

THE COLD WAR

The Iron Curtain Speech (1946)

"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 some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow."

1. Winston Churchill
2. Westminster College, in Fulton, Missouri
3. introduced the phrase "Iron Curtain"
4. Describes the division between Western powers and the area controlled by USSR
5. The speech marks the onset of the Cold War

Truman Doctrine (1947)

1. put forth by President Harry Truman
2. addressed Congress on March 12, 1947
3. essentially stated:
 - a. "The United States will defend free people and their free institutions at any place at any point in the world where outside communist aggression threatens that nation's internal stability."
4. US followed a policy of "containment"
5. George Kennan
 - a. U.S. chargé d'affaires in Moscow
 - b. published an article under the pseudonym "Mr. X" in the Foreign Affairs Quarterly.
6. Kennan made the following three points:
 - a. The history of Russia has been one of hostile neighbors and a constant fear of attack; it's inevitable that Russia will try to take over its neighbor states to provide a buffer zone.
 - b. The U.S. has a duty to confront Soviet aggression with "unalterable counterforce."
 - c. The U.S. must maintain a policy of long-term containment of Soviet aggression.

Containment

1. it is often difficult to determine when "containment" is required.
 - a. When is revolution the self-determination of a free people?
 - b. when is it Communist aggression, orchestrated by the Kremlin?
2. containment required the U.S. to take a defensive posture
3. The U.S. had to wait for the Soviets to take the initiative, and then react to that initiative.
4. gave the President greater power
 - a. The need to respond quickly to foreign crises did not allow the President the luxury of waiting for Congress to approve military action.
 - b. after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, President Roosevelt appeared before Congress to request a declaration of war.
 - c. Since the Truman Doctrine, many U.S. military actions have been undertaken by presidential order.
 - i. Korea
 - ii. Vietnam
 - iii. Somalia

Marshall Plan (1947)

1. Economic Recovery Plan of 1947, known popularly as the Marshall Plan
2. George C. Marshall, former general and now Truman's secretary of state
3. given as commencement speech at Harvard University on June 5, 1947
4. proposed that American economic aid be used to rebuild the war-torn nations of Europe
5. objective: "restore the confidence of the European people in the economic future of their own countries and of Europe as a whole."
6. defense: the American economy depended on open markets
7. rebuilding the economies of Europe would guarantee American prosperity by providing an outlet for surplus goods.

8. economic stability in Europe would translate into political stability
9. Communism would have no appeal to the well-fed and well-employed.
10. Between 1948-1951 \$13 billion in aid was sent to Western European nations
11. West Germany benefited greatly from the plan.
12. Between 1947-1951, the "German miracle," its economic output increased 312%.
13. However, when Communism in the U.S.S.R. did not show signs of weakening, military aid replaced economic aid.

Berlin Crisis I & the Berlin Airlift (1948)

1. Brinkmanship as policy
2. 1948 Soviets blockade Berlin.
3. In response to American involvement in Western Europe
4. President Truman ordered a massive, year-long airlift of medical supplies, food and clothing for West Berliners.
5. Eventually, the Soviets lifted the blockade.
6. 1948-49, the Soviet Union sponsored Communist revolutions in Eastern-bloc countries:
 - a. Czechoslovakia
 - b. Rumania
 - c. Hungary
7. NATO
 - a. April 1949, twelve nations of Western Europe and North America signed the North Atlantic Treaty, creating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
 - b. The prime goal of NATO was to coordinate the defense of Western Europe.
 - c. An attack on any one of the member nations was equal to an attack on all
 - d. each nation obliged to provide military support
 - e. Primary support, both militarily and monetarily, came from the US

Chinese Revolution

1. ongoing civil war between
 - a. the Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-Shek
 - b. the Communists, led by Mao Tse-tung
2. 1949, Chiang Kai-shek and his army took refuge on the island of Formosa (Taiwan)
3. The Nationalists on Taiwan established the Republic of China
4. Chairman Mao proclaimed mainland China the People's Republic of China.
5. The United States recognized Chiang's Nationalist government as the rightful and official China
6. maintained recognition until 1979, when the U.S. established relations with the People's Republic of China.

