

# Cold War World Lesson #4

## *Hot Spots Research Project*

### Major Topics:

- Algeria
- Afghanistan
- Cambodia
- Angola
- Nicaragua
- Guatemala
- Congo
- Iran
- Hungary

### *What is the relationship between principles and practice ?*



*Men bowing in prayer at an Iran Hostage Crisis Student Demonstration, Washington, D.C., Library of Congress*  
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/ppmsca.09805>

In this lesson students continue their studies about the relationship between Cold War principles and practices through individual, group, and guided research. This lesson is a newspaper research project in which students will produce a newspaper about a hotspot in the Cold War, in other words, a specific site where the conflict between the Americans and Soviets played out on the ground – and through the interests – of a third nation. Students

will create a newspaper that represents either the Soviet, American, or non-aligned country's point of view. This lesson reinforces the idea that the

responses of the three worlds to regional hotspots often undermined their appeal and ideological authenticity. Students will learn in depth how to pay special attention to multiple – and often conflicting – points of views.

## Procedures

### Step 1: Assignment of Hotspots Research Project & Hotspot Research Groups (Class Time: 50 minutes)

There are nine hotspots:

CWW4.2 Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962)

CWW4.3 Afghanistan, 1979-1989

CWW4.4 Cambodia

CWW4.5 Angola

CWW4.6 Nicaragua

CWW4.7 Guatemala

CWW4.8 Congo

CWW4.9 Iran

CWW4.10 Hungary



Divide the class into groups and assign each a hotspot. There should be two groups for each hotspot – one doing a US newspaper and the other doing a Soviet newspaper. Create 14 groups of 2 or 3 students each, or a smaller number of groups of 5 students each. The first is a good option for high-level students, and the second a better option for those who struggle with reading. There are additional “hot spots” that can be adapted from CWA2 (Cold War America: Containment Abroad)

Tell the students that each group will produce a newspaper about the hotspot from either the US or Soviet viewpoint, which will include five types of articles: a main story; an eyewitness story; a background story; an editorial; and a statistical analysis. If they choose, they can produce a third newspaper: from a non-aligned country's point of view, or from the official newspaper in the hotspot country.

Have the group read the beginning secondary background and primary sources and do the group assignment of questions on those readings. Then the group should read the timeline and select which event they think would make the most dramatic newspaper event. Complete the back of the worksheet, then assign one of the research tasks on the table to each group member.

### Step 2: Computer/Library Initial Research (Class Time: 40-50 minutes)

Each group member takes their library handout to the library. Student members of the group will use both print and internet sources from the time period. Students should research and take notes as directed on their handouts. The goal here is to familiarize students in the group with the basic resources available from archival and/or curated websites before they do independent research.

### Step 3: Explaining the Newspaper (Class Time: 30-40 minutes)

Begin class by asking student if they located enough information to brainstorm the kind of newspaper articles they might write for this event. What problems do they foresee if they are going to create four articles about this event? How much time do they think they will need for this task? Show students the digital version of the newspaper layout at



<http://santamonicasocialstudies.pbworks.com/w/file/61430671/Hotspots%20Newspaper%20Tem>

[plate.docx](#). Does this “fill in the blank” format help them to visualize the project more clearly?

Give each student handout 3.5c, which explains that four (or five) stories will be produced for their newspaper. Have students divide these jobs up among themselves.

Explain that an important part of the assignment is to reflect the “spin” that this nation’s newspaper might put on the event, given their concerns during the Cold War.

Assign members of the group to create either a US or USSR newspaper; the option to create a newspaper from a non-aligned nation should be reserved for students who are motivated to do this task.

#### Step 4: Dividing the task into sub-tasks/brainstorming (Class Time: 10-15 minutes)

Ask students to complete the planning sheet. This will work better if you are in the library or computer lab, so that students can begin work as soon as they have organized their tasks. If you are in the classroom, project the Hotspot Newspaper outline from the website in step 3 so students can look at it as they talk.

#### Step 5: Drafting Stories (Homework and Class Time: varies)

Assign some research to be done at home. If you need to have students work together on research, have them work separately but in close proximity to each other.

Assign for homework draft #1 of one of their stories. Groups bring their draft to class and do a peer edit/fact check in their subgroups. Students take home their drafts and revise them, then cut and paste their completed article into the Hotspots format (see website in step 3). Repeat the process for the second article. (homework time 30-45 minutes; peer edit 10-15 minutes; revision time 15 minutes; uploading or cutting/pasting article time 10 minutes)

#### Step 6: Finishing the Newspaper (Class time: 30 minutes)



Students must spend time in the computer lab on the final day of the project to do edits, reformatting, and picture insertion into their Hotspot newspaper template (see website in step 3). Students can upload the finished newspapers to a teacher website, submit it to [www.turnitin.com](http://www.turnitin.com) (if the teacher has an account), or print it out on 11x17 size paper.

## CWW4.1 Group Assignment (Page 1 of 2)

Read the secondary and primary sources below. Discuss the following questions and take notes on the answers. All group members should have notes.

1. Using the CW3.13 table, gather and analyze statistics for your country.
2. What were the problems facing your country at the time of the crisis?
3. Summarize what happened in this crisis.
4. What was the US point of view?
5. What was the Soviet point of view?

**During Research:** In the space below, take notes about the reactions and players from different parts of the Cold War that relate to this crisis from ANY of the websites you are using.

### First World (U.S./NATO):

Leaders at the time:

Response to crisis:

### Second World (U.S.S.R./Warsaw Pact):

Leaders at the time:

Response to crisis:

### Third World source:

Leaders at the time:

Response to crisis:

**STOP!** Does the event your group chose have enough background material to start? Y / N

**My assignment:** \_\_\_\_\_'s coverage of \_\_\_\_\_ crisis.

- New York Times/Los Angeles Times
- Pravda
- Non-Aligned Country's newspaper (invent title)

## CWW4.1 Group Assignment (Page 2 of 2)

### Newspaper Organization Sheet

This sheet will help you and your group mates plan who is doing what on your newspaper stories.

**Teammate(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cold War Hotspot:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Timeline Event:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Spin (point of view assignment):** \_\_\_\_\_ **Name of Newspaper:** \_\_\_\_\_

There are five stories in your newspaper:

Student Responsible	Story	Photo?
	Main story: tells the events from the timeline event they selected in a chronological order	Y
	Eyewitness story: tells the story from the viewpoint of a fictional or real "eyewitness" who saw the events that day.	Optional
	Background story: gives information that explains why this event is so important, or what led up to the event	Optional
	Editorial: A reaction to the event from the newspaper's point of view	Optional
	Statistical Analysis: A summary of important statistics about the nation in 1970	Map

Keep track of the websites or print sources you find on your own in the space below. Remember that a full citation is required for the newspaper on page two.

## CWW4.2 The Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962) (Page 1 of 4)



Barricades set up during the Algerian War of Independence, January 1960. Street of Algiers. Photograph by Christophe Marcheux. Wikipedia, licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported licence; [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Semaine\\_des\\_barricades\\_Alger\\_1960\\_Haute\\_Qualit%C3%A9.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Semaine_des_barricades_Alger_1960_Haute_Qualit%C3%A9.jpg)

When the Algerian War of Independence broke out in 1954, Algeria had been a colony of France since 1830. Many French people had moved to the colony as settlers, or *colons*, who owned most of the good farmland in Algeria. When native Algerian nationalists began to demonstrate for independence from France, French leaders argued that Algeria was part of France and could never be independent. On the same day that the French celebrated their liberation from Germany, May 8, 1945, Algerian nationalists held a rally for independence in Setif, an Algerian town. French colonial troops fired on the crowd and killed hundreds of native Algerian civilians.

As the French colonial government tried to repress native demonstrations, Ahmed Ben Bella and other native Algerian nationalists formed a new nationalist party, the National Liberation Front or FLN (an acronym of its initials in French). The FLN used violent tactics, such as bombings and terrorist acts, to

fight the French and led a full-scale rebellion after 1954. The French army used severe methods, including torture of rebel captives for information, against the rebels. The French government received no economic or military support from the US, because American leaders said that France should let Algeria become independent. Neither the US nor the Soviet Union supported the FLN. The atrocities of the long struggle in Algeria and the writing of the FLN supporters, Frantz Fanon and Jean-Paul Sartre, inspired younger Third World nationalists to adopt more radical tactics. After 8 years of war, France granted Algeria its independence in 1962. Most of the *colons* moved to France. After the Soviets offered economic assistance to the new Algerian government, Algeria became a client state of the Soviet Union.

The information above is summarized from: Odd Arne Westad, *The Global Cold War* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 89, 105.; Jeremy D. Popkin, *A History of Modern France*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. (Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2005), 287-89.

### Primary Source #1: Statement of Pierre Mendès-France, Premier of France, before the French National Assembly, November 1954

Premier Pierre Mendès-France . . . declared in the National Assembly: "One does not compromise when it comes to defending the internal peace of the nation, the unity and integrity of the Republic. The Algerian departments [areas] are part of the French Republic. They have been French for a long time, and they are irrevocably French . . . Between them and metropolitan France there can be no conceivable secession."

"Algerian War for Independence," Country Studies: Algeria, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, <http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/dztoc.html> (Oct. 12, 2012).

## CWW4.2 The Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962) (Page 2 of 4)

### Primary Source #2: Front de Liberation Nationale (National Liberation Front, or FLN), "Proclamation to the Algerian people," November 1, 1954

To you who are called upon to judge us, the Algerian people in a general way, the militants more particularly, our purpose in distributing this proclamation is to enlighten you concerning the profound reasons which have impelled us to act by revealing to you our program, the meaning of our action, and the cogency of our views, the goal of which remains National Independence within the North African framework. . . .

...our action is directly solely against colonialism, our only blind and obstinate enemy, which has always refused to grant the least freedom by peaceful means.

Goal: NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE by:

1. The restoration of the sovereign, democratic and social Algerian state, within the framework of Islamic principles.
2. The respect of all fundamental liberties without distinction of race or religion

MEANS OF STRUGGLE: In conformity with revolutionary principles, and taking into account the internal and external situations, the continuation of the struggle by all possible means until the realization of our goal... This is a heavy task which necessitates the mobilization of all national energy and resources. It is true that the struggle will be long, but the result is certain....

Algerian! We invite you to think over our above Charter. Your obligation is to join with it in order to save our country and restore to it its freedom. The National Liberation Front is your front. Its victory is yours.

Citation: Front de Liberation Nationale, "Proclamation to the Algerian People," translated by Mitch Abidor, Marxist Internet Archive, <http://www.marxists.org/history/algeria/1954/proclamation.htm> (Oct. 12, 2012).

### Primary Source #3: Senator John F. Kennedy, "Imperialism - The Enemy of Freedom," Speech, July 2, 1957

. . . The great enemy of that tremendous force of freedom is called, for want of a more precise term, imperialism. . . . Thus the single most important test of American foreign policy today is how we meet the challenge of imperialism, what we do to further man's desire to be free. On this test more than any other, this Nation shall be critically judged by the uncommitted millions in Asia and Africa, and anxiously watched by the still hopeful lovers of freedom behind the Iron Curtain. . . . There are many cases of the clash between independence and imperialism in the Western World that demand our attention. But again, one, above all the rest, is critically outstanding today - Algeria. . . . Sooner or later the French will have to recognize the existence of an Algerian state...

