

The Cold War



Conference/Treaty	Date	Participants	Decisions Made
Atlantic Conference	August 1941	Great Britain, U.S.	-Atlantic Charter approved
Casablanca Conference	January 1943	Great Britain, U.S.	-Step up war in the Pacific Theatre -Invade Sicily and increase pressure on Italy -Unconditional surrender of Germany
Teheran Conference	November 1943	Great Britain, U.S., Soviet Union	-Soviet Union attacks on the east at the same time as the U.S. and G.B. attack from west
Yalta Conference	February 1945	Great Britain, U.S., Soviet Union	Stalin agreed that Poland would have free elections after the war -Soviets would attack Japan within 3 months of the collapse of Germany -Soviets receive territory in Manchuria and several islands
San Francisco Conference	22 April 1945	50 nations	UN Charter approved establishing a Security Council with veto power for the Big Five nations (U.S., G.B., France, China, and the Soviet Union) and a General Assembly
Potsdam Conference	July 1945	Great Britain, U.S., Soviet Union	-Japan must surrender or risk destruction -Atomic bomb successfully tested on 16 July and dropped on 6 August '45


Yalta Conference

- Feb 1945
- Purpose: get Stalin in against the war over Japan
- Stalin also promised free elections for Poland
- “Big Three”
 - FDR
 - Churchill
 - Stalin



-Potsdam
Conference:
agreement to
govern Germany
jointly
“Allied Control
Council”



 *The Division of Germany. Germany was divided into four zones by the victors at the end of World War II. Berlin was in the heart of the Soviet zone, East Germany, and the city itself was divided between East and West sectors.*

“Iron Curtain” Speech

-1946: Winston Churchill in Fulton, Missouri
-Speech addressing the post-WWII situation between communist govts and democratic

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent.”



Marshall Plan/Organization for European Economic Co-Operation (OECD)

- 5 June 1947: U.S. Secretary of State George **Marshall** proposes a massive aid program to rebuild Europe from the ravages of WWII
- Over \$12 billion in aid sent to Europe from 1948 - 1952:
 - The Soviet Union and communist Eastern Europe decline funds, citing it was "dollar enslavement"

The United States wanted to ...

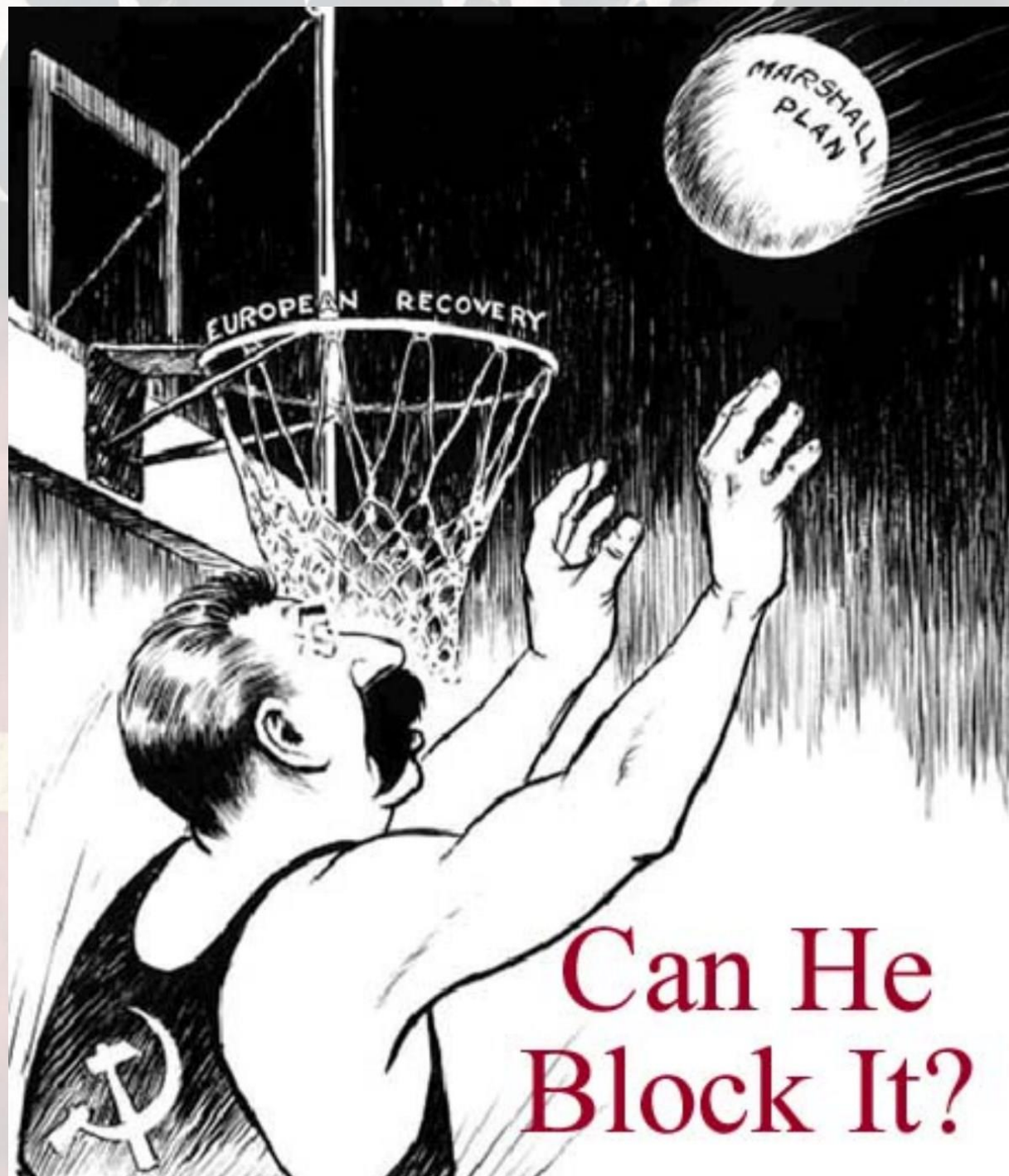
- Create a new world order in which all nations had the right of self-determination
- Gain access to raw materials and markets for its industries
- Rebuild European governments to ensure stability and to create new markets for American goods
- Reunite Germany, believing that Europe would be more secure if Germany were productive

The Soviet Union wanted to ...

- Encourage communism in other countries as part of the worldwide struggle between workers and the wealthy
- Rebuild its war-ravaged economy using Eastern Europe's industrial equipment and raw materials
- Control Eastern Europe to balance U.S. influence in Western Europe
- Keep Germany divided and weak so that it would never again threaten the Soviet Union

Response: COMECON

- The Eastern Bloc's reply to the formation of the OECD in Western Europe
- Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
- Est. 1949



12 March 1947

Truman Doctrine

- Greece & Turkey economically struggling & GB no longer can afford to help (post-WWII)
- Someone's got to → Truman requests \$400m from Congress in aid to both countries
- Successful effort to prevent communism from spreading to vulnerable countries



Containment Policy

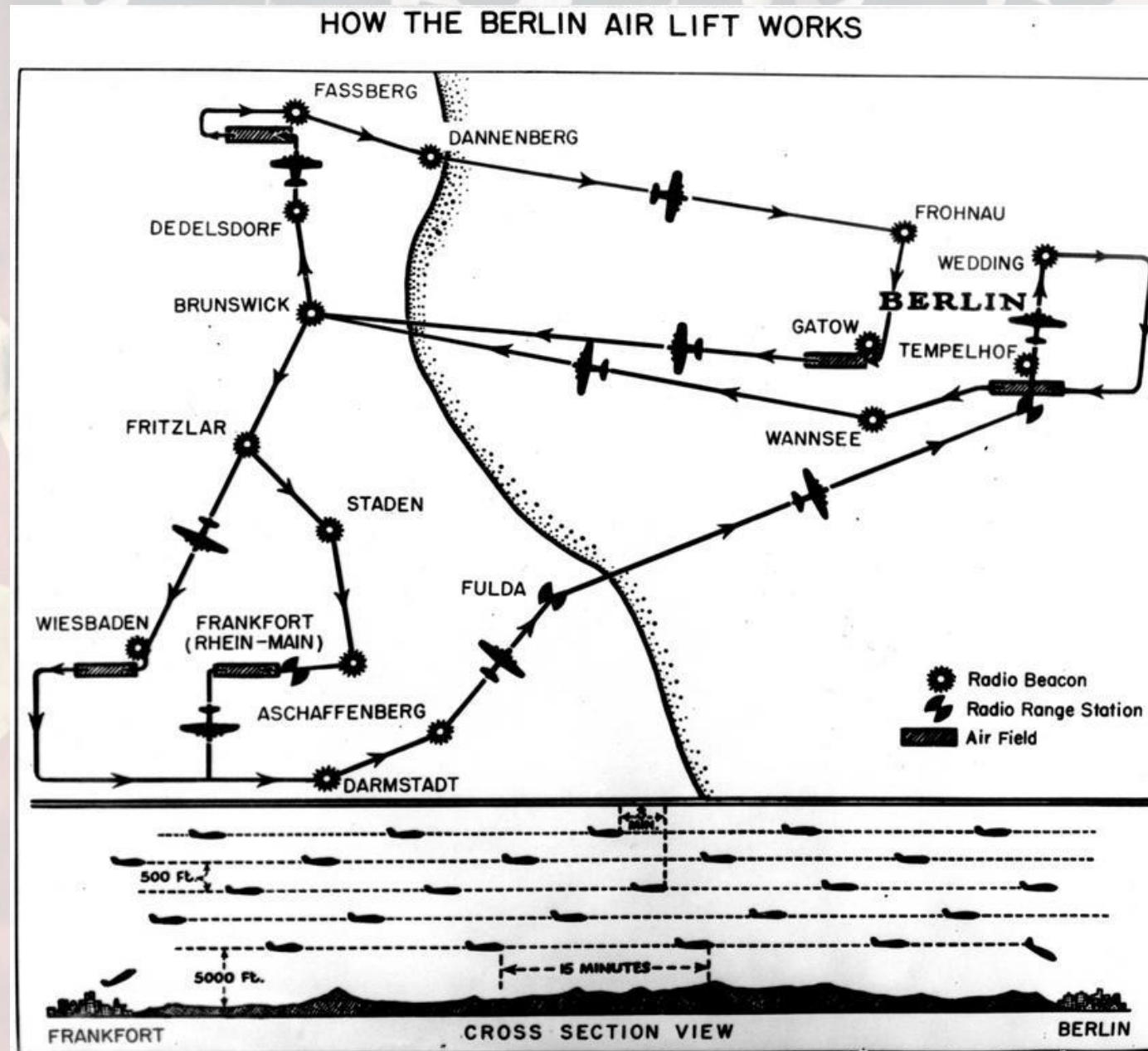
- George F. Kennan, Senior State Department official, assigned to the USSR during WWII
- Originally wrote the “**Long Telegram**” to the State Department → published in *Foreign Affairs* under the pen name “X”

