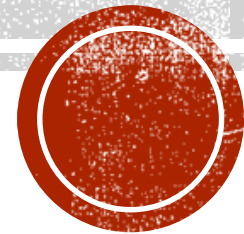


THE COLD WAR

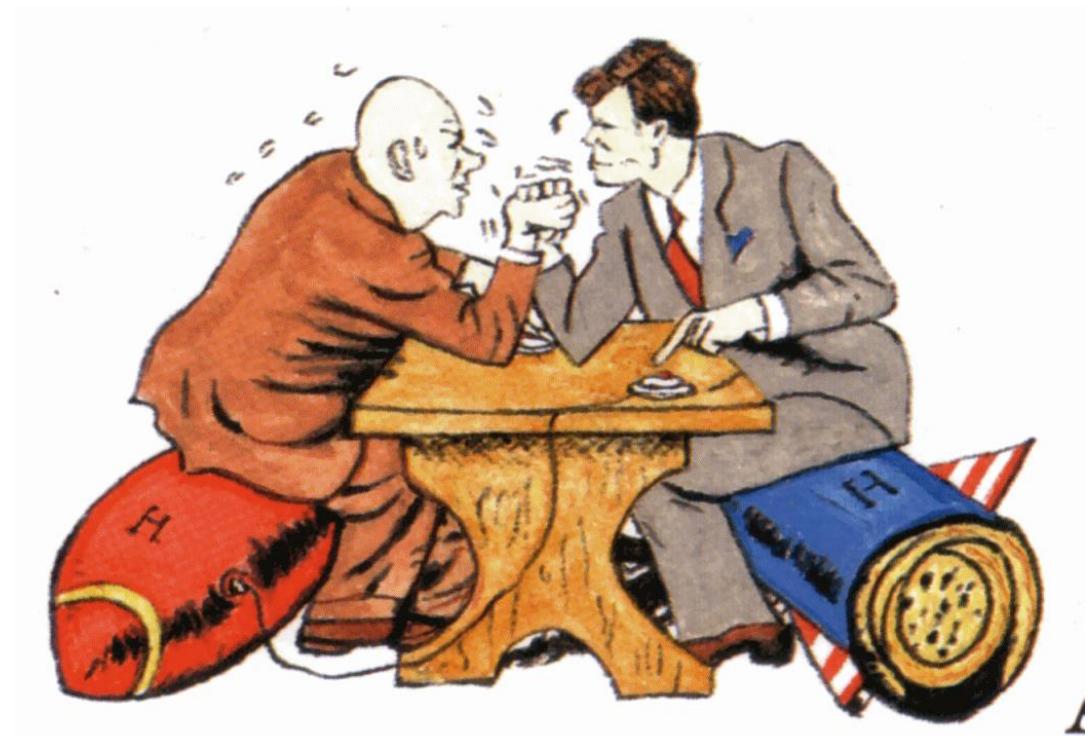


What might show up on the test

- A breakdown of the Grand Alliance and the emergence of superpower rivalry (1943-1949)
 - Ideology, fear and aggression, economic interests, roles of respective superpowers
- Superpower relations between US, USSR, and China (1947-1979)
 - Containment, co-existence, conflict
- Confrontation and Reconciliation (1980-1991)
 - Ideological challenges and decent, economic problems, arms race



- The effects of the Cold War on two countries *outside* of the USSR and US
- The importance of leaders in the development and outcome of the war from two different regions
- Knowledge of a Cold War Crisis from two regions
 - A turning point in the conflict that has the potential to escalate tensions or lead to war



ORIGINS

- The US and USSR had a long, complicated history before the Cold War begins
- Since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, Soviet leaders had been claiming that communism and capitalism could never peacefully coexist.
- The US was likewise distrustful of communism, particularly in light of economic crises
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzkjnPSbxJw>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2A60QcsJtlE>