[W]e in this country are finally fully aware of the fact that Russia possesses an effective repertoire of economic inducements and political tricks; that Egypt appeals persuasively, in the name of African nationalism, for unity against the West; and that Red China offers nations emerging from a colonial state a ready answer on how to achieve quickly the transition from economic backwardness to economic strength. . . .

## CWW4.2 The Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962) (Page 3 of 4)

If we are to secure the friendship of the Arab, the African, and the Asian . . . the strength of our appeal to these key populations - and it is rightfully our appeal, and not that of the Communists - lies in our traditional and deeply felt philosophy of freedom and independence for all peoples everywhere.

Citation: Senator John F. Kennedy, "Imperialism - The Enemy of Freedom," Speech, July 2, 1957, JFK Link, ed. Phil Hopley, [http://www.jfklink.com/speeches/jfk/congress/jfk020757\\_imperialism.html](http://www.jfklink.com/speeches/jfk/congress/jfk020757_imperialism.html) (Oct. 12, 2012).

### Timeline: The Algerian War for Independence (1954-1962)

Group Assignment 2: Review the timeline of events in this Case Study. Discuss which event would provide "headline" news as well as give an opportunity for any newspapers to discuss an overview of events. Agree as a group which event from this timeline you will use as your newspaper topic.

	<b>1 November 1954:</b> Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) launches revolt against French rule as the French are defeated in Vietnam. The "All Saints Day" protests show the strength of anti-French feeling in the capital of Algeria.
	<b>August 1955:</b> FLN members target <i>colons</i> in Philippeville, Algeria, killing 123 civilians in their campaign against the French. Outrage over the attacks on women and children lead the French to crack down on the Muslim population, killing thousands in retaliation for the Philippeville massacre.
	<b>May 1958:</b> The failure of the French government to put down the FLN leads to the collapse of the French government itself. Pressure from the Algerian crisis led to a new government, headed by French WWII general Charles de Gaulle.
	<b>September 1959:</b> The new leader of France, Charles de Gaulle, says the Algerians themselves will decide their fate. He calls for a period of calm before negotiations on peace accords can begin. The <i>colons</i> and military serving in Algeria are stunned and angry.
	<b>24 January 1960:</b> <i>Colons</i> build barricades in Algiers to protest the French government's call for negotiations. The week of barricades ended after de Gaulle addressed the French nation.
	<b>April 1961:</b> French generals serving in the Algerian war are so opposed to de Gaulle's plans that they attempt to overthrow him. The coup fails, however, which weakens the position of all anti-independence Algerians.
	<b>March-June 1962:</b> French army officers and soldiers opposed to independence form their own militant opposition group. Although fighting is fierce for a few months, they eventually sign a truce with the FLN.
	<b>1 July 1962:</b> Algerians vote in a referendum. The vote is overwhelmingly in favor of forming an independent country.
	<b>September 1963-January 1965:</b> Ahmed Ben Bella elected president of Algeria. He is deposed in a coup d'etat in 1965 after attempting to impose socialism in Algeria.



## CWW4.2 The Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962) (Page 4 of 4)

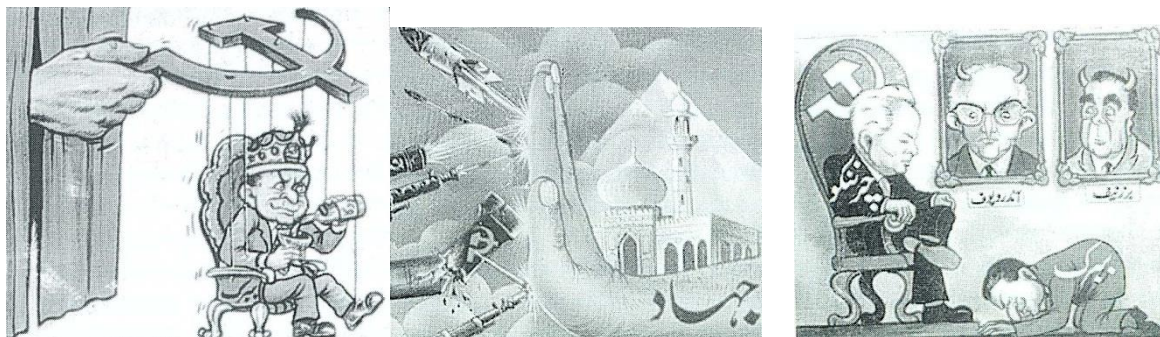
The newspaper for this Case Study will cover \_\_\_\_\_.

### Research Tasks:

Divide up the sources below between group members. These websites, or any others you find, should appear in the bibliography section of the newspaper you will eventually create for this assignment (page 2, lower left corner). If you use pictures from these web sites, be sure to cite the webpage **with the photo** as well as in the bibliography.

Research Task #	Website Title/Description	URL:
1	BBC Magazine: "A Child Bomber with No Regrets" gives the point of view of a girl who lost her legs in an FLN bomb attack.	<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-18631608">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-18631608</a> Follow other links from this website or search the website for other stories.
2	Time Magazine: "50 Years of Algerian Independence" is a photo essay from Time Magazine's archives; read the captions that accompany each photo.	<a href="http://world.time.com/2012/07/05/50-years-of-algerian-independence-scenes-from-a-20th-century-war/">http://world.time.com/2012/07/05/50-years-of-algerian-independence-scenes-from-a-20th-century-war/</a>  Search the archives for other articles
3	History Channel: Go to the home page at <a href="http://www.history.com">www.history.com</a> and search "Algeria."	Read/Listen/Watch at least three sources from your search results. Write the URL for each source down on this paper.
	Library of Congress: The Country Studies section for researchers includes country profiles. Each profile has a history section.	<a href="http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Algeria.pdf">http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Algeria.pdf</a> Skip to the section of the report about Algeria's war for Independence. Other basic background information can be found here.
4	Encyclopedia: ask your school's librarian to help you locate (online or in print) two encyclopedia articles about Algeria during its war for independence.	Search for the following key words within the encyclopedias: Algeria, history, independence, FLN, and/or the event your team picked.

## CWW4.3 Afghanistan (1979-1989) (Page 1 of 4)



Caption: Propaganda pictures on the back of matchboxes distributed by the Afghan resistance from 1983-1985. The first shows Karmal as a Soviet puppet (and drinking wine); the second shows the strength of Islam to resist Soviet weapons; and the third shows Karmal bowing to the Soviet leader Chernenko, under portraits of Andropov and Brezhnev as Satans. Used by permission of Odd Arne Westad. Odd Arne Westad, *The Global Cold War: Third World Interventions and the Making of Our Times* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 317 and 327.

The Soviet government had given aid to Afghanistan ever since the 1920s, hoping that Afghanistan could be a buffer state against the influence of the US-backed nations of Iran and Pakistan. When the Islamist party of Ayatollah Khomeini took power in Iran, it presented a direct challenge to the Marxism of Soviet communism. In 1978 the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (the Afghan communist party) took power in Afghanistan. Although they received weapons and aid money from the Soviet Union, the Afghan communists had little support from the many local traditional powerholders in rural areas. In 1979, local Afghan rebels and Islamist groups began a rebellion against the Afghan communist government. The Soviet leader, Brezhnev, ordered 75,000 Soviet troops into Afghanistan to install Babrak Karmal as the new Afghan Communist leader and put down the rebellion. Despite their modern weapons, the Soviet army was never able to defeat the local rebels, who began calling themselves the mujahedin (holy warriors). Although the rebel groups had very different ideas and many were not Islamists, they soon came to rely on the Islamist groups based in Pakistan. Weapons supplied by Pakistan and increasingly, by the US, came to the mujahedin through the Islamist network. The war dragged on. In 1984, the Reagan administration approved arming the "Afghan freedom fighters" (the mujahedin) with ground-to-air Stinger missiles, which they could use to shoot down Soviet helicopters. In 1989, the Soviets finally withdrew from Afghanistan, ending a war that cost the lives of 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000,000 Afghans. In 1992 a bloody civil war broke out among the various mujahedin groups, and in 1996, the Taliban took control of Afghanistan.

The information above is summarized from: Odd Arne Westad, *The Global Cold War: Third World Interventions and the Making of Our Times* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 299-333, 348-357, 372-3.

### Primary Source #1: Yurii Andropov, "Reasons to Invade Afghanistan: Memorandum to Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev, Dec. 1979"

. . . [I]n September of this year the situation in Afghanistan began to undertake an undesirable turn for us.... [A]larming information started to arrive about Amin's [the earlier Afghan communist president] secret activities, forewarning of a possible political shift to the West. . . . [There has been] a growth of anti-Soviet sentiments within the population.

## CWW4.3 Afghanistan (1979-1989) (Page 2 of 4)

Recently we were contacted by group of Afghan communists abroad. In the course of our contact with Babrak [Karmal] and [Asadullah] Sarwari, it became clear (and they informed us of this) that they have worked out a plan for opposing Amin and creating new party and state organs. . . .

In these conditions, Babrak and Sarwari, without changing their plans of opposition, have raised the question of possible assistance, in case of need, including military. We have two battalions stationed in Kabul and there is the capability of rendering such assistance. It appears that this is entirely sufficient for a successful operation. But, as a precautionary measure in the event of unforeseen complications, it would be wise to have a military group close to the border. In case of the deployment of military forces we could at the same time decide various questions pertaining to the liquidation of gangs. The implementation of the given operation would allow us to decide the question of defending the gains of the April revolution, establishing Leninist principles in the party and state leadership of Afghanistan, and securing our positions in this country.

Citation: Iurii Andropov, Memorandum to Brezhnev, Dec. 1979, in *The Cold War: History in Documents and Eyewitness Accounts*, ed. Jussi Hanhimäki and Odd Arne Westad (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003), 546-547.

### **Primary Source #2: US National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, "Memorandum on the Soviet Afghan Intervention to President Carter, December 1979"<sup>1</sup>**

. . . [W]e are now *facing a regional crisis*. Both Iran and Afghanistan are in turmoil, and Pakistan is both unstable internally and extremely apprehensive externally.... the Iranian crisis has led to the collapse of the balance of power in Southwest Asia, and it could produce Soviet presence right down on the edge of the Arabian and Oman Gulfs.

Accordingly, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan poses for us an extremely grave challenge, both internationally and domestically. While it could become a Soviet Vietnam, the initial effects of the intervention are likely to be adverse for us. . . .

What is to be Done?

... It is essential that Afghanistani resistance continues. This means more money as well as arms shipments to the rebels....

To make the above possible we must both reassure Pakistan and encourage it to help the rebels. This will require a review of our policy toward Pakistan, more guarantees to it, more arms aid.... We should concert with Islamic countries both in a propaganda campaign and in a covert action campaign to help the rebels . . . .

Citation: Zbigniew Brzezinski, "Memorandum, Dec. 26, 1979," in *The Cold War*, ed. Hanhimäki and Westad, 550-551.