“...we are going to continue for a long time to find the Russians difficult to deal with. It does not mean that they should be considered as embarked upon a do-or-die program to overthrow our society...”



Berlin Airlift

- Cranky Stalin institutes blockade of Berlin on 24 June '48 – May '49
- U.S. and British planes airlift 1.5 million tons of supplies to the residents of West Berlin
- After 200,000 flights, the Soviet Union lifts the blockade



“Operation Vittles”

- All of the necessities for the city's 2.5 million residents -- an estimated 4,500 tons of food, coal, and other materials each day provided
- On its biggest day, the "Easter Parade" (16 April 1949), the airlift sent 1,398 flights into Berlin (one drop per min.)
- Total of 278,000 flights



MILK...new weapon of Democracy!

Supplied by air transport alone, 2½ million Berliners sample a new way of life

• In today's diplomatic Battle for Berlin, hope for democracy is being kept alive for millions in Western Europe by the U. S. Air Force.

Flying Douglas aircraft almost exclusively, Tanker crews have poured over half a million tons of supplies into Berlin since last June. This impressive feat has strained to the limit our resources in air transport. It has shown why cargo planes in sufficient numbers must be considered essential to any modern military defense program.

Needed -- and desperately -- are larger, faster types of aircraft designed exclusively for air transport. And to meet this need, Douglas is now building the giant Douglas DC-6A. Able to fly 30,000 lb. loads at 300 mph, the DC-6A will make available to the military services a cargo transport of rugged dependability, capable of supplying world-wide bases in any kind of national emergency.

DOUGLAS

>> SERVING MANKIND AROUND THE WORLD

DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, INC.

- Marked a rise in tensions between the West and the Soviets
- Also helped heal divisions left by WWII
- Almost immediately, the U.S., Great Britain, and France shifted from Germany's conquerors to its protectors
- Allied cooperation paved way for formation of a new military alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO
- Soviets formed their own alliance called the Warsaw Pact in 1955

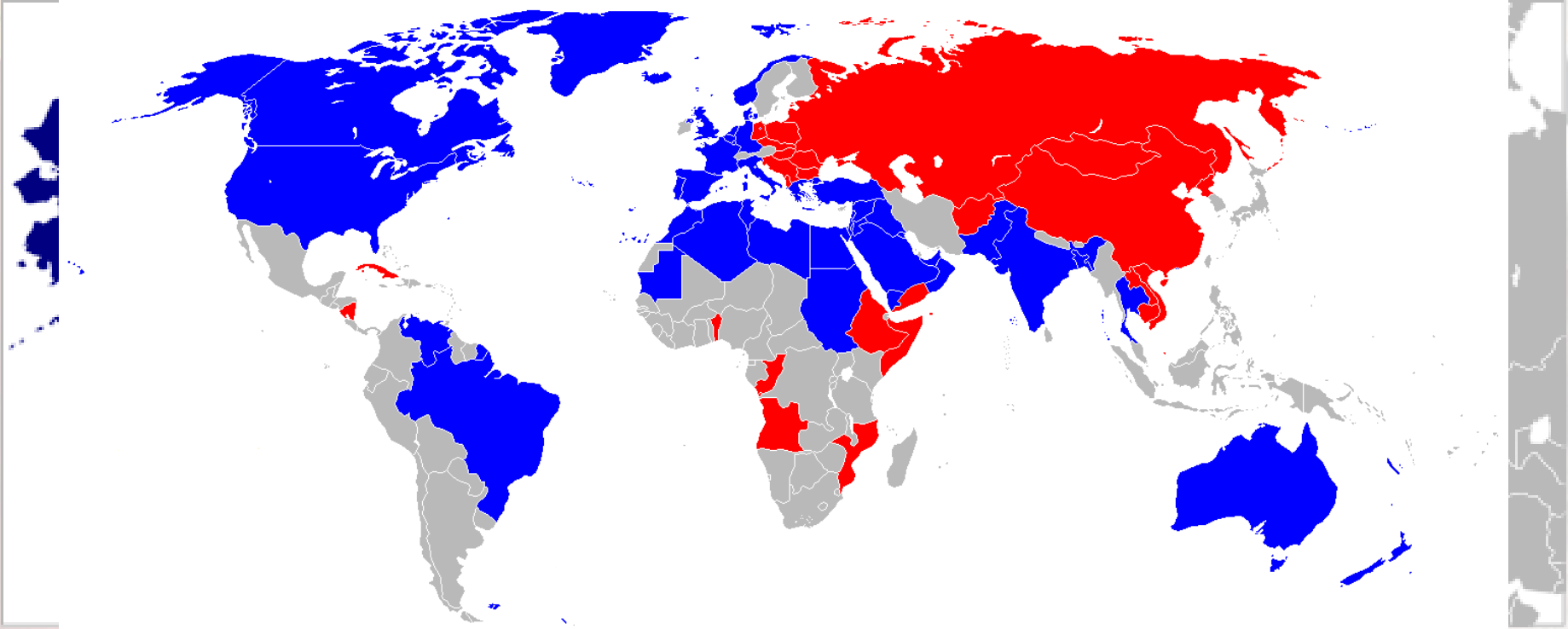


26 July 1948: Truman desegregates the Armed Forces



- Eleanor Roosevelt and A. Phillip Randolph - “Double V Campaign” during WWII
- Executive Order 9981
- First conflict to see full integration was the Korean War

1949: North Atlantic Treaty Organization Formed



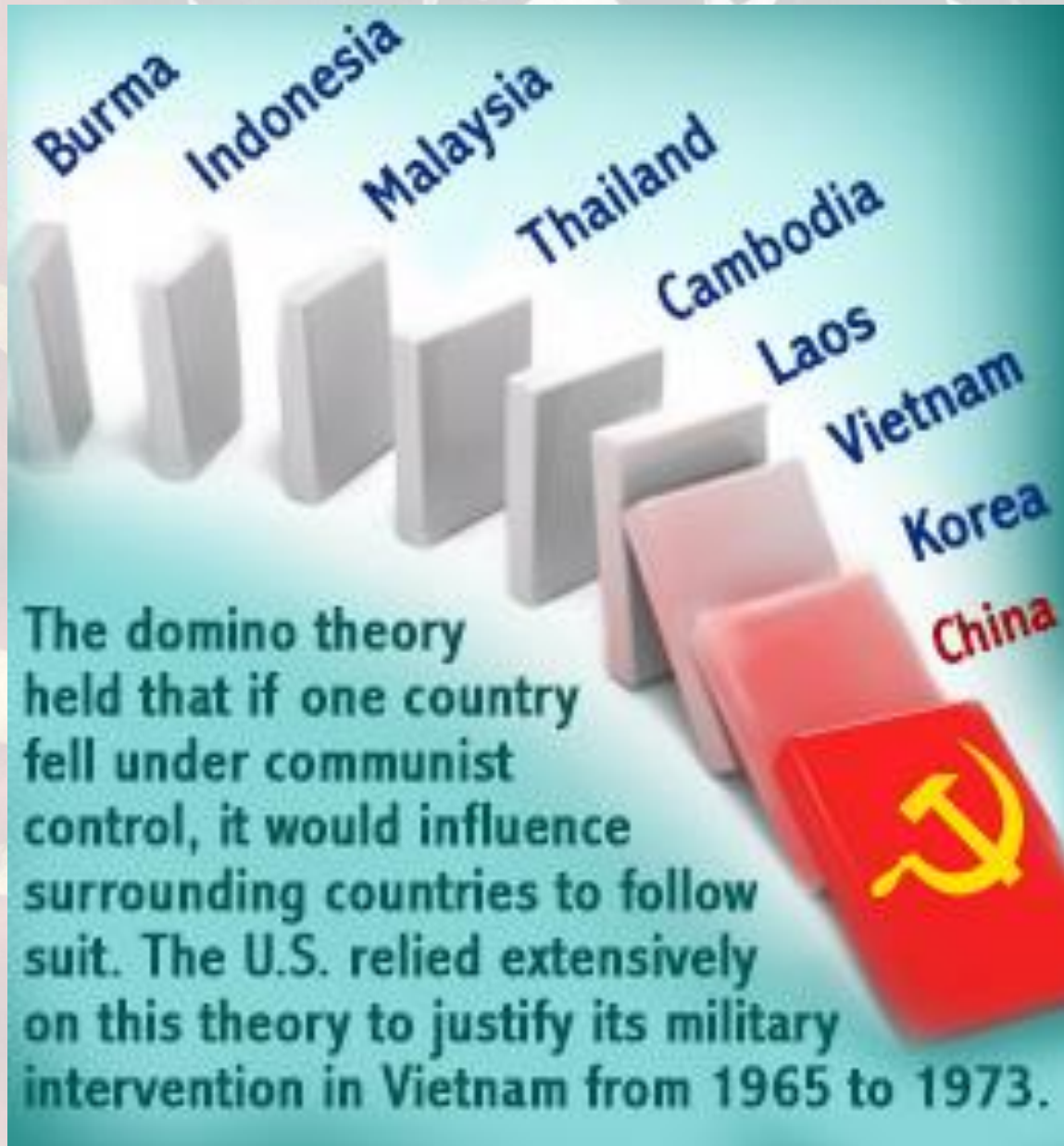
1955: Warsaw Pact countries form (Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Romania, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria)

