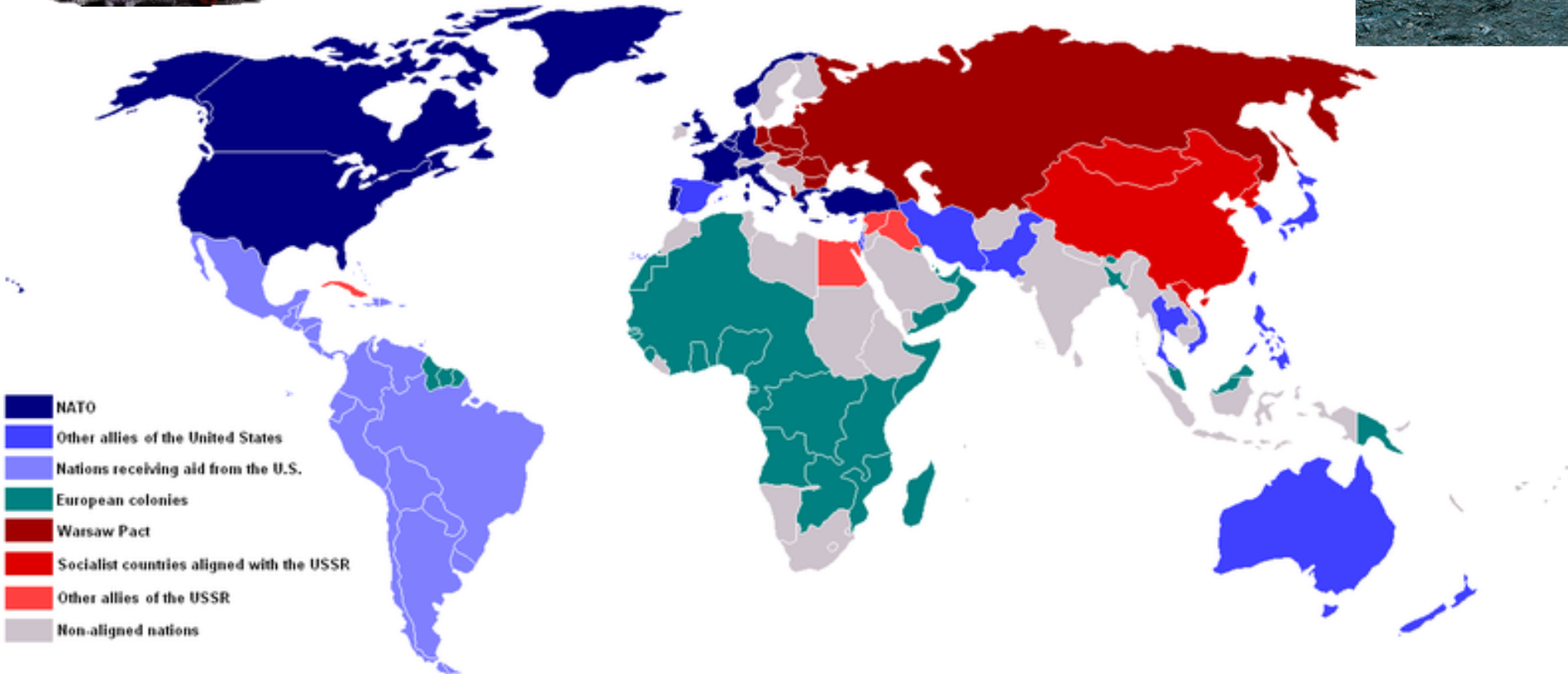




The Cold War

1945-1991



Opposing Perspectives: Yalta



- Alliance of Britain and U.S. with Soviet Union was pragmatic: need to defeat Germany
 - Roosevelt's 4 Policemen idea
 - Truman and Churchill don't trust Stalin and hesitate to tell him about atomic bomb
- Communist leaders feared capitalist Nations
 - Expected for European and then the world domination by communism.
 - Hoped for collapse of capitalist economies and societies.



... and the Wolf chewed up the children and spit out their bones ...
But those were Foreign Children and it really didn't matter."



February 4–11, 1945

Opposing Perspectives: Yalta

Yalta conference: 65 years on

At the February 4–11, 1945 Yalta Conference, the leaders of the Allied powers established a bipolar world order that remained unchanged for 50 years

February 4-11, 1945

The Livadia Palace in Yalta, the Crimean Peninsula



Winston Churchill
(U.K.)

Franklin D. Roosevelt
(U.S.)

Josef Stalin
(U.S.S.R.)

Primary agreements

1. The Allies agreed to realign borders*

The Allies agreed to occupy Germany and Austria after the war

The Allies agreed to realign the borders of Poland

The leaders agreed to transfer the Kuril Islands and southern Sakhalin to the Soviet Union after the war

The Allies divided spheres of influence on the Balkan

2. The Declaration of a Liberated Europe

The document formalized the international regulatory role of the victorious Allied powers during a period of post-war instability

3. Founding of the UN

The conference launched the process of establishing a new international organization that would replace the ineffective pre-war League of Nations.

The conference determined the structure of the UN Security Council, a new body comparable to the League of Nations comprising Anti-Hitler Coalition nations, plus France and China



*see map

Problems with USSR

- Wartime Conferences Yalta/Potsdam
 - Results:
- Free Elections promised in Poland by Stalin following the war.
 - Communist government formed with no elections.
 - Border Nations pressured into establishing communist governments



Photo # USA C-1861 The "Big Three" at Potsdam, ca. late July 1945

WW2 Conferences and the U.N.



<http://isurvived.org/TOC-IV.html>

Structure and Function

Security Council

General Assembly



Nuremberg Trial



Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Adopted by Resolution 260 (III) A of the U.N. General Assembly on 9 December 1948.



"We cannot give evil another chance."



United Nations Formed



- U.S., Britain, China, and Russia met in 1944 to discuss plans for a new organization to replace the League of Nations.
- April, 1945, San Francisco Conference formed U.N.
 - Security Council (15 members) with veto power and permanent seats for five major powers (U.S., France, Britain, China, and USSR).
 - **Secretariat**, headed by **Secretary-General**, to handle day-to-day affairs.
 - General Assembly with delegates from each nation. Three votes to USSR as a result of Yalta Conference Promise.
 - International Court of Justice to deal with legal disputes between members (Hague)

The International Criminal Court (2002)