### **Primary Source #3: Vladimir Tamarov, "A Soviet Soldier in Afghanistan"**

In December 1979 Soviet troops entered Afghanistan. This wasn't anything unusual; our troops were already in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary; sometimes they dropped in on

<sup>1</sup> Zbigniew Brzezinski, "Memorandum, Dec. 26, 1979," *The Cold War*, ed. Hanhimäki and Westad, 550-551.

## CWW4.3 Afghanistan (1979-1989) (Page 3 of 4)

Africa, and even briefly on Egypt. So one country more or one country less it didn't make much difference . . . .

[A]t the time, "Soviet troops entered Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan people to bring comradely help to our Great Neighbor," our government announced. "At the request of the Afghan people, in order to bring comradely help to our Great Neighbor, Soviet troops entered Afghanistan," our newspapers said, and they printed pictures of smiling Soviet soldiers surrounded by laughing Afghan children. . . .

Our newspaper depicted them as brave and valiant warriors defending their revolution. There were some volunteers who fought on our side to avenge the deaths of their families murdered by the Mujahadeen, just as there were those who fought on the side of the Mujahadeen to avenge the death of families killed by our shelling. This is what a civil war is about; but the only question was, What were *we* doing there? And why were there more and more unmarked graves in *our* cemeteries?

Citation: Vladimir Tamarov, *Afghanistan: Soviet Vietnam* (San Francisco: Mercury House, 1996), quoted in *The Cold War*, ed. Hanhimäki and Westad, 567-568.

### Timeline: Hotspot #2: Afghanistan, 1979-1989

Group Assignment 2: Review the timeline of events in this Case Study. Discuss which event would provide "headline" news as well as give an opportunity for any newspapers to discuss an overview of events. Agree as a group which event from this timeline you will use as your newspaper topic.

**April 27, 1978:** The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (a communist group) overthrows the government in a coup d'etat. The Soviet Union provides aid and advisors to the People's Democratic Party.

**1979+:** Islamist rebels and local tribal groups launch attacks against the Afghan government. Pakistan backs rebel groups and offers them aid and refuge during the war. US offers aid through Operation Cyclone.

**December 1979:** The USSR orders troops into Afghanistan. Communist leader Babrak Kamal overthrows Hafizullah Amin as part of the Soviet plan to prevent an Islamic state on its borders.

**1980:** US President Jimmy Carter announces that the US will not participate in the Summer Olympic Games, being held in Moscow. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia join the US in supplying arms to the mujahedin ("holy warrior") groups in Afghanistan.

**1985:** Newly appointed Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev announces that the Soviets will withdraw from Afghanistan. Trying to end the war before the withdrawal, the Soviets pour more troops into the region in hopes of a quick ending.

**1986:** US President Ronald Reagan begins weapons shipments to Afghan rebel groups, including mujahedin. Stinger missiles begin to take down Soviet helicopters.

**1988:** Soviet troops begin to withdraw from Afghanistan. The war with Afghanistan was as unpopular with the Soviet public as the Vietnam war was with the U.S. public. The last troops left Afghanistan in 1989.

## CWW4.3 Afghanistan (1979-1989) (Page 4 of 4)

The newspaper for this Case Study will cover \_\_\_\_\_.

### Research Tasks:

Divide up the sources below between group members. These websites, or any others you find, should appear in the bibliography section of the newspaper you will eventually create for this assignment (page 2, lower left corner). If you use pictures from these web sites, be sure to cite the webpage **with the photo** as well as in the bibliography.

Research Task #	Website Title/Description	URL
1	<b>BBC History:</b> "Timeline of Soviet War in Afghanistan."	<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7883532.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7883532.stm</a> includes names of leaders and other helpful search terms to find articles in different sources.
2	<b>The Guardian UK:</b> "The Moment that Changed Afghanistan"	<a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2009/dec/28/afghanistan-1979-america-intervention?INTCMP=SRCH">http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2009/dec/28/afghanistan-1979-america-intervention?INTCMP=SRCH</a> This story covers the consequences of US actions in December 1979 and afterwards.
3	<b>History Channel: Go to the home page at <a href="http://www.history.com">www.history.com</a> and search "Afghanistan 1979."</b>	Watch at least three videos and read the stories from the "This Day in History" results of your search, starting with "Soviet Tanks Roll into Afghanistan" (12/24/1979). <a href="http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/soviet-tanks-roll-into-afghanistan">http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/soviet-tanks-roll-into-afghanistan</a>
4	<b>ITN's Modern Warfare series:</b> "Russia in Afghanistan" <b>or</b> <b>UPFRONT</b> news magazine for teens	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2V_qEYxV72E">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2V_qEYxV72E</a> This series is heavy on fighting tactics. Full documentary is 38 minutes.  <a href="http://teacher.scholastic.com/scholasticnews/indepth/upfront/features/index.asp?article=f020810_afghan">http://teacher.scholastic.com/scholasticnews/indepth/upfront/features/index.asp?article=f020810_afghan</a> is an alternate source if you don't want to focus on military tactics.
5	<b>Encyclopedia:</b> ask your school librarian to help you locate (online or in print) two articles about the invasion.	Search for the following key words within the encyclopedias: Afghanistan (Soviet Invasion of, 1979); Brabak Kamal; mujahadin/mujahadeen warriors; Al Qaeda; Taliban; People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

## CWW4.4 Cambodia (1945-1990) (Page 1 of 5)

Despite Cambodia's neutrality in the Vietnam War, both the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) and the United States brought the war to Cambodia. The NVA established bases in Cambodia to stage war efforts against South Vietnam. Under President Nixon, the United States used air strikes in Cambodia to damage the NVA's fighting capabilities (Source #1).

In 1970 the Cambodian monarchy was replaced by a government that named itself the Khmer Republic. Though the Republic asked North Vietnam to remove its troops from Cambodia, Hanoi ignored the request and sent instead communist insurgents into Cambodia (Cambodian communists who had moved to North Vietnam in 1954). In response, the United States provided assistance to Khmer Republic to resist these insurgents and the presence of the NVA. But the communist forces were powerful enough that in 1975 the Khmer Republic fell to the Khmer Rouge ("Rouge" French for "red" – i.e., communists). The United States sent food and ammunition to the Republic during the Khmer Rouge's 117-day siege, but stopped when the U.S. Congress refused to provide further support to anti-communist forces in south east Asia – in the final years of the Vietnam War public support had plummeted, and legislators followed suit by supporting measures to pull the United States out of this region. After the United States pulled out, the leader of the Khmer Republic surrendered to the Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge held power from 1975-1979, and was a communist party that declared a number of enemies to the state: those who were college-educated, urban dwellers, Buddhist monks, people who had been connected with the previous government, and others. The Khmer Rouge ordered the evacuation of the cities, sending people to work the land in the countryside. This led to the death of thousands of people who lacked access to food or died of exposure. People who showed resistance or questioned the government were promptly executed. Many additional Cambodians who were labeled threats to the government were tortured and/or killed. It is estimated that well over 1 million Cambodians (out of 7.5 million total population) died at the hands of the Khmer Rouge, either violently, or through starvation (sources #2 and #3).

In 1978 the newly-united Vietnam (a communist country) led a successful invasion that overthrew the Khmer Rouge regime.

### **Primary Source #1: Mr. Kissinger/The President (tape), December 9, 1970, 8:45 p.m.**

Nixon: They have got to go in there and I mean really go in. I don't want the gunships, I want the helicopter ships. I want everything that can fly to go in there and crack the hell out of them. There is no limitation on mileage and there is no limitation on budget. Is that clear?

Kissinger: Right, Mr. President.

Nixon: ...you are going to fly in supplies – airlift supplies to a place and so you airlift a hell of a lot of troops with it too. Now there must be absolute security on it. It should be supplies. In other words the troops go in with their supplies – so what. The South Vietnamese have to – the troops have to unload them don't they?

<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB123/Box%2029,%20File%20,%20Kissinger%20%96%20President%20Dec%209,%201970%208,45%20pm%20%200.pdf>

## CWW4.4 Cambodia (1945-1990) (Page 2 of 5)

### Primary Source #2: A Physician's Description of His Prison Camp

When we got out of the train at the station in Sisophon a reception committee was waiting for us. Loudspeakers welcomed us and asked all "specialists" to step forward: doctors, architects, schoolteachers, students, technicians, and skilled workers of all kinds. The Angkar was going to need them. I didn't move, but a man who had been a nurse under me and was now a Khmer Rouge cadre recognized me and strongly advised me to tell them my true identity or risk punishment. Then all the "specialists" were taken to Preah Neth Preah, where we had to work the land as before. One day we were taken to Chup, a village on the road between Siem Reap and Sisophon. There the Khmer Rouge received us with open arms and gave us three meals a day! That was a real treat! At one big meeting, attended by 397 "specialists," a Khmer Rouge asked us to write our biographies and set down our desiderata. He even invited us to come up to the platform and offer our suggestions as to how the country could be better run. Teachers and students went up and began criticizing the Angkar for not giving people anything to eat, and for treating the sick with medicine that was more like rabbit dung than real pills; they asked for the bonzes to be reinstated and the pagodas reopened, and the high schools and universities, and for everyone to be allowed to visit his family, et cetera.

The Khmer Rouge said nothing, but we could see plainly enough that they didn't like it. After we had written our autobiographies they called out the names of twenty young people who had been most outspoken in their criticism, tied their hands behind their backs the way you tie a parrot's wings, and took them to Sisophon, where they were put in prison.

... We had to write out our autobiographies several more times. Each time the cadres became more insistent: "You've made good progress since the last time but we know that some of you are still not telling the whole truth! We know what that truth is, why hide it? The Angkar doesn't want to kill you, don't be afraid! By acting the way you are, you show that you have not been converted." After three sessions, one of my friends revealed that he had been an army doctor. A week later he disappeared.

...Those of us who were European-trained doctors and engineers were questioned even more than the others, because we were suspected of having worked with the imperialists or been engaged in secret activities.

Excerpted from: François Ponchaud, *Cambodia: Year Zero*, translated by Nancy Amphoux (New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1978), pp. 67, 69-70.

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1978cambodia.html>

**Primary Source #3: "Document 112: Written Record of Witness Statement of Prak Khan to the Extraordinary Chambers Courts of Cambodia, 25 September 2007." Office of the Co-Investigating Judges. Duch Judicial Investigation and Pre-Trial Proceedings. *Cambodia Tribunal Monitor*. Accessed 5 December 2012.**

CB: The first question is was torture automatically done, or what?

## CWW4.4 Cambodia (1945-1990) (Page 3 of 5)

PK: Whenever there was permission from Dutch, then during the interrogation there was torture; whenever there was permission from upper echelon.

CB: So that means in all interrogations you had the right to torture if the prisoner did not respond to what you had asked?

PK: Yes!

...

SS: The instruments used, in general were those which the interrogators used the same, or was it up to the interrogators to find them by themselves, or did Dutch order their use?

PK: The instruments used for torturing were not ordered, in reality whatever was there was used, like electric wires, pliers to remove nails, using needles to stick under the nails, in reality we used whatever we had.

<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/sites/default/files/documents/00161552-00161567.pdf>

### Timeline: Hotspot #3: Cambodia, 1945-1990

Review the timeline of events in the Case Study. Discuss which event would provide “headline” news and give an opportunity for any newspapers to discuss an overview of events. Agree as a group which event you will use as your newspaper topic.