1949: Fall of China to Communism

- June '49, Chiang Kai-Shek defeated by Mao Zedong:
 - Flees to island of Taiwan
- 1 October, Mao proclaims China is now the People's Republic of China (PRC)
- Truman blamed for letting the domino fall
- Two months later, Mao travels to Moscow
 - Negotiates the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance



“Domino Theory”

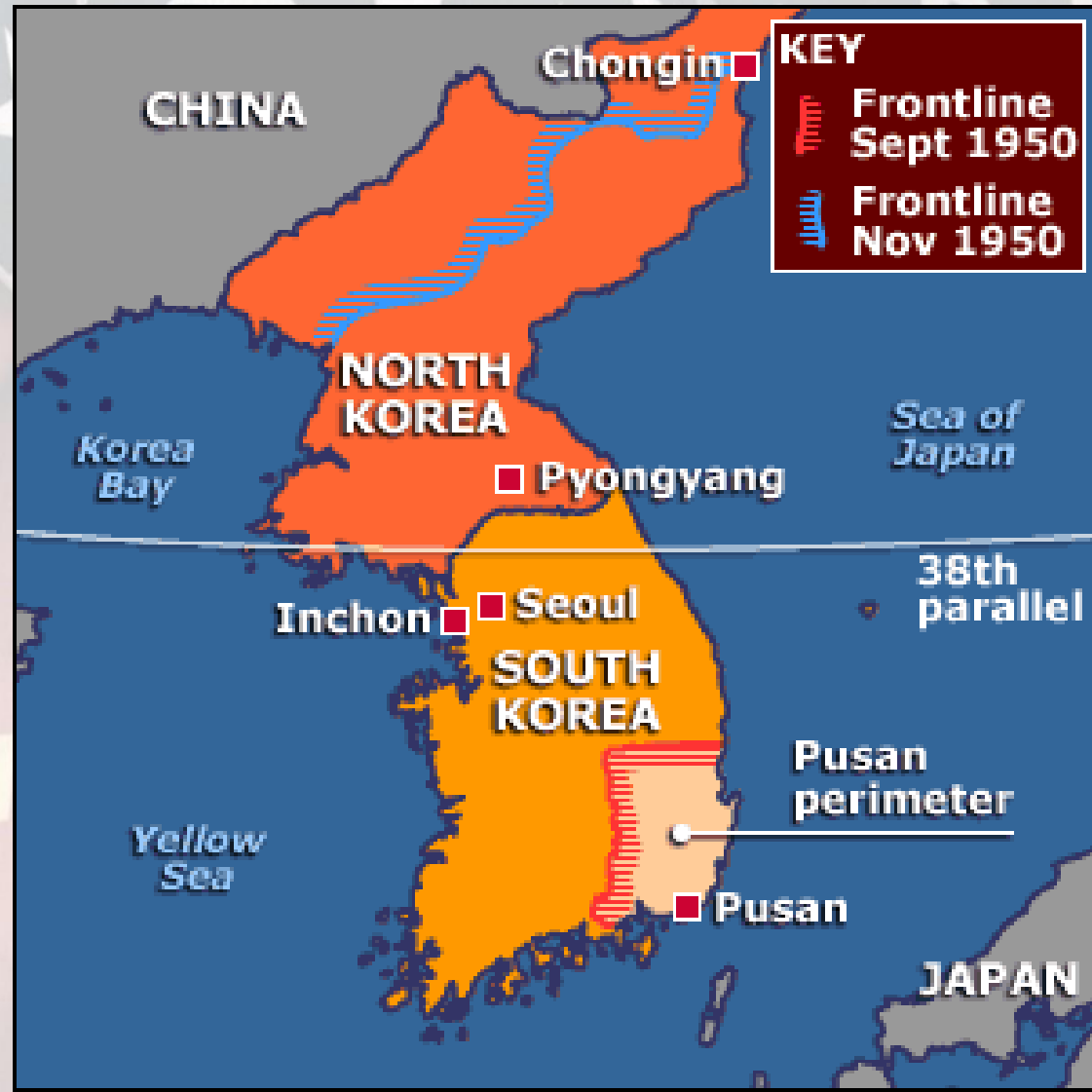


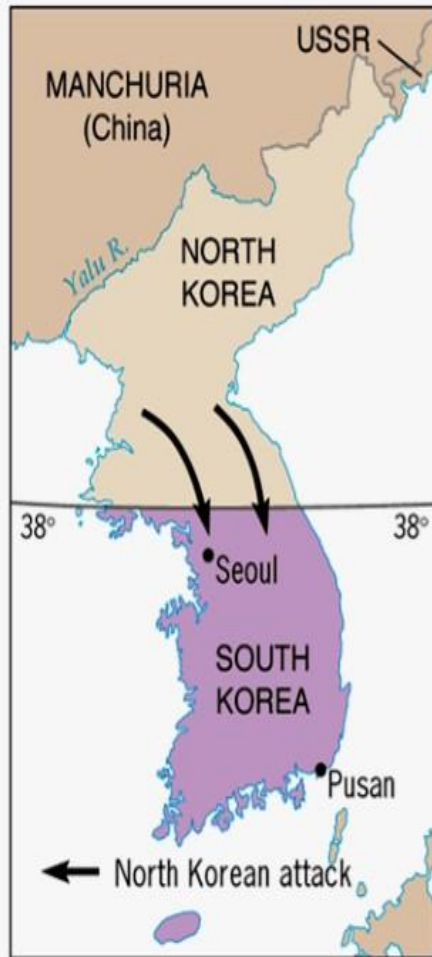
Korean War: 1950-1953

- Stalin put troops in NK during WWII and helps force Japanese out
- U.S. put troops in SK, but the Cold War divided Korea between communist vs. non-communist at the 38th Parallel
- UN recommended elections be held; SK elected Syngman Rhee; NK refused to hold elections & Kim Il Sung ruled Soviet-backed NK
- 25 June 1950: NK forces cross the 38th parallel and invade SK
- 27 June: Truman orders U.S. forces to assist the SK army
- Truman asked for National Security Council support = increased military spending (NSC-68)
- U.S. requests the United Nations for a “peacekeeping mission” and got the vote since Stalin was boycotting the security council for not admitting China into the UN
- “Collective Security” and \$50 billion/yr. in defense spending

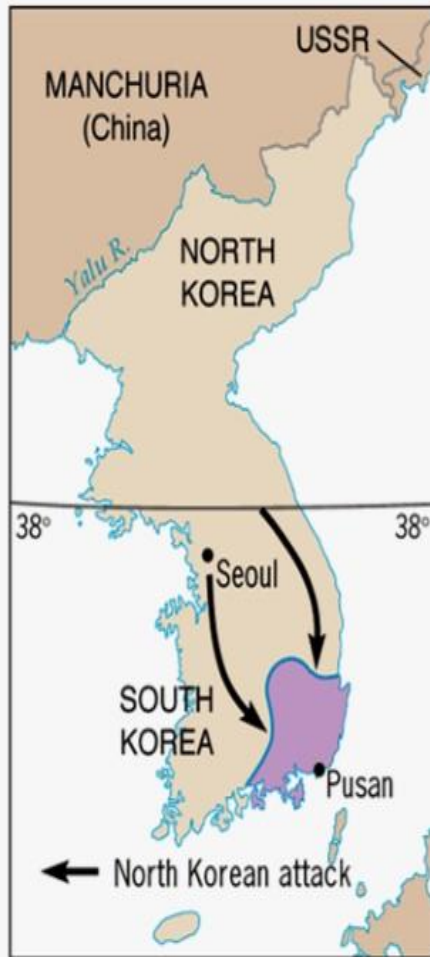


- 17-nation fighting force commanded by MacArthur
- The invasion of SK left only the Pusan perimeter for UN forces
- 15 Sept: MacArthur invades Inchon and NK retreats with UN following up to the Yalu River
- Chinese troops enter the conflict to help NK and UN is forced back across 38th
- MacArthur proposes a bombing campaign in China and a blockade of their coast

