

THE ECONOMIC RACE. ANALYSIS FROM THE DAYS OF THE COLD WAR TO TODAY

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Introduction. The Cold War is one of the most important events in world history. It was primarily a clash of civilizations. "Each civilization imagines itself as the most important center of the world and presents human history in accordance with that world-view." The Cold War was a global geopolitical, ideological, military, economic conflict between the Soviet Union, its allied countries, and the West, the United States and its allies. When the first signs of Germany's defeat appeared in the Second World War, Y. Goebbels wrote "2000" article titled, which predicts the future of the West in the event that Germany lays down its arms; "The Soviet Union will occupy Eastern Europe and cover it with 'iron curtains'." In 1945, violence will begin there and the population will turn into "living robots". The outside world will receive only the information that will be beneficial to the Kremlin. Ground will be prepared for World War III, 1940s eventually the communists will take over Great Britain, and during the fourth world war, the USA."

Research methods. Analysis and comparison methods were selected as the main research tools as a result of the analysis of relevant theoretical foundations on the topic. Method of collecting historical data is also used, particularly, including the post-war period in conjunction with relevant events in countries attempting to reduce and eliminate the economic consequences of the World War II. The aim of the work is to study and present the analysis of the economic race from the days of the Cold War to today. The object of research is to use relevant methods of study to examine the economic race and to consider the following study problems:

- identify the origins, goals, course, end and consequences of the Cold War,
- present and analyze the economic race from the days of the Cold War to the present day.

Literature review. Sources of study for the work were the manuscripts composed by A. R. Hakobyan, J. Arnold, J. Bert, U. Dudley, S. Y. Lavrenyov, I. M. Popov, I. M. Ilinskyi, L. N. Nijinskyi, I. A. Chepishchev, B. G. Putlin, V. A. Zolotarev, N. V., analytical works of Ilievsky and other authors. We share the approaches of most of the mentioned experts who have studied the Cold War as an important phenomenon not only because not knowing its lessons and consequences makes it more difficult to build new relationships around the world, but also because without understanding the causes and goals of the conflict, it will be difficult to prevent it from being controlled today, which is often

discussed as a possibility many journalists and political scientists. The problem of studying the Cold War is still relevant today, as it provides an opportunity to prevent hasty and unplanned decisions in the field of foreign policy, which can lead to conflict and clashes [Buchanan, 2002, 39–57]. At the same time, the topicality of this topic is due to the fact that even today the competitive phenomena in the international - political arena contain features typical of the Cold War and thereby endanger peace [Overy, 2000, 214–233]. The object of study of this work is the cold war, the relevant historical period, the origin of the conflict, its causes, stages, goals, consequences, manifestations of the cold war in modern times. Economic aspects need a special attention in coming years [Boden, 2008 110–128].

Scientific novelty. We believe that the economic race has not undergone significant changes in its nature since the Cold War. Competing countries have changed, with their influence factors. The competition of economic entities, the possibility of unilaterally influencing the general conditions of the circulation of goods in the relevant product market is objectively excluded or limited by the independent actions of economic entities.

Analysis. "The Cold War was a global conflict between two military-political alliances, led by the US and the USSR, which did not turn into overt military confrontations." The start of the Cold War is linked to the atomic bomb. As is known, in 1945 The US was the only country in the world with nuclear weapons. During the war with Japan, the US dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This strategic superiority had led to the fact that American military officials were even developing plans to attack the USSR. But the American monopoly on nuclear weapons lasted only four years. 1949 The USSR tested its first atomic bomb. This event was a great shock to the Western world. As a result of a series of tests, atomic and then nuclear and thermonuclear weapons were soon created in the USSR. Fighting became extremely dangerous for everyone and fraught with many unforeseen consequences. This arms race grew and developed at a great pace. As soon as one side created a weapon, the other invested all means and resources to achieve the same result. Somewhere behind all this was R. Reagan's thesis that "No one wants to use the atomic bomb, but the enemy must sleep with the belief that we can use it at any minute" [Peter Schweitzer, 1955, 148]. The Cold War was characterized by so-called "hot spots". Any local conflict was brought to the international stage, due to the fact that each of the opposing sides defended one of the conflicting parties [Davies, 2006].

In the post-war period, there were impressive shifts in all spheres of the world economy, as a result of which the quality of life changed, the standard of living became affordable for hundreds of millions of people. Technology also developed rapidly. In a certain sense, that era can be called the era of cosmology, when man appeared in space

for the first time, stepped on the moon, major discoveries were made in the field of creating new materials, and democracy became the only progressive way of human society development, which was raised to the level of state policy in many Western countries.