National Security Act of 1947

1. Created:
 - a. National Security Council
 - i. Group of foreign affairs advisors
 - ii. Work for the President
 - b. Central Intelligence Agency
2. In 1950, NSC drew up a policy statement: NSC-68.
3. NSC-68
 - a. remained a secret document for twenty years
 - b. it dictated American foreign policy for decades
 - c. This policy statement viewed conflict between East and West as inevitable, but in the gravest of terms
 - d. any such conflict threatened not just the United States, but also all of civilization.
 - e. advocated
 - i. increase in defense spending from 5% of the federal budget to 20%
 - ii. an increase in American aid to foreign nations

The Korean War

1. Potsdam Conference 38th Parallel & reunification
2. NK crosses the 38th Parallel
 - a. June 25, 1950
 - b. Truman wanted to stop aggression – no WWII
 - c. Orders naval & air support
 - d. declaration of war w/o congress
3. UN adopted resolution to take action against NK
 - a. June 27, 1950
 - b. 21 nations send 400,000 troops 4/5ths are US
 - c. SK gives 400,000 troops
4. The War – NK Advances 1950
 - a. NK capture Seoul
 - b. MA amphibious landing at Inchon cutting off NK
 - c. UN troops moved north from Pusan creating pincer movement
 - d. Cleared NK from SK – now what?
5. The War – UN Advances 1950
 - a. October 7, 1950 – UN to take NK
 - b. October 20, 1950 - Captures Pyongyang
6. China
 - a. China wouldn't allow Americans to come to their border – Yalu
 - b. Soviet made planes now engaged UN planes
 - c. November 26, 1950 – 300,000 Chinese cross border & fight
 - d. UN retreats south and Seoul falls again
7. MacArthur
 - a. MA calls for war against China
 - b. Naval blockade & dropping 30 – 50 A-bombs
 - c. Truman says no – could set off WWII
 - d. March 1951 – UN recaptures Seoul
 - e. MA calls republicans & press
 - f. April 11, 1951 – MA is relieved of command
 - g. 69% of US felt MA was right
8. Negotiations begin
 - a. July 1951
 - b. USSR suggests settling War
 - c. 38th Parallel
 - d. Demilitarized Zone set up
 - e. POWs returned
 - i. sticking point (SK guards let POWs escape)
 - ii. 45,000 Chinese & NK didn't want to go back
 - f. July 1953 - Armistice signed
9. Limited victory in limited war
10. 54,000 US dead, over 100,000 wounded – cost \$15 Billion

The Red Scare (1947 – 1954?)

1. Resurrected from early 20th Century
2. Truman orders investigation of 3 million federal employees in search of 'security risks'
3. Dismissed without a hearing if they had
 - a. Known communist ties
 - b. Moral weaknesses:
 - i. Alcoholism
 - ii. Homosexuality
4. Alger Hiss (1949)
 - a. St. Dept official
 - b. Found guilty of consorting with Commie Spy

5. Joseph McCarthy & McCarthyism (1950)
 - a. Senator (R-Wis)
 - b. Claimed to have list of > 200 known Commies working at St. Dept
 - c. Led campaign of innuendo that ruined thousands of innocent lives
 - d. Held years of hearings
 - i. Witch Hunts – *The Crucible*, A. Miller
 - ii. Re: government workers, education & Hollywood
 - iii. Blacklisting resulted
 - iv. Never uncovered a single communist spy
 - e. Army-McCarthy Hearings (1954)
 - i. Accused Army of harboring Commies
 - ii. Chose too powerful a target
 - iii. Army fought back with televised hearings
 - iv. McCarthy made to look foolish
 - v. Public turned its back on him
 - f. Died a drunk in 1957

Massive Retaliation – The Eisenhower Era (1953 – 1960)