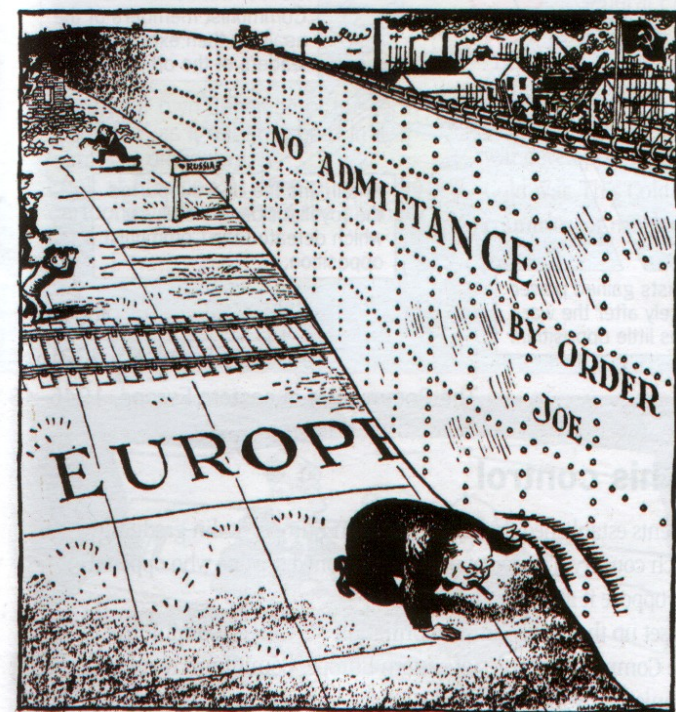
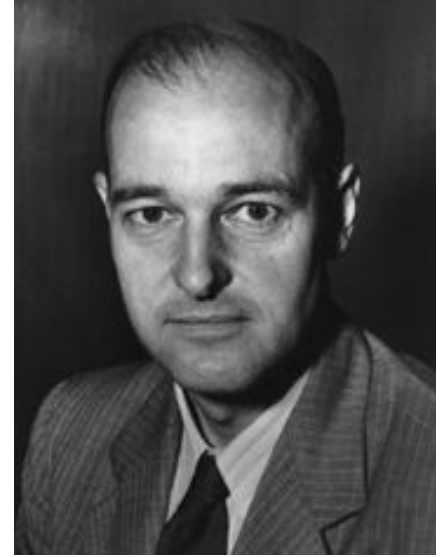


Problems with USSR

The Response of the West

- American diplomat George Kennan proposed a “**containment**” policy to prevent spread of communist ideology. *Long Telegram 1946*
- Churchill responded with “Iron Curtain” speech in March 1946, declaring that USSR’s intentions were to control Eastern Europe and expand power throughout the world.

Mr. X



The Response of the East

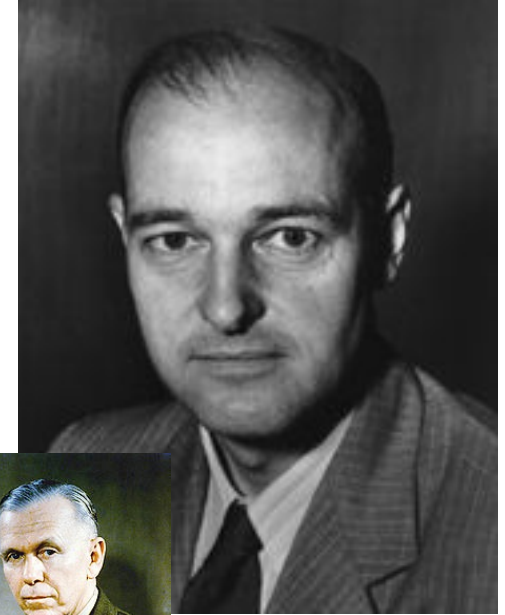
- Desire for buffer states
- Nokilov Telegram

A British cartoon commenting on Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech, in the *Daily Mail*, 6 March 1946.

Problems with USSR

The Response of the West

- Truman Doctrine -- Truman asked for major economic aid to Greece and Turkey to oppose communism.
- Marshall Plan -- (1947) Western European nations provided \$12 billion to rebuild economies and resist soviet pressures
 - March 1948 Czechoslovakia Masaryk “jumps out of a window”



Mr. X

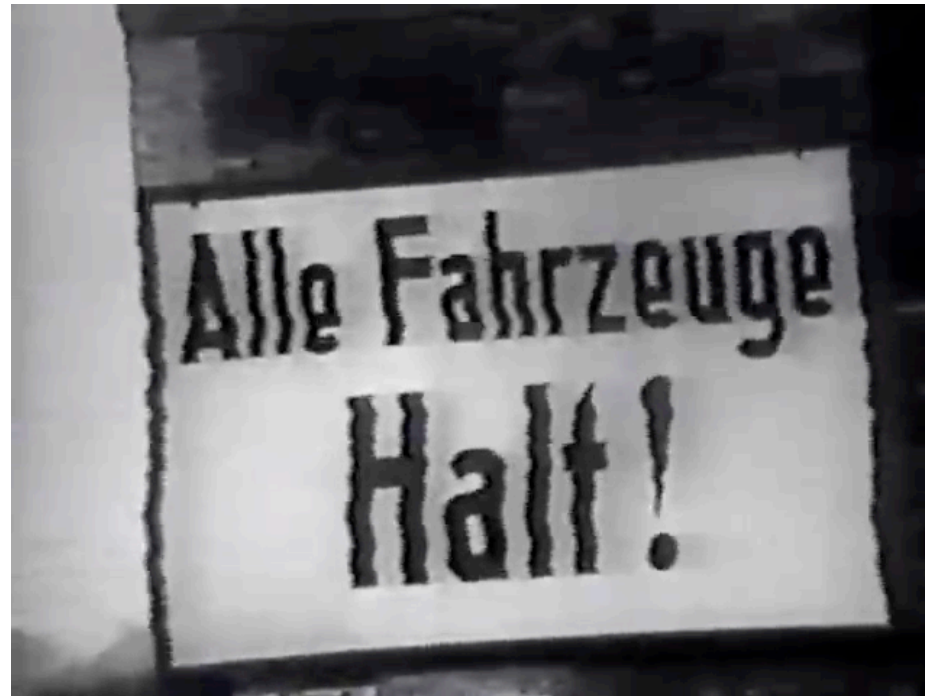


European Crises

- Berlin Blockade and Airlift

- Partition of Germany among Allies had resulted in Berlin being a divided city within the soviet sector.
- In June 1948, Soviets blockaded West Berlin and halted all traffic into the city.
- Allies (U.S., France, and England)

YOU ARE LEAVING
THE AMERICAN SECTOR
Вы ВЫЕЗЖАЕТЕ ИЗ
АМЕРИКАНСКОГО СЕКТОРА
VOUS SORTEZ
DU SECTEUR AMERICAIN
SIE VERLASSEN DEN AMERIKANISCHEN SEKTOR

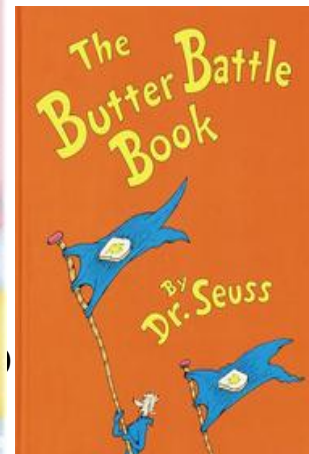


Formation of N.A.T.O.