On the other hand, the totalitarian order of the Soviet type expanded its sphere to include the Eastern European and Asian socialist countries. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, the so-called group of countries with a non-capitalist or socialist orientation of development was formed. A strong group of countries, dissatisfied with the Cold War, the arms race and the dangers of nuclear war, founded the "Non-Aligned Movement" in the 1960s, led by India, Egypt, Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

The USA came out of the war stronger militarily and economically. The financial power of the USA strengthened, the world began to make calculations based on the American dollar. During the presidency of Dwight Eisenhower, 1952-1960. the US military-industrial complex was formed. In the 1960s, terrorism intensified in the United States, the victims of which were President John Kennedy, the leader of black people, Martin Luther King, and others. During the Cold War, there were also a number of "hot" wars, in which the United States actively participated, such as in 1950-1953. Korean War, Vietnam War, etc. In 1962 the Caribbean crisis erupted with the direct participation of the USA, the USSR and Cuba. The world faced the real threat of a third world war. The great diplomatic skill of First Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR Anastas Mikoyan, which he demonstrated during the negotiations, that played a major role in getting out of the crisis.

However, since the mid-1970s, the rate of economic development of the United States slowed down, unemployment increased sharply, the volume of foreign trade decreased. In order to restore the country's economy, President Ronald Reagan (1980-1988) developed a corresponding program, which was named "Reaganomics". Reagan's economic plan made the rich richer and the poor poorer. In the last years of Reagan's presidency, there was an easing of tensions, an improvement in relations with the USSR, a transition from confrontation to universal cooperation began, which deepened during the presidency of his successor, George Bush Sr. (1988-1992), the main result of which was the cold the end of the era of war. Reconstruction of the economy in the USA was carried out on the basis of the achievements of the new scientific and technical revolution. Emphasis was placed on the development of science and information technology [Maier, 1977, 607–663].

European countries. Great Britain. Although Great Britain emerged victorious from the war, it was quite weakened. In the world arena, he lost the championship to the USA. Its financial and political dependence on the American ally increased. In the post-war years, the recovery of its economy was slow. English goods were not competitive. During the years of Labor government, 1945-1951, a number of branches of the eco-

onomy were nationalized: coal mining, steelmaking, railway and water transport, the Bank of England, power plants, etc. Their owners received large compensations. They established free treatment and training. Great Britain got involved in the "Cold War". In 1949, he became a member of NATO. In 1955 the USSR canceled the 1942 signed cooperation and mutual assistance agreement [DeLong & Eichengreen, 1991, 634]

Fearing the weakening of its influence in Europe, Great Britain gradually entered the European structures in the 1960s and 1970s, and in 1973 - the Common Market. As a result of the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism, at the end of the 1960s Great Britain formed the "British Cooperation of Nations". It included most of the former British dominions and colonies. However, the latter joined it as independent states. There were significant changes in the internal political and economic life of Great Britain when Margaret Thatcher in 1979. became the Prime Minister of Great Britain. She received the name "Iron Lady" from her compatriots. Thatcher developed her plan for the economic and social development of Great Britain, the policy aimed at its implementation was called "Thatcherism". He carried out the privatization of the state industries of the country, encouraged and created favorable conditions for the deepening and development of free entrepreneurship and market relations. During the years of Thatcher's rule, Great Britain gave the priority in its foreign policy to its relations with the USA. They were characterized as "special relations".

France. After the Second World War, new French state bodies began to form, and as a result, the Fourth Republic was born. He overcame the post-war economic difficulties and ensured some economic upswing. Economic aid and loans received under the "Marshall Plan" played a significant role in this, amounting to about 3.5 billion dollars. Despite the improvement of the economy, the domestic political life of the country was unstable. The coalition governments were rapidly replacing one another. Dissatisfaction pervaded the entire French society. France needed a "strong hand". 1958 On June 1, the National Assembly appointed Charles de Gaulle as the country's prime minister. Having received extraordinary powers from the National Assembly, de Gaulle dissolved the French Parliament. That ended the Fourth Period.