	<p><b>1954-1969:</b> Chinese-backed communist rebel leaders in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam use territory along the Vietnamese-Cambodian border to hide supplies and move troops. The Ho Chi Minh Trail later uses these same routes to supply the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. Prince Sihanouk does not stop the North Vietnamese supply route and refuses U.S. offers of aid to do so. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sihanouk">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sihanouk</a></p>
	<p><b>March 1969:</b> US President Richard Nixon authorizes Operation Meru to drop over 100,000 tons of explosives along the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. This operation is kept secret from the US people until 1973. Prince Sihanouk tolerates the bombing and keeps the secret. Vietnam does not publicize the bombings to avoid world attention on communist troops there. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambodia">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambodia</a></p>
	<p><b>March 1970:</b> Former right-wing prime minister and general Lon Nol uses Prince Sihanouk’s absence from Cambodia as a chance to get power for himself. The legislative branch votes out Sihanouk and gives Lon Nol emergency powers. Lon Nol begins his rule by targeting ethnic Vietnamese people living in Cambodia as the source of Cambodia’s problems, angering North Vietnam. North Vietnam launches attacks into Cambodian territory. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambodia">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambodia</a></p>



## CWW4.4 Cambodia (1945-1990) (Page 4 of 5)

	<p><b>May 1970:</b> Prince Sihanouk asks for Chinese support against Lon Nol and joins the Khmer Rouge communist rebels. They use Sihanouk's popularity among the poor, and the devastating results of US bombing in Cambodia, as recruiting tools. The North Vietnamese withdraw and support the Khmer Rouge too.</p> <p><a href="http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848705,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848705,00.html</a></p>
	<p><b>1973:</b> The Khmer Rouge leadership team, known as "Angkar," take advantage of the US and North Vietnamese armies' withdrawal to redesign the areas that they now control. Maoist methods for a complete social revolution are used to erase Cambodian traditions and radically redesign everyday life.</p> <p><a href="http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848699,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848699,00.html</a></p>
	<p><b>April 1975:</b> The capital of Cambodia is captured by the Khmer Rouge. The population is removed from the city as punishment for resisting the Khmer Rouge and to be "re-educated" in Maoist-style work camps. Khmer Rouge leaders Pol Pot and Ieny Sary declare the beginning of a new country, Democratic Kampuchea, and a new communist era, the "Year Zero." <a href="http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848702,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848702,00.html</a></p>
	<p><b>1975-1978:</b> The Khmer Rouge systematically promote a peasant revolutionary state. Educated, urban and professional Cambodians are targeted as potential threats. Children are promoted as the ideal citizen, untainted by memories of a bourgeois society. University-level schooling and city life cease. Hundreds of thousands starve when inexperienced farmers fail to produce enough food.</p> <p><a href="http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848695,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848695,00.html</a></p>
	<p><b>May 1976:</b> Comrade Duch, in charge of the Khmer Rouge secret police, opens Tuol Sleng detention center. Persecution of suspected enemies of the regime include ethnic Vietnamese and Chinese citizens. Nationalist threats against Vietnam encourage soldiers to stay loyal to the Khmer Rouge. Vietnam and Kampuchea trade shots over the border for several years.</p> <p><a href="http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848684,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848684,00.html</a></p>
	<p><b>December 1978:</b> Vietnam invades Democratic Kampuchea to end constant skirmishes. Khmer Rouge leadership asks the Chinese to back them in the conflict. As the cost to Vietnam for occupying Kampuchea escalates, Cold War enemies China and USSR join with the US to back an Australian peace plan in 1990.</p> <p><a href="http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848698,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529_1848698,00.html</a></p>

## CWW4.4 Cambodia (1945-1990) (Page 5 of 5)

The newspaper for this Case Study will cover \_\_\_\_\_.

Divide up the sources below. These websites, or any others you find, should appear in the bibliography section of the newspaper you will eventually create for this assignment (page 2, lower left corner). Each of you will read ONE of them to start.

Research Task #	Website Title/Description	URL
1	<b>BBCNews.com:</b> "Cambodia's Brutal Khmer Rouge..." article	<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-15776705">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-15776705</a> Follow links from this story for more info on Cambodia from the BBC.
2	<b>Time Magazine:</b> Photo Essay: "Rise and Fall of the Khmer Rouge"	<a href="http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1880529,00.html</a>  follow the link to the story "Pol Pot's Regime on Trial at Last"
3	<b>History Channel:</b> Go to the home page at <a href="http://www.history.com">www.history.com</a>	Type "Kampuchea" in the search box and view/read at least 4 articles from the History.com website.
4	<b>National Public Radio:</b> "Never Fall Down" interview	<a href="http://www.npr.org/2012/05/19/153010795/never-fall-down-surviving-the-killing-fields">http://www.npr.org/2012/05/19/153010795/never-fall-down-surviving-the-killing-fields</a> interview with the inspiration for the novel talks about the Killing Fields in Cambodia from a child's point of view.
5	<b>Encyclopedia:</b> ask your librarian to help you locate (online or in print) two articles about Cambodia.	Search for the following key words within databases: Pol Pot, Comrade Duch, Lon Nol, Operation Meru, fall of Phnom Penh, Kampuchea.

## CWW4.5 Angola (1975) (Page 1 of 4)

The Portuguese refused to heed calls for decolonization and, like the French in Algeria, attempted to hold onto their colony of Angola through the use of brutal military tactics. One of the foremost Angolan resistance movements was the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola - Partido do Trabalho [MPLA], led by Agostinho Neto. Neto initially reached out to the United States for support against the Portuguese, but was rebuffed. In response, Neto turned to Cuba for military and economic aid, which he readily received.

Instead of backing the MPLA, the United States opted to support another resistance movement, the Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola [FNLA]. However, the MPLA received more direct support from Cuba and the Soviet Union than the FNLA received from the United States. This helped ensure that the MPLA came out on top once Angola's War For Independence was concluded. Fighting against the Portuguese ended in 1975 with the complete withdrawal of Portuguese forces, but the peace settlement sidelined many of the rebel factions that had made Angolan victory possible. The Angolan "war for independence" seamlessly transitioned into the Angolan "civil war." Neto, now the first President of Angola, continued to rely on Cuban military support. (Source #1)

However, the United States was foremost interested in securing access to Angola's petroleum reserves and staying neutral, not in creating a loyal client state. Toward this end, President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger discussed exerting political pressure on the Soviet Union to lessen its help to Neto, but also proposed encouraging the complete disintegration of Angola, thereby ensuring that Zaire's President Joseph Mobutu could secure Angola's petroleum reserves. (Source #2. Note: President Mobutu changed the name of his country from the Republic of the Congo to Zaire in 1971)

Aligned with the Soviet Union, Cuba was in a position to funnel Soviet military equipment to Neto. (Source #3) The Angolan civil war continued until 2002. Over 500,000 people died as a result of the fighting.

### **Primary Source #1: Letter from Agostinho Neto to Cuban leadership asking for continued military and logistical support**

January 26, 1975

Dear Comrades,

Given the situation on the ground of our movement and our country, and taking into account the results of the exploratory trip of the official Cuban delegation, we are sending you a list of the urgent needs of our organization. We are confident that you will give it immediate consideration.

1. The establishment, organization, and maintenance of a military school for cadres. We urgently need to create a company of security personnel, and we need to prepare the members of our military staff.
2. We need to rent a ship to transport the war material that we have in Dar-es-Salaam to Angola. The delivery in Angola, if this were a Cuban ship, could take place outside of the territorial waters.

## CWW4.5 Angola (1975) (Page 2 of 4)

3. Weapons and means of transportation for the Brigada de Intervención that we are planning to organize, as well as light weapons for some infantry battalions.
4. Transmitters and receivers to solve the problem of communication among widely dispersed military units.
5. Uniforms and military equipment for 10,000 men.
6. Two pilots and one flight mechanic.
7. Assistance in training trade union leaders.
8. Cooperation in the organization of schools for the teaching of Marxism (to solve the problems of the party).
9. Publications dealing with political and military subjects, especially instruction manuals.
10. Financial assistance in this phase of establishing and organizing ourselves.

We also urge that the Communist Party of Cuba use its influence with other countries that are its friends and allies, especially from the Socialist camp, so that they grant useful and timely aid to our movement, which is the only guarantee of a democratic and progressive Angola in the future.

Comrades, accept our revolutionary greetings and convey the good wishes of the combatants of the MPLA and of the new Angola to Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Accessed from:

Cold War History Project Digital Archive,

[http://legacy.wilsoncenter.org/va2/index.cfm?topic\\_id=1409&fuseaction=home.document&identifier=5034C726-96B6-175C-954D562B619EA4C1&sort=collection&item=Cold%20War%20in%20Africa](http://legacy.wilsoncenter.org/va2/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=home.document&identifier=5034C726-96B6-175C-954D562B619EA4C1&sort=collection&item=Cold%20War%20in%20Africa)

### **Primary Source #2: National Security Council Meeting between President Ford, Secretary of State Kissinger, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, and CIA Director William Colby. (Excerpted)**

June 27, 1975

Mr. Colby: An interagency effort has developed options, none of which I am in wild agreement with. The first is neutrality – stay out and let nature take its course. This would enable us to avoid a costly involvement in a situation that may be beyond our control; protects us from some international criticism; avoid tying us to any group; and avoid further antagonizing the MPLA. The probable outcome would be ...Angola would go in a leftward direction; and Zaire would conclude we have disinterested ourselves in that part of the world and move towards anti-Americanism.

## CWW4.5 Angola (1975) (Page 3 of 4)

As for the second course, my Department agrees, but I don't. It is recommended that we launch a diplomatic offensive to get the Soviets, the Yugoslavs, and others, to lessen arms shipments to the MPLA, get Portugal to exert its authority, and encourage cooperation among the groups. We could have direct dealings with the Soviets or get African states to do it. If we appeal to the Soviets not to be active, it will be a sign of weakness; for us to police it is next to impossible, and we would be bound to do nothing.

...

Sec. Schlesinger: We might wish to encourage the disintegration of Angola. Cabinda in the clutches of Mobutu would mean far greater security of the petroleum resources.

Mr. President, may I follow up – if we do something, we must have some confidence that we can win, or we should stay neutral...

President Ford: It seems to me that doing nothing is unacceptable. As for diplomatic efforts, it is naïve to think that's going to happen, and the proposals on Portugal sound amateurish.

Accessed from:

National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 67, "Secret Cuban Documents on History of Africa Involvement"

<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB67/gleijeses6.pdf>

### **Primary Source #3: Letter from Jorge Risquet, member of Cuba's Central Planning Committee, to Fidel Castro**

January 29, 1976

Commander-in-Chief,

Regarding the Cuban weapons delivered by the USSR in Luanda:

We have explained the situation clearly to President Neto, who understood it perfectly without expressing any doubts.

1. ... We informed [President Neto] of your decision to send more troops, fully armed, in order to amass the forces necessary both fully to accomplish the goal of freeing the country from the South African and Zairian invasions and also to be in a position to counter any possible increases in their forces.