- Formation of NATO -- Twelve nations (10 European plus Canada and the U.S.) joined in April 1949 in an attempt to establish collective security and resist Warsaw Pact nations expansion.
 - 1955 Warsaw Pact (after West Germany Rearmed).



Not till '61



Other Regions

Asia

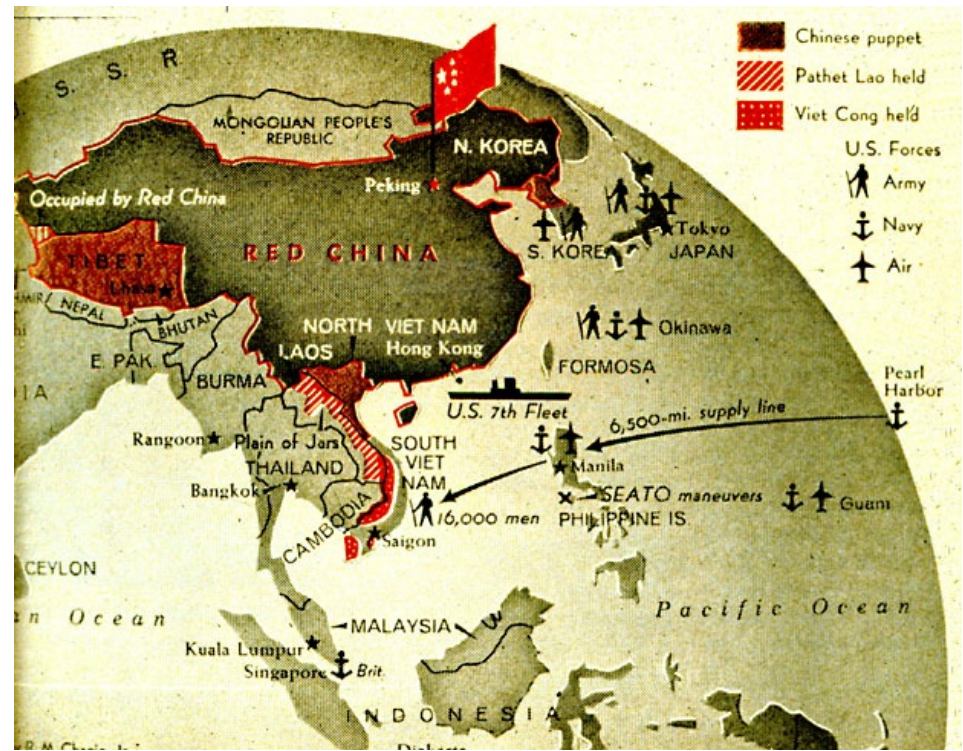
- China

- Mao Tse-Tung
- Chiang Kai-Shek



- Korea

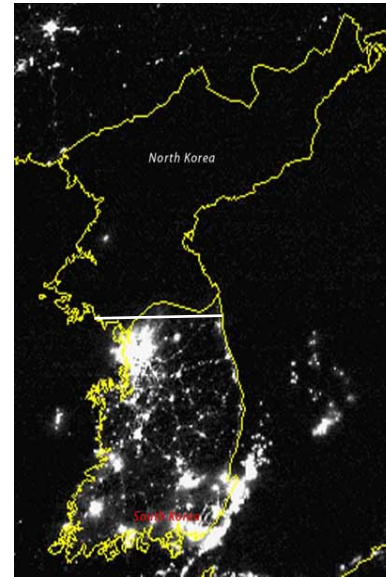
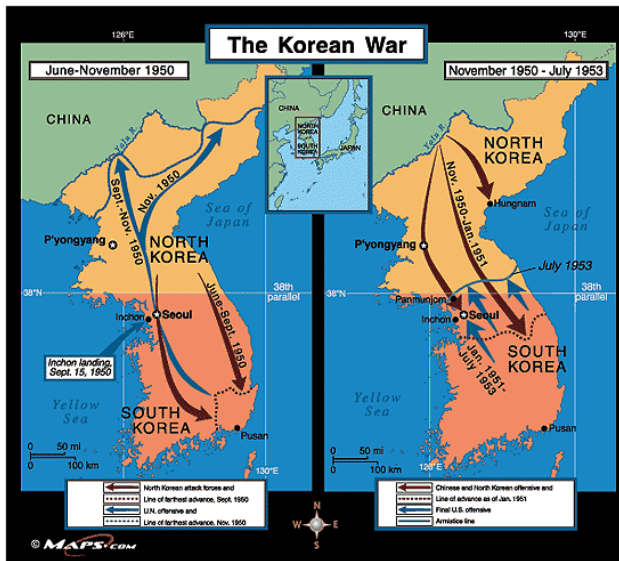
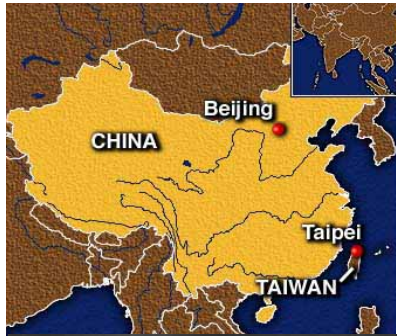
- 38th Parallel
- UN Response
- Results:



