Cold war presidents chart

While the diesel stock rose and steam fell in the post-war years through 1960, the number of electric locomotives remained relatively constant at about 2 percent of a slightly shrinking total. The count included Little Joes, a small fleet of locomotives named after Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, who drove on Milwaukee Road and Chicago, the South Shore & South Bend line. By March 1946, the Russian government had ordered 20,500 horsepower electric locomotives from General Electric. These powerful locomotives, two-way and double-end, were beautifully elegant with streamlined bodywork. Before delivery, however, the Cold War froze deeper, and in 1948 an embargo was placed on strategic shipments- including these locomotives. By then, 14 were completed in Russia's five-foot gauge; The half-dozen still in progress were rolled out in U.S. standard gauge. Ge then started finding a buyer. Ad You found three. Paulista Railroad in Brazil took five. CSS& SB, an interurban in the Chicago area, took three. In 1950, Milwaukee Road took the remaining dozen (nine of them converted from wide gauge) for use on its Rocky Mountain electrification through Montana and Idaho. The Cold War was thus a boon for Milwaukee Road, which delayed for 25 years the demise of its electrified services. Joes, modified in 1958 so they could be run in multiples with diesel, proved stalwart, although they couldn't prevent the inevitable, and in 1974 Milwaukee's wires came down. CSS& SB's Joes lasted a few years longer, and Brazil's soldiers entered the 90s. Read more about the history of the railway with these articles: Moffat TunnelRailroad SongsRailroads in the 1990sRailroad Tests Picture: see hsw For more than four decades, the world lived in a state of anxiety and excitement as two major military powers, bristling with devastating nuclear weapons, stared each other down. Test your cold war knowledge with this quiz. TRIVIA The Enemy of My Enemy: Cold War Proxy Wars Quiz 4 minute Quiz 4 My TRIVIA 91% of people can't identify all these Civil War movies from a single image. can you? 7 minute quiz 7 min trivia us vs.dem: the Cold War movies quiz 4 minute quiz 4 min trivia can you mention the battles that these warships helped fight? 7 minute quiz 7 my personality what is your Cold War era job? 5 minute quiz 5 min TRIVIA The ultimate Civil War quiz 6 minute quiz 6 my TRIVIA thirty year war quiz 6 minute quiz 6 my personality what ranking would you have achieved in the Civil War? 5 minute quiz 5 min trivia weapons from The First World War 5 minute quiz 5 my personality which killer animal represents your cold, dark soul? 5 Minute Quiz 5 How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane rating? And how do you use a proper noun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our website website reliable, easy-to-understand explanations about how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, to compelling photography and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times we ask you, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stick with us! Playing quizzes is free! We send trivia questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking Sign Up, you agree to our Privacy Policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or over. Copyright © 2020 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 Company When the eighth decade of the twentieth century began, the world's political situation seemed to have stabilized. The cold war's challengers, the United States and the Soviet Union, although still armed to the teeth with enough weapons to destroy civilization, were somehow, if not friendly, at least not so openly hostile. There were new players on the world stage - Japan and a slowly unifying Europe and China - but for the most part the biggest concern was that no war broke out between the United States and the United States. The Soviet Union continued its long and unprecedented series of space missions. Cosmonauts spent long periods in space, shutting back and forth on their Soyuz cars as if they were space commuters. New Soviet aircraft were introduced, including advanced versions of the sovereign Sukhoi Su 27 and MiG-29, and Soviet vertical elevator fighter aircraft operated by a Soviet aircraft carrier. On December 25, 1991, the Soviet Union was divided apart, dissolved like a cube of sugar in hot coffee. The communist system that had led the world in space, whose military might was known, never learned to feed, dress or house its people, and eventually the people spoke. Fortunately for the world, the Soviet Union went out with a whim - not with a nuclear bang. Aerial photography While the collapse of the Soviet Union may have been the defining event of the decade, it was just one of the many dramatic and exciting situations that kept people everywhere glued to their TVs as good and bad news poured in. On the good side, women achieved an ever-increasing prominence in aviation occupations. Captain Lynn Ripplemeyer flew a 747 across the Atlantic for the People's Express. Sheila Widnall became the first female secretary of the Air Force. Svetlana Savitskaya made the first EVA of a woman from salyut7 /Soyuz T-12 in three hours. She was also the first woman to fly twice in space. The United States quickly countered when Sally Ride became the first American woman to go into space twice and Kathryn Sullivan made the first EVA of an American woman, both aboard the Space Shuttle Challenger. The ebullient Jeana Yeager set a world record with Dick Rutan in their epochal nonstop, aircraft around the world in Voyager. But such progress was not without its costs. In a moment that remains etched in memory, the space shuttle Challenger blew up on January 