We told him [Neto] that some of the new Cuban troops will arrive by boat with their weapons and the rest will come to Luanda by plane, where they will pick up weapons that the Soviet Union is going to send for them...

## CWW4.5 Angola (1975) (Page 4 of 4)

2. Three days later, the Soviet general [head of the Soviet military mission in Angola] told us he too would like to inform [Neto], on behalf of the USSR, about the delivery of the Soviet weapons to the Cubans in Angola...

Neto raised no objection whatsoever, wrote down the most important weapons, said that he would inform the Political Bureau of this increase [of men and arms], and appeared very satisfied with it, as an additional guarantee to counter whatever the South Africans, the Zairians and the Imperialists might do...

3. ...We told him that the Cuban troops, with all these weapons, would remain in Angola for as long as it took and for as long as he considered necessary, and that we would take care of the training of the Angolan personnel, so that they would be able to operate the tanks, the planes, Katyushas [rocket-propelled grenade launchers], mortars, cannons, etc. And that if the weapons delivered to the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] were to prove insufficient for the future Angolan army, the USSR would always be ready to provide what was required, etc., etc.

That is, our conversation was absolutely brotherly and without the smallest misunderstanding or reproach. However, we wanted to be absolutely clear--and we left the list as written evidence--so that there could be no misunderstandings, now or in the future.

We consider this matter to be totally clear and settled. Let me know whether you believe that this task has been accomplished or whether you think it is necessary to do something more about it.

Greetings,

Risquet

Accessed from:

Cold War History Project Digital Archive,

[http://legacy.wilsoncenter.org/va2/index.cfm?topic\\_id=1409&fuseaction=home.document&identifier=5034C745-96B6-175C-9490D3AC31A39F6F&sort=collection&item=Cold%20War%20in%20Africa](http://legacy.wilsoncenter.org/va2/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=home.document&identifier=5034C745-96B6-175C-9490D3AC31A39F6F&sort=collection&item=Cold%20War%20in%20Africa)

*Timeline and Web Resources to Follow*

## CWW4.6 Nicaragua (1979-1990) (Page 1 of 7)

In 1956 the Commander of the National Guard, Anastasio Somoza, was assassinated. Somoza had ruled Nicaragua for two decades, and after his death his oldest son Luis took over leadership. Luis allied Nicaragua with the anti-communist sentiments of the United States, expanded the Nicaraguan economy, and favored the elite members of his country at the expense of the poor. In 1972 a devastating earthquake killed thousands of Nicaraguans and injured many more. The U.S. offered aid, but Somoza (Luis' brother, who then held power), gave it to his allies and friends, and the poor continued to suffer. Anti-Somoza rebels begin to grow in number, and by 1978 were supported by some of the middle-class and conservative Nicaraguans who were upset by the assassination of a prominent journalist who headed the newspaper opposing the Somoza's rule.

With the support of Cuba in July of 1979, communist rebels known as the Sandanistas, seized power from Somoza and established a military-ruled government focused on widespread social and economic reforms. Under the Sandanistas, Nicaragua saw gains in literacy, health care, education, land reform and unions. In opposition to the Sandanista government, conservatives who had once sided with Somoza, moved to the border of Nicaragua and formed an oppositional group known as the Contras. Meanwhile, the Reagan administration perceived an increasing Communist influence in Central America and was committed to supporting various anti-Communists in the region, who they labeled "freedom fighters." The United States funneled aid and weapons to the Contras, despite the Contras' brutal treatment of social service workers and citizens. A U.S. Congressional act – the Boland Amendment of 1982 – declared that the United States shall no longer fund the violent and repressive Contras. In 1984 this amendment was strengthened, as the CIA was found to have been encouraging the Contras' actions. Nevertheless, Reagan's administration continued to funnel money to the Contras until 1986 when the Iran-Contra scandal broke back home. The Sandanistas and Contras eventually agreed to more peaceable terms as American and pro-communist forces withdrew support from the war.

**Primary Source #1: James N. Briggs and Pedro Joachim Chamorro. "Document 493: Memorandum of Conversation, Managua, May 6, 1970." *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969-1976*. Vol. E-10: Documents on American Republics, 1969-1972. Accessed 8 December 2012.**

<http://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76ve10/d493>

[University] students made clear, Chamorro said, that they would not participate in "Nicaragua's present rigged political system" and insisted that Somoza has no intention of allowing representative government to develop here. The students argued that their participation in the current "political game" would only serve to add credibility to an authoritarian regime controlled by oligarchs who will never give up their present control peacefully. Chamorro claimed that the students then gave him another surprise when they told him that if he is willing to head a revolution against Somoza and has access to the needed arms and financial support, they will be ready to follow his leadership ... the students...insisted that basic change in Nicaragua can only come about through violence. Chamorro said that his meeting with the students also underscored his previous understanding that there is a widespread sympathy among the students for the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional and that this sympathy is growing.

In discussing his plans for the ANC, Chamorro remarked that he and most of his followers want very

## CWW4.6 Nicaragua (1979-1990) (Page 2 of 7)

much to return to the Conservative Party. He said that he is now convinced that because of the country's two-party tradition it is virtually impossible to create a new party in Nicaragua which would make a good showing in 1972. The only stumbling block to a Conservative-ANC reconciliation, he argued, is Fernando Aguero, whose dictatorial manner, Chamorro insisted, is ruining the party and alienating some of its best leaders. In time, Chamorro speculated, Aguero will be moved aside because of his lack of success; and when that occurs he, Chamorro, will be ready to come back into the fold. As long as Aguero remains as head of the party, Chamorro said, La Prensa will continue to give Aguero and the party as little coverage as possible and actively look for ways to discredit Aguero.



CWW4.6 Nicaragua (1979-1990) (Page 3 of 7)

Primary Source #2: "Letter to William Casey, CIA Director, from Senator Barry Goldwater (R) Arizona." April 9, 1984. *Understanding the Iran Contra Affair*. Brown University. Accessed 7 December 2012. [http://www.brown.edu/Research/Understanding\\_the\\_Iran\\_Contra\\_Affair/documents/d-nic-9.pdf](http://www.brown.edu/Research/Understanding_the_Iran_Contra_Affair/documents/d-nic-9.pdf)

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United States Senate  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 9, 1984

UNCLASSIFIED

184-1274

The Honorable William J. Casey  
Director of Central Intelligence  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Declassified/Released on 3FC88  
by [redacted] pursuant to E.O. 12356  
National Security Council

Dear Bill:

All this past weekend, I've been trying to figure out how I can most easily tell you my feelings about the discovery of the President having approved mining some of the harbors of Central America.

It gets down to one, little, simple phrase: I am pissed off!

I understand you had briefed the House on this matter. I've heard that. Now, during the important debate we had all last week and the week before, on whether we would increase funds for the Nicaragua program, we were doing all right, until a Member of the Committee charged that the President had approved the mining. I strongly denied that because I had never heard of it. I found out the next day that the CIA had, with the written approval of the President, engaged in such mining, and the approval came in February!

Bill, this is no way to run a railroad and I find myself in a hell of a quandary. I am forced to apologize to the Members of the Intelligence Committee because I did not know the facts on this. At the same time, my counterpart in the House did know.

The President has asked us to back his foreign policy. Bill, how can we back his foreign policy when we don't know what the hell he is doing? Lebanon, yes, we all knew that he sent troops over there. But mine the harbors in Nicaragua? This is an act violating international law. It is an act of war. For the life of me, I don't see how we are going to explain it.

My simple guess is that the House is going to defeat this supplemental and we will not be in any position to put up much of an argument after we were not given the information we were entitled to receive; particularly, if my memory serves me correctly, when you briefed us on Central America just a couple of weeks ago. And the order was signed before that.

UNCLASSIFIED

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## CWW4.6 Nicaragua (1979-1990) (Page 4 of 7)

I don't like this. I don't like it one bit from the President or from you. I don't think we need a lot of lengthy explanations. The deed has been done and, in the future, if anything like this happens, I'm going to raise one hell of a lot of fuss about it in public.

Sincerely,



Barry Goldwater  
Chairman

**Primary Source #3: Ronald Reagan. "Speech from the Oval Office about the Iran-Contra Affair." 4 March 1987. *American Experience: Reagan*. WGBH Educational Foundation. Accessed 8 December 2012. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/primary-resources/reagan-iran-contra/>**

First, let me say I take full responsibility for my own actions and for those of my administration. As angry as I may be about activities undertaken without my knowledge, I am still accountable for those activities. As disappointed as I may be in some who served me, I'm still the one who must answer to the American people for this behavior. And as personally distasteful as I find secret bank accounts and diverted funds - well, as the Navy would say, this happened on my watch.

...Now, another major aspect of the Board's findings regards the transfer of funds to the Nicaraguan contras. The Tower board wasn't able to find out what happened to this money, so the facts here will be left to the continuing investigations of the court-appointed Independent Counsel and the two congressional investigating committees. I'm confident the truth will come out about this matter, as well. As I told the Tower board, I didn't know about any diversion of funds to the contras. But as President, I cannot escape responsibility.

...yesterday I met with the entire professional staff of the National Security Council. I defined for them the values I want to guide the national security policies of this country. I told them that I wanted a policy that was as justifiable and understandable in public as it was in secret. I wanted a policy that reflected the will of the Congress as well as of the White House. And I told them that there'll be no more freelancing by individuals when it comes to our national security.

... One thing still upsetting me, however, is that no one kept proper records of meetings or decisions. This led to my failure to recollect whether I approved an arms shipment before or after the fact. I did approve it; I just can't say specifically when. Well, rest assured, there's plenty of recordkeeping now going on at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

...My fellow Americans, I have a great deal that I want to accomplish with you and for you over the next 2 years. And the Lord willing, that's exactly what I intend to do.

Good night, and God bless you.

## CWW4.6 Nicaragua (1979-1990) (Page 5 of 7)

With your partners, review the timeline of events. Discuss which event would provide “headline” news as well as give an opportunity to discuss an overview of events. Agree as a group which event from this timeline you will use as your newspaper topic.