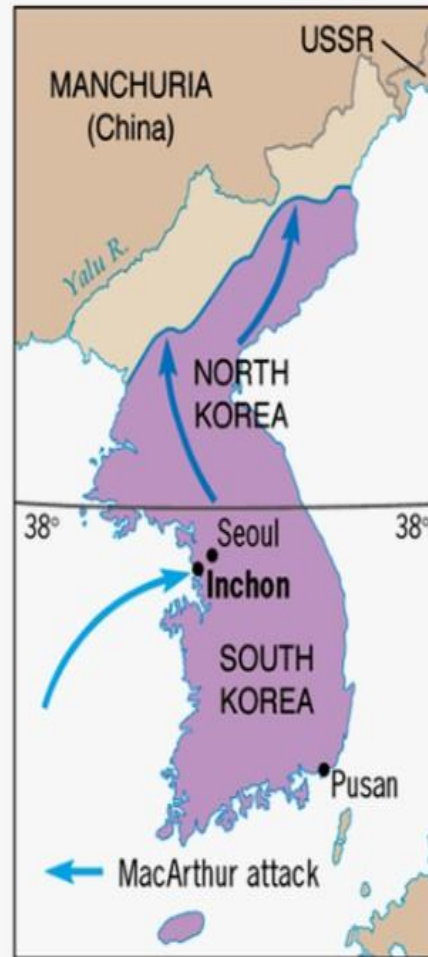




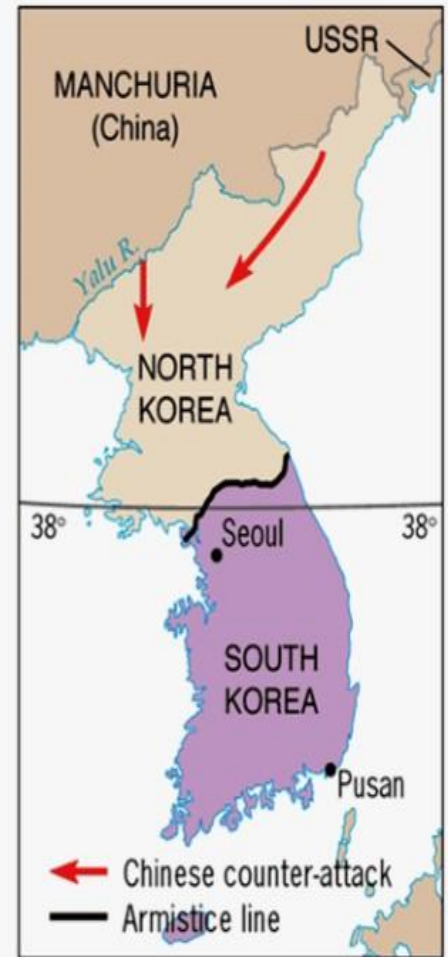
June 25, 1950



Sept. 14, 1950



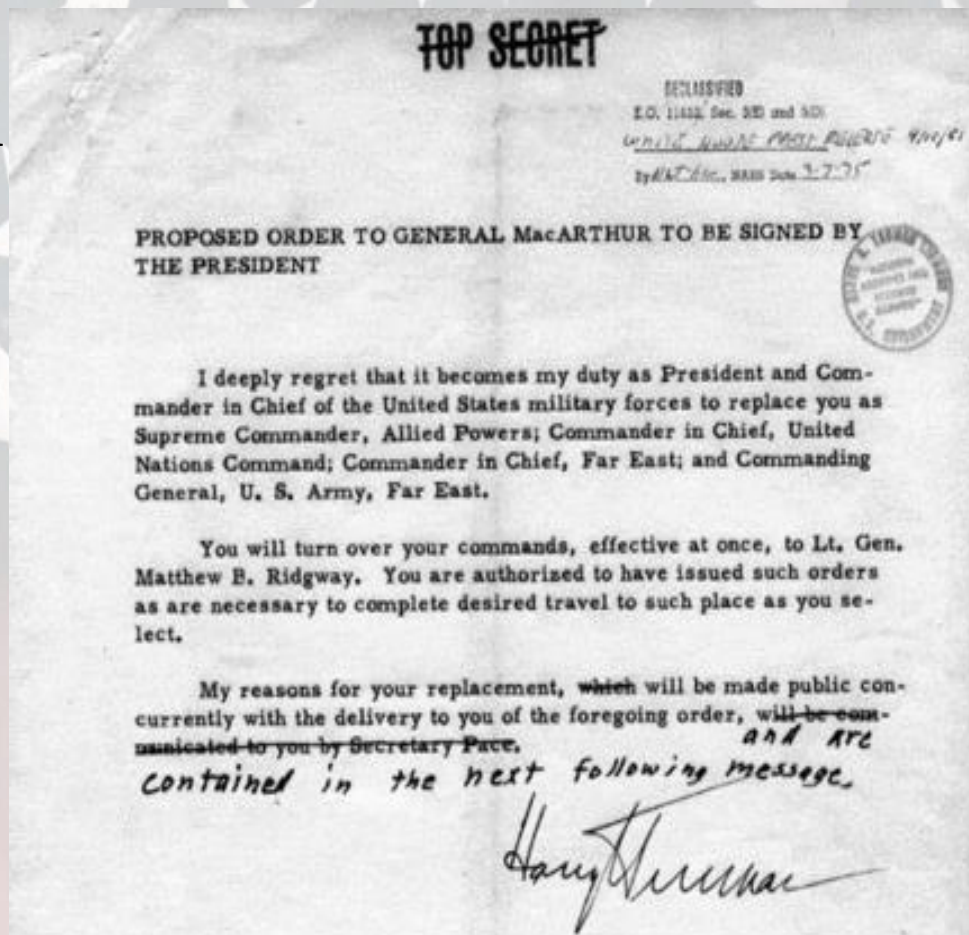
Nov. 25, 1950



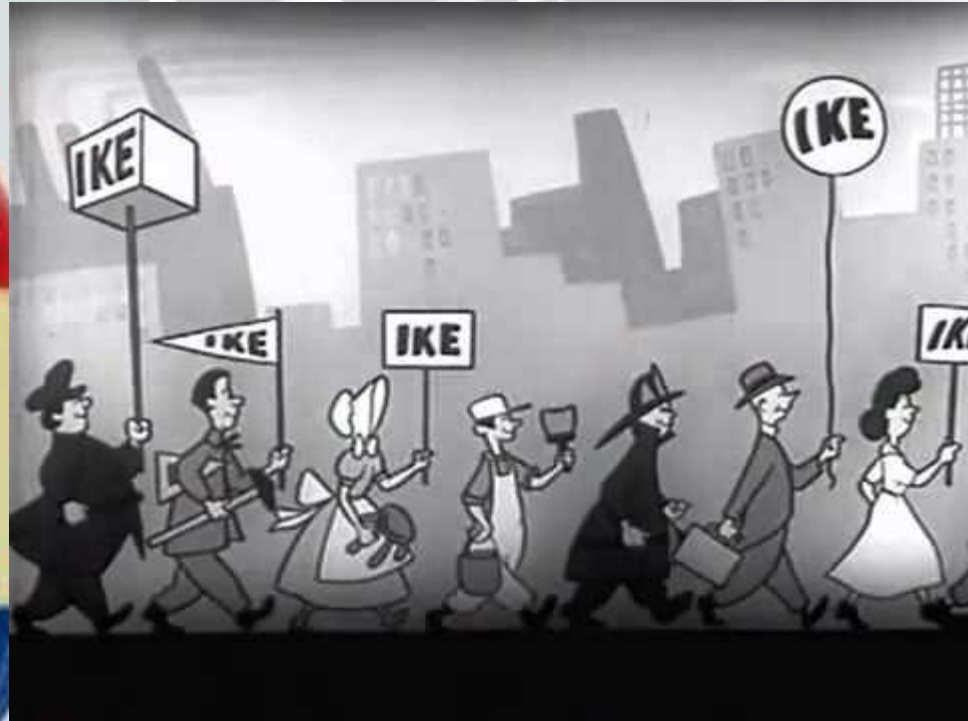
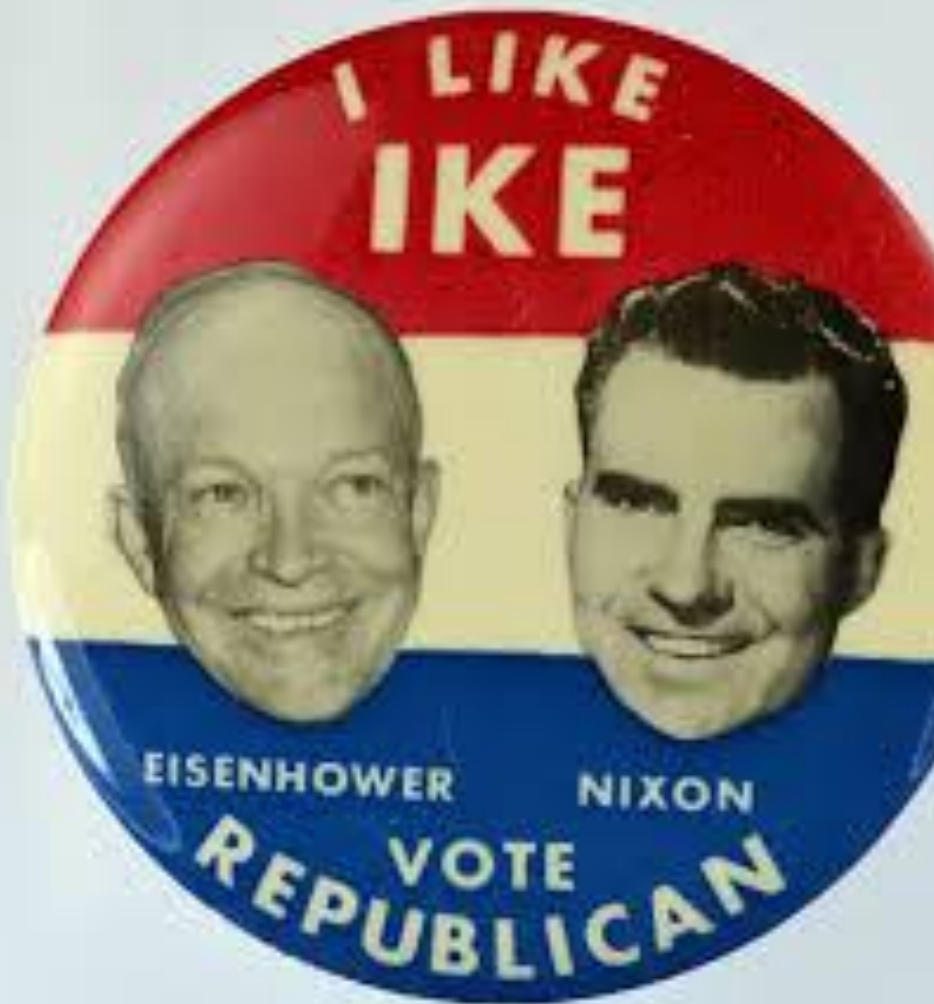
July 27, 1953