28, 1986. Among the crew were veteran astronaut Judith Resnik and teacher Christa McAuliffe. Then, in 1991, Major Mari T. Rossi crashed into a Chinook helicopter, becoming the first American woman to die in air combat. When a decade-long relationship goes wrong, the damage can be widespread, messy and unpredictable. The escalating tension between the United States and China has made a bad divorce, and investors and companies must brace for long, and lasting, ripple effects. A sudden financial disconnection is unlikely, but the separation process will be tense, difficult and have serious consequences for investors. U.S. companies have $700 billion in assets in China, generating $500 billion in domestic sales each year. But relations between the two countries have irrevocably changed, depending on how American companies operate in China, putting their growth and investment plans at risk, as well as their profitability. The relationship has always been strained, but it is now at its worst point in decades. Barrons wrote 18 months ago about a new Cold War, when the two countries ran to dominate technologies such as 5G and artificial intelligence. Tensions flared in last year's trade war, and the battle has since expanded to several other fronts. The network between companies that manufacture and distribute products – the supply chain – is broken down. And the United States is looking at ways to reduce China's access to not only American technology but also capital, while Beijing is accelerating efforts to become more dependent on its domestic economy. Disconnection has gained momentum amid a backlash over China's early handling of the Covid-19 - and the problems the US has been grappling with with the virus and getting the necessary supplies. Other issues - such as Beijing's new security law, which gives it broad powers to crack down on political opposition in Hong Kong, and the government's human rights violations against Uyghurs, China's ethnic Muslims - have intensified pressure to disentangle us-China relations. Over the past month, Washington took the dramatic step of closing the Chinese consulate in Houston, describing it as a spy center; imposed sanctions against Chinese officials related to Hong Kong law; threatened ban on popular social media apps WeChat and TikTok; and unveiled proposals to remove Chinese companies that do not comply with U.S. audit standards and to eliminate China's presence from U.S. communications networks. In July, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo urged allies to join the United States in a battle between freedom and tyranny. It is the kind of talk that has drawn comparisons with the Cold War with the Soviet Union, but on Thursday, Pompeo China as a more difficult adversary, in some ways, than the old United States, referring to its economic power and how tangled it is with america's economy. The cost of disconnection may be the order of magnitude greater on the economy than the [effect of] the trade war and tariffs, said Anna Ashton, senior director of government affairs at the U.S.-China Business Council. Political viewers expect harsher words and measures heading into the election, as nearly three-quarters of American adults surveyed by the Pew Research Center report an unfavorable view of China. More than 425 China-related proposals sit in Congress, and several measures are under consideration by state, defense and trade departments. Beijing's response has been tempered; It is refrained from putting U.S. companies on its unreliable foreign entity list, and has not harassed U.S. leaders or turned to boycotts. Both sides have also stuck to the Phase 1 trade agreement - for now. Beijing has asked to include the latest actions on the agenda of an expected meeting to review the agreement, according to Bloomberg. If the deal falls apart, it would eliminate one of the few open channels for discussion, which further increases the risk. Investors, remarkably, have largely rejected the escalation. They shouldn't. We've entered into a whole new paradigm, said Jude Blanchette, the Freeman chair of China Studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Companies and investors need to start creating a new framework for how to profit from a new environment. Barron has spoken to fund managers, analysts and political viewers to map the main battlegrounds and get a sense of risk and opportunity. Technology This sector has been at the center of the struggle. Huawei Technologies, one of China's most successful companies and a major provider of telecommunications equipment for 5G networks, has been the most visible victim. The United States managed to lobbied some allies to reconsider using Huawei's equipment in its telecommunications networks, citing national security issues; It also restricted the company's access to key U.S. suppliers. Huawei recently said it would suspend production of its most advanced chips. More recently, the United States targeted two other successful Chinese companies by threatening a ban on ByteDance's TikTok and Tencent Holdings' (ticker: 700.China) WeChat. The vague executive order, which comes into force in mid-September, has raised several concerns: Will it prevent U.S. companies from using WeChat for digital payments and communications with customers? What does it mean for Apple (AAPL) iPhone sales, if the tech giant can't offer the ubiquitous app? It could also set a precedent for government intervention, as the United States pressured ByteDance to sell its U.S. operations. The uncertainty surrounding these proposals and their implementation makes it difficult to measure the extent of the risk. Deutsche Bank's global technology strategist, Apjit Walia, estimates that a full-blown Cold War could cost the worldwide information