The fifth republic in 1958 It became a presidential republic with the Constitution approved by the September 28 referendum, and de Gaulle became its first president. De Gaulle paid considerable attention to the development of the country's economy, modern branches, and technical re-equipment. After that, de Gaulle turned his attention to European issues, seeking to weaken France's dependence on the United States and strengthen France's position in Europe. In 1966 France withdrew its troops from the NATO military structures. He created his own nuclear weapon. De Gaulle was replaced by his close associate Georges Pompidou. He put forward the idea of building a "new society" based on the principle of class cooperation. In May 1981, the presidential elections in France

ended with the victory of socialist Mitterrand. Mitterrand paid great attention to the socio-economic problems of France. He was in favor of increasing the regulatory role of the state in the economy, nationalized important industrial branches, private banks, created new jobs, reduced unemployment, and stabilized the internal political situation in the country.

Germany. In 1949 two German states were formed, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, and economic development followed different paths. The GFR belonged to the Western world, and the GDR belonged to the socialist world. The role of Konrad Adenauer and Ljörwig Erhard was great in the establishment of the GFA. GFH was able to restore its ruined economy in a very short period of time. Thanks to the millions of dollars of financial assistance received by the "Marshall Plan", the GFS economy was technically reequipped, and new industries were created. About two decades later, Germany became the most economically powerful of the European states. The world started talking about the "German miracle". The rapid development of the GFH reached new heights during the prime ministership of Helmut Kohl (1982-1989). The GFR also became a member of European political, economic and military structures. In 1957 GFH signed the agreement on the establishment of the European Economic Union together with a number of European countries in Rome [Westad, 2017, 34-72].

Italy. After the end of the war, necessary steps were taken in Italy in the direction of its de-fascism. The monarchy was abolished and Italy was declared a parliamentary republic. Guce and the monarch were replaced by the country's president, who is elected by the parliament for a seven-year term, as the head of state. All kinds of pro-fascist parties, organizations and unions were banned. Italy chose the Western democratic model of development.

After the collapse of the USSR, relations between the Russian Federation and the United States of America improved, but not permanently. The collapse of the USSR, the economic and socio-political crisis in Russia, the decline of its international prestige and military-political potential led to the fact that the USA became the world's only superpower [Skoll & Korstanje, 2013, 341–364]. With the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, Russia believed that NATO would also be dissolved, especially since the US leadership had given certain guarantees that the Alliance would not expand to the east, but in 1999 Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria joined NATO. This fact, as well as the actions of the United States and its allies in Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, and Iraq, caused confusion in Russia regarding the formation of relations with the United States. On the other hand, in 2001 After the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the United States, Russia joined the US-led anti-terrorist group,

arguing that the definition of "terrorism" could also include the activities of Chechen separatists, thus receiving Western aid.

2003 Russia, along with France and Germany, actually led the "camp against" the US actions in Iraq. 2004 a "freeze" began in Russian-American relations, which was connected with the events taking place in Ukraine ("Orange Revolution"). The struggle between Russia and the United States to extend their influence included the entire former Soviet territory. Among the main problems between the USA and Russia are Russia's assistance to Iran for the implementation of nuclear programs, energy security, the current situations in Georgia and Ukraine, as well as the American anti-missile installations located in Europe. Under the pretext of promoting democracy, the US funds several non-governmental organizations and political parties in Russia. On May 4, 2006, the US Vice President Richard Cheney, while in Vilnius, gave a speech that many now call "Vilnius," like Churchill's Fulton speech. According to him, the USA does not like "Russia's use of minerals as a means of external pressure, human rights violations, as well as destructive actions in the international arena." Russia's refusal to cooperate with Iran, Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Belarus and other states causes "concern" in the United States, which in turn leads to constant Russian-American disputes in the UN Security Council. 2007 Relations between the Russian Federation and the United States were strained a new phase due to the placement of American anti-missile bases in Poland and the Czech Republic. According to the US, the move is aimed at protecting Europe from North Korean and Iranian missiles. The Russian leadership categorically rejects such clarification of the problem. 2007 On February 8, US Defense Secretary Robert Gates announced that "the United States must be prepared to be prepared for armed conflict". At the Munich Security Conference on February 10, 2007 Putin made harsh criticisms of US foreign policy. The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armed Forces, General Solovyov, for his part, said that if US anti-missile installations are installed in Eastern Europe, Russia will cancel the treaty on the liquidation of short- and medium-range missiles [Kovalev, 2015, 24]. A new conflict between the USA and Russia was caused in 2008 with an entry of Georgian troops into South Ossetia. Russian troops almost completely cleared the territory of the unrecognized republic from Georgian troops and continued bombing military facilities on the territory of Georgia for several days, after which Russia officially recognized the independence of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. After that, further relations between Russia and NATO came under great question [Tooze, 2014, 1916–1931].

Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said during a meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Jose Luis Zapatero in Strelne that "there are no such ideological differences between Russia and the USA today that could lead to a cold war or any other war." But it is possible that it was only a diplomatic move. American journalist Cohen, in an article

with the ambiguous title "The New Cold War of the Mass Media" printed in the last issue of "The Nation" writes that thirteen years after the collapse of the USSR, the US media is using the elections in Ukraine to instigate a new cold war against Russia. for: Which once again confirms the non-neighborly relations between the Russian Federation and the USA [Timofeyev, 2005]. Today, the Russian-American competition, which is based on the "traditions" of the Cold War, takes place over control over the post-Soviet territory and in the field of energy issues. In parallel, the problems of relations between Moscow-Berlin-Paris, Moscow-Tehran, Moscow-Beijing (especially in the context of the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization) have become urgent. It is obvious that if these relations are transferred to a full strategic level, it will lead to serious changes in the global political system.

Summing up, we believe that the growth of the world economy significantly suffer from tense political relations. Since the beginning of the 1970s, there has been a tendency to slow down the global GDP growth rate. The leader of the world economy is the United States, both in nominal value and in terms of purchasing power parity: (60.63 trillion US dollars). Currently, there are approximately 30,000 transnational corporations and approximately 300,000 of their branches in the world. Desintegration leads to huge economic losses. Sanctions often carry the effect of the "Australian boomerang".

Conclusions. Summarizing the above, we came to the conclusion that the First World War led to qualitative changes in the world economy system. These changes led to the decline of the colonial system. As a result, the world economy was divided into two main systems, socialist and capitalist, and was supplemented by many colonial countries that freed themselves from external economic dependence. During this period, the market economy was significantly transformed into social governance. Market instruments began to become more closely intertwined with macro-level government regulation. With the development of productive forces and economic relations, a mixed economy was actively created. The market system of the world economy was formed in the mid-1980s by more than 160 countries, including more than 30 industrially developed countries.

Late 80s, early 90s of the XX century. The peculiarity of this stage is the growth of integration processes in production, the development of their organizational and economic forms related to the production of goods and components in different countries. The formation of the world economy in the 90s of the 20th century was influenced by the separation of most of the Eastern European countries from the socialist economic system.

Conclusions. In general, the world economy at the end of the 20th century, at the beginning of the 21st century, while maintaining diversity, is nevertheless more complete, global, integrated and dynamic than in the middle of the 20th century. New economic ties and re-lations became characteristic of it, customs and political unions expan-

ded. The formation process was not over yet, as the deep development of all the factors predetermining it continues. The development of the world economy is influenced by the following factors:

- development of scientific and technological progress,
- transformation of information technologies, one of the most important aspects of the development of the world economy,
- growing interdependence of national economies,
- general liberalization of foreign economic relations,
- high level of activation of the international movement of production factors: labor, capital, technology, means of production,
- internationalization of production and capital,
- formation of an independent financial system, which is not directly related to the service of movement of goods,
- solutions to global problems, etc.

The main trend in the development of the modern world economy is the internationalization of production. Its main factor was the transition of developed countries to a super-high-tech base dominated by information technologies in the 60s-80s of the 20th century.

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The economic race. analysis from the days of the Cold War to today

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After the First World War, a process of qualitative changes in the world economy began, which ended with the fall of the colonial system. During this period, the market economy was significantly transformed into social governance. Market instruments began to become more closely intertwined with macro-level government regulation. With the development of productive forces and economic relations, a mixed economy was actively created. The market system of the world economy was formed in the mid-1980s by more than 160 countries, including more than 30 industrially developed countries. Late 80s, early 90s of XX century. The formation of the world economy in the 90s of the 20th century was influenced by the separation of most of the Eastern European countries from the socialist economic system. In general, the world economy at the end of the 20th century, at the beginning of the 21st century, while maintaining diversity, is nevertheless more complete, global, integrated and dynamic than in the middle of the 20th century. New economic ties and relations became characteristic of it, customs and political unions expanded. The formation process was not over yet, as the deep development of all the factors predetermining it continues. The main trend in the development of the modern world economy is the internationalization of production. Its main factor is the transition of developed countries to a super-high-tech base dominated by information technologies in the 60s-80s of the 20th century.