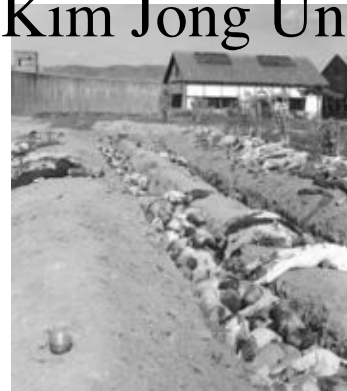
<http://www.carloslabs.com/node/16>

Pusan Perimeter
Inchon

Syngman Rhee



Kim Il-Sung
Kim Jong Il
Kim Jong Un



Balance of forces on Korean Peninsula

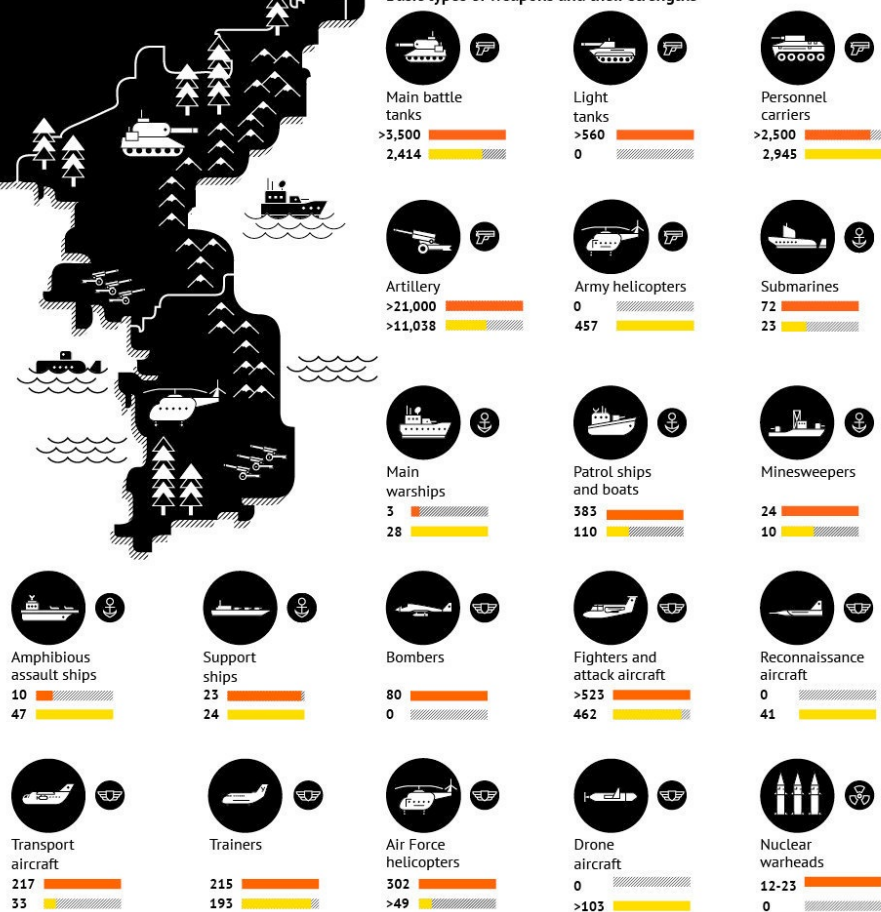
North Korea has more personnel but its troops are mostly equipped with outdated Soviet-era weaponry



Population and troop strength



Basic types of weapons and their strengths



Sources: The Military Balance 2012 (IISS); North Korea's Estimated Stocks of Plutonium and Weapon-Grade Uranium (ISIS, 2012)



Other Regions *cont.*

Vietnam

- French Colonialism?
- Dien Bien Phu
- American Participation
- Results:

French Indochina War

The French Indochina War left Vietnam split between a Communist north and a pro-Western south. The United States succeeded France in helping South Vietnam fight the advances of Ho Chi Minh.



Vietnam War

- French Indochina War
- 1966-68
- 1969 to War's End

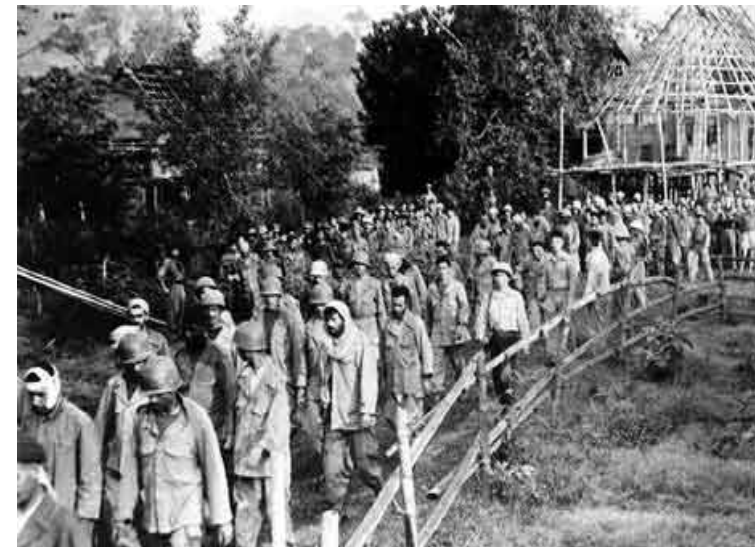
Links



Vietminh - Vietcong



Ho Chi Minh



European Crises Hungary 1956

Results of Stalin's Death

- Stalin's Death
 - Replacement
 - New Hopes and Fears
- Technology?
- Formation of Warsaw Pact
 - Poland & Hungary
- Thaw w/Ike
 - Summits
 - *Sputnik?*



Imre Nagy

Instead of proving his political correctness and mobilizing the masses, [Stalin] often chose the path of repression and physical annihilation, not only against actual enemies, but also against individuals who had not committed any crimes against the Party and the Soviet government.

Malenkov

Khrushchev

-(Nikita Khrushchev's Secret Speech, February 25, 1956)

-politburo



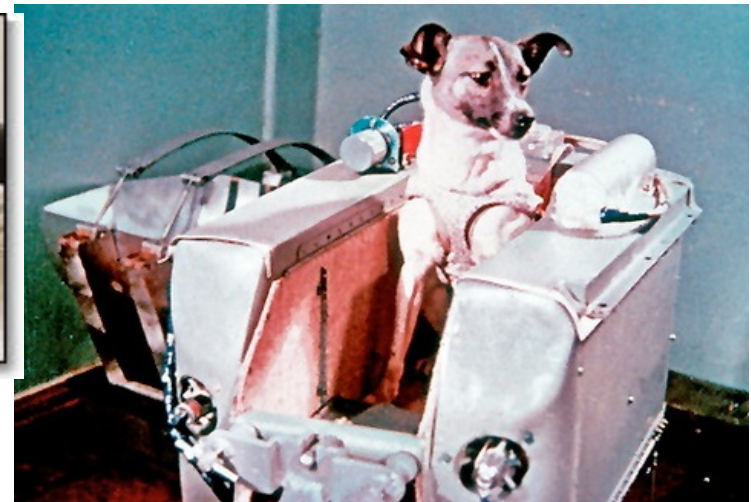
Soviet tanks in Budapest, Hungary in 1956. Radio Free Europe broadcasts encouraged the Hungarians to battle on in the false understanding that they would receive reinforcements from the West.