Ninotchka, 1939

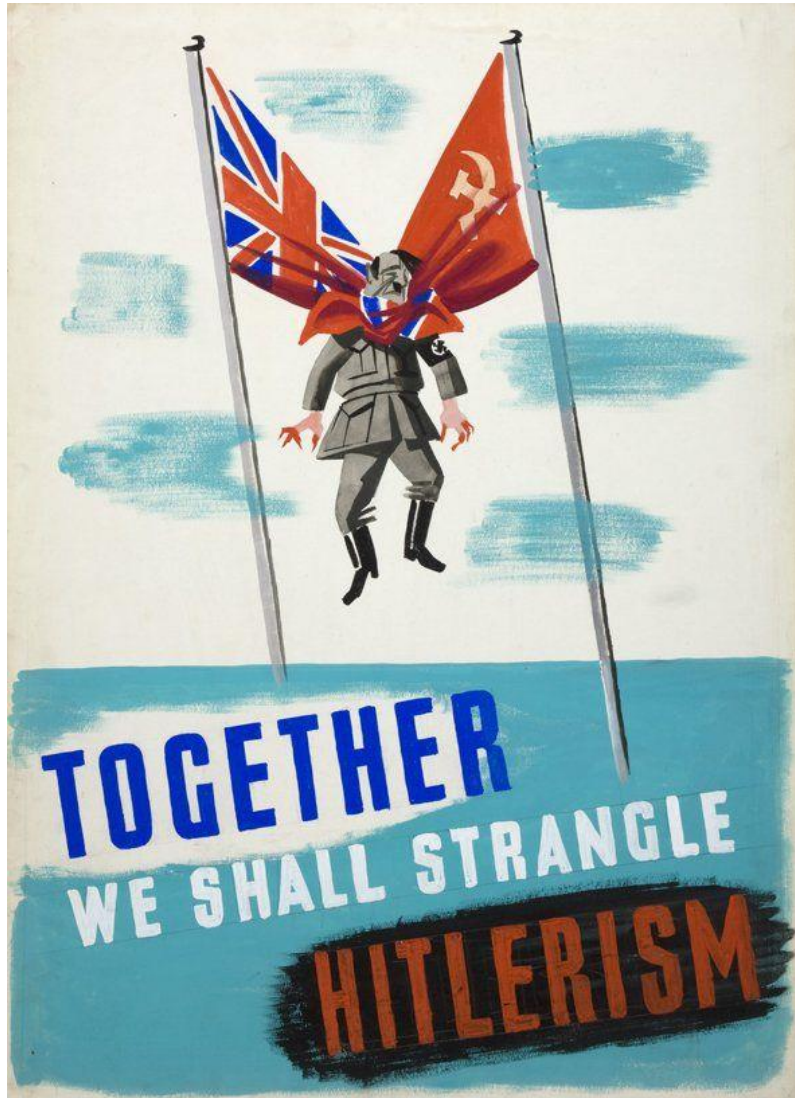
Ivan Drago, *Rocky IV*, 1985



Rosa Klebb, *From Russia with Love*, 1963



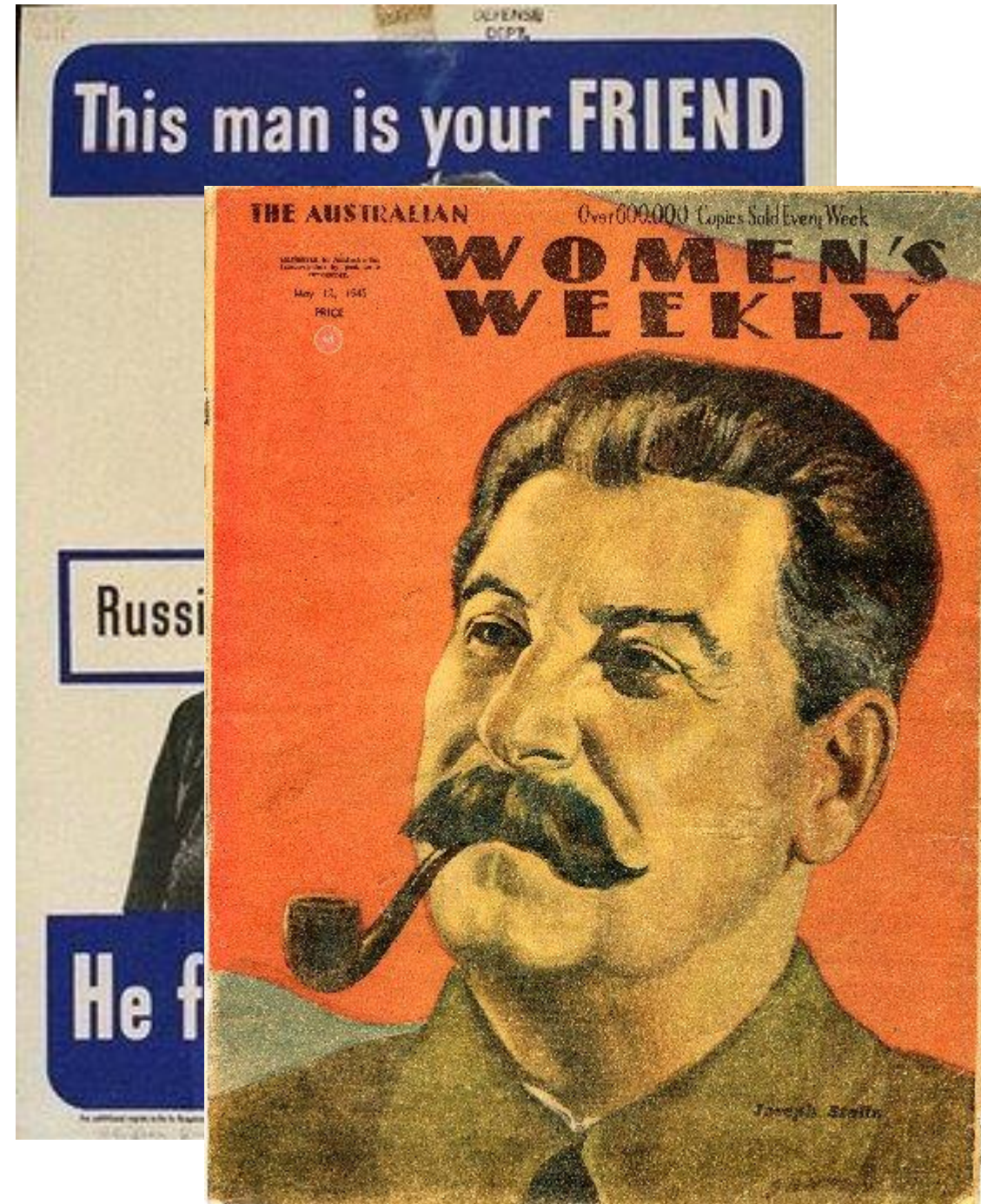
THE GRAND ALLIANCE



- Hitler's invasion of Russia dramatically altered the course of the war, bringing the UK and USSR into an alliance
- The US expanded the lend lease program to the soviets
 - \$31 billion went to Britain
 - \$11 billion to the soviets
- August of 1941 US and UK sign Atlantic Charter
 - Defined Anglo-American Policies and goals during and after the war



- With Japan's attack at Pearl Harbor the allies became complete
 - Churchill dubbed it the "Grand Alliance"
- US and UK launched pro-Russia propaganda campaigns
 - Frank Capra *The Battle for Russia*, 1943
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M01EdxCgWdI>
 - Stalin Reinvented as "Uncle Joe"







**ТАК БУДЕТ
С ФАШИСТСКИМ ЗВЕРЕМ!**









THE ALLIANCE FALLS APART

- Step one: Wartime Conferences
 - Key issues: the state of the war; the status of Poland, Germany, Eastern Europe, and Japan; and the role of the UN
- Tehran Conference 1943
 - Revealed a growing divide in visions for a post-war Europe
 - Two positive conclusions: agreement for a new international organization, agreement on a weak post-war Germany



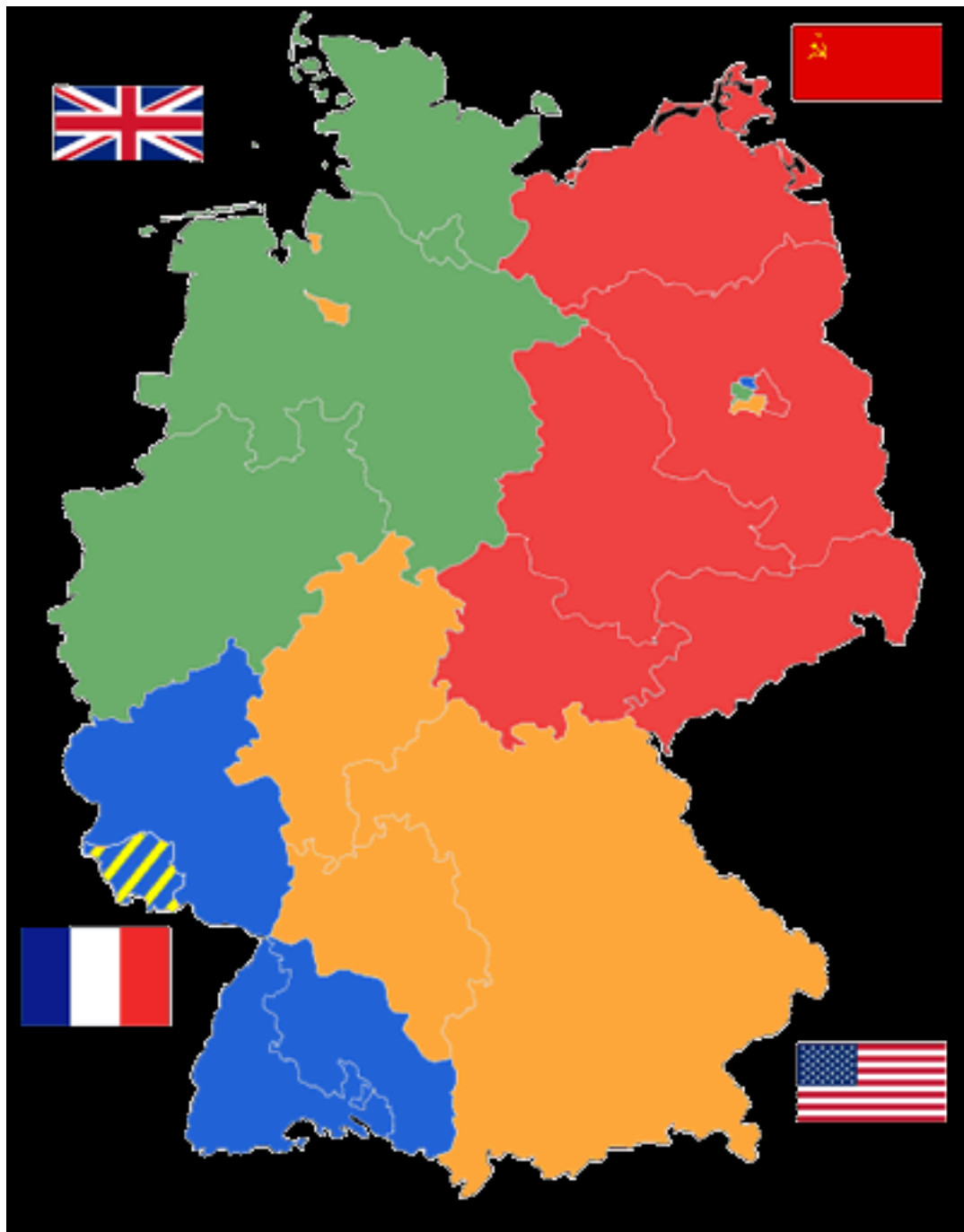
- **The Yalta Conference, 1945**
 - Stalin agrees to join the UN, the big three sign a “Declaration for Liberated Europe,” Poland gets new borders
 - Last conference with the Big Three
- **Potsdam, 1945**
 - Germany surrendered
 - Roosevelt died, Churchill got replaced halfway through
 - Percentages Agreement divides up post war Europe



"WHY CAN'T WE WORK TOGETHER IN MUTUAL TRUST & CONFIDENCE?"



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1945 THE NOT-BIG-ENOUGH THREE (Copyright © All Goodfellow)



KENNAN'S TELEGRAM, FEB. 1946

- George Kennan, US diplomat in Moscow sends a 8,000 word telegram to DC
 - Predicted constant rivalry
 - Soviet foreign policy was grounded in fear of invasion, expansionism, and desire for security
 - USA should avoid direct conflict, use propaganda, money instead
 - Main objective: **Containment**



DC/R

so intricate, so delicate, so strange to our form of thought, and so important to analysis of our international environment that I cannot compress answers into single brief message without yielding to what I feel would be dangerous degree of over-simplification. I hope, therefore, Dept will bear with me if I submit in answer to this question five parts, subjects of which will be roughly as follows:

(One) Basic features of post-war Soviet outlook.

(Two) Background of this outlook.

(Three) Its projection in practical policy on official level.

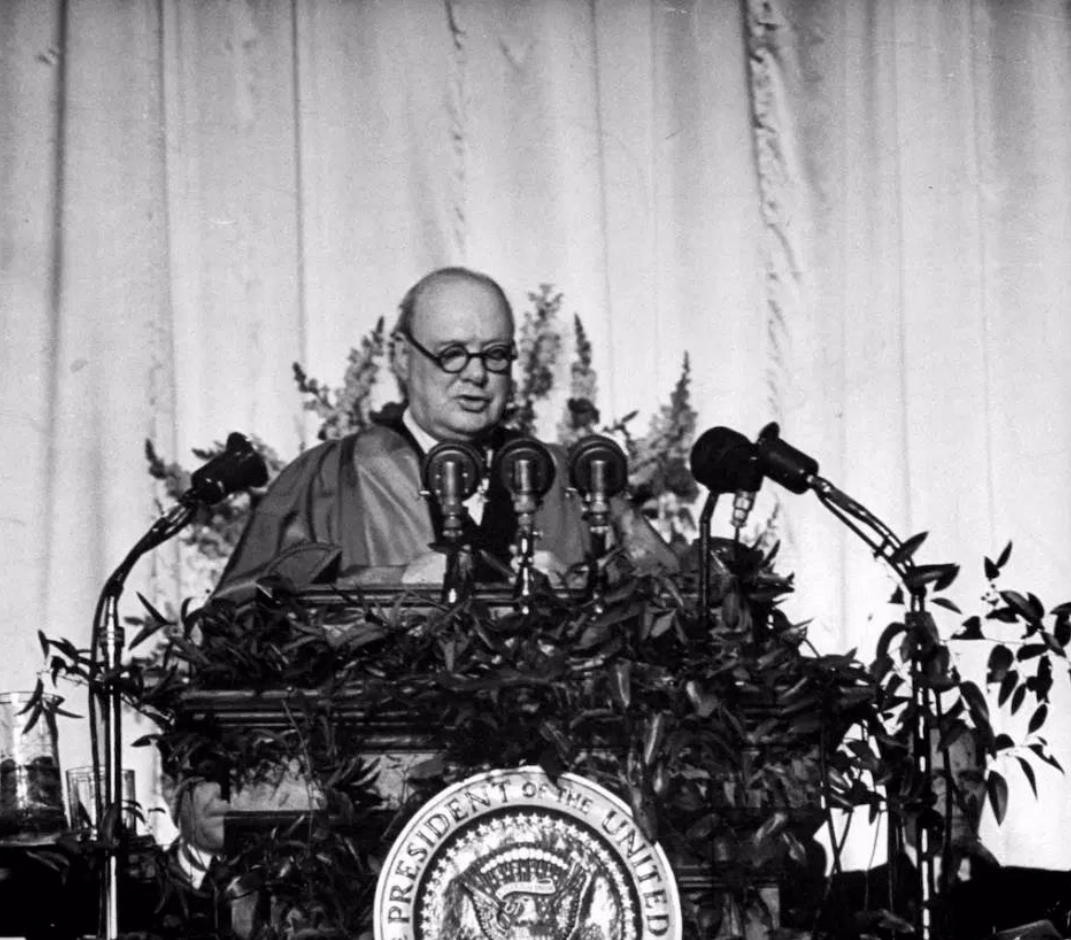
(Four) Its projection on unofficial level.