Truman vs. MacArthur

- Truman believed the proposed plan was too aggressive; wanted a “limited war” in Korea
- The USSR/China alliance + USSR’s nuclear capability = WWII
- MacArthur made it known publicly what he wanted and that he disagreed with Truman’s orders
- Truman fires MacArthur for insubordination 11 April ‘51
- MacArthur comes home to a “hero’s welcome” and gives the famous “Old soldiers never die, they just fade away” speech

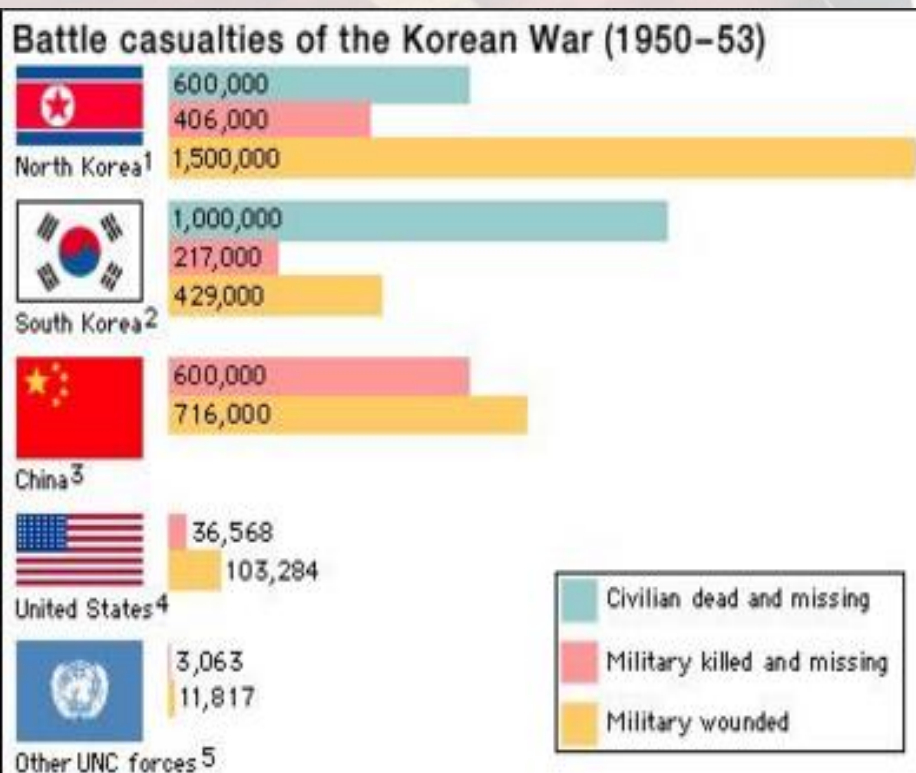


January 1953: Dwight D. Eisenhower becomes president



Korean War: 1950-1953

- Cease-fire eventually brings war to close by 27 June 1953
- Result: stalemate for the first armed clash of communist vs. non-communist of the Cold War



5 March 1953: Stalin Dies



"You Were Always a Great Friend of Mine, Joseph."



[Of nuclear war:] The living will envy the dead.

(Nikita Khrushchev)

izquotes.com

1954: Vietnamese Independence

- After a long siege, Vietnamese communists under Ho Chi Minh defeat French colonial forces at Dien Bien Phu on 7 May 1954
- In July, the Geneva Accords divide the country at the 17th parallel, creating a North and South Vietnam
- The U.S. assumes the chief responsibility of providing anti-communist aid to South Vietnam



“Massive Retaliation” and the “New Look” on Foreign Policy

-U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles threatens full-scale nuclear attack on the Soviet Union in response to communist aggression anywhere in the world –

(Cheaper than “boots on the ground” at a time when pressure was being put on decreasing defense spending)

Dulles believed the previous administrations’ policy of Containment was too soft vs. a “roll back” of Communism



Local defense will always be important.
But there is no local defense which alone
will contain the mighty land power of
the Communist world. Local defense
must be reinforced by the further
deterrent of massive retaliatory power.

— John Foster Dulles —

AZ QUOTES

John Foster Dulles and
MacArthur in Korea, 1950



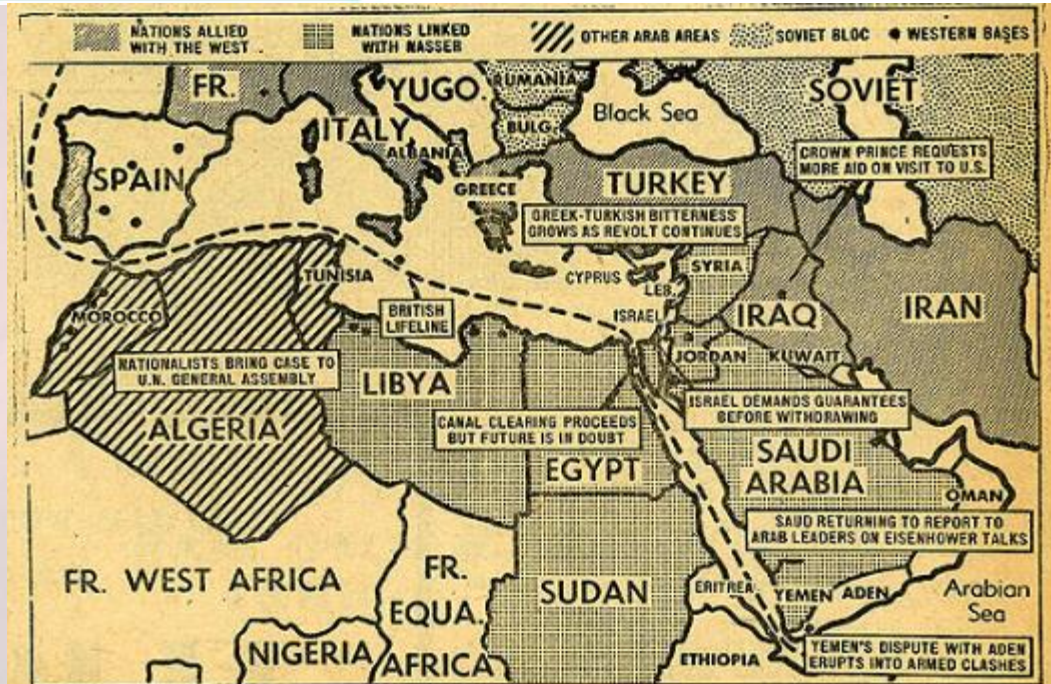
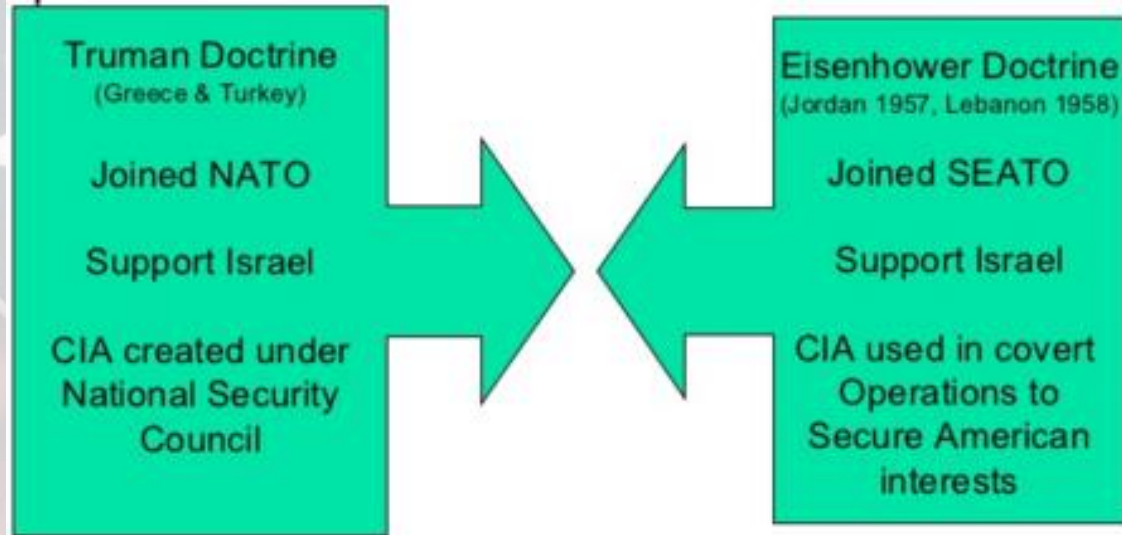
1956: Khrushchev's "Secret Speech"