and communications technology sector $3.5 trillion in just five years - a conservative estimate that excludes aftershocks, such as boycotts and visa restrictions. The estimate includes a loss of $400 billion - equivalent to about half of the revenue the sector receives from Chinese consumers - from product bans and export restrictions. It also covers the cost of rebuilding supply chains elsewhere, and the expenses that come from a bifurcated tech ecosystem that requires companies to comply with two standards and create parallel systems. Companies have tried to notify policymakers of possible costs. Chip maker Qualcomm (QCOM) recently warned that Huawei's export ban could send $8 billion annually in sales to its foreign rivals, according to a presentation seen by The Wall Street Journal. There is complacency about the risks in the market, especially in the semiconductor industry, which is on the front lines of this fight, given its goal of achieving technology superiority, walia said. The iShares PHLX Semiconductor ETF (SOXX) is up 19% this year. The cost of a world in which Chinese and American products operate on incompatible technology could also make it harder to justify the rich valuations of U.S. tech giants like Apple, which source most of its products in China and get 15% of sales there. There's a reason some fund managers are looking for possible winners in China. There are homegrown Chinese masters being promoted and who have a tailwind because China is going to push to extract more from itself, says Calamos Global's chief investment officer, Nick Niziolek, who owns Chinese software manufacturers, such as Kingdee International Software (268.HongKong), Shanghai Weaver Network (603039.China) and Hundsun Technologies (600570.China). Battles tend to require defense, one reason why most analysts expect a significant increase in government spending on technology. Walia expects cybersecurity and artificial intelligence companies will benefit from it. Two cybersecurity specialists who have surpassed during periods of tension between the United States and China, Walia says, are Fortinet (FTNT) and Palo Alto Networks (PANW). Reshoring Difficulties in obtaining personal protective equipment and ingredients for drugs during the coronavirus pandemic put the spotlight on the flaws in offshore supply chains, fuel calls to bring the production of critical equipment closer to home. Put 30 million people out of work, and it's easy to see the appeal of measures in Congress aimed at promoting reshoring through grants and tax incentives. It can accelerate the diversification of supply chains that have been in the works for years. But doubts about to rip out decades-old supply chains in China and rebuild them elsewhere, citing costs, lack of infrastructure and talent. One possible beneficiary as U.S. companies bring some production closer to home: automation and robotics companies that can help them cut costs, says UBS Global Wealth Management Haefele. Robo Global Robotics and Automation ETF (ROBO) offers a diversified basket of these companies. The need to rejigger supply chains can hurt margins for large U.S. multinational companies, which may also be most vulnerable to retaliatory measures from China - like the boycott it has often employed. There is a reason why Calamos' Niziolek favors domestic companies, such as Li-Ning (2331.HongKong), over U.S. rival Nike (NKE). Financial Decoupling Washington is considering several measures to reduce financial ties with China and restrict access to U.S. capital. Already, a strengthened Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) has increased scrutiny of incoming Chinese investments, and the same process can be used to scrutinize investments by U.S. companies in China. A spate of sanctions also serves as a de facto disconnection by restricting deals, Blanchette said. The White House has also unveiled a plan to remove Chinese companies that do not comply with U.S. audit requirements by 2022, addressing a long-standing issue of transparency. But a recent hearing of the Securities and Exchange Commission highlighted some of the challenges of implementation: Several major investors told regulators that they would likely continue to own delisted Chinese shares, many of which are listed or have filed for secondary listings elsewhere - including Alibaba (BABA), JD.com (JD) and gaming company NetEase (NTES). Fund managers say they can relatively easily swap their U.S. stocks for Hong Kong-listed, and would see any iron-related pressure as a window to buy companies such as Alibaba and NetEase that have strong growth. Over time, Chinese investors who have not been able to invest in these Chinese juggernauts may be able to own the Asian-traded shares, possibly increasing their valuations. The White House proposal also suggested that mutual funds that own Chinese stocks that run into trouble could end up violating their trusty responsibilities. It also suggested increasing scrutiny of what index providers add to their indices - measures fund managers place low odds on. But it's hard to rule anything out. Crazy things are suggested, and things that go are a diluted version of the absurd, Blanchette says. When you accept the basic mathematics that anything that contributes to China's GDP strengthens the position of our most important geopolitical strategic competitor, it puts many things on the table that were unthinkable 10 years ago. That in it should be a reason to worry about the market market's relations between the United States and China. Correction: An earlier version of this story incorrectly stated that the United States closed a Chinese embassy in Houston; It was a consulate. Write to Reshma Kapadia on reshma.kapadia@barrons.com reshma.kapadia@barrons.com