(Five) Practical deductions from standpoint of US policy.

I apologize in advance for this burdening of telegraphic channel; but questions involved are of such urgent importance, particularly in view of recent events, that our answers to them, if they deserve attention at all, seem to me to deserve it at once. WERE



CHURCHILL'S IRON CURTAIN



- One month later, speaking at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, Churchill delivered the Iron Curtain Speech
- “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.”



THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE

- A speech delivered to congress on March 12, 1947
- US has an obligation to “support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure.”
 - Given in response to turmoil in Greece and Turkey
 - Alters US Foreign policy from isolationist to interventionist



THE MARSHALL PLAN



Whatever the weather
We only reach welfare

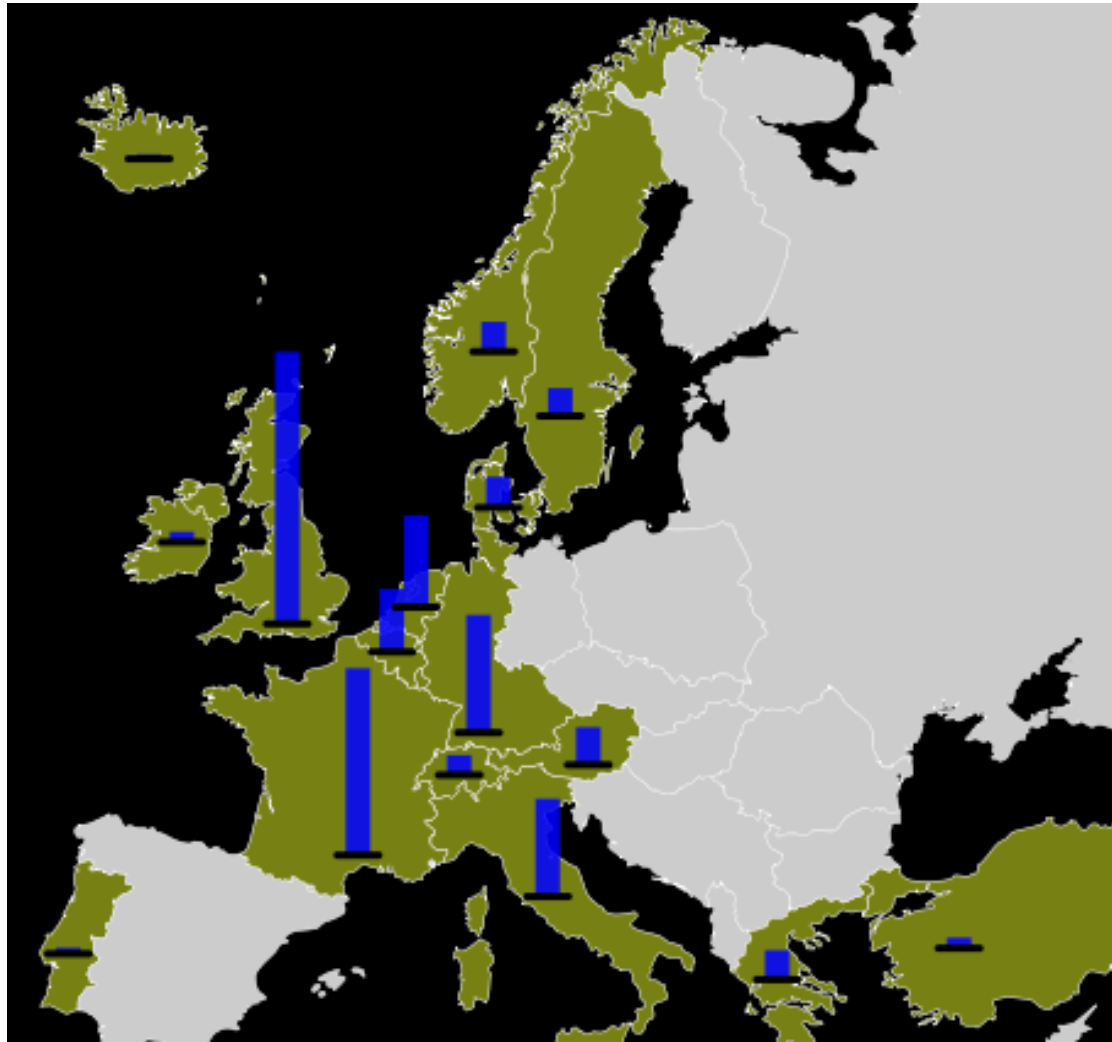
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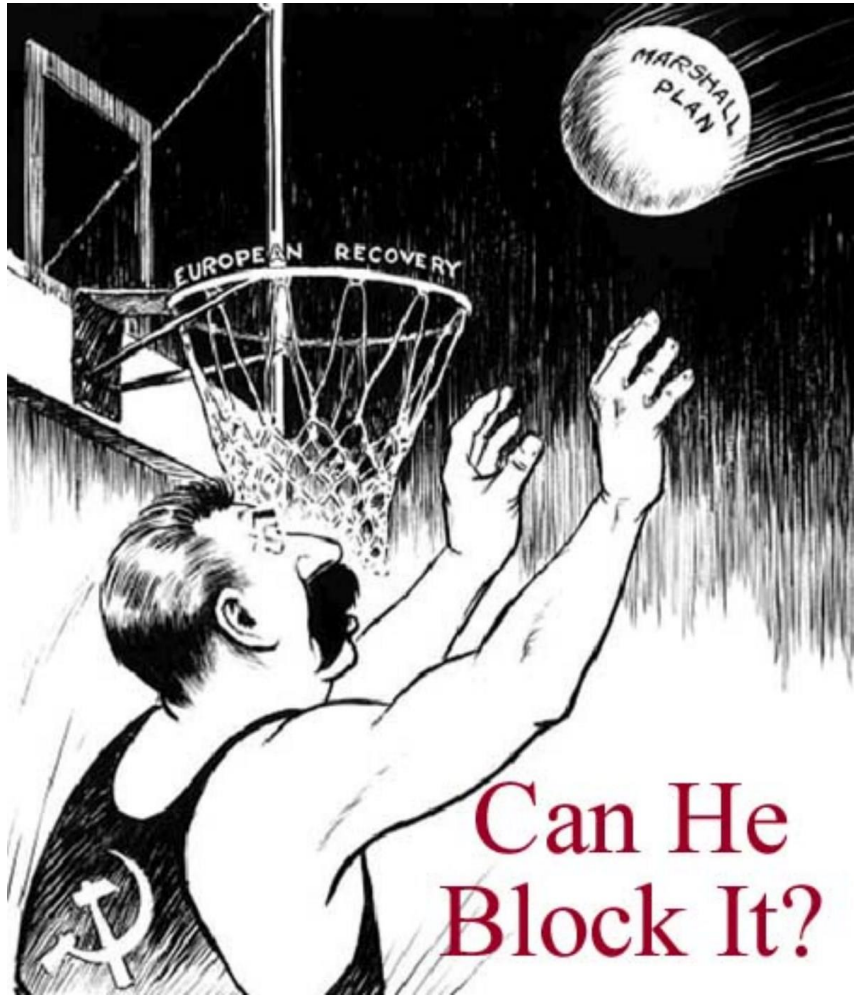
- Delivered in a speech to Harvard University, Jan. 1947
- "It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist..."
- Participating countries would receive grants, loans, other aid





- The United States gave \$13 billion (approximately \$130 billion in current dollar value as of March 2016) over four years in economic support to help rebuild Western European economies after the end of World War II.



