obliged to help and in 1952 Turkey and Greece joined this organization and in 1954 West Germany joined NATO with a staged coup and the French who had no interest in obeying their armed forces from others, withdrew their army from NATO in 1966 and this upset the Americans who moved NATO headquarters from Paris to Brussels (Lang, 1392, p. 218). It was not long before the Eastern European countries also did the same. First, in 1949, they formed the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (known as Comecon), and then in 1955, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union officially formed the military union "Warsaw Pact" (Fogel, 1387, p. 1283).

3. Conclusion

Based on the research on the factors of the Cold War, the outcome of this process became apparent in a few years after World War II. Supporters of US foreign policy argued that the outbreak of war was due to Soviet imperialism, and on the other hand, critics said that US misconduct after the end of the war should be considered as the main factor of this tension. Accordingly, one of the consequences of the Cold War was the division of the world into two poles, East and West. Two capitalist and communist systems, according to the interpretation of the then US president, one based on collective will and free and democratic political and civil institutions and the other based on terror, aggression, and deprivation of political, civil, and democratic freedoms. Truman's anti-communist doctrine, which was the economic and military symbol of the Marshall Plan and NATO treaty, divided Europe into two parts: liberal democracy and single-party communist, and gained access to Soviet nuclear weapons in 1949. The Cold War between superpowers expanded unprecedentedly. At first, the United States of America used its nuclear weapons, strategic rockets, and long-range bombers to threaten the Soviet Union and did not allow it to influence its own political affairs in countries such as Turkey, Greece, Iran, and Japan's future. The Soviets occupied Eastern Europe in competition with the West and drew an iron curtain around their areas of influence and prevented any contact with the West. Both sides fought each other in military, political, economic, ideological, intelligence, and propaganda fields, except for fear of atomic bombs (which have no dominant or subordinate if used, and if a nuclear war occurs, both sides will be harmed and destroyed) they did not resort to military action against each other; but by forming military treaties, establishing friendly relations, creating intelligence agencies, competing for arms and investing heavily around building and testing long-range missiles, nuclear caps, atomic and hydrogen weapons, building spacecraft and satellites They competed for power and avoided total war.

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