- In a speech on 14 February, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev denounces the policies of Stalin
- Denounced Stalin's "Cult of Personality" and exposed his use of Gulags (work camps)
- He rejects the Leninist idea of the inevitability of war and calls for a doctrine of "*peaceful coexistence*" between capitalist and communist systems



1957: “Eisenhower Doctrine” Established

- Speech to Congress requiring them to yield war-making power to the president so immediate action could be taken
- U.S. commitment to defend the Middle East against attack by communist forces
- Extension of the Truman Doctrine – but specific to the Middle East
- Response to Soviet attempt to use the Suez Canal to possibly invade Egypt
- Allows the CIA more involvement in Iran, Jordan and later Lebanon
- Supported by public and Congress



This map provides a picture of the situation in the turbulent Mediterranean Basin. It shows the power lineup and trouble spots.

1959: “Kitchen Debate”

- New emphasis on “Cultural Exchange”
- VP Nixon and Khrushchev meet
- During the grand opening ceremony of the American National Exhibition in Moscow
- Capitalism vs. communism show-off in the middle of a “capitalist” modern kitchen

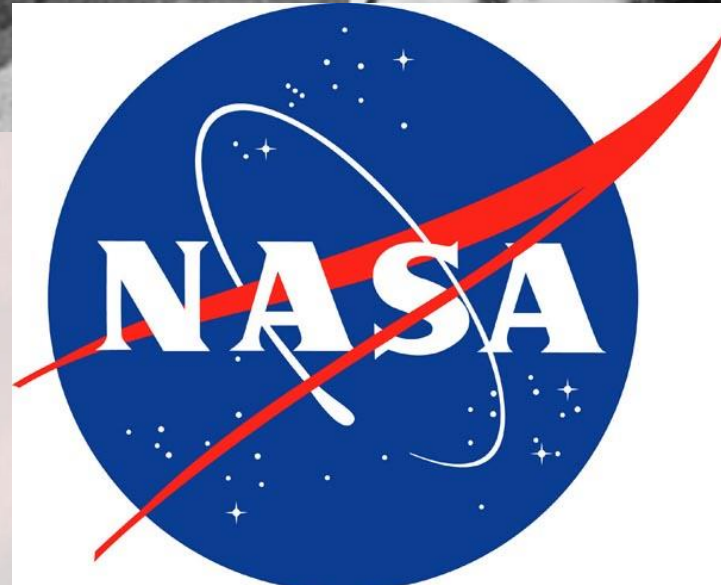


Nixon: “You should not be afraid of ideas. After all, you don’t know everything.”

Khrushchev snaps: “You don’t know anything about communism—except fear of it.”

Sputnik

- 4 October 1957: Soviets launch *Sputnik*, the first man-made satellite to orbit the Earth
- 3 November: *Sputnik II*
- 1958: U.S. creates the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the “Space Race” is in full gear
- Kennedy funds math and science programs in public schools



Cuba and Fidel Castro

- 1 January 1959:
leftist forces under
Fidel Castro
overthrow dictator
Fulgencio Batista
- Castro nationalizes
the sugar industry
and signs trade
agreements with
the Soviets
- The next year,
Castro seizes U.S.
assets on the island

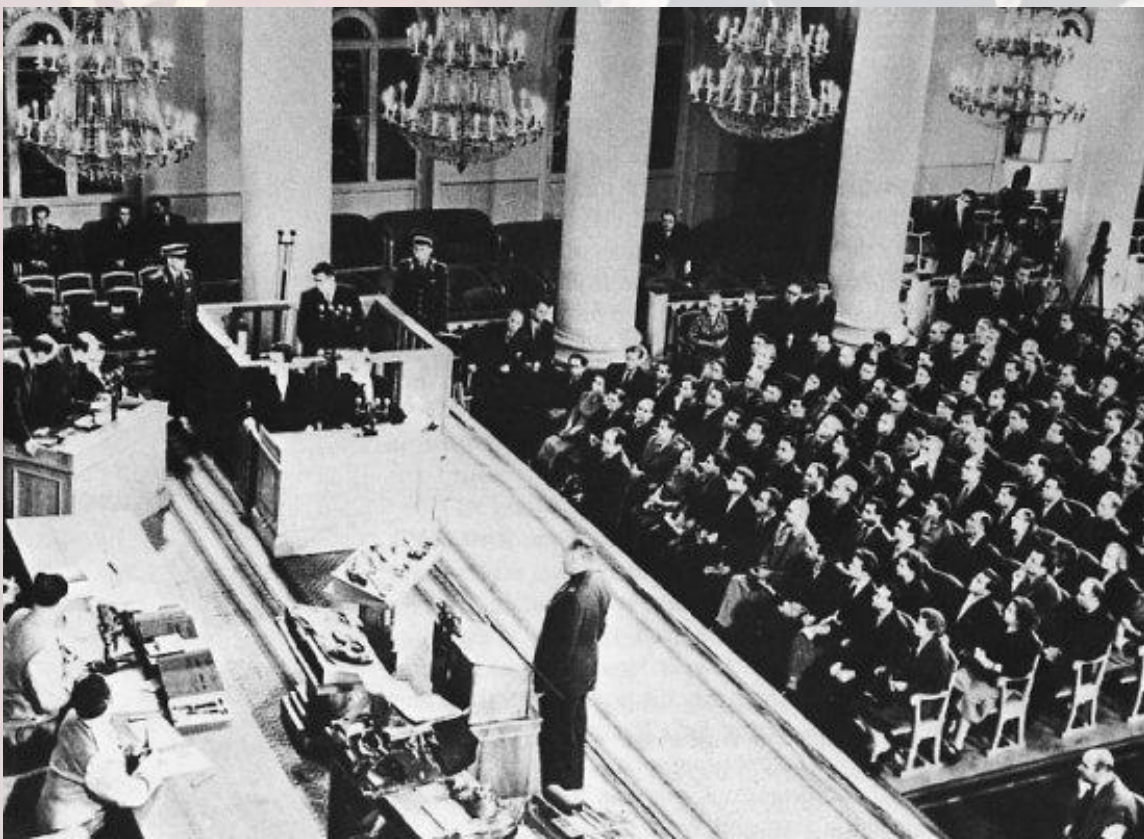


The U-2 Spy Plane Affair



- 1 May 1960: American high-altitude U-2 spy plane is shot down on a mission over the Soviet Union
- Soviets announce the capture of pilot Francis Gary Powers





- Suffering major embarrassment, Eisenhower was forced to admit the truth behind the mission and the U-2 program

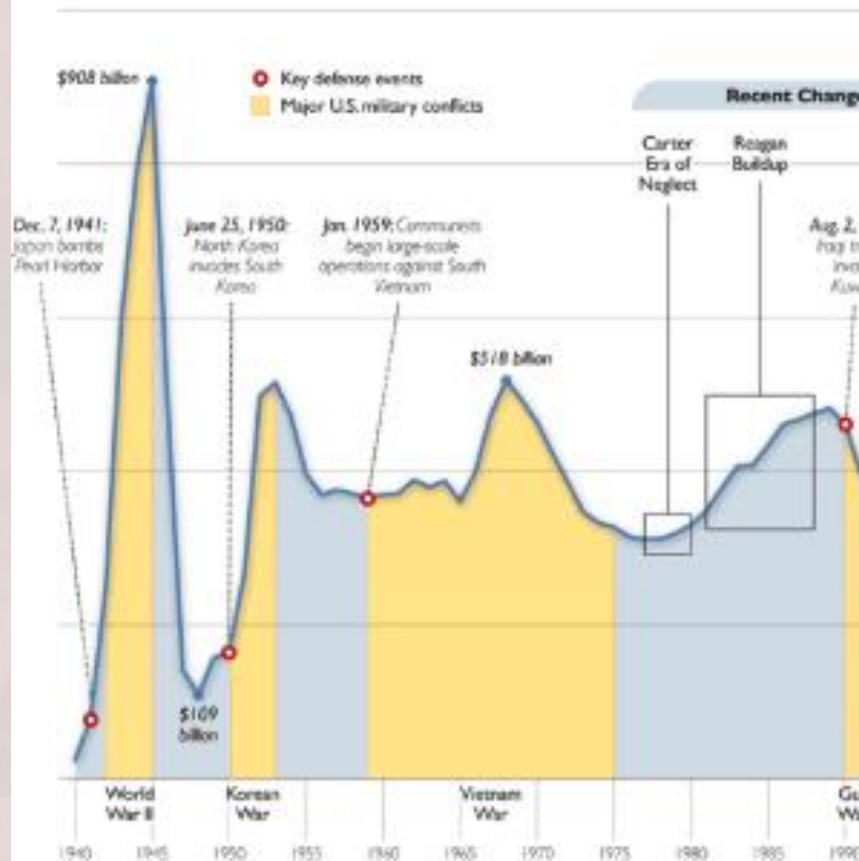
- Never publicly apologized to Khrushchev