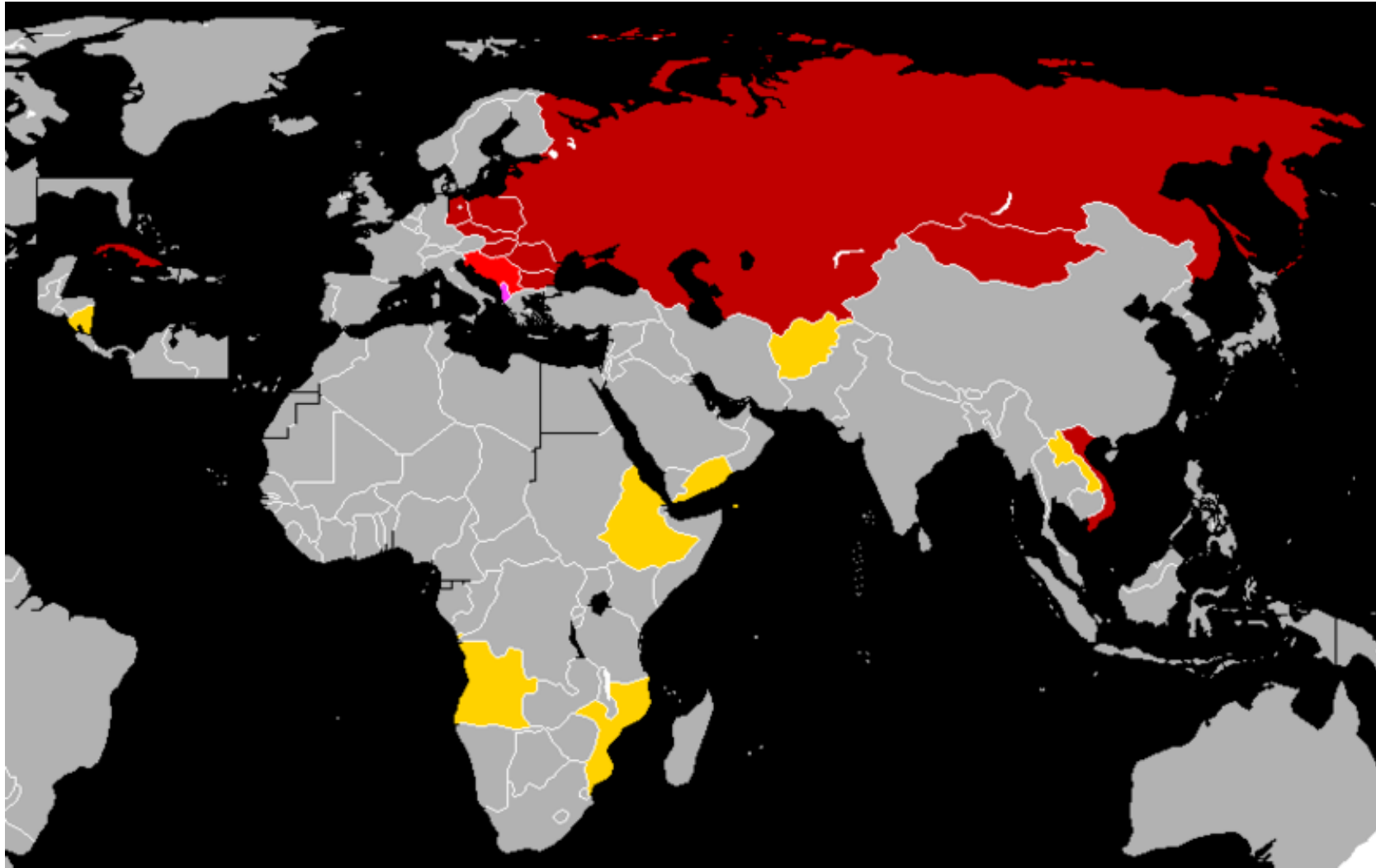


- Every European country was offered a chance to participate, including the USSR
- Stalin refused, and pressured other countries to do the same
 - From his perspective the plan meant a continued American presence in Europe





- Soviets responded with their own program: COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)



- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) creates a military alliance between 12 North American and European countries
- Stalin counters with the Warsaw Pact





BERLIN CRISIS

- March 1948 British, French, and US announce plans for unification, creation of a new currency
- April 1948 Soviets prevent military supplies from coming to the city
- Progressed to preventing all water, rail, and road travel



- Stalin knew that
 1. The US would not use nuclear weapons over Berlin
 2. The Red Army could act against a military convoy as an invading force
- Initially worked, West Berlin's 2.5 million inhabitants had only reserves to rely on



OPERATION VITTLES

- AKA The Berlin Airlift
- 13,000 tons of supplies were dropped over 323 days



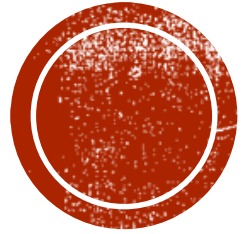




The Berlin Candy Bomber

Gail S. Halvorsen





HIDDEN WARS



Two main Intelligence Services developed in the Cold war

CIA

- The Central Intelligence Agency was created on 26 July 1947, when Harry S. Truman signed the National Security Act into law.
- Arose from a need for a group to coordinate government intelligence efforts

KGB

- Formed in 1954, as a direct successor of such preceding agencies as the Cheka, NKGB, and MGB
- An outgrowth of Nuclear Espionage, Bolshevik military police organizations



- Following WWII there was a scramble for German high ranking officials
 - In the field of espionage this was due not just to their skill, but what they knew
- Reinhard Gehlen led a Nazi spy ring
 - Fired for accurate, pessimistic, intelligence reports
 - Recruited by the US, founds Gehlen group, employing hundreds of ex-Nazis



1960 U-2 INCIDENT

- U-2 planes were designed to fly higher than Soviet fighter jets
- After first using British pilots, Pres. Eisenhower agreed to two American Flown missions
- May 1, the last mission, flown by Gary Powers, was shot down by Surface to air missiles
 - Pilots were given a hollow silver dollar with a poison tipped needle inside but Powers did not use his



- The crash took place two weeks before a planned east-west summit
- Four days after Powers disappeared, NASA issued a very detailed press release noting that an aircraft had "gone missing" north of Turkey.
 - To bolster this, a U-2 plane was quickly painted in NASA colors and shown to the media along with reports of the pilot radioing about faulty oxygen
- On May 7, Khrushchev sprang his trap and announced: "I must tell you a secret. When I made my first report I deliberately did not say that the pilot was alive and well... and now just look how many silly things the Americans have said."





- Four Powers Summit went on as planned but without the hope of meaningful dialog
 - Eisenhower refused to apologize, offering excuses and justifications
 - Khrushchev saw an opportunity to strengthen his position, left the Summit after one day



СОВЕТСКИЙ РАЗВЕДЧИК

- Meanwhile, Powers pleaded guilty and was convicted of espionage on 19 August
 - sentenced to three years' imprisonment and seven years of hard labor.
 - He served one year and nine months of the sentence before being exchanged for Rudolf Abel on 10 February 1962



Р. И. АБЕЛЬ
1903—1971



THE RED SCARE

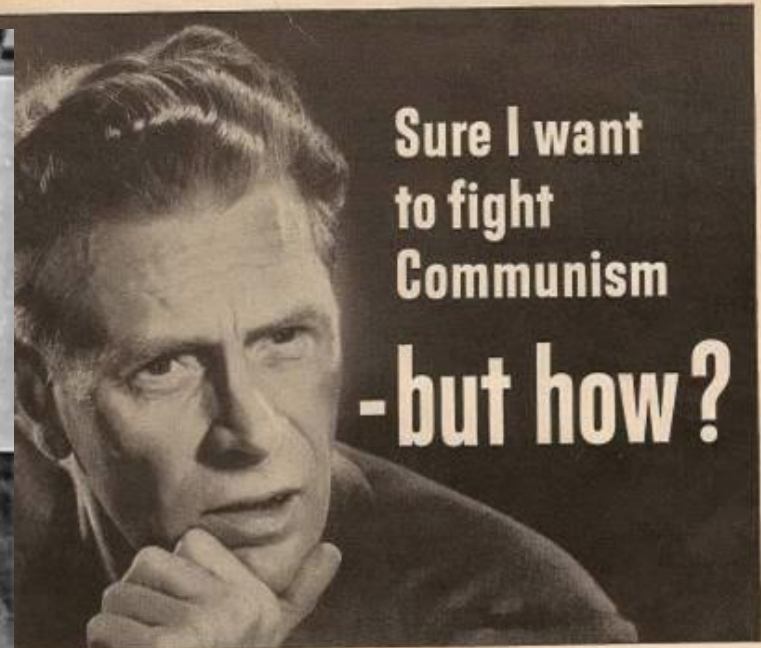
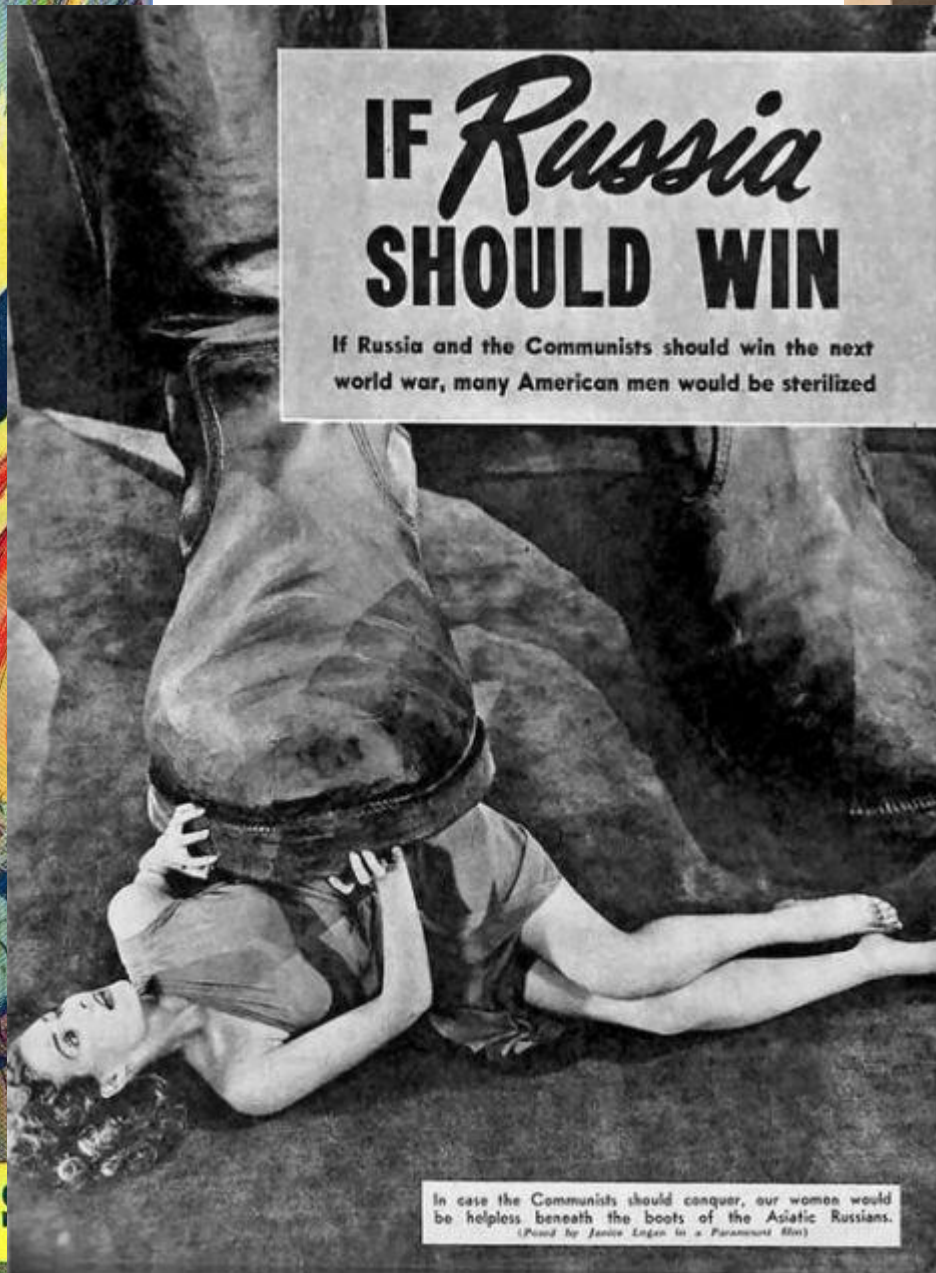
- The discovery of Soviet Spies like Able, the Rosenbergs, added to a growing panic among Americans concerned with Russian infiltration
- Arms and space race furthered tensions