European Crises

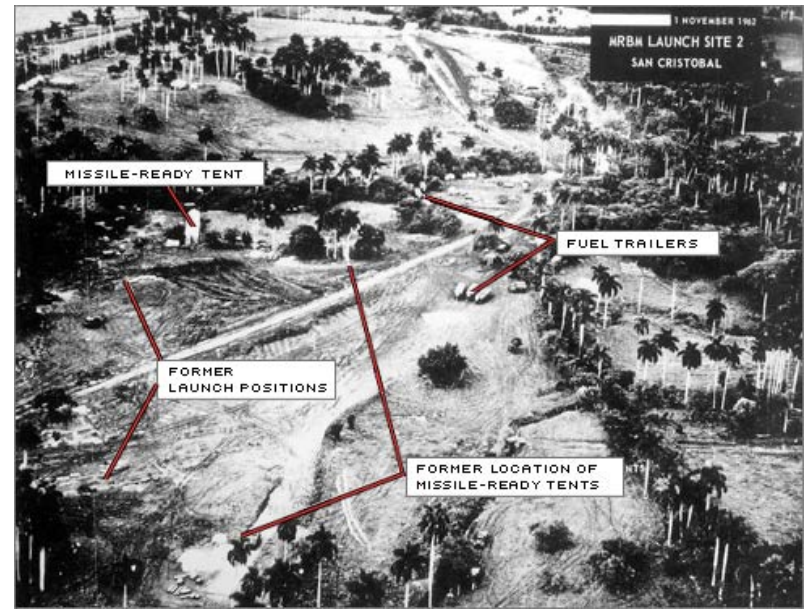
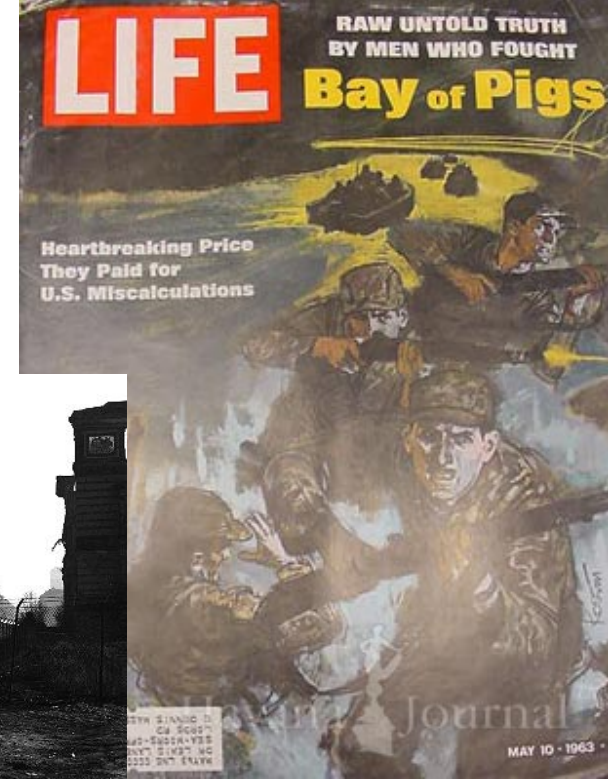
Results of Sputnik

- American Rocket Response
 - formation of NASA
 - Extra Credit Movies?
 - Right Stuff
 - October Sky
 - Apollo XIII
 - Bridge of Spies
- End of the Thaw
 - U-2 Incident
 - Berlin Wall



Other Regions

- Cuba: Fidel Castro
 - Bay of Pigs
 - 2nd Berlin Crisis: Wall goes up in 1961
 - Cuban Missile Crisis: Defcon
- Berlin Crisis
- Underground Conflict:
 - CIA actions
 - Middle East/Latin America

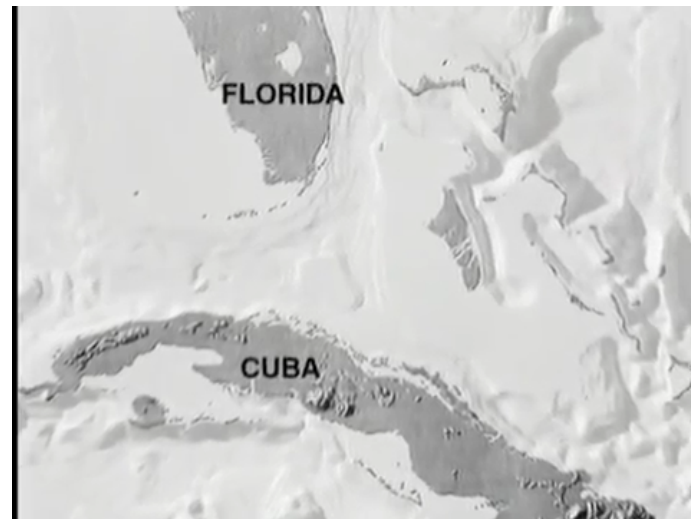


Cuban Missile Crisis

- Start
- Options
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
- Phase 1 Ends



DEFCON



Kennedy and Khrushchev 63/65

- Understanding

Brinkmanship

- Hot Line

- American University Speech: **A Strategy of Peace:**

"For in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's futures. And we are all mortal."

- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty



Troops : NATO 2.6 million. Warsaw Pact 4 million

Tanks : NATO 13,000. Warsaw Pact 42,500

Artillery : NATO 10,750. Warsaw Pact 31,5000

Cold War 1968-1987

- Czechoslovakia
 - Prague Spring
- Leonid Brezhnev
 - Brezhnev Doctrine

Alexander Dubcek



Leonid Brezhnev



Cold War 1968-1987



- Czechoslovakia
 - Prague Spring
- Brezhnev & Nixon
 - Détente
 - China Policy
 - SALT

- **MAD/Deterrence**

- **Weaknesses:**

- (1) sane
- (2) not accident prone,
- (3) always in complete control of their nuclear forces, and
- (4) not inclined to take big risks in pursuit of political goals.

- Carter
 - SALT II
 - Afghanistan



Reagan and a reinvigoration of the Cold War

- “*Evil Empire*”
- “*Winnable War*”
- *Strategic Defense Initiative: “Star Wars”*



**4 MINUTES
TO MIDNIGHT**

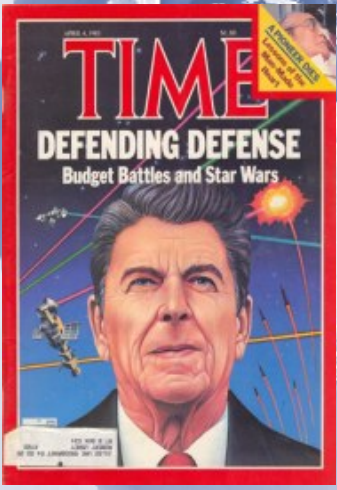
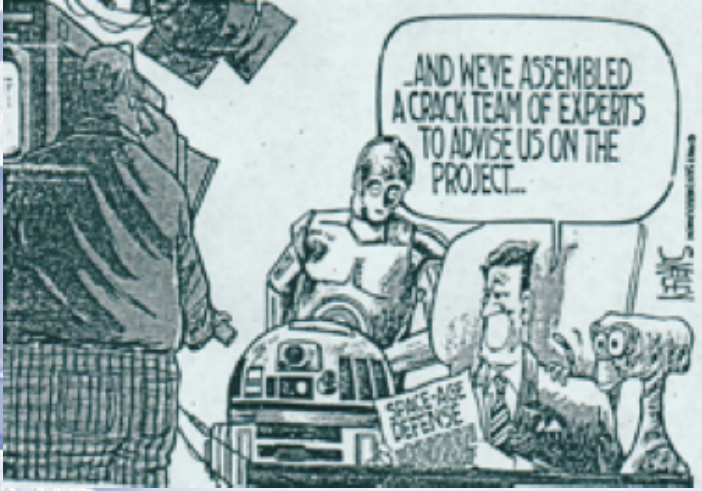


1981 Reheating the Cold War

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the 1980 election of Ronald Reagan in the United States both serve to harden the US nuclear posture. Before leaving office in January 1981, President Jimmy Carter pulls the United States from the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow and considers ways in which the United States can win, rather than avert, a nuclear war. Reagan intensifies the hawkish posturing by scrapping any talk of arms control and proposing that the best way to end the Cold War is for the United States to win.