	<p><b>1956:</b> Somoza is assassinated; his oldest son Luis rules Nicaragua until 1967. Luis expands the economy, but his regime continues to pamper the National Guard Officers and wealthy elites at the expense of the majority of Nicaraguans. Luis Somoza promises the US to be a reliable ally against communism.  <a href="http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/somoza-debayle.htm">http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/somoza-debayle.htm</a></p>
	<p><b>1972:</b> A large earthquake levels the capital, Managua. Anastasio Somoza, the new leader, takes US aid from President Nixon for his friends and allies. Conditions for the poor worsen, so rebel groups begin to proliferate.  <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-19909695">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-19909695</a></p>
	<p><b>1978:</b> The assassination of Pedro Joachim Chamorro of <i>La Prensa</i>, Nicaragua’s leading newspaper, by Somoza’s death squads drives middle class and conservative Nicaraguans to support the Sandanistas. The Catholic Church joins protests. <a href="http://www.nicaraguadispatch.com/news/2012/05/alba-monument-occupies-historic-park/4068">http://www.nicaraguadispatch.com/news/2012/05/alba-monument-occupies-historic-park/4068</a></p>
	<p><b>Spring 1979:</b> President Jimmy Carter begins to withdraw US aid for Somoza’s regime after protests in the US over Somoza’s brutal dictatorship.  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_of_Jimmy_Carter">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_of_Jimmy_Carter</a></p>
	<p><b>19 July 1979:</b> Cuban-backed communist rebels, the Sandanista National Liberation Front (FSLN), seize power. Somoza flees but is assassinated. Sandanista leaders establish a National Assembly, controlled by their military junta. <a href="http://sandinovive.info/?page=paginas&amp;actual_page=2&amp;id_page=3">http://sandinovive.info/?page=paginas&amp;actual_page=2&amp;id_page=3</a></p>
	<p><b>1982:</b> Conservative groups fleeing Nicaragua under the Sandinistas form guerilla units on the border of Nicaragua and Honduras; they call themselves “contras.” The US supplies and arms an offensive by contras. Their acts of rape, torture, and murder of social service workers and civilians leads to the Boland Amendment, which outlaws US support for the contras.  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_Contra_Affair">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran_Contra_Affair</a></p>
	<p><b>1984:</b> Junta leader Daniel Ortega is elected in the first elections since the 1930s. Before the election, opposition groups are suppressed and media increasingly is controlled by Ortega. Moderates pushed out of the junta and National Assembly join the “contras” based in neighboring countries.  <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1225283.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1225283.stm</a></p>

## CWW4.6 Nicaragua (1979-1990) (Page 6 of 7)

	<p><b>1984:</b> The US is caught mining Nicaraguan waters. The UN begins a case against the US in international court. Part of the case includes CIA directions to contras on terrorizing civilian populations. The US Congress strengthens the Boland Amendment so that Reagan cannot send funds to the contras.  <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1225283.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1225283.stm</a></p>
	<p><b>1986:</b> Ortega’s suppression of dissent grows as “contras” step up their attacks in border areas. Reagan’s administration secretly sends arms and funds to the contras in violation of US law.  <a href="http://21stcenturysocialism.com/article/achieving_development_by_working_around_capitalism_nicaragua_ortega_and_alba_02085.html">http://21stcenturysocialism.com/article/achieving_development_by_working_around_capitalism_nicaragua_ortega_and_alba_02085.html</a></p>
	<p><b>November-December 1986:</b> Exposure of Reagan’s secret funding for contra groups (known as the “Iran Contra Affair”) ends US support of guerillas. Reagan’s officials scramble as Reagans say does not remember authorizing funding the contras. <a href="http://www.2facts.com/PrintPage.aspx?PIN=haa00001810">http://www.2facts.com/PrintPage.aspx?PIN=haa00001810</a></p>
	<p><b>August 1987:</b> Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela sponsor negotiations to end guerilla warfare throughout Central America. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua agree to elections, and rebel groups agree to a cease-fire. The US, USSR and Cuba end support for guerilla groups.  <a href="http://www.miamiherald.com/2012/08/20/2956622/the-memory-of-a-rare-success.html">http://www.miamiherald.com/2012/08/20/2956622/the-memory-of-a-rare-success.html</a></p>

## CWW4.6 Nicaragua (1979-1990) (Page 7 of 7)

The event our newspaper will cover is \_\_\_\_\_.

Divide up the sources below. These websites, or any others you find, should appear in the bibliography section of the newspaper you will eventually create for this assignment (page 2, lower left corner). Each of you will read ONE of them to start.

Research Task #	Website Title/Description	URL
1	<b>BBC Magazine:</b> "Sandinistas claim election victory."	<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/november/5/news_id_2538000/2538379.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/november/5/news_id_2538000/2538379.stm</a> Follow links from this story for more details.
2	<b>PBS.org:</b> "American Experience: The Iran Contra Affair"	<a href="http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/reagan-iran/">http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/reagan-iran/</a> Begin with the general overview here and follow links for details
3	<b>History Channel:</b> Go to <a href="http://www.history.com">www.history.com</a> and search "Somoza"	After reading selections about the Iran-Contra affair, search Sandanistas and "Iran-Contra", as time permits.
4	<b>Time Magazine:</b> "Why Daniel Ortega will go on ruling Nicaragua"	<a href="http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2047235,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2047235,00.html</a> Use information from the article to find other news about Ortega's rule in the 1980s.
5	<b>Encyclopedia:</b> ask your librarian to help you find two articles about Nicaragua.	Search for the following key words within the encyclopedias or other sources: CIA/contras/cocaine in Nicaragua, Castro/Ortega, Anastasio Somoza, Reagan.

## CWW4.7 Guatemala (1954) (Page 1 of 6)

In 1954, the Guatemalan president, Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzman Bermejo (hereafter referred to as Arbenz), was forced out of office through a military coup started and encouraged by the American CIA. Three years prior, in 1951, Arbenz had been elected president of Guatemala (in the second universal suffrage election in Guatemala) and had started to implement popular reforms in the country. Prior to his election, wealthy landowners owned the best agricultural land – it was estimated that 2% of the population controlled 60% of the land. The American fruit company, United Fruit Company, was a major land owner in Guatemala, and controlled the country's only port. Once in office, Arbenz signed into law an agrarian reform bill that redistributed land to Guatemalans. He also encouraged workers to organize into labor unions. The land redistribution came at the expense of many foreign corporations, especially the American-owned United Fruit Company. Under the new land reform law, 71% of the land owned by the United Fruit Company was to be re-appropriated. Though Arbenz offered monetary compensation to UFC, the company rejected the offer. The land reforms alongside an increasing communist presence in Arbenz' government, placed Arbenz in a position of conflict with the United States. President Eisenhower believed Arbenz was sympathetic to Communists in the Soviet Union, so he authorized the CIA to isolate, weaken, and ultimately force out of office Arbenz and his democratically-elected administration. Representatives of the American government made many statements about the danger of communist influence in Guatemala while the CIA worked to organize a secret invasion of exiled Guatemalans. This overthrow of Arbenz succeeded and with the support of the CIA, Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, took power after the invasion and restored American property rights and halted Arbenz' reforms.

**Primary Source #1: "Statement on Growth of Communism in Guatemala." 25 February 1954. Accessed 7 December 2012. [http://www.foia.cia.gov/docs/DOC\\_0000916926/DOC\\_0000916926.pdf](http://www.foia.cia.gov/docs/DOC_0000916926/DOC_0000916926.pdf)**

In Guatemala the pattern of international Communist penetration is unmistakable -- to all who have eyes to see. International Communist tutors appeared at the launching of the labor movement in Guatemala. Today organized labor in that country is under the control of their pupils, men who are today avowed Communists and whose names are among the best known of all the public figures in Guatemala. This handful of dedicated men, banded together in conspiratorial secrecy for years, have now forged an open Communist Party which has emerged with astonishing rapidity as the most virile and flourishing of the four allied political parties controlling the Government of Guatemala. These men also dominate the most potent social, political and economic program of the Government -- Agrarian reform; they have developed a powerful propaganda apparatus; they have fostered innocent-appearing youth, womens<sup>0</sup> and cultural organizations to echo their propaganda, to recruit and train workers for the movement and to establish further links with the interlocking world Communist network; and they have infiltrated a growing number of other Government offices.

## CWW4.7 Guatemala (1954) (Page 2 of 6)

**Primary Source #2: "Resignation Speech of President Jacobo Arbenz." 27 June 1954. Accessed 7 December 2012.** <http://phil-ochs.blogspot.com/2009/02/final-speech-of-jacobo-arbenz-guzman.html>

[http://www.foia.cia.gov/docs/DOC\\_0000920952/DOC\\_0000920952.pdf](http://www.foia.cia.gov/docs/DOC_0000920952/DOC_0000920952.pdf)

Workers, peasants, patriots! Guatemala is going through a hard trial. A cruel war against Guatemala has been unleashed. The United Fruit Company and US monopolies, together with US ruling circles are responsible. ... Mercenaries have unleashed fire and death, respecting nothing. We all know how cities have been bombed and strafed, women and children have suffered. We know how representatives of workers and peasants have been murdered in occupied cities, especially in Bananera. That was an act of vengeance by the United Fruit Company. We are indignant over the cowardly attack by mercenary US fliers. They know Guatemala has no adequate air force so they try to sow panic. They bomb and strafe our forces preventing operations. Today they sank a ship taking on cotton in San Jose.

In the name of what do they do these things? We all know what. They have taken the pretext of Communism. The truth is elsewhere -- in financial interests of the United Fruit Company and other US firms that have invested much in Guatemala. Time will show if what they say is true, but there are those who claim that Guatemala is the cause of what happens. My Government has been called Communist in nature. We have used every means to convince world reactionaries that what US Government circles say is untrue. After thinking it over I have taken a great decision of great importance for our country. I have decided to quit power, turn the executive over to Carlos Enrique Diaz, Chief of the Armed Forces. All social conquest will be kept. I believe that democratic political organizations and all other popular organizations should give him full support.

...I took presidency with great faith in the democratic system, in freedom, in the idea that economic independence could be won. I still believe the program is fair. My faith in democratic freedom, in the independence of Guatemala has not been lost. Some day the enemy forces will be defeated. I am still a combatant of freedom and progress for my country. I say goodbye with sorrow, but firm in my convictions... Let peace be restored. Let the gains be kept. With the satisfaction of having done my duty I say long live the October Revolution! Long Live Guatemala!

**Primary Source #3: "Radio Address by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles." July 1954.**  
***Guatemala in Rebellion Unfinished History* – Edited by Jonathan L. Fried, Marvin E. Gettleman, Deborah T. Levenson, and Nancy Peckham Pages 77-79.**

Accessed 7 December 2012 via [dmpsprojectcliowikispaces.com/file/view/Guatemala+Resources.docx](https://dmpsprojectcliowikispaces.com/file/view/Guatemala+Resources.docx)

"Tonight I should like to talk with you about Guatemala. It is the scene of dramatic events. They expose the evil purpose of the Kremlin [Soviet Union] to destroy the inter-American system, and they test the ability of the American states to maintain the peaceful integrity of this hemisphere. For several years international communism has been probing here and there for nesting places in the Americas. It finally chooses Guatemala

## CWW4.7 Guatemala (1954) (Page 3 of 6)

as a spot which it could turn into an official base from which to breed subversion which could extend to other America Republics.

This intrusion of Soviet despotism [absolute rule] was, of course, a direct challenge to our Monroe Doctrine, the first and most fundamental of our foreign policies...In Guatemala, international communism had an initial success. It began 10 years ago, when a revolution occurred in Guatemala. The revolution was not without justification. But the Communists seized on it, not as an opportunity for real reforms, but as a chance to gain political power. Communist agitators devoted themselves to infiltrating the public and private organizations of Guatemala. They sent recruits to Russia and other Communist countries for revolutionary training and indoctrination in such institutions as the Lenin School of Moscow. Operating in the guise of "reformers" they organized the workers and the peasants under Communist leadership. Having gained control of what they call "mass organizations" they moved on to take over the official press and radio of the Guatemalan Government. They dominated the social security organization and ran the agrarian land reform program. Through the technique of the "popular front" they dictated to Congress and the President...