HOW TO SPOT A COMMUNIST

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AWeZ5SKXvj8>
- House Un-American Activities Committee was originally created in 1938 in order to uncover citizens with Nazi ties inside the United States, but it concentrated its efforts instead on investigating possible Communist Party infiltration.
- McCarthyism swept the nation
- Propaganda flourishes





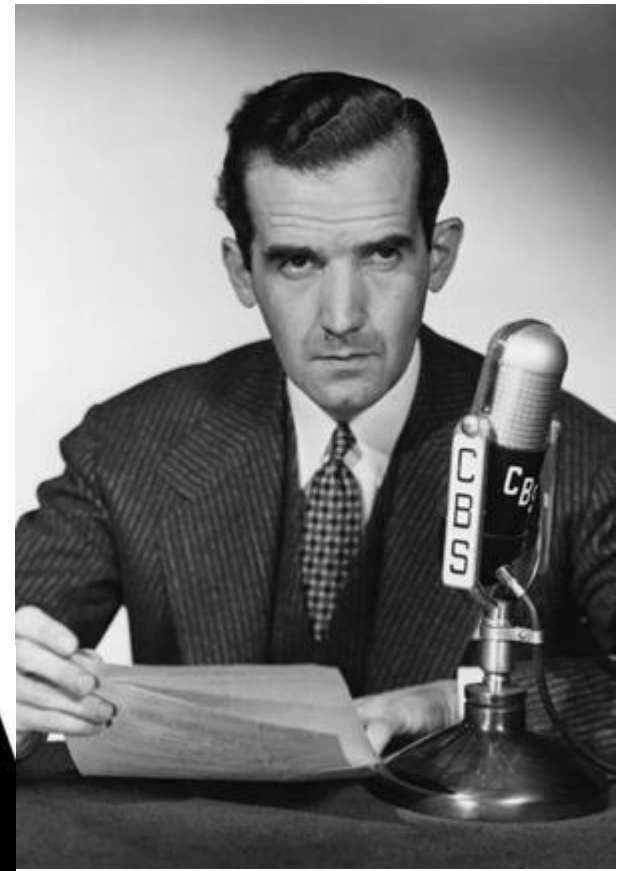
With **"TRUTH DOLLARS"**—*that's how!*
 "Truth Dollars" fight Communism in its own back yard—*behind the Curtain.* Give "Truth Dollars" and get in the fight!

"Truth Dollars" send words of truth and the 70 million freedom loving people behind the Iron Curtain.
 The words broadcast over Radio Free Europe's 29 transmitters reach Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians, RFE is supported by the cooperative action of millions of Americans engaged in this fight of good vs. evil.
 How do "Truth Dollars" fight Communism? By exposing Red lies... by news suppressed by Moscow and by making Communist collaborators, saboteurs are by enemies in the native tongues of the people to whom they are beamed.
 Radio Free Europe is battling Communism in its own back yard. We know by Red efforts to "jam" our programs (so far without success). To successfully continue these broadcasts, even more transmitters are needed.
 Every dollar buys 100 words of truth. That's how hard "Truth Dollars" work. Your dollars will help 70 million people resist the Kromlo. Keep the truth turned on. Send as many "Truth Dollars" as you can (if possible, a dollar for each member of your family). The need is now.



Support Radio Free Europe
 Send your "Truth Dollars" to **CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM** c/o your Postmaster

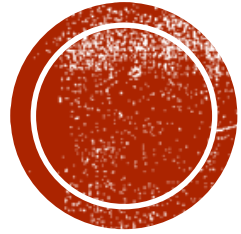




The Crucible

By ARTHUR MILLER





YUGOSLAVIA AND THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

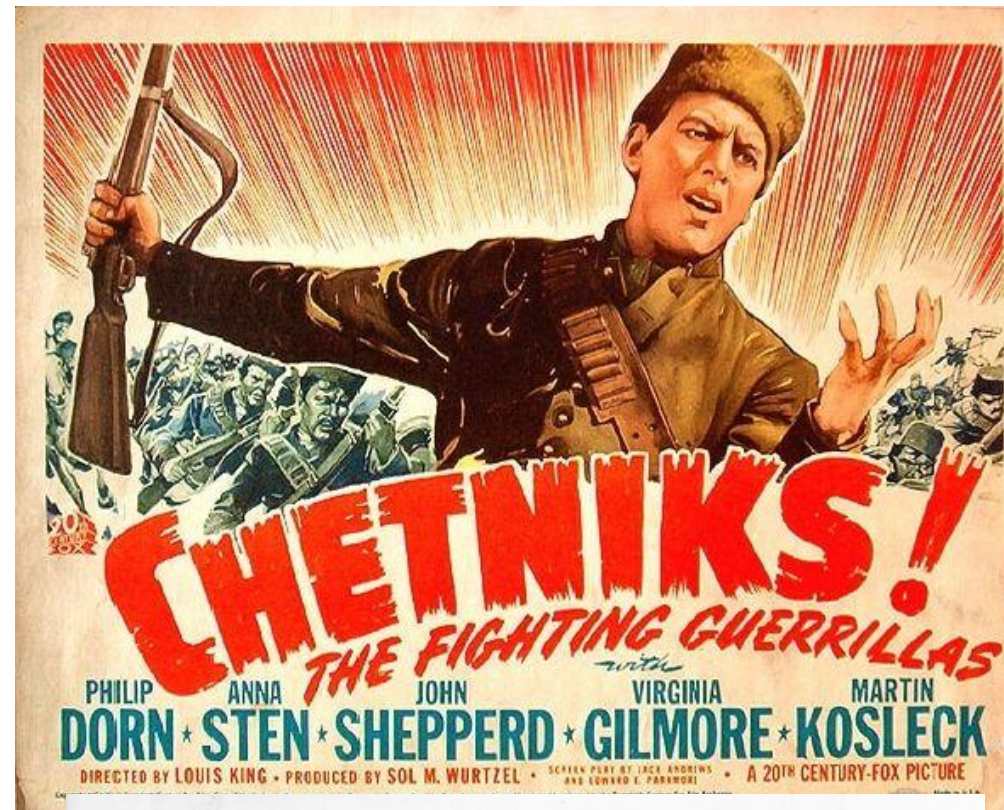


YUGOSLAVIA

- The concept of Yugoslavia, as a single state for all South Slavic peoples, emerged in the late 17th century
- The country was formed in 1918 immediately after World War I as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats
 - Also referred to as the “Versailles State”