Reagan and a reinvigoration of the Cold War

- "Evil Empire"
- "Winnable War"
- Strategic Defense Initiative: "Star Wars"



You and I in a little toy shop
 Buy a bag of balloons
 With the money we've got
 Set them free at the
 break of dawn 'Til one by one, they were gone
 Back at base, bugs in the software
 Flash the message
 "Something's out there"
 Floating in the summer sky
 99 red balloons go by

99 red balloons Floating in the summer sky
 Panic bells, it's red alert
 There's something here
 From somewhere else
 The war machine springs
 to life
 Opens up one eager eye
 Focusing it on the sky
 Where 99 red balloons go by

99 Decision Street
 99 ministers meet
 To worry, worry, super-scurry
 Call the troops out in a hurry
 This is what we've waited for
 This is it boys, this is war
 The president is on the line
 As 99 red balloons go by

99 Knights of the airway
 Ride super-high-tech jet
 fighters
 Everyone's a Superhero
 Everyone's a Captain Kirk
 With orders to identify
 To clarify and classify
 Scramble in the summer sky
 As 99 red balloons go by

As 99 red balloons go by
 99 dreams I have had
 In every one a red balloon
 It's all over and I'm standin' pretty
 In this dust that was a city
 If I could find a souvenir
 Just to prove the world was here
 And here is a red balloon
 I think of you and let it go

IT IS 3 MINUTES TO MIDNIGHT



1984: U.S.-Soviet relations reach their iciest point in decades. Dialogue between the two superpowers virtually stops. "Every channel of communications has been constricted or shut down; every form of contact has been attenuated or cut off. And arms control negotiations have been reduced to a species of propaganda," a concerned Bulletin informs readers. The United States seems to flout the few arms control agreements in place by seeking an expansive, space-based anti-ballistic missile capability, raising worries that a new arms race will begin.

Music of the



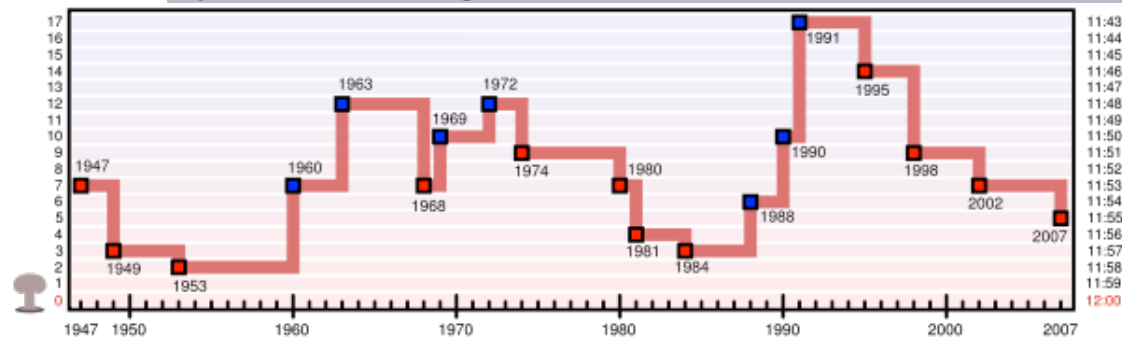
"Russians"

In Europe and America, there's a growing feeling of hysteria
Conditioned to respond to all the threats
In the rhetorical speeches of the Soviets
Mr. Krushchev said we will bury you
I don't subscribe to this point of view
It would be such an ignorant thing to do
If the Russians love their children too

How can I save my little boy from Oppenheimer's deadly toy
There is no monopoly in common sense
On either side of the political fence
We share the same biology
Regardless of ideology
Believe me when I say to you
I hope the Russians love their children too

There is no historical precedent
To put the words in the mouth of the President
There's no such thing as a winnable war
It's a lie that we don't believe anymore
Mr. Reagan says we will protect you
I don't subscribe to this point of view
Believe me when I say to you
I hope the Russians love their children too

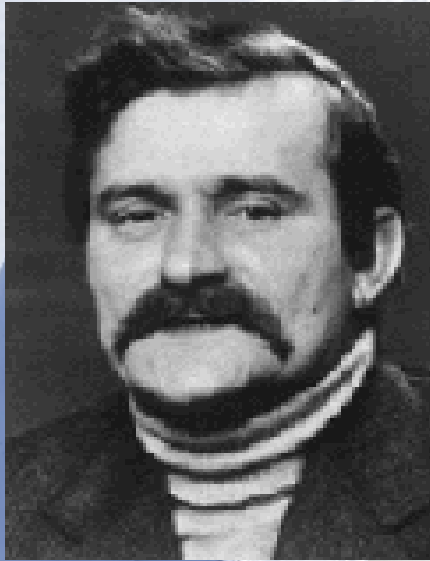
Doomsday Clock: Minutes to Midnight, 1947-2007



✧ Return to complete Autocracy

✧ Brezhnev

✧ Andropov-Chernenko



Lech Walesa



General Jaruzelski



- Yuri Andropov
- Konstantin Chernenko



Aggressive America

1981 – El Salvador: After a guerrilla offensive against the government of El Salvador, additional U.S. military advisers were sent to El Salvador, bringing the total to approximately 55, to assist in training government forces in counterinsurgency.^[RL30172]

1981 – Libya: [First Gulf of Sidra incident](#), on August 19, 1981, U.S. planes based on the carrier USS *Nimitz* shot down two Libyan jets over the Gulf of Sidra after one of the Libyan jets had fired a heat-seeking missile. The United States periodically held freedom of navigation exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, claimed by Libya as territorial waters but considered international waters by the United States.^[RL30172]

1982 – Sinai: On March 19, 1982, President Reagan reported the deployment of military personnel and equipment to participate in the [Multinational Force and Observers](#) in the Sinai. Participation had been authorized by the Multinational Force and Observers Resolution, Public Law 97-132.^[RL30172]