If world communism captures any American State, however small, a new and perilous front is established which will increase the danger to the entire free world and require even greater sacrifices from the American people...

At the...Tenth Inter-American Conference...They (South and Latin American nations) declared that "the domination or control of the political institutions of any American State by the international Communist movement would constitute a threat to the sovereignty and political independence of the American States, endangering the peace of America." There was only one American State that voted against the declaration. That state was Guatemala...

Despite the armaments (weapons) piled up by the Arbenz government, it was unable to enlist the spiritual cooperation of the people ... Last Sunday, President Arbenz of Guatemala resigned and seeks asylum.

In conclusion, let me assure the people of Guatemala. As peace and freedom are restored to that sister Republic, the government of the United States will continue to support the just aspirations of the Guatemalan people. A prosperous and progressive Guatemala is vital to a healthy hemisphere. The United States pledges itself not merely to political opposition to communism but to help to alleviate conditions in Guatemala and elsewhere which might afford Communism an opportunity to spread its tentacles throughout the hemisphere. Thus we shall seek in positive ways to make our Americas an example which will inspire men everywhere."



## CWW4.7 Guatemala (1954) (Page 4 of 6)

With your partners, review the timeline of events in this Case Study. Discuss which event would provide “headline” news and an opportunity to give an overview of events. Agree as a group which event you will use as your newspaper topic.

	<p><b>October 1944:</b> Middle-class reformer with the army force elections after a century of military dictatorships. General Jacobo Arbenz and Dr. Juan Jose Arevalo (later Guatemala’s first elected president) are among the revolutionaries. <a href="http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/arbenz.htm">http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/arbenz.htm</a></p>
	<p><b>1951:</b> Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzman assumes the presidency of Guatemala from Dr. Juan Jose Arevalo. Arevalo’s reforms included increased education, health care, and wages for workers, as well as limited land reforms. Arbenz promises to continue “Arevalismo.” <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-15383476">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-15383476</a></p>
	<p><b>April 1952:</b> President Truman authorizes the CIA to plan for the overthrow of Arbenz. As part of the plans, the CIA begins to compile “hit lists” of communists to target for elimination. The plan was called off in October when it became public.</p> <p><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1954_Guatemalan_coup_d%27état">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1954_Guatemalan_coup_d%27état</a></p>
	<p><b>June 1952:</b> Decree 900 declares that idle land should be taken away from large landowners and given to poor farmers. The United Fruit Company realizes it will lose over 70% of its lands, which were intentionally kept idle to artificially raise the price of bananas.</p> <p><a href="http://www.library.hbs.edu/newsletter/archives/2005-11-spotlight.html">http://www.library.hbs.edu/newsletter/archives/2005-11-spotlight.html</a></p>
	<p><b>February/March 1953:</b> Guatemala offers to trade United Fruit Company’s idle land for bonds equaling the land’s value according to tax purposes. The United Fruit Company claims that the land was undervalued and demands \$16 million.</p> <p><a href="http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM19N5_United_Fruit_Company_Ne_w_Orleans_LA">http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM19N5_United_Fruit_Company_Ne_w_Orleans_LA</a></p>

## CWW 4.7 Guatemala (1954) (Page 5 of 6)

	<p><b>March 1953:</b> John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, Allan Dulles, CIA director, advise the overthrow of Arbenz. Eisenhower is eager to avoid a “domino effect” of communist regimes in Latin America. The Dulles brothers are on the board of directors of the United Fruit Company.</p> <p><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1954_Guatemalan_coup_d%27état">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1954_Guatemalan_coup_d%27état</a></p>
	<p><b>August 1953:</b> Eisenhower orders the CIA to arm Carlos Castillo Armas, a Guatemalan living in Nicaragua. The CIA begins preparations for a coup d’etat. They plan to spend a little over \$2 million on the operation, which includes creating a radio station and planting stories in the US press.</p> <p><a href="http://rvanbroekhoven.blogspot.com/2011_02_01_archive.html">http://rvanbroekhoven.blogspot.com/2011_02_01_archive.html</a></p>
	<p><b>February 1954:</b> The CIA plans to ship Soviet-made weapons to Guatemala to “prove” that the Soviet Union was shipping weapons to communists in Guatemala (Operation WASHTUB). Ironically, Arbenz later buys weapons from Czechoslovakia in May 1954.</p> <p><a href="http://www.landgangen.se/forumsmf10/index.php?topic=15628.285">http://www.landgangen.se/forumsmf10/index.php?topic=15628.285</a></p>
	<p><b>June 18-27, 1954:</b> The US Air Force provides cover for the Armas’ invading group of about 200 exiles; the US also broadcasts reports exaggerating their strength and the damage done in the attacks. Arbenz resigns as president when the Guatemalan army refuses to defend him against the invasion.</p> <p>In <b>September 1954</b>, Guatemala requires Arbenz to strip for a search as he leaves for Mexico (see left).</p> <p><a href="http://iconicphotos.wordpress.com/2011/02/17/guatemala-1954/">http://iconicphotos.wordpress.com/2011/02/17/guatemala-1954/</a></p>
	<p><b>July 1954:</b> Armas becomes leader of the junta ruling Guatemala. His government begins over 50 years of military dictatorships in Guatemala. The CIA provides him with “hit lists” of communist leaders and suspected supporters. Many on the list disappear.</p> <p><a href="http://www.corbisimages.com/stock-photo/rights-managed/U1061729/carlos-castillo-arms-with-other-members-of">http://www.corbisimages.com/stock-photo/rights-managed/U1061729/carlos-castillo-arms-with-other-members-of</a></p>

## CWW4.7 Guatemala (1954) (Page 6 of 6)

The event our newspaper will cover is \_\_\_\_\_.

Divide up the sources below. These websites, or any others you find, should appear in the bibliography section of the newspaper you will eventually create for this assignment (page 2, lower left corner). Each of you will read ONE to start.

Research Task #	Website Title/Description	URL
1	<b>BBC Magazine:</b> "Guatemala apologises to Arbenz family."	<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-15383476">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-15383476</a> Follow other links from this website to see effects of US policy or search website for other stories.
2	<b>University of Maryland:</b> research paper from doctoral candidate John Kirch.	<a href="http://imerrill.umd.edu/johnkirch/files/2010/03/Covering-a-Coup-John-Kirch.pdf">http://imerrill.umd.edu/johnkirch/files/2010/03/Covering-a-Coup-John-Kirch.pdf</a> is a lengthy reading with bibliography giving an overview of events and details about how to spin media coverage
3	<b>History Channel:</b> Go to the home page at <a href="http://www.history.com">www.history.com</a> and search "Algeria."	Read/Listen/Watch at least three sources from your search results. Write the URL for each source down on this paper.
4	<b>Indiana University:</b> Dr. Antonio Rafael de al Cova's Latin American Studies page.	<a href="http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/arbenz.htm">http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/arbenz.htm</a>  Follow links to different stories from this page
5	<b>Encyclopedia:</b> ask your librarian to help you locate two articles about the 1954 coup d'état.	Search for the following key words within the encyclopedias or databases: Jacobo Arbenz, United Fruit Company, Carlos Armas, Guatemala coup 1954, and/or the event your team picked.

## CWW4.8 Congo (1960-1962) (Page 1 of 8)

In the 1950s, Belgium found itself under increasing pressure from the United Nations, as well as both the United States and the Soviet Union, to grant the Congo its independence. Afraid that the situation in the Congo would turn violent in much the same way as Algeria, the Belgian government requested that the United Nations play a lead role in the Congo's transition to independence.

In June 1960, the Congo officially gained its independence. However, the paternalistic Belgian colonial state had been composed exclusively of European officials, ensuring that the new Congolese government was woefully unprepared. The first president of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba, reached out to other African countries, as well the Soviet Union, for material aid.

For its part, the Soviet Union was supportive of Lumumba's government, publically drawing parallels between Congolese independence and the Soviet Union's own struggle against Western imperialism. Furthermore, the Soviet Union believed that the United Nations was not acting as a non-aligned peacekeeping force in the Congo, but rather interpreted its presence to be in support of the Western powers. (Source #1)

On the other hand, the United States believed the Soviet Union was actively undermining the United Nation's efforts to maintain law and order. It also believed that the West was "losing" the Congo to the Soviet Union, much as it had lost Cuba in the previous decade. (Source #2)

In November 1960, the United States backed a coup d'état by General Joseph Mobutu against Lumumba. The President was placed under house arrest and then executed, but not before smuggling one last message out to his countrymen. In it, he explained that his foremost goal had been Congolese independence from all political blocs. (Source #3)

In November 1960, the United States backed a *coup d'état* by General Joseph Mobutu against Lumumba. The President was placed under house arrest and then executed, but not before smuggling one last message out to his countrymen. In it, he explained that his foremost goal had been Congolese independence from all political blocs. (Source #4) For his part, General Mobutu proved to a loyal client of the United States, ensuring the West gained access to the Congo's immense mineral wealth. Despite Mobutu's repressive dictatorship, President Kennedy would say of the Congolese leader that, "Nobody in the world has done more than the General to maintain freedom against the Communists."

Text from Odd Arne Westad, *The Global Cold War* (Cambridge University Press: 2005), p. 136-143.

## CWW4.8 Congo (1960-1962) (Page 2 of 8)

### Primary Source #1: Independence day speech of Patrice Lumumba, 30 June 1960.

Men and women of the Congo,

Victorious independence fighters,

I salute you in the name of the Congolese Government. (...)

Although this independence of the Congo is being proclaimed today by agreement with Belgium, an amicable country, with which we are on equal terms, no Congolese will ever forget that independence was won in struggle, a persevering and inspired struggle carried on from day to day, a struggle, in which we were undaunted by privation or suffering and stinted neither strength nor blood...

That was our lot for the eighty years of colonial rule and our wounds are too fresh and much too painful to be forgotten.

We have experienced forced labour in exchange for pay that did not allow us to satisfy our hunger, to clothe ourselves, to have decent lodgings or to bring up our children as dearly loved ones...

We have seen our lands seized in the name of ostensibly just laws, which gave recognition only to the right of might.

We have not forgotten that the law was never the same for the white and the black, that it was lenient to the ones, and cruel and inhuman to the others....

Who will ever forget the shootings which killed so many of our brothers, or the cells into which were mercilessly thrown those who no longer wished to submit to the regime of injustice, oppression and exploitation used by the colonialists as a tool of their domination?

All that, my brothers, brought us untold suffering. (...)

Brothers, let us commence together a new struggle, a sublime struggle that will lead our country to peace, prosperity and greatness.

Together we shall establish social justice and ensure for every man a fair remuneration for his labour.

We shall show the world what the black man can do when working in liberty, and we shall make the Congo the pride of Africa.

We shall see to it that the lands of our native country truly benefit its children....

We shall eradicate all discrimination, whatever its origin, and we shall ensure for everyone a station in life befitting his human dignity and worthy of his labour and his loyalty to the country. . .

Long live independence and African unity!

## CWW4.8 Congo (1960-1962) (Page 3 of 8)

Long live the independent and sovereign Congo!