- Refusal caused the Paris Summit to collapse when Khrushchev stormed out of negotiations

- Powers was sentenced to 10 yrs. in Soviet prison, including 7 years of hard labor after an infamous “show-trial”
- He served less than 2 years and was released in 1962 in exchange for Soviet spy Rudolf Abel

Eisenhower's Farewell Address and the “Military-industrial complex”

A Topline View of U.S. Defense Budget History



Source: Heritage Foundation calculations based on defense budget data and defense GDP deflator used in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Fiscal Year 2011 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2010), pp. 47-55, Table 3.1, and pp. 210-211, U.S. Department of Defense, Fiscal Year 2011 Budget Request (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2010), pp. 1-2 (March 2, 2010).



Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

-Dwight D. Eisenhower

January 1961: JFK becomes president



1961: Bay of Pigs Invasion



- U.S uses 1,400 Cuban exiles to invade and attempt to defeat Castro's forces
- Launched from Guatemala in ships and planes provided by the U.S.
- Executed poorly → surrendered on 20 April after three days of fighting
- Kennedy takes full responsibility for the disaster; praised for his honesty and acknowledgement of failure

1961: Berlin Wall

- One East German was escaping to the West every 3 minutes
- On 15 August, communist authorities began construction on the Berlin Wall to prevent East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin



171 people were killed or died attempting to escape at the Berlin Wall between 13 August 1961 and 9 November 1989

1962: Cuban Missile Crisis

- After the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Soviet Union installed nuclear missiles in Cuba
- After receiving U-2 surveillance, Kennedy ordered a naval “quarantine” of Cuba on 22 October until the Soviet Union removed its missiles
- October 28: Soviets agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for a secret removal of ours from Turkey
- Potentially one of the most dangerous confrontations of the Cold War



“**Brinkmanship**” → Both coming to the “brink” of nuclear war

“Flexible Response”

- Reversal of Eisenhower’s New Look policy of nuclear power and “Massive Retaliation”
- Each Cold War act of aggression should be responded to individually and proportionately
 - “**Mutually Assured Destruction**” can be enough of a deterrent to the Soviets in the case of nuclear threat



28 June '63: JFK's Berlin Speech

-Given at a visit to show solidarity to Berliners

“All free men,
wherever they may
live, are citizens of
Berlin, and,
therefore, as a free
man, I take pride in
the words “Ich bin
ein Berliner!””



30 August 1963: “Hotline” Established

- Instead of relying on telegrammed letters that had to travel overseas, American and Soviet leaders could simply pick up the phone and be instantly connected 24/7
- Agreed that the line would be used only in emergencies, not for more routine governmental exchanges
- Aimed to prevent another Cuban Missile Crisis



22 November 1963: JFK Assassinated, Johnson Inaugurated



1964: Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

- North Vietnamese patrol boats fired on the *USS Mattox* in the Gulf of Tonkin on 2 August & again on 4 August (now we know some of these reports may have been mistaken)
- Johnson was receiving criticism for not being aggressive with NV; this was a good opportunity to act
- On 7 August, Congress approves the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, granting Johnson authority to send U.S. troops to SV
- “All necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the U.S. and to prevent further aggression.”
- Has been called Johnson’s “Blank Check” to use troops in Vietnam



1968: Tet Offensive

- Viet Cong guerrillas and North Vietnamese Army troops launched attacks across SV on 30 January, the start of the Vietnamese holiday, Tet
- Coordinated series of fierce attacks on over 100 cities in SV
- In Saigon, guerrillas battle Marines at the U.S. Embassy
- In March, Johnson orders a halt to the U.S. bombing of NV and offers peace talks
- Beginning of the “Fall of Saigon”











1969: Vietnamization

- 1968: Nixon elected president
- 8 June 1969: Nixon announced his "Vietnamization" plan, designed to withdraw U.S. ground forces from Vietnam and turn control of the war over to South Vietnamese forces



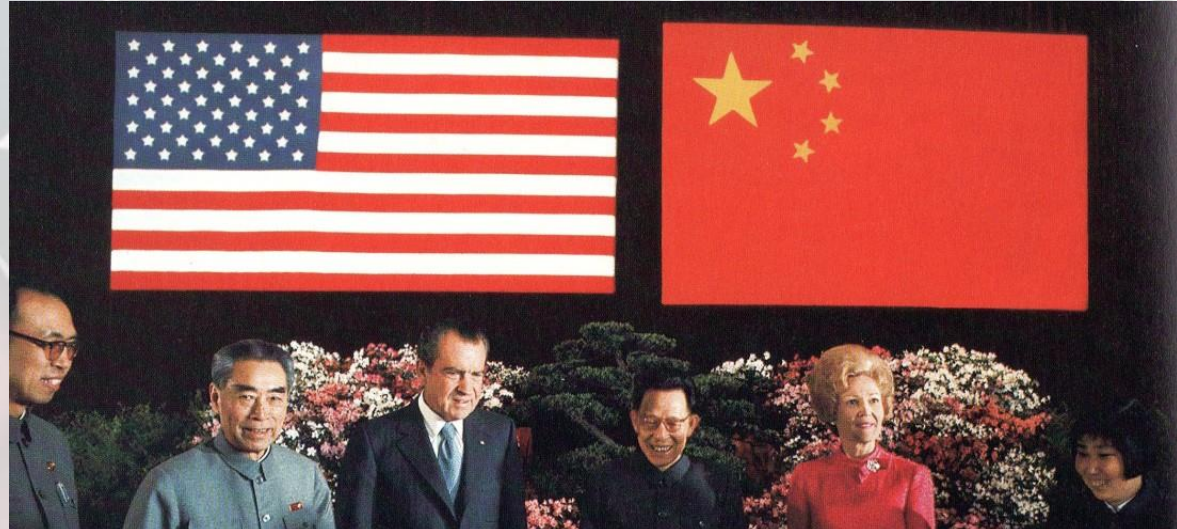
1969: SALT1

- On 17 November, the 1st phase of *Strategic Arms Limitation Talks* (SALT1) began in Helsinki, Finland
- The finished agreement, signed in Moscow on 26 May 1972, placed limits on both submarine-launched and intercontinental nuclear missiles
- Limited the number and type of intercontinental ballistic missiles held by each nation

 U.S.	NUCLEAR LIMITS	 U.S.S.R.
 200	ABM	 200
 1,054	ICBM	 1,550
5,700 (MIRV)	WARHEADS	5,700 (MRV)
 41	NUCLEAR SUBS	 42

1972: Nixon visits China

- Nixon becomes the first U.S. president to visit China, meeting with Mao Tse-tung on 21 February
- The two countries issue a communique recognizing their "essential differences" while making it clear that "normalization of relations" was in all nations' best interests
- WHY?
- Changes the balance of power with the Soviets



1973: Vietnam Agreement (Paris Peace Accords)

- 27 January 1973, the U.S., SV, NV, and the Viet Cong sign the Paris Peace Treaty, establishing a cease-fire
- The U.S. is allowed to continue providing aid to SV
- Saigon falls in April 1975



Hubert Van Es / AFP/Getty Images



—President Nixon announced tonight that the United States and North Vietnam have concluded an agreement to end the longest war in America's history and bring "peace with honor" to Vietnam.