1. Sec. of State John Foster Dulles initiates new policy
 - a. Two major principals:
 - i. Encourage liberation of the captive peoples in E. Europe
 1. by widespread use of political pressure and propaganda
 - a. Radio broadcasts to E. European countries urged people to overthrow gov't
 - b. the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe
 - ii. Massive retaliation
 1. Soviet or Chinese aggression would be countered with nuclear weapons directly on USSR and China.
 2. Nuclear weapons are best deterrence for nuclear weapons
 3. Brinkmanship – the art of never backing down from a crisis, even if it meant pushing the nation to the brink of war.
 - b. Follows Containment Policy, but now calls it “Liberation”
 - i. sounded more intimidating
 - ii. US foreign policy should be to destroy communism
 - iii. communism was "immoral"
 - c. US & USSR begin arms race to accumulate sophisticated nuclear arsenals.
 - i. preemptive strike capabilities emphasized
 - ii. destroy the other side before they can destroy you
 - d. Eisenhower was able to appear as a moderate when compared to Dulles
 - i. Dulles was a mechanism to deter Soviets
 - ii. Dulles deflected attention from Ike
 - e. Americans began preparing for the contingencies in case of nuclear war
 - i. Bomb Shelters
 - ii. Safety Drills
2. Stalin dies in 1953
 - a. US hopes for better relations with new leader
 - b. Nikita Khrushchev secret speech
 - i. To Communist officials
 - ii. Denounces Stalin's policies
 - iii. Rejects Lenin's "inevitability of war"
 - iv. offers "peaceful coexistence" among nations with different philosophies'
 - v. seen in Eastern Europe as weakness
 - c. Eastern Europe Rebels
 - i. Poland
 - ii. Hungary
 - iii. Soviets crush uprisings

- iv. US does nothing
- v. Tensions remain between superpowers
- d. Warsaw Pact
 - i. West Germany welcomed into NATO in 1955 with half million troops
 - ii. 1955, Soviets sign Warsaw Pact in response new NATO strength in west
 - iii. Includes all the E. European satellite countries controlled by Moscow
- e. Berlin Crisis II (1958)
 - i. Khrushchev issues ultimatum on Berlin in November 1958
 - ii. Gave Western powers 6 months to vacate West Berlin
 - iii. Eisenhower and Dulles refused to yield
 - iv. world held its breath
 - v. Visitations ease the conflict
 - 1. Sept. 1959, Khrushchev makes two-week trip to US
 - 2. Ike and Khrushchev agree to hold summit next year
 - vi. Khrushchev states Berlin ultimatum extended indefinitely

The Space Race

1. Sputnik, 1957
 - a. Soviets launch first ever unmanned artificial satellite in orbit
 - b. Americans are horrified at the thought of Soviet technology being capable of transporting nuclear weapons
 - c. Public demands "missile gap" be eliminated
 - d. America's manned bombers still a powerful deterrent
2. National Defense Education Act (NDEA)
 - a. Eisenhower orders rigorous education program to match Soviet technology
 - b. 1/3 of all University scientists & engineers went into full-time weapons research
 - c. Special emphasis placed on math, science, & foreign languages
3. US successfully launches its satellite into orbit, Explorer I (1958)
4. NASA (National Aeronautics Space Agency) is launched by Ike (1958)
5. Soviets Launch first man & Woman into space:
 - a. Yuri Gagarin (April 1, 1961)
 - b. Valentina Tereshkova (1963)
6. US follows with:
 - a. Alan Shepard (May 5, 1961)
 - b. Sally Ride (1983)
7. Lunar Landing – We Win!!! (USA, USA, USA...)
 - a. July 21, 1969
 - b. Commander Neil Armstrong
 - c. Command Module Pilot Michael Collins
 - d. Lunar Module Pilot Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin (Go Blue!)

The U-2 Incident (May 1, 1960)

1. U-2 spy plane is shot down on a mission over the Soviet Union
2. Pilot Francis Gary Powers captured by Soviets
3. US recants earlier assertions that the plane was on a weather research mission
4. Incident occurred 10 days before planned Paris Summit
5. Eisenhower admits he authorized U-2 flights for national security
6. Ike suspends further flights
7. Khrushchev demands an apology at Paris
8. Ike refuses
9. Khrushchev angrily calls off Paris summit conference
10. Results in worst US-Soviet relations since Stalin

