



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/33

Paper 3 International History, 1945–1991

October/November 2012

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **three** questions.

You must **not** answer both Question 3 and Question 4.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A: The Development of the United Nations, 1945–1991

You **must** answer Question 1.

TRYGVE LIE AS UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, 1945–1953

- 1 Read the Sources and then answer the question.

When answering **Question 1**, candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the Sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

For five years Trygve Lie has occupied the post of UN Secretary-General. The Secretary-General is the chief administrative official of the organisation. As such he has the responsibility of promoting the strict observance of the UN Charter, of harmonising the activity of the UN with the lofty and noble tasks for which it was created, the tasks of strengthening peace and international cooperation. From this it follows that the functions discharged by the Secretary-General require of him objectivity and impartiality. He must not give way to any pressure from without and cannot represent any individual power or group of powers. Trygve Lie's five years in the UN have shown that he is unworthy of such a responsible and important post. He lost the trust of many UN member states because he has not displayed in his work the statesmanlike qualities that a man who occupies this post should have.

From an article entitled 'Trygve Lie – Yes-man of the American Imperialists', in the Soviet newspaper 'Izvestia', October 1950.

Source B

As the Chinese communists attacked UN forces in Korea, Russia's Andrei Vishinsky hit the UN from another direction. Secretary-General Trygve Lie had completed his five-year term of office. Though he had once proposed admitting Red China to the UN, Lie had also been quick to outspokenly recommend UN action against North Korea. For this, the USSR attempted to punish him by vetoing his reappointment. The USA, determined that Lie should not suffer for his courage, warned that it would veto the election of any other man but Lie. Then, to prevent the USSR from vetoing Lie, the USA moved the entire business from the Security Council to the General Assembly, where the veto does not apply. By a vote of 46 to 5 the General Assembly extended Lie's term. Furious over these tactics, Vishinsky promptly announced that as long as Lie kept his job the Russians would have nothing to do with him.

From an article in the American magazine 'Life', November 1950.

Source C

MR LODGE (USA): Mr Lie has given of himself unreservedly to promote the ideals of the Charter. He has carried out his difficult task with courage, energy and devotion. It was Mr Lie's task to set up the UN and to make it a going concern. He has done this in a manner which has enhanced the dignity of his office. As he takes his leave of us, Mr Lie should have the satisfaction of knowing that his was a job well done.

MR VISHINSKY (USSR): Mr Trygve Lie's resignation is long overdue. As long ago as 1950, when it was decided to continue Mr Lie in office as Secretary-General, the Soviet Union drew attention to the illegality of that step and to the fact that it was a flagrant violation of the Charter. As long ago as 1950, the USSR delegation stated that Mr Lie's conduct had demonstrated his unfitness to discharge the great responsibilities attached to the office of Secretary-General. Subsequent events have fully confirmed the position which the USSR adopted at that time.

From the minutes of the 423rd Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly, 7 April 1953.

Source D

The creation of the United Nations in 1945 promised a future of international cooperation and security to a battered world. By the early 1950s, however, the initial post-war idealism had faded and the Cold War had commenced. This was the political atmosphere during Trygve Lie's tenure as the first Secretary-General of the United Nations. Elected to his post to encourage compromise between East and West, Lie confronted a series of international crises that inundated the United Nations. In his attitudes toward most issues, Lie was perceived as sympathetic to the Soviet position. Only when he denounced North Korea's invasion of South Korea did Lie earn the favour of the West and the lasting hostility of the East. Caught between two camps, Trygve Lie in bitterness resigned his post in 1953. Lie was too political and incautious. Despite his total commitment to the UN, he was the wrong man, in the wrong job, at the wrong time.

From a book by an American academic, 1989.

Source E

In June 1950, the Security Council voted to provide assistance to South Korea with the barest of information available to it and all of it derived from only one side of the conflict. It should be kept in mind that in 1950 the UN was in no way a neutral or balanced organisation. The great majority of members were nations dependent upon the USA for economic recovery or development. Neither could Secretary-General Lie be regarded as neutral in the midst of the Cold War controversy. In his memoirs, he makes it remarkably clear that he was no objective outsider. His chapters on the Korean War are pure knee-reflex anti-communism and reveal his manoeuvring on the issue. It was later disclosed that in 1949 he had entered into a secret agreement with the US State Department to dismiss from UN employment individuals whom Washington regarded as having questionable political leanings.

From a book by an American academic, 2003.

Now answer the following question.

'The 1950 re-election of Trygve Lie for a second term as Secretary-General was not in the best interests of the United Nations.' How far do Sources A–E support this view?

Section B

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

You must **not** answer both Question 3 and Question 4.

- 2 How far was the development of the Cold War between 1945 and 1949 due to the superpowers' misinterpretation of each other's motives?
- 3 To what extent was the globalisation of the Cold War after 1950 caused by expansionist ambitions?

OR

- 4 'Khrushchev's priority was to protect a weak Communist country.' How adequate is this as an explanation of Soviet policy towards Cuba from 1960 to 1963?
- 5 'External factors were more important than internal factors in explaining the collapse of the USSR in 1991.' How far do you agree?
- 6 'Attempts to control the development and spread of nuclear weapons from 1949 to 1991 were ineffective.' How fair is this assessment?
- 7 How far was Japan's economic miracle dependent on the USA?
- 8 'Disunited and ineffective.' How far do you agree with this assessment of OPEC between 1960 and 1991?

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Source A © V Yokolev; *Trygve Lie – Yes-man of American Imperialists*; Current Digest of the Post Soviet Press; No. 44, Vol 2; December 1950.
 Question 1 Source B © *Trygve Lie keeps his job*; Life Magazine; 13 November 1950; <http://dlib.eastview.com/browse/doc/13690452>.
 Question 1 Source D © J Barros; *Trygve Lie and the Cold War*; Northern Illinois University Press; 1989.
 Question 1 Source E © W Blum; *Killing Hope*; Zed Books; 2003.

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