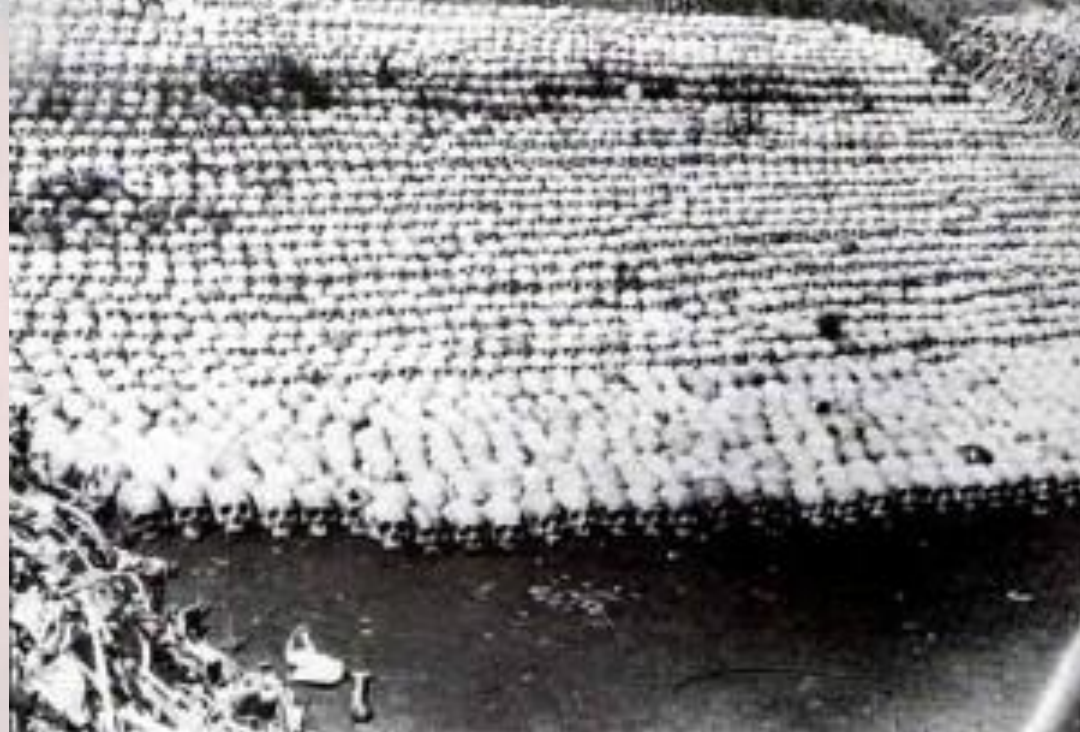
A ceasefire will begin at 7 P. M. (New

(Continued on Page 3)

Special 8-page Centerfold Pullout; Stories Start on Page 3

1975 - Cambodia

- Communist movement Khmer Rouge takes over in Cambodia, 16 April 1975
- “Reeducation Process” Khmer Rouge socially engineered a classless, peasant society
 - Took particular aim at intellectuals, city residents, ethnic Vietnamese, civil servants and religious leaders
- Under the regime of Pol Pot, as many as 1.5 mil. Cambodians (out of a total population of 7-8 mil.) died from 1975 to 1979
- Most have gone unpunished



“The Killing Fields”

1979: Soviet-Afghan War

- 25 December: 100,000 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan as communist Babrak Karmal seized control of the govt
- U.S.-backed Muslim guerrilla fighters (“Mujahedeen”) waged a costly war against the Soviets for nearly a decade before Soviet troops withdraw in 1988
- Afghanistan = the Soviet “Vietnam”



Cold War: Unit 9



1980 – Solidarity Movement

- On 14 August, Lech Walesa led massive strikes at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, Poland (Soviet Bloc)
- The strikes soon spread to other cities and formed the nucleus of the *Solidarity* movement
- The govt conceded to worker demands on 31 August, and recognized their right to form unions, strike, greater religious freedom, and political expression
- Free elections pushed too hard → martial law and movement suppressed until '89



1983 - Star Wars

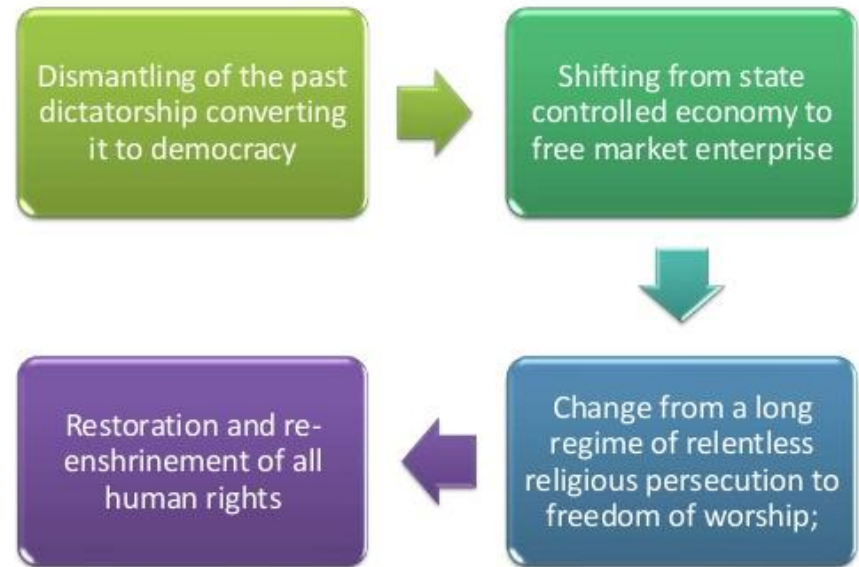
- 23 March, Reagan outlined his *Strategic Defense Initiative*, nicknamed "Star Wars," a space-based defensive shield that would use lasers and other advanced technology to destroy attacking missiles far above the Earth's surface
- Soviets accuse the U.S of violating the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty
- Soviets forced to spend heavily to match the program causing near economic collapse



1985: Gorbachev comes to power

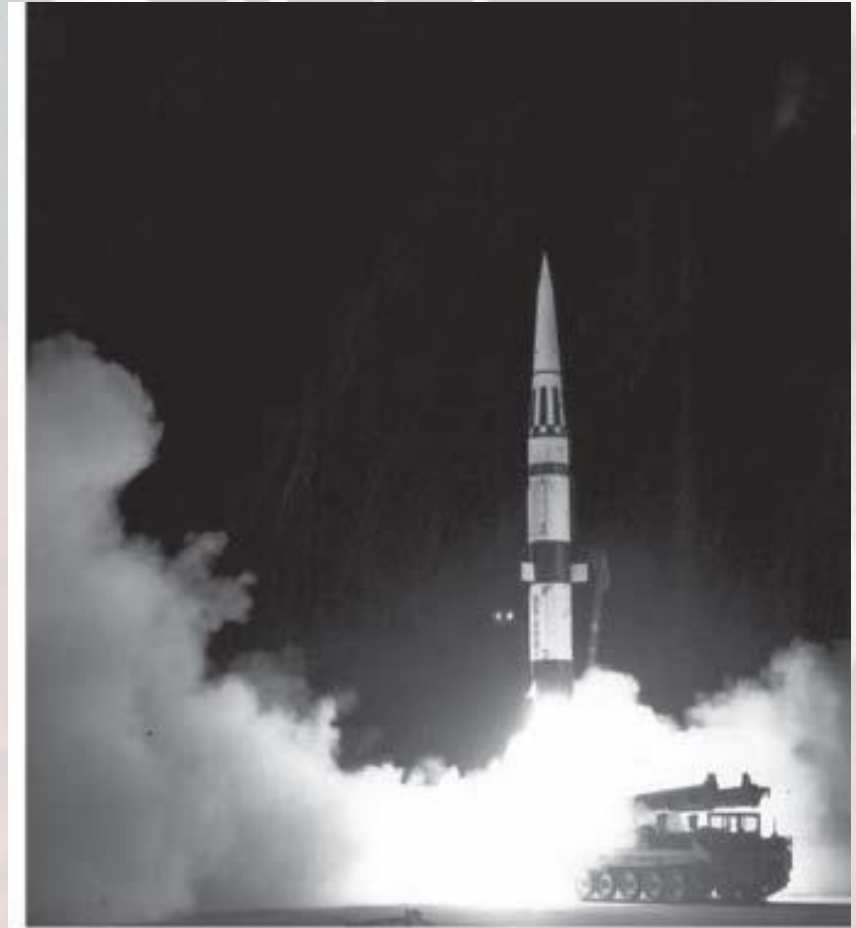
- On 11 March, Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union
- Gorbachev ushered in an era of reform
 - “**Perestroika**” - *restructuring*, economic reform
 - “**Glasnost**” - *openness*, allowed greater free expression and criticism of Soviet policies

Effects of Perestroika



1987: Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)

- 8 December 1987: Reagan and Gorbachev
- Removed all missiles from Europe
- Eliminated the entire class of Soviet SS-20 and U.S. Cruise and Pershing II missiles
- SDI program caused Soviets to back down
- April 1988: USSR withdraws from Afghanistan
 - U.S. support to the Mujahedeen successful



1989: Berlin Wall Falls

- Gorbachev renounced the Brezhnev Doctrine, which pledged to use Soviet force to protect its interests in Eastern Europe
- On 10 September, Hungary opened its border with Austria, allowing East Germans to flee to the West
- After massive public demonstrations in East Germany and Eastern Europe, the Berlin Wall fell on 9 November

**"Mr. Gorbachev, tear
down this wall"
President Reagan,
Berlin, 1987**



1990: German Unification

- At a meeting on 12 September in Moscow, the U.S., Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and the two Germanys agreed to end Allied occupation rights in Germany
- On 3 October, East and West Germany united as the Federal Republic of Germany



1991: Soviet Union Dissolves

- The 12 republics of the Soviet Union were made independent
- 25 December 1991: Gorbachev resigned and handed over the nuclear codes to Boris Yeltsin & the Soviet flag is lowered from the Kremlin
- George H.W. Bush president, but Reagan is often given the credit for the fall of the Soviet Union (and end of the Cold War)