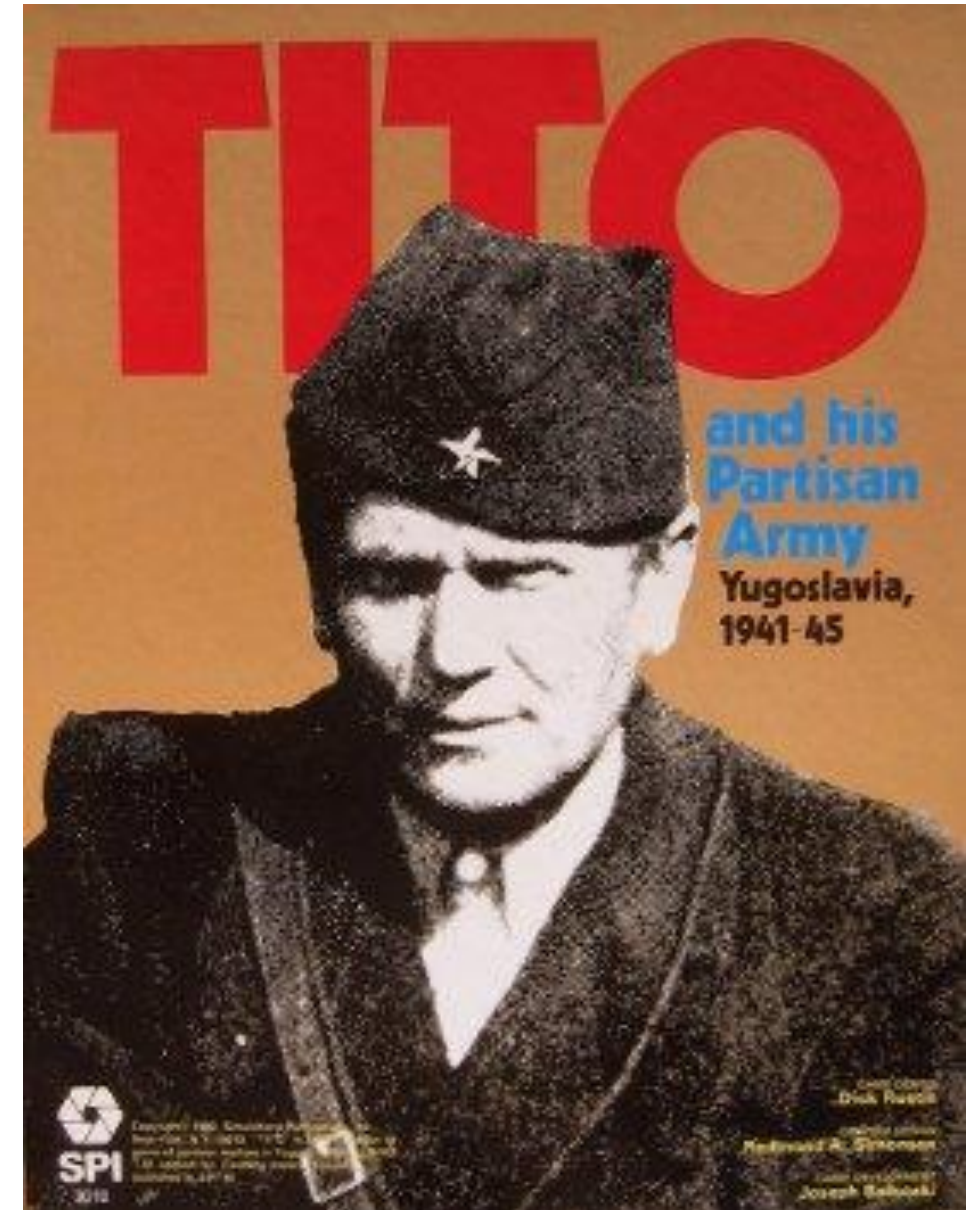


- During WWII Germany invaded and occupied the country, splitting it up and creating the puppet state of Croatia
- Two resistance groups formed
 - Chetniks: Royalists, ethnic Serbians
 - Partisans: Communists under leadership of Josip Broz Tito, united multiple ethnicities

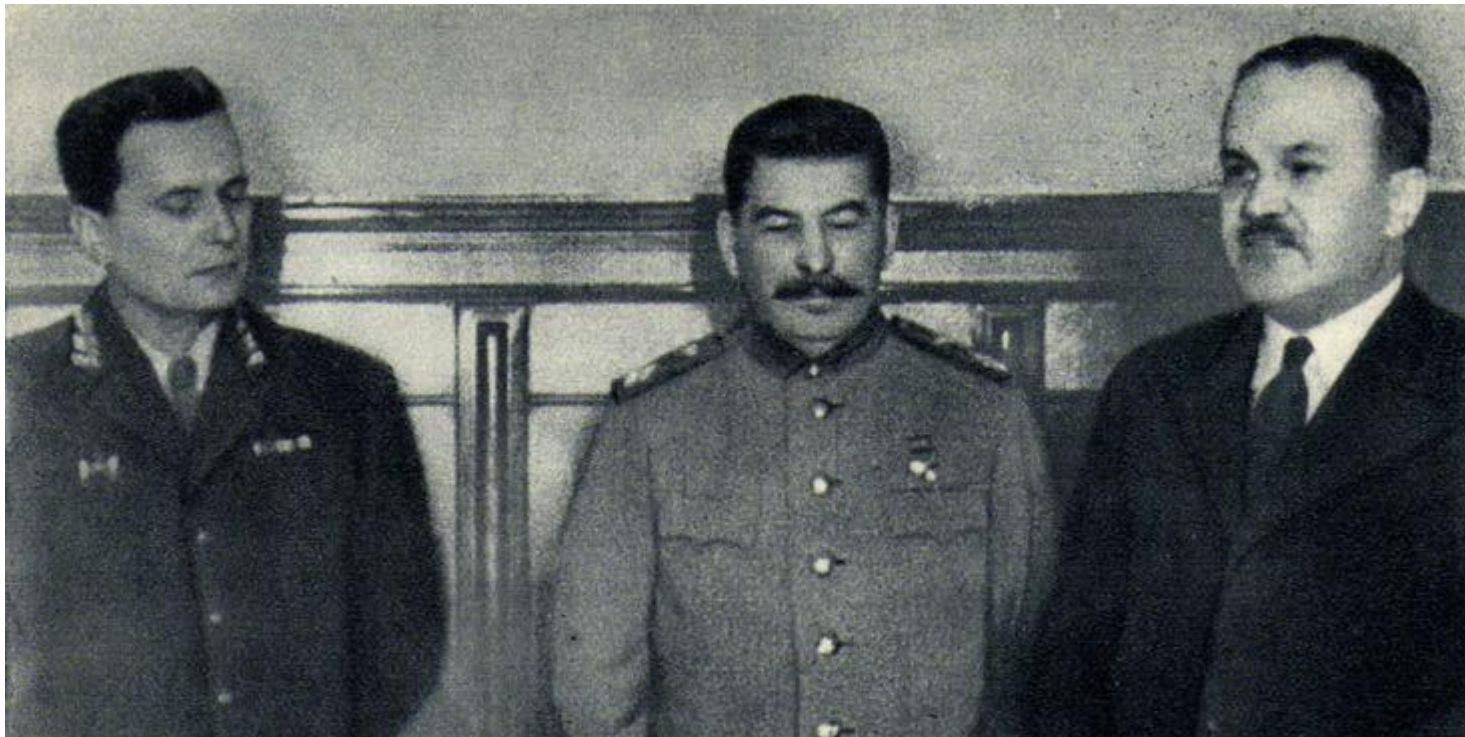


TITO

- So popular when Partisans set up their own government he was named prime minister
- Unlike other parts of Europe Yugoslavia had liberated itself, and developed communism organically
 - The west had to recognize them
- The initial government allowed for ethnic diversity creating six republics
- Universal suffrage was granted to all those 18 or over except for Fascists and collaborators
 - However, opposition newspapers were banned and only pro-communist candidates could participate



- Tito was a devoted communist and loyal to the USSR, but he wanted to be seen as an ally, not a puppet leading to tensions between the two nations
 - Yugoslavia wanted the port town of Trieste, US wanted it to be independent, Soviets would not stick up for them
 - Stalin's lack of assistance in the Greek Civil War
 - Tito's desire for a Balkan Federation undermined by Stalin and the US