Other Military/Foreign Policy Crises of the 1950s

1. Guatemala (1954)
 - a. CIA organized a bloody coup against Guatemala's democratically elected president Jacobo Arbenz

- b. he attempted land reforms ran afoul of U.S. banana companies
 - c. Guatemala eventually emerged from a long nightmare of military dictatorships and civil war that have cost some 200,000 lives, most of them civilian victims of the military or its death squads
2. Suez Crisis (1956)
- a. Egypt – Gamal Abdel Nasser becomes president (Arab nationalist)
 - b. Opposed existence of Israel
 - c. US had supported Israel's creation in 1948
 - d. Sought funding for Aswan Dam on upper Nile for irrigation & power.
 - e. US agreed to lend money to Egypt, refused to give arms
 - f. Nasser seemed to court Russia
 - g. Nasser established diplomatic relations with the "Red China"
 - h. US withdrew financial aid offer
 - i. Nasser seized & nationalized the Suez Canal
 - j. Canal was owned mostly by British and French stockholders
 - k. October 1956, France, Britain & Israel attacked Egypt in an attempt to internationalize the canal
 - l. World seemed on brink of WWII
 - m. Eisenhower honored the UN charter's nonaggression commitment
 - n. Ike reluctantly denounced the attack on Egypt
 - o. Siding with the US, the Soviets threatened to send troops to Egypt
 - p. Britain, France and Israel withdrew their troops
 - q. UN force was sent to keep order
 - r. Nasser gained control of Suez
 - s. Britain & France Angry at US for siding against a NATO ally
 - t. **Eisenhower Doctrine**
 - i. Empowered the president to extend economic and military aid to nations of the Middle East if threatened by a Communist controlled country.
 - ii. 1958, Marines entered Lebanon to promote political stability during a change of governments
3. Quemoy & Matsu
- a. 1955, Chinese Communists began to shell tiny Nationalist Island Jiang Jieshi had committed 1/3 of his Taiwanese army.
 - b. People's Republic of China claimed the two tiny islands
 - c. Eisenhower received Congressional approval to use force
 - d. Ike sent the Seventh Fleet to aid Jiang
 - e. Dulles convinced Jiang to renounce force in regaining Chinese mainland
 - f. Quieted Communist fears
4. Cuba
- a. US companies active in Cuba prior to 1959
 - i. Owned 90% of Cuban mines
 - ii. 40% of Cuban sugar operations
 - b. Cuba had 2nd highest standard of living in Latin America
 - c. Cuba among highest literacy
 - d. New Years Day, 1959
 - i. Fidel Castro takes control of Cuba,
 - ii. Fulgencio Batista, oppressive leader since 1951, fled
 - e. Castro visits US but Ike refuses to see him
 - f. US unsure if Castro is communist
 - g. Castro eventually confiscated American-owned property.
 - h. September 1959, Khrushchev decides to aid Cuba
 - i. Deteriorating Cuban relations with US leads Castro to seek alliance with USSR
 - j. US began plotting against Castro
 - k. July 9, 1960
 - i. Khrushchev publicly extends Soviet nuclear umbrella to Cuba
 - ii. Khrushchev proclaimed Monroe Doctrine was dead
 - iii. stated he would shower missiles on the US if it attacked Cuba
 - l. Sept 1960—CIA opens talks with mafia to arrange a "hit" on Castro

- m. US breaks diplomatic relations in January, 1961
- n. Castro encourages revolution in other parts of Latin America
- o. US now sees Castro as a serious threat to national security
- p. US persuades the Organization of American States (OAS) to condemn Communist infiltration into the Americas
- q. Latin American "Marshall Plan"
 - i. Congress responded to Ike's recommendation for \$500 million in aid for Latin America
 - ii. Overthrow of Guatemala
 - 1. US supported the overthrow of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in 1954
 - 2. Guzman began accepting arms from the USSR
 - 3. VP Nixon had to call off an eight nation good-will tour of Latin America
 - 4. VP met hostile mobs in Venezuela and Peru in 1958

Eisenhower's Farewell Address (1960) - The Military-Industrial Complex

"This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence -- economic, political, even spiritual -- is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society. 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. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together."