1982 – Lebanon: [Multinational Force in Lebanon](#), on August 21, 1982, President Reagan reported the dispatch of 800 Marines to serve in the multinational force to assist in the withdrawal of members of the Palestine Liberation force from Beirut. The Marines left September 20, 1982.^[RL30172]

1982–83 – Lebanon: On September 29, 1982, President Reagan reported the deployment of 1200 marines to serve in a temporary multinational force to facilitate the restoration of Lebanese government sovereignty. On September 29, 1983, Congress passed the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution (P.L. 98-119) authorizing the continued participation for eighteen months.^[RL30172]

1983 – Egypt: After a Libyan plane bombed a city in Sudan on March 18, 1983, and Sudan and Egypt appealed for assistance, the United States dispatched an [AWACS](#) electronic surveillance plane to Egypt.^[RL30172]

1983 – Grenada: [Operation Urgent Fury](#), citing the increased threat of Soviet and Cuban influence and noting the development of an international airport following a coup d'état and alignment with the Soviet Union and Cuba, the U.S. invades the island nation of Grenada.^[RL30172]

1983–89 – Honduras: In July 1983, the United States undertook a series of exercises in Honduras that some believed might lead to conflict with Nicaragua. On March 25, 1986, unarmed U.S. military helicopters and crewmen ferried Honduran troops to the Nicaraguan border to repel Nicaraguan troops.^[RL30172]

1983 – Chad: On August 8, 1983, President Reagan reported the deployment of two AWACS electronic surveillance planes and eight F-15 fighter planes and ground logistical support forces to assist Chad against Libyan and rebel forces.^[RL30172]

1984 – Persian Gulf: On June 5, 1984, Saudi Arabian jet fighter planes, aided by intelligence from a U.S. AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft and fueled by a U.S. KC-10 tanker, shot down two Iranian fighter planes over an area of the Persian Gulf proclaimed as a protected zone for shipping.^[RL30172]

1985 – Italy: On October 10, 1985, U.S. Navy pilots intercepted an Egyptian airliner and forced it to land in Sicily. The airliner was carrying the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship [Achille Lauro](#) who had killed an American citizen during the hijacking.^[RL30172]

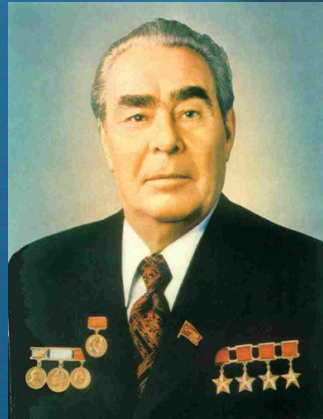
Militarism of the 80s

USSR: Return to complete Police State

- Andropov (KGB)
- Chernenko

Propaganda & Persuasion

<http://www.samanthasmith.info/>



General Secretary

Politburo

Parliament



Yuri Andropov

USA defense spending
1981 = 178 billion dollars.
1986 = 367 billion dollars.

Dear Mr. Andropov,
My name is Samantha Smith. I am ten years old. Congratulations on your new job. I have been worrying about Russia and the United States getting into a nuclear war. Are you going to vote to have a war or not? If you aren't please tell me how you are going to help to not have a war. This question you do not have to answer, but I would like to know why you want to conquer the world or at least our country. God made the world for us to live together in peace and not to fight.
Sincerely,
Samantha Smith

The Fall of the Soviet Union

Perestroika

- ✧ To fix the Soviet Union's inefficient economy, Gorbachev launched a new program in 1986 called Perestroika, or "economic restructuring".
- ✧ * At first: focused on firing incompetent workers, and reducing alcoholism.
- ✧ * Later: the U.S.S.R experimented with free-market principles.

- ✧ Chernenko
- ✧ Gorbachev



Margaret Thatcher



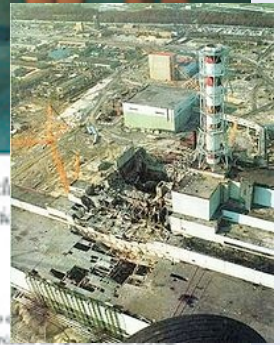
Mikhail Gorbachev
Glasnost and Perestroika

Gorbachev's Plan - summits

"For our internal progress," Gorbachev wrote in 1987, "we need normal international relations." The Soviets had to catch up to the rising prosperity and high technology of the Europe and North America.



Children with the same birth defect are cl... neighborhoods contaminated by industria...
Moscow, Russia | Gerd Ludwig | 1993



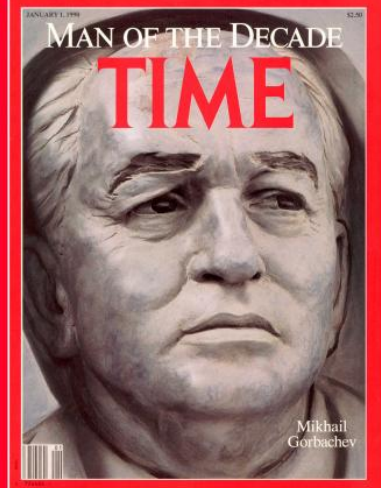
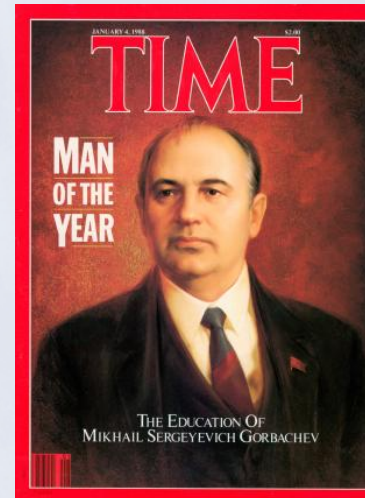
Gerd Ludwig recalls every detail of shooting his photo... Moscow school gymnasium one afternoon in 1993, bec...



Chernobyl

Is Gorbachev for Real?

Tests in Eastern Europe
Reykjavík Summit in 1986



Berlin Wall Speech 1987 Reagan's Plan?

The Walls Come Down

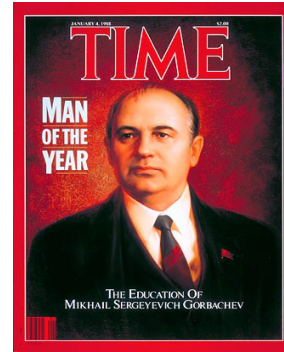
Reagan's Strategy - Gorbachev's Goal

✧ Glasnost

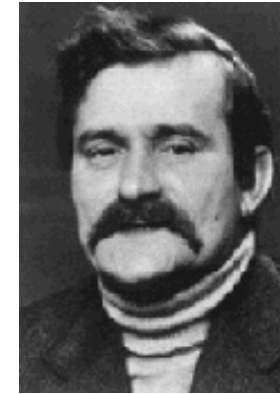
- ✧ * More than 1,000 churches, synagogues, and mosques opened.
- ✧ * Dissidents were released.
- ✧ * People could read books that were once banned.
- ✧ * Citizens were free to complain about the poor quality of living.
- ✧ * Nationalism spread among ethnic groups of the 14 republics surrounding Russia.
- ✧ * Soviet/Satellite citizens were exposed to new ideas, causing chaos.