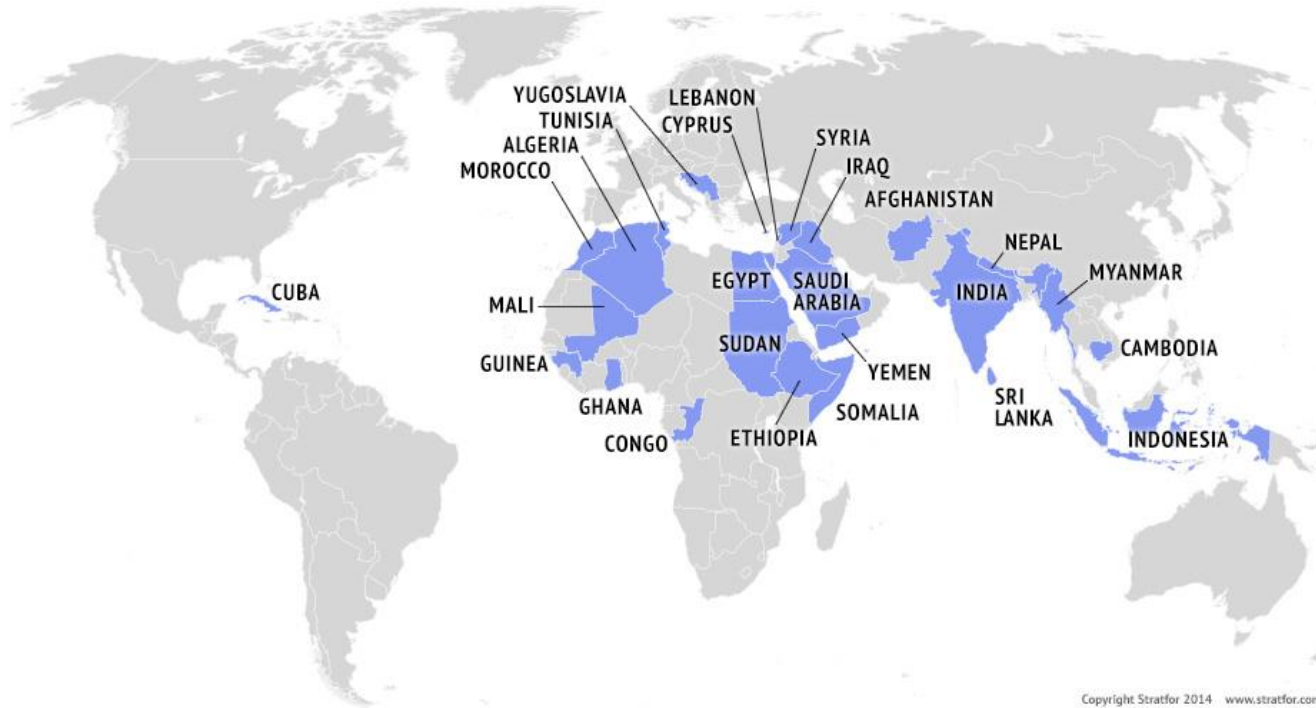


YUGO-SOVIET SPLIT

- March 1948 Stalin publically criticizes Tito, calling him a heretic
- Tito retaliates by refusing to attend a Comecon meeting and is expelled
 - Intended to serve as a lesson to other potentially rebellious nations
 - Initially creates internal turmoil, but Soviets got distracted by Berlin and Tito reconsolidated his power



ORIGINAL 1961 NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT CONFERENCE ATTENDEES



- Tito wanted an independent Yugoslavia, but unlike China, USSR, the country needed trade to survive so he could not isolate
- Saw the Cold War as an opportunity
 - Leveraged status as a shunned communist nation to form small reconciliations with the west
- Became a leader within the Non-Aligned Movement
 - Only European nation represented, others were former Asian and African Colonies
 - These countries joined to keep from becoming pawns of superpowers

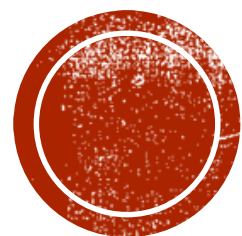


- Tito reduced the Soviet backed collectivism and diversified economy
- Built massive housing structures, developed health system infrastructure
- 1952-1959 the country experienced 13% annual growth in production
 - Though there was always a government deficit
- Yugoslavian quality of life was comparable to the rest of Europe, as opposed to Soviet countries



- Tito dominated politics into his 80s, but like most authoritarian leaders, left no successor
- Succeeded by a collective communist leadership, ethnic tensions rose to the surface, economy plummeted
- Yugoslavia is officially over in 1992





ENDING THE COLD WAR



THE BREZHNEV DOCTRINE



- In 1964 Leonid Brezhnev took over for Khrushchev
 - His 18 year term was second only to Stalin
 - Would see both the growth of the USSR's global influence and the beginning of the era of economic and social stagnation
- Issues the Brezhnev Doctrine: Policy whereby the Soviet Union asserts it's right to intervene in the domestic politics of any communist country to perpetuate it's status
 - Developed in light of Prague Spring, used to justify Soviet intervention



“When forces that are hostile to socialism try to turn the development of some socialist country towards capitalism, it becomes not only a problem of the country concerned, but a common problem and concern of all socialist countries.”

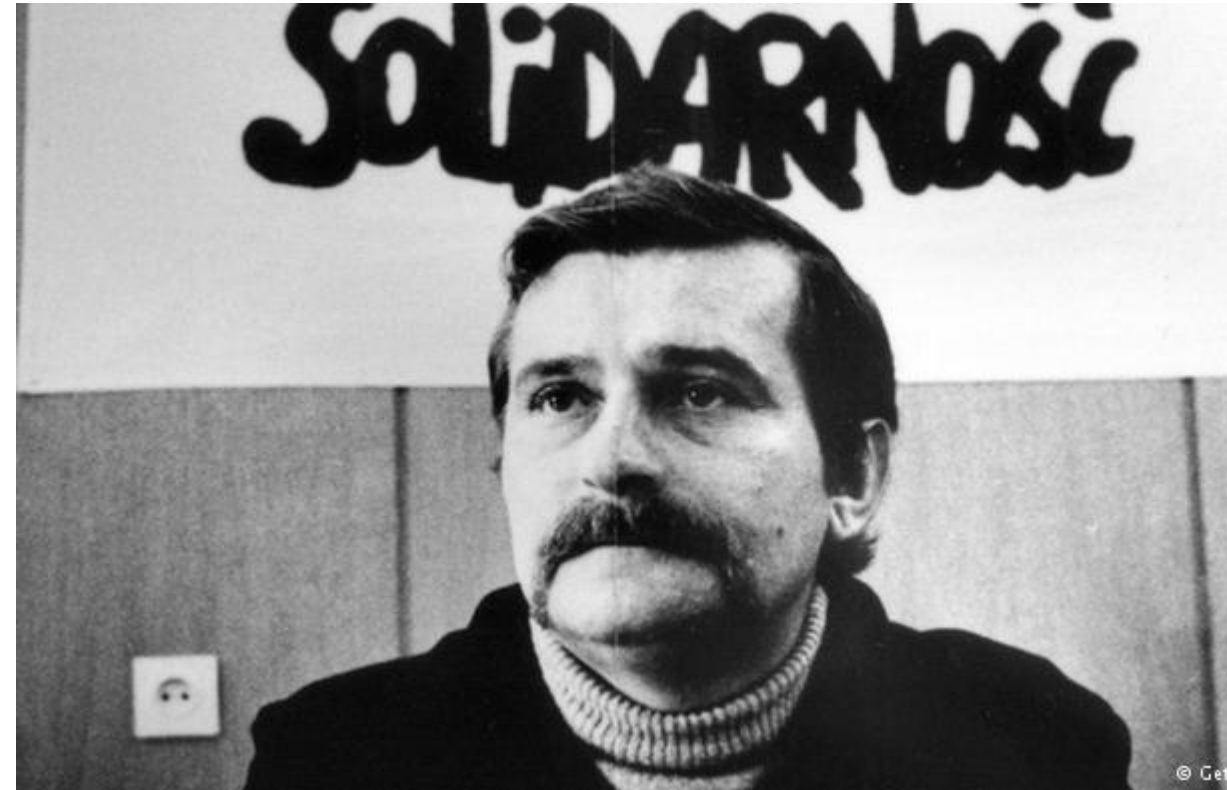


POLISH SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT

- Historically Poland had led the push for reform in satellite states
- October 1978 Cardinal Karol Wojtyla is named the first non-Italian pope in five hundred years
 - Spoke publically against religious, cultural censorship
 - 1979 he visits Poland, says mass for millions of people



- In the 1970s and early 80s Eastern Europe struggled economically
 - Crop failures, foreign debt
 - July 1980 Government puts moratorium on wage increases
- Led by Lech Walesa, an electrician, massive strikes spread across Poland
 - Initial success leads to the formation of Solidarity, a trade union and legislative body for proletariat
- Soviet pressure causes Poland's communist party to rescind rights given, crack down on protests, and arrest Walesa
 - Released after US places an embargo on Poland



CHUCK NORRIS VS COMMUNISM

Culture and the dissolution of the Cold War

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAxZ08YGzL0>
- Radios, televisions, and film make cultural developments accessible
 - Can be used for “Linguistic Imperialism”
 - Or, as a form of protest against censorship



NEW LEADERS, NEW GOALS

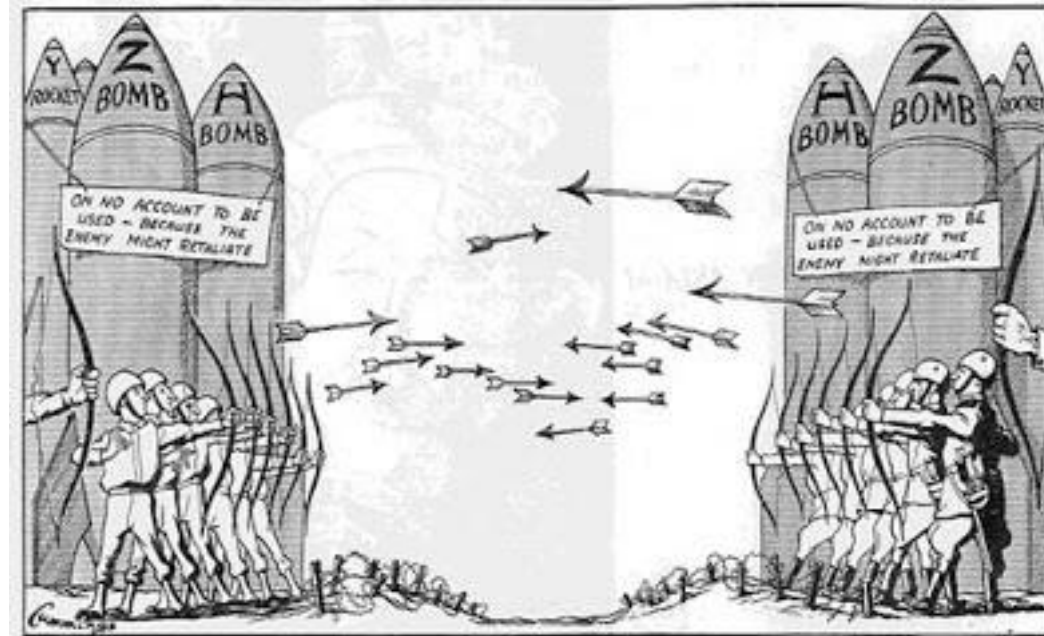
Ronald Reagan

- Elected 1980 with platform of “peace through strength”
- First term saw 700 new nuclear weapons, 1.4 trillion rise in defense budget
- Star Wars program
- Naval exercises near Soviet Waters