- 1. Warning to Americans
- 2. dangerous growth of the Military-Industrial Complex
- 3. Vast, interwoven military establishment and arms industry
- 4. Power was enormous (largely in National Security Council)
- 5. had potential to effect democracy itself
- 6. His own policies had nurtured its growth

The Bay of Pigs (1961) – Welcome to the Presidency Mr. Kennedy

1. Revolucion en 1959
 - a. US-friendly dictator Batista overthrown
 - b. Cuba fell to communist rebels led by Fidel Castro
2. April 17, 1961
3. 1400 Cuban exiles land at southern coast
4. only 135 are trained soldiers
5. Air strikes day earlier didn't knock out Cuban air-force
6. No ammunition or supply ships got through
7. Landing sight was no longer swamp – it was a city
8. Cubans surrounded & captured them
9. Castro denounces US as aggressor

The Berlin Crisis III – The Berlin Wall (1961)

1. Summer 1961
2. 4000 EB moved to WB daily
3. USSR set deadline for Allied removal from WB
4. August 17, 1961 – Berlin Wall erected
5. Threatened “firm measures” if didn't withdraw
6. US increases military forces
7. USSR extends deadline indefinitely – Crisis avoided

The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

1. Summer & October 1962
2. CIA reports USSR was up to something in Cuba
3. October 16, 1961 – U2 photos show 65 missile sights
4. Options:
 - a. Invade
 - b. Preemptive strategic strike
 - c. blockade
5. Kennedy orders naval *quarantine* (*blockade* is an act of war)
6. Any attack by Cuba is an attack by USSR & US would retaliate
7. Publicly
 - a. Ordered missiles dismantled or US would bomb them
 - b. “This is the week I earn my salary” – JFK
8. USSR ships turn around
9. US promises:
 - a. to not invade Cuba
 - b. remove missiles from Turkey
10. UN supervision on removal of weapons
11. Results:
 - a. US military expenditures rise to \$50 billion
 - b. 1963 “hot line” established
 - c. June 1963 – US suspends atmosphere nuclear test
 - d. September 1963 - Limited Test Ban Treaty
 - i. no in air, ocean, space
 - ii. 113 nations signed treaty
 - e. October 1963 - \$250 million wheat sale to USSR
 - f. Khrushchev loses face and is removed from power Oct. 1964
 - g. Kennedy assassinated Nov 22, 1963

The Vietnam War (1950s – 1973) – A Tragedy in 5 Acts

(See Other Notes)

The Iranian Hostage Crisis (1979 – 1981)

1. The Background:
 - a. Nationalist leader Moussadegh
 - b. Moussadegh wanted foreign oil holdings turned over to Iran's gov't
 - c. US felt Moussadegh was dangerous to its interests
 - d. CIA engineered coup in 1953
 - e. installed the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi as dictator
2. Iran had been a long-time ally of the United States
3. The Shah's secret police, the Savak, were notorious abusers of human rights
4. The Shah declared martial law in September 1977
5. A bloody confrontation between police and Muslims killed several hundred people.
6. Muslims called for the Shah's abdication.
7. The Shah tried to pacify them by granting amnesty to several opposition leaders, including Muslim leader Ayatollah Khomeini, who had been living in exile in France.
8. The Shah also appointed a prime minister, who once in power called for the Shah to leave and disband his secret police
9. On January 19, 1979 millions of marchers rallied to back Khomeini, who announced from France that he was forming a new government
10. Khomeini flew into Teheran, the capital of Iran, on February 1, 1979
11. Meanwhile, the United States was evacuating Americans from Iran
12. The Shah fled to Morocco.
13. Religious extremist and Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini praised their actions.
14. The militants demanded that:
 - a. the Shah, who ruled Iran for decades and was now seeking medical treatment in the West, be turned over to them for trial
 - b. the United States apologize for crimes against the Iranian people
 - c. the Shah's assets be paid to them
15. November 4, 1979
 - a. 3,000 Iranian militants overran the U.S. Embassy in Teheran
 - b. Sixty-six Americans were taken captive, including three who were at the Iranian Foreign Ministry
 - c. Six more Americans escaped
 - d. Of the 66 who were taken hostage, 13 were released on Nov. 19 and 20, 1979
 - e. one was released on July 11, 1980
16. In April 1980, a U.S. hostage rescue mission failed
17. The remaining 52 hostages were released on Jan 20, 1981
18. on President Ronald Reagan's inauguration day
19. Hostages held captive a total of 444 days
20. US was powerless – our Military Nadir
21. US seeks out counter balance to Iran's Power in the Middle East
 - a. Iraq's Saddam Hussein
 - b. Secular
 - c. Military leader
 - d. Iran – Iraq War (1980-1988)