Havel



Erich Honecker



Lech Walesa

Nicolae Ceaușescu



The Fall of the Soviet Union

✧ **Perestroika**

✧ Reykjavík Summit in 1986

INF Treaty: 1988

Berlin Wall Falls: 1989

Coup Aug 1991



Down to Gorky Park
Listening to the wind of change
An August summer night
Soldiers passing by
Listening to the wind of change

The world is closing in
Did you ever think
That we could be so close, like brothers
The future's in the air
I can feel it everywhere
Blowing with the wind of change

Take me to the magic of the moment
On a glory night
Where the children of tomorrow share their dreams
With you and me
Take me to the magic of the moment
On a glory night
Where the children of tomorrow dream away
in the wind of change

The wind of change
Blows straight into the face of time
Like a storm wind that will ring the freedom bell
For peace of mind
Let your balalaika sing
What my guitar wants to say



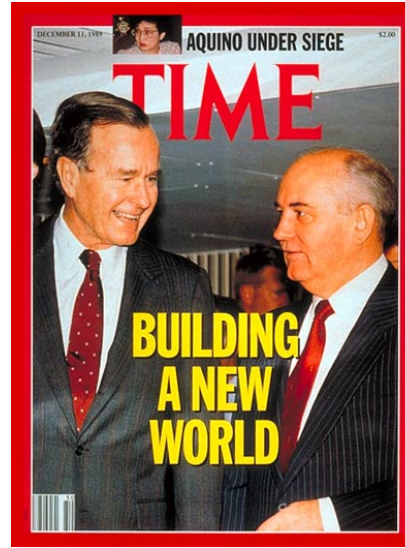
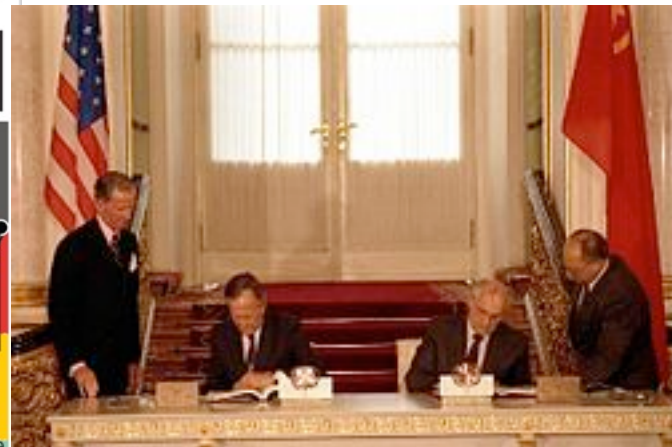
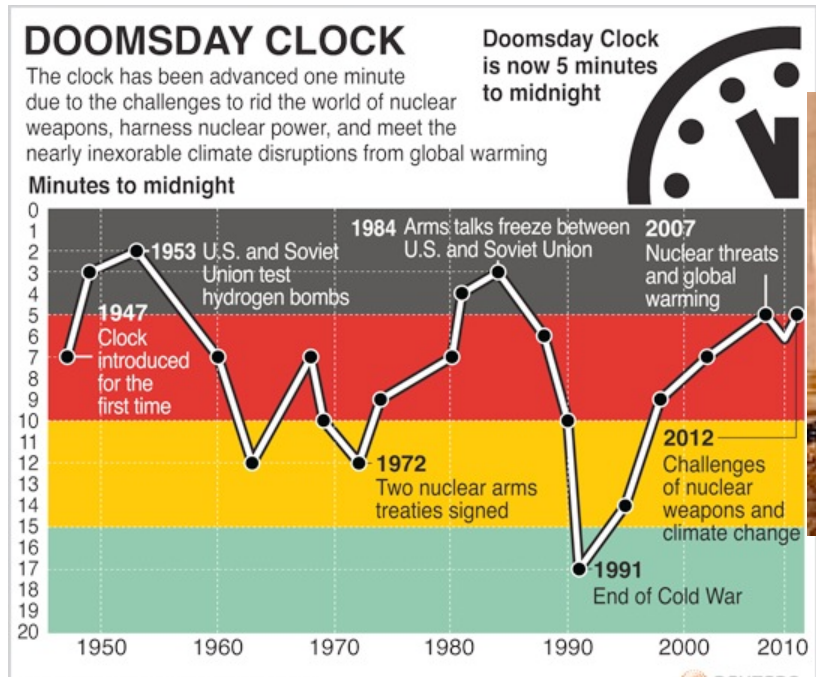
The Walls Come Down

Boris Yeltsin

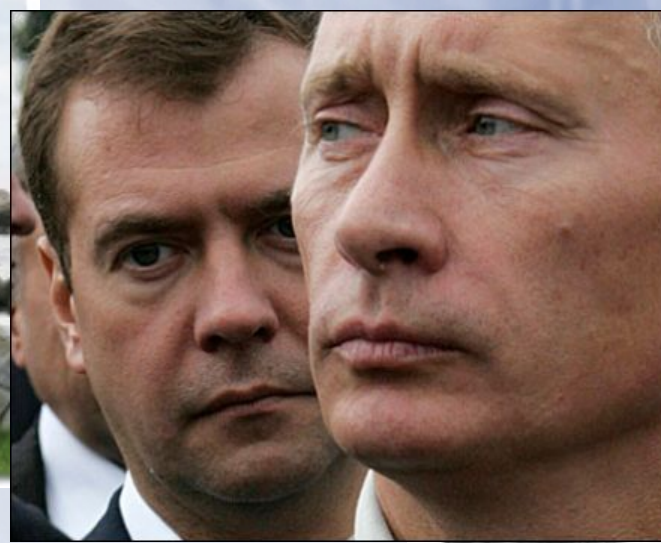
The Cold War Ends. What Now?

Start: 1991

Start II:



Modern Russia



✧ **Boris Yeltsin** In the 1990s Russia suffered the biggest transformational recession in Eastern Europe. Neither World War I or the Revolution of 1917 brought about such a dramatic drop in economic output as was seen in the 1990s.

<http://www.thestar.com/comment/article/309751>

✧ **Vladimir Putin 2000-2008 & 2012-?**

Dmitry Medvedev



The Walls Come Down

The Cold War Ends. What Now?

NATO war games launch despite Russia's fierce objections

Georgia

Ukraine:

Nuclear Treaty:

Syria Vladimir Putin revealed to have told Assad: 'We will not let you lose'

American Election:

