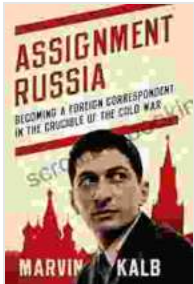


Becoming a Foreign Correspondent in the Crucible of the Cold War



Assignment Russia: Becoming a Foreign Correspondent in the Crucible of the Cold War

by Marvin Kalb

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 30283 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
X-Ray : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 345 pages



The Cold War was a period of intense ideological and political conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. It lasted from the end of World War II in 1945 until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. During this time, foreign correspondents played a vital role in informing the public about the events unfolding around the world.

Becoming a foreign correspondent during the Cold War was no easy task. It required courage, determination, and a deep understanding of international affairs. Correspondents had to be willing to travel to dangerous places and report on sensitive topics. They also had to be able to navigate the complex political landscape of the Cold War.

Despite the challenges, there were also many rewards to being a foreign correspondent during the Cold War. Correspondents had the opportunity to witness history firsthand and to play a role in shaping public opinion. They also had the chance to meet and interview some of the most influential people of the era.

One of the most famous foreign correspondents of the Cold War was John Gunther. Gunther was born in Chicago in 1901. He began his career as a journalist in the 1920s, and he quickly became known for his insightful reporting on international affairs. In 1940, Gunther published his book *Inside Europe*, which became a bestseller. The book provided a comprehensive overview of the political and social landscape of Europe on the eve of World War II.

During the Cold War, Gunther continued to report from around the world. He covered the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Cuban Missile Crisis. He also interviewed many of the leading figures of the era, including Nikita Khrushchev, Mao Zedong, and Charles de Gaulle.

Gunther's reporting was often critical of both the United States and the Soviet Union. He believed that both superpowers were guilty of human rights abuses and imperialism. He also argued that the Cold War was a dangerous and unnecessary conflict.

Gunther's work had a major impact on public opinion. He helped to raise awareness of the dangers of the Cold War and to promote understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. He also inspired a generation of young people to pursue careers in journalism.

Another famous foreign correspondent of the Cold War was C.L. Sulzberger. Sulzberger was born in New York City in 1908. He began his career as a journalist in the 1930s, and he quickly became known for his coverage of international affairs. In 1944, Sulzberger joined the New York Times, where he served as a foreign correspondent for many years.

During the Cold War, Sulzberger covered a wide range of topics, including the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Cuban Missile Crisis. He also interviewed many of the leading figures of the era, including Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, and John F. Kennedy.

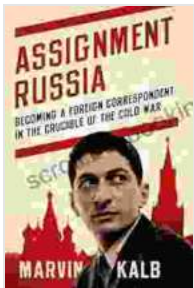
Sulzberger's reporting was often critical of the United States. He believed that the United States was too quick to use military force and that it was not doing enough to promote democracy and human rights around the world. He also argued that the Cold War was a dangerous and unnecessary conflict.

Sulzberger's work had a major impact on public opinion. He helped to raise awareness of the dangers of the Cold War and to promote understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. He also inspired a generation of young people to pursue careers in journalism.

John Gunther and C.L. Sulzberger were just two of the many foreign correspondents who played a vital role in informing the public about the Cold War. These correspondents risked their lives to report from the front lines of history, and their work helped to shape public opinion and to promote understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Today, the Cold War is over, but the role of foreign correspondents is more important than ever. In a world that is increasingly interconnected, it is essential to have journalists who can provide us with accurate and impartial

information about global events. Foreign correspondents play a vital role in promoting understanding and peace around the world.

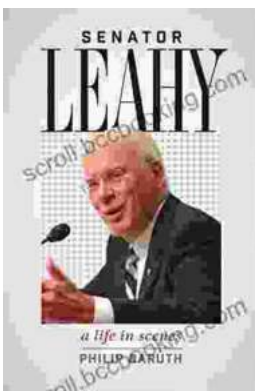


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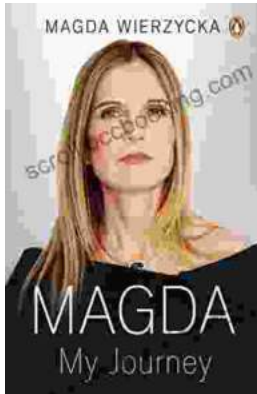
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