Reagan, Star Wars & NUTS, Oh My!

1. Escalates arms race with the "Evil Empire"
2. Cold War put in terms of Good vs. Evil
3. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
 - a. "Star Wars"
 - b. space based missile shield system
 - c. defensive weapon
 - d. renders nukes powerless
4. Nuclear Utilization Theory (NUTS)
 - a. Idea that a nuclear war was winnable
 - b. Used to scare the USSR
 - c. It worked

5. Supported repressive regimes opposed to communism in:
 - a. Iraq
 - b. the Philippines
 - c. Mozambique
 - d. Central America
6. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua
 - a. U.S.-supported repression reached a feverish intensity during the 1980s
 - b. bloody civil wars exploded in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua
 - c. When the Reagan administration came to power, Central America became one of the cold war's main battlegrounds
 - d. Forces equipped and trained by the U.S. killed tens of thousands of civilians
 - e. in Nicaragua, the U.S. created a rebel army, the Contras, to topple the Sandinista government.
7. Costa Rica
 - a. In exchange for massive amounts of aid, the U.S. convinced army-less Costa Rica to militarize its police force and to weaken its extensive social-welfare system
 - b. By the mid-1980s the region was devastated, with no end to the conflicts in sight and a U.S. policy single-mindedly opposed to a negotiated solution.
8. Invaded Grenada to topple communism (1983)
9. Lebanon (1983)
 - a. Sent Marines
 - b. Part of UN Peacekeeping force
 - c. Suicide bomb killed 240 Marines
 - d. US withdraws
10. Iran-Contra (November 1986)
 - a. President Ronald Reagan confirmed reports that the United States had secretly sold arms to Iran
 - b. He stated that the goal
 - i. was to improve relations with Iran
 - ii. not to obtain release of U.S. hostages held in the Middle East by terrorists
 - iii. although he later acknowledged that the arrangement had in fact turned into an arms-for-hostages swap
 - c. Outcry against dealings with a hostile Iran was widespread
 - d. in November, Att. Gen. Edwin Meese discovered that some of the arms profits had been diverted to aid the Nicaraguan "contra" rebels
 - e. Congress had prohibited such aid
 - f. An independent special prosecutor, former federal judge Lawrence E. Walsh, was appointed to probe the activities of persons involved in the arms sale or contra aid or both
 - g. Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North of the National Security Council (NSC) staff.
 - h. Reagan appointed a review board headed by former Republican senator John Tower
 - i. The Tower Commission's Report:
 - i. February 1987 criticized the president's passive management style
 - ii. In a nationally televised address on March 4, Reagan accepted that judgment without serious disagreement.
 - j. Select Congressional committees conducted joint televised hearings from May to August
 - k. They heard evidence that
 - i. a few members of the NSC staff set Iran and Nicaragua policies and carried them out with secret private operatives
 - ii. the few officials who knew about these policies lied to Congress and others
 - iii. the contras received only a small part of the diverted money
 - l. Former national security advisor John Poindexter stated that he personally authorized the diversion of money and withheld that information from the president
 - m. William J. Casey, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, who died in May 1987, was implicated in some testimony, but the extent of his involvement remained unclear
 - n. Mar. 11, 1988, Poindexter's predecessor as national security advisor, Robert McFarlane, pleaded guilty to criminal charges of withholding information from Congress on secret aid to the contras
 - o. A year later McFarlane was fined \$20,000 and given two years' probation.
 - p. Mar. 16, 1988, a federal grand jury indicted North, Poindexter, and two other persons on a number