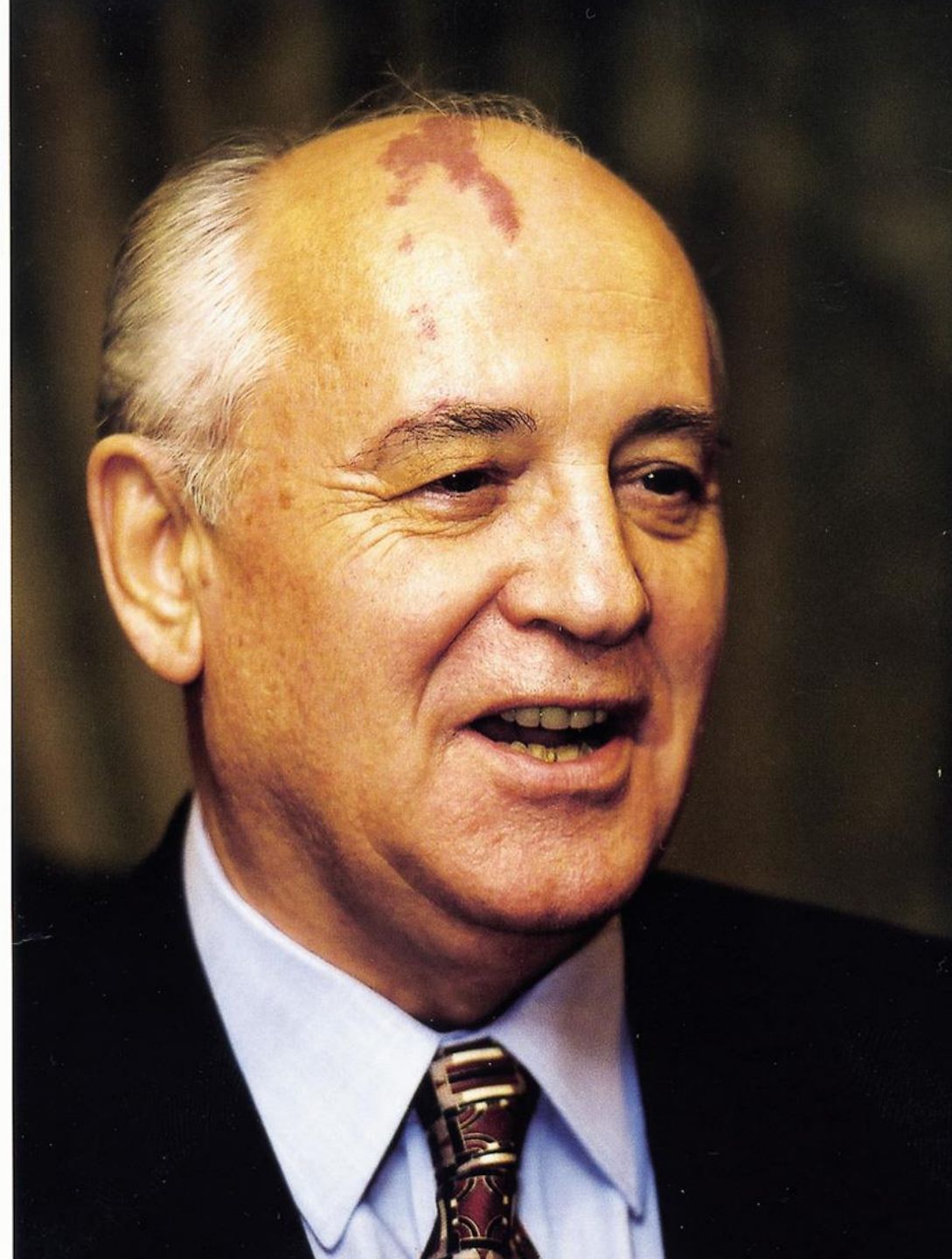
ABLE ARCHER 83 CRISIS

- A ten-day North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) command post exercise starting on November 2, 1983
 - Spanned Western Europe, simulated a period of conflict escalation, culminating in a simulated DEFCON 1 coordinated nuclear attack.
- The realistic nature of the 1983 exercise and deteriorating relations between the US and USSR, led some members of the Soviet Politburo to believe the real thing is coming.
 - In response, the Soviets readied their nuclear forces and placed air units in East Germany and Poland on alert.
 - The apparent threat of nuclear war ended with the conclusion of the exercise on November 11.



Mikhail Gorbachev

- Wanted to preserve the Communist Regime, but knew changes had to happen to make that possible
 - “One step backwards, two steps forward” echoing Lenin
- Undertakes a wave of reforms
 - Perestroika: “restructuring,” economic and political changes
 - Glasnost: a more open, consultative government and wider distribution of information
- Foreign Policy changes
 - Withdrew from Afghanistan
 - Revoked Brezhnev Doctrine



1989 — BERLIN WALL FALLS











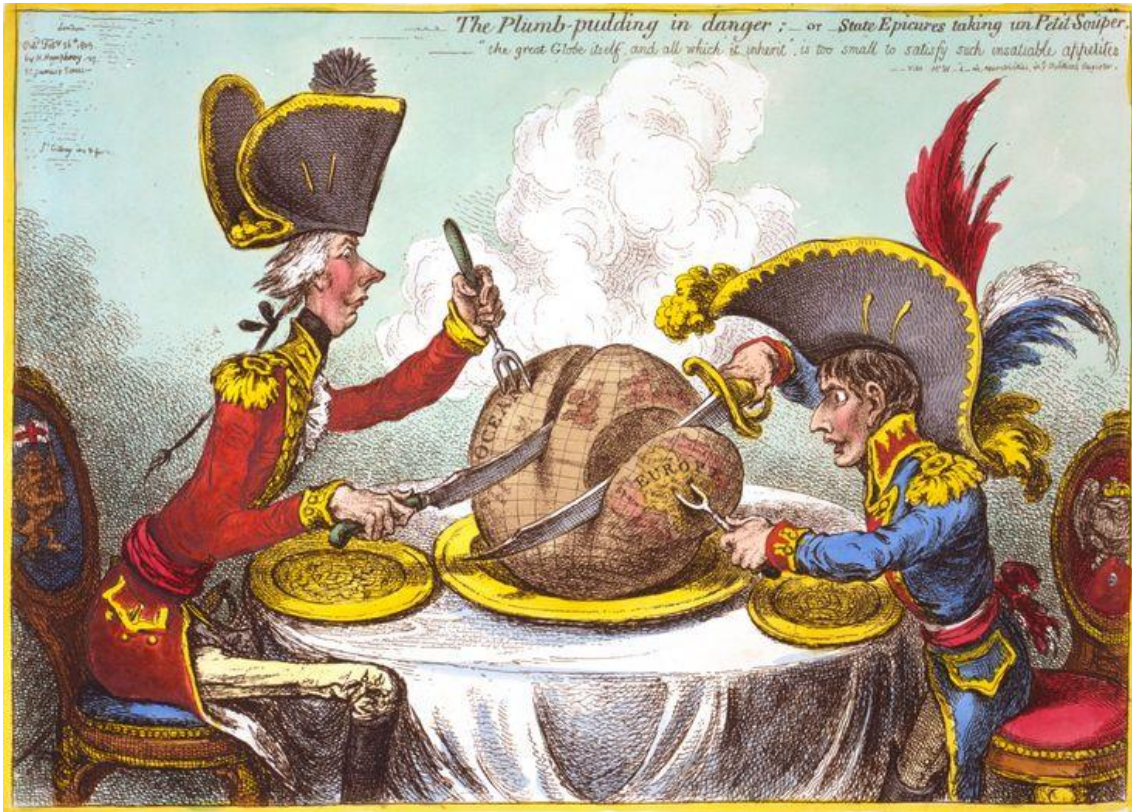






- 1989- Malta Summit Gorbachev and Bush declare an end to the Cold War
- 1990- Monopoly of the Communist Party ends in Russia
- 1991- Boris Yeltsin elected president of Russia, Gorbachev resigns
- Minsk Agreement- ends USSR, replaced by Commonwealth of independent states





Complex Legacy: In Central and Eastern Europe, the end of the Cold War has ushered in an era of economic growth and an increase in the number of liberal democracies, while in other parts of the world, such as Afghanistan, independence was accompanied by state failure.



- The effects of the Cold War on two countries *outside* of the USSR and US
- The importance of leaders in the development and outcome of the war from two different regions
- Knowledge of a Cold War Crisis from two regions
 - A turning point in the conflict that has the potential to escalate tensions or lead to war

