

THE COLD WAR

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overview

The U.S. is now a super-power jockeying for power w/ the Soviet Union (ally)

↳ the major global dichotomy was no longer democracy / fascism but instead capitalism / communism

This fight would affect various forms of American life on both the global & domestic fronts, from 1945 - 1990s, after the fall of the Soviet Union

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shaped foreign policy

[Containment] The U.S. sought to contain communism through a variety of measures

↳ concerned by expansionist communist ideology & Soviet Union repression

the Bandung Conference, 1955

- major conference of African & Asian nations representing 54% of the world's pop.
- promoted cooperation & anti-colonialism
- led to Non-Aligned Movement



Twenty-nine free and independent nations of Africa and Asia are meeting...to discuss "racialism and colonialism"... Only brown, black, and yellow men who had long been made agonizingly self-conscious, under the rigors of colonial rule, of their race and their religion could have felt the need for such a meeting.

There was something extra-political, extra-social, almost extra human about it; it smacked of tidal waves, of natural forces.

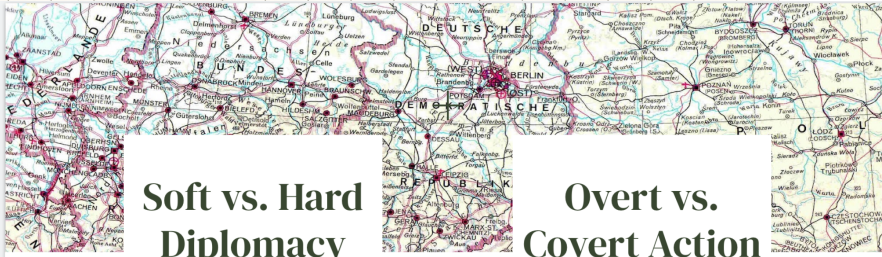
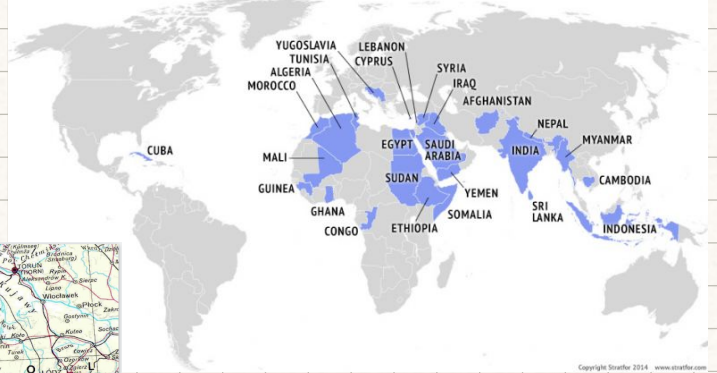
The Domino Theory
Simply stated that if the U.S. fell to communism, then so would other countries.

non-aligned movement

Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led

both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations (many of which stayed "non-aligned")

ORIGINAL 1961 NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT CONFERENCE ATTENDEES



Soft vs. Hard Diplomacy

Persuasion
("Winning Hearts and Minds")

vs.

Negotiation, Agreements, and Treaties

Overt vs. Covert Action

Direct intervention
(warfare)

vs.

Secret operations
(black ops, propaganda, political interventions)

soft + hard diplomacy

To stem the growth of the USSR & its allies the U.S. instituted the:

- Marshall Plan to help rebuild Europe

- Truman Doctrine to support anti-Communist governments

- The USA & VOA to cultivate positive views of the U.S. (and negative views of the USSR)

U.S. power on the global stage
The U.S.' role in establishing (or backing) agencies to promote the West's political & capitalists interests:

- The United Nations
- The World Bank
- The International Monetary Fund
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- ASEAN

CHRONICLING INTERVENTIONS

U.S. DIRECT INTERVENTIONS

Military/CIA activity that changed governments

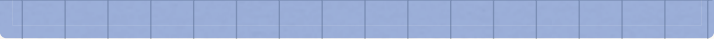
COUNTRY	YEAR	EVENT SUMMARY
Cuba	1898-1902	Spanish-American War
	1906-09	Ousts elected Pres. Palma; occupation regime
	1917-23	U.S. reoccupation, gradual withdrawal
Dominican Rep	1916-24	U.S. occupation
	1961	Assassination of Pres. Trujillo
	1965	U.S. Armed Forces occupy Sto Domingo
Grenada	1983	U.S. Armed Forces occupy island; oust government
Guatemala	1954	C.I.A.-organized armed force ousts Pres. Arbenz
Haiti	1915-34	U.S. occupation
	1994	U.S. troops restore constitutional government
	1914	Veracruz occupied; US allows rebels to buy arms
Nicaragua	1910	Troops to Corinto, Bluefields during revolt
	1912-25	U.S. occupation
	1926-33	U.S. occupation
	1981-90	Contra war; then support for opposition in election
Panama	1903-14	U.S. Troops secure protectorate, canal
	1989	U.S. Armed Forces occupy nation

Cold war competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes that had varying levels of commitment to democracy.

examples of covert interventions



the Red Scare + McCarthyism
led by Sen. Joseph McCarthy, the U.S. gov't vigorously sought to identify, purge, and blacklist suspected communists. Civil Rights activists were often tarnished as covert (secret) communist agents.



→ that fear of communism affected
the way they went about life &
conflicts)