- of charges including conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government
- q. May 1989 a jury convicted North of 3 of the 12 criminal counts he was ultimately tried on; in July the court fined him \$150,000 and gave him a three-year suspended sentence
- r. Apr. 7, 1990, Poindexter was convicted on 5 counts of deceiving Congress and sentenced to 6 months in prison
- s. Both the North and Poindexter convictions were subsequently set aside on the grounds that their immunized congressional testimony had been unfairly used against them
- t. July 1991, Alan D. Fiers, Jr., chief of CIA covert operations in Central America in 1984-86, admitted that he had lied to Congress concerning CIA involvement
- u. Shortly thereafter, his CIA superior Clair E. George was indicted for perjury
- v. 1992 former defense secretary Caspar Weinberger was indicted on 5 counts of lying to Congress
- w. On Dec. 24, 1992, President George Bush pardoned all the principals charged in the scandal
- x. Walsh's eventual report, released in 1994, scored Presidents Reagan and Bush for their roles in events related to the scandal but did not charge either with criminal wrongdoing

The Soviet Union Invades Afghanistan (1979 – 1989)

11. Propping up Pro-Soviet Communist government that overthrew King
12. Soviets want link to Indian Ocean
13. Stirs the hatred of Islamic fundamentalists & Afghan guerillas
 - a. Afghans fought for homeland – trained by CIA
 - b. Mujahideen – anti-communist, fundamentalist non-Afghan guerillas
 - c. Funded by US, UK, Saudis, Pakistan
14. US boycotts Moscow Summer Olympic games in 1980 (see Cold War Olympic Highlights)
15. Afghanistan:USSR = Vietnam:USA
16. Soviets withdraw in defeat in 1989
17. The beginning of the end for the USSR
18. Afghanistan erupts into Civil War until 1996 when Taliban Gov't takes control

The Eastern Block Crumbles (1989 – 1991)

1. Berlin Wall Comes Down – 1989
2. German Reunification – 1990
3. Czechoslovakia - “The Velvet Revolution”
 - a. Czechs & Slovaks demand reforms
 - b. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia quietly and peacefully transferred rule
4. Romania - Violent Revolution
 - a. In Romania
 - b. the Communist regime of hardliner Nicolae Ceausescu was overthrown by popular protest and force of arms in December 1989.
5. Communist parties of Bulgaria and Albania also ceded power.
6. Yugoslavia
 - a. Dissolves into a decade long Civil War
 - b. Genocide returns to Europe – Ethnic Cleansing
 - c. The century ends as it began – War in the Balkans
 - d. US led NATO bombing ends conflict (1999)
7. USSR
 - a. Revolution spread to the Soviet Union itself
 - b. Failed Coup attempt in 1991
 - c. Gorbachev was forced to cede power in Russia to Boris Yeltsin, who oversaw the dissolution of the Soviet Union
 - d. The Cold War Ends – December 25, 1991

George Bush & The New World Order

1. Panama Invasion (1989)
 - a. To remove dictator General Manuel Noriega
 - b. Charged with drug trafficking
 - c. Former US ally
2. Operation Desert Storm (1991)
 - a. Iraq invades Kuwait (August 2, 1990)
 - b. Iraqi Troops build on Saudi border
 - c. Shouldn't the world have stopped Hitler at Austria? Czeckoslovakia?
 - d. UN Secutiy Council Authorized use of force (Nov. 1990)
 - e. Congress authorizes use of force (Jan. 1991)
 - f. US led UN Coalition
 - g. Air strikes begin (Jan 17, 1991)
 - h. New Technology in Warfare
 - i. Cruise Missiles
 - ii. Smart Bombs
 - iii. Stealth Bombers & Fighters
 - i. First Live Television War
 - j. Some US protest – No Blood For Oil
 - k. Iraq attacks Israel
 - l. Ground War begins lasts only 100 hours
 - m. Retreating Iraqis light Kuwaiti oil wells on fire
 - n. Cease Fire - Feb 28th
 - o. Results:
 - i. Healed Wounds of Vietnam
 - ii. New World Order – US only Superpower
 - iii. How can you beat the US?