Patrice Lumumba. "Speech at the Ceremony of the Proclamation of the Congo's Independence." 30 June 1960, Patrice Lumumba, Lumumba Speaks: The Speeches and Writings of Patrice Lumumba, 1958-1961, trans. Helen R. Lane and ed. Jean Van Lierde. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1972).

### **Primary Source #2: Letter from Nikita Khrushchev, Premier of the Soviet Union to Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the Congo, Aug. 5, 1960**

The Soviet people are convinced that the heroic freedom-loving Congolese people will overcome all the difficulties which appear in their path and turn their country into a strong and prosperous state.

I want to assure you, Mister Prime Minister, that the Soviet Union is ready to and is already giving the Republic of the Congo comprehensive aid and assistance. The difficulties of your struggle are clear to us and understood. We know that the imperialists are hatching all kinds of plots against your young country right now. They will not disdain any means to achieve their treacherous ends. In their arsenal of subversive activity they have not only sabotage and economic subversion, but the organization of all kinds of plots and terrorist acts, which requires special vigilance on the part of the people and government of the Congo. Your government can completely count on the friendly and unselfish aid of the government of the USSR.

The Soviet Union completely shares the position of the Congolese government, which demands the cessation of imperialist intervention and the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops in accordance with the decisions of the Security Council. We unconditionally support the principle of the territorial integrity and political unity of the Republic of the Congo and condemn the criminal imperialistic plans for the secession of Katanga, an integral part of the Republic of the Congo. The Soviet Union has already said that it will not simply be an observer if the aggression unleashed by the imperialists against the Congo is not stopped.

In the name of the Soviet people and its government and also from myself personally I send you, Mister Prime Minister, the most genuine wishes for success in your noble work directed at safeguarding the national interests of the Congolese people.

Accessed from:

A CWIHP Document Reader compiled for the international conference "The Congo Crisis, 1960-1961," Washington D.C. 23-24 September 2004. [http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Congo1960-61\\_2.pdf](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Congo1960-61_2.pdf) (p. 47-49)

## CWW4.8 Congo (1960-1962) (Page 4 of 8)

### Primary Source 3: U.S. State Department – Report on Soviet Influence in Post-Independence Congo, August 30, 1960

SECRET

-1-

Tuesday  
August 30, 1960

#### UNITED NATIONS

1. Communist Menace and Lumumba's Position Analyzed - Our Ambassador at Leopoldville likens the Communist pattern in the Congo to that in Cuba, believing the Soviets are well on the way to complete capture of Lumumba and his followers as they took Castro in Cuba. The Soviets, who went along with UN intervention because of strong African backing, have introduced disruptive and threatening resolutions at the UN in New York to induce the UN to walk softly in the Congo, and at the same time in Leopoldville they have been making a serious effort to win Lumumba and his country. Our Ambassador observes that we are not dealing with civilized peoples in the Congo nor with a responsible government in de facto control, since the principal control instrument has broken up into independent groups of armed, savage bandits. Pointing out that the Congo can be in for a blood bath of frightening proportions unless real order is restored, he states that the present UN strength would suffice only to keep order in the principal population centers, but not in the interior. Our Ambassador feels that Lumumba is quite capable of demanding that UN troops leave the Congo, and unless the UN's wraps are removed he would favor the acceptance of such an invitation, beginning with the removal of the Guineans, believing this might shock Lumumba into a recognition of what his and the Congo's prospects would be in the absence of the UN and cause him to do an about face. The UN would then be in a position to demand certain conditions without which the contemplated economic and social programs cannot be carried out. He concludes that a showdown with the UN is near, and he hopes the UN is ready for it.  
Leopoldville 545 8/29/C

Accessed from:

A CWIHP Document Reader compiled for the international conference "The Congo Crisis, 1960-1961," Washington D.C. 23-24 September 2004. [http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Congo1960-61\\_1.pdf](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Congo1960-61_1.pdf)

(p. 192)

## CWW4.8 Congo (1960-1962) (Page 5 of 8)

### Primary Source #4: Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba's Last Statement, 1960

"All peoples have had to fight for their freedom. . . .The former colonies of America were liberated in this way. I remind you here of the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Congress of the United States in 1766 [sic], which proclaimed the overthrow of the colonial regime, the united colonies' liberation from the British yoke, and their transformation into a free and independent state. The Congolese nationalists have thus merely followed in the footsteps of the French, Belgian, American, Russian, and other nationalists. We have chosen only one weapon for our struggle: nonviolence. The only weapon that would bring victory is dignity and honor. Our watchword during the liberation campaign was always the immediate and total independence of the Congo. . . .

The powers that are fighting us or fighting my government, under the false pretense that they are fighting communism, are in fact concealing their real intentions. These European powers favor only those African leaders who are tied to their apron strings and deceive their people. Certain of these powers conceive of their presence in the Congo or Africa only as a chance to exploit their rich resources to the maximum by conniving with certain corrupted leaders.

This policy of corruption whereby every incorruptible leader is called pro-communist and every leader who is a traitor to his country pro-Western must be fought.

We don't want to tag along with any bloc. . . ."

Kevin Hillstrom, *The Cold War* (Detroit: Omnigraphics, 2006), p. 183-185.



## CWW4.8 Congo (1960-1962) (Page 6 of 8)

With your partners, review the timeline of events in this Case Study. Discuss which event would provide “headline” news as well as give an opportunity for any newspapers to discuss an overview of events. Agree as a group which event from this timeline you will use as your newspaper topic.

	<p><b>1959:</b> Tribal ABAKO leader Joseph Kasavubu is arrested in Leopoldville, leading to riots. Patrice Lumumba (left), leader of the Mouvement National Congolais (MNC), is arrested by Belgian authorities in Stanleyville, leading to riots. <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/jan/17/patrice-lumumba-50th-anniversary-assassination">http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/jan/17/patrice-lumumba-50th-anniversary-assassination</a></p>
	<p><b>January 1960:</b> The Brussels Conference meets to decide on the pace of Congolese independence. Lumumba is released from prison to attend. Congolese delegates insist on independence by June, and Belgium agrees in order to avoid fighting similar to France and Algeria’s war. <a href="http://congoconference2011.wordpress.com/tag/congo-berlin-conference/">http://congoconference2011.wordpress.com/tag/congo-berlin-conference/</a></p>
	<p><b>May 1960:</b> Elections are held for Congo’s first elected government. The MNC wins a majority, and Patrice Lumumba is elected Prime Minister. Joseph Kasavubu, favored by the Belgians, is President. <a href="http://www.africamuseum.be/about-us/press/press_independance/?searchterm=Baudouin">http://www.africamuseum.be/about-us/press/press_independance/?searchterm=Baudouin</a></p>
	<p><b>June 30, 1960:</b> In ceremonies held to mark the independence of Congo, Belgium’s King Baudouin (left) speaks of Belgium’s role as a “civilizer” of the new African nation. Newly-elected Prime Minister Lumumba gives a scathing critique of Belgium’s role at the same event. Lumumba is cheered by the crowd. <a href="http://belgieroyalist.blogspot.com/2010/09/sm-king-baudouin-in-africa.html">http://belgieroyalist.blogspot.com/2010/09/sm-king-baudouin-in-africa.html</a></p>
	<p><b>August 1960:</b> Mineral-rich provinces Katanga and South Kasai secede from Congo in order to preserve economic ties to the Belgians. The US and Belgium privately back this secession. Lumumba seeks military aid from the Soviet Union to retake the province while the UN organizes forces to intervene. <a href="http://patachu.com/lumumba-patrice-1925-1961/">http://patachu.com/lumumba-patrice-1925-1961/</a></p>
	<p><b>September 1960:</b> Soviet-backed Lumumba is dismissed as PM by US-backed Kasavubu (left). Lumumba is placed under house arrest after he declares that Kasavubu has been deposed. Army General Joseph Mobutu leads a coup d’etat against both men. <a href="http://www.biography.com/people/groups/died-on-march-24/">http://www.biography.com/people/groups/died-on-march-24/</a></p>

## CWW4.8 Congo (1960-1962) (Page 7 of 8)

	<p><b>December 1960:</b> Lumumba is found by the Army and transferred to Katanga, where Belgian troops work with Mobutu's troops. The UN holds emergency meetings to demand the release of Lumumba. Non-aligned nations withdraw from the UN in protest. The US and USSR veto competing resolutions. <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/jan/17/lumumba-50th-anniversary-african-leaders-assassinations">http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/jan/17/lumumba-50th-anniversary-african-leaders-assassinations</a></p>
	<p><b>January 17, 1961:</b> Lumumba is executed by Congolese troops under the command of Belgian army officers. Kasavubu is backed by Mobutu as leader of the Congo while civil war continues against Katanga province. <a href="http://congoconference2011.wordpress.com/tag/congo-berlin-conference/">http://congoconference2011.wordpress.com/tag/congo-berlin-conference/</a></p>
	<p><b>September 10, 1961:</b> UN secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold authorizes a UN invasion of Katanga to end the war that gives the US and Belgium its excuse to intervene in Congolese politics. <b>On the 19<sup>th</sup></b>, his plane crashes after he visits the leader of Katanga on a peace mission, and he dies. <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/aug/17/dag-hammarskjold-congo-troubled-history">http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/aug/17/dag-hammarskjold-congo-troubled-history</a></p>
	<p><b>November 1965:</b> US- and Belgian-backed General Mobutu has another coup d'état. He renames the country Zaire, and renames himself as Mobutu Sese-Seko. He will rule Zaire until 1997 as an ally of the U.S. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mobutu_Nixon.gif">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mobutu_Nixon.gif</a></p>

## CWW4.8 Congo (1960-1962) (Page 8 of 8)

The event our newspaper will cover is \_\_\_\_\_.

Divide up the sources below. These websites, or any others you find, should appear in the bibliography section of the newspaper you will eventually create for this assignment (page 2, lower left corner). Each of you will read ONE of them to start.

Research Task #	Website Title/Description	URL
1	<b>The Guardian UK global development blog:</b> "Patrice Lumumba: the most important assassination of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century" discusses evidence from Ludo De Witte's book	<a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/jan/17/patrice-lumumba-50th-anniversary-assassination">http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2011/jan/17/patrice-lumumba-50th-anniversary-assassination</a> ; follow link from story to find out more about Africa's deposed leaders.  <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/theguardian/from-the-archive-blog/2011/aug/17/archive-dag-hammerskjold-crash-death-1961">http://www.guardian.co.uk/theguardian/from-the-archive-blog/2011/aug/17/archive-dag-hammerskjold-crash-death-1961</a> has links and an overview of UN actions
2	<b>Internet Archive:</b> "Kasavubu Hailed (1961)" newsreel video	Watch the newsreel video at this link: <a href="http://archive.org/details/1961-03-20_Kasavubu_Hailed">http://archive.org/details/1961-03-20_Kasavubu_Hailed</a> Then search for "Congo" and watch other newsreels with heavy pro-US emphasis.
3	<b>History Channel:</b> "Adlai Stevenson on Crisis in the Congo" gives the US position on the Congo in 1961	<a href="http://www.history.com/speeches/stevenson-on-congolese-crisis#stevenson-on-congolese-crisis">http://www.history.com/speeches/stevenson-on-congolese-crisis#stevenson-on-congolese-crisis</a>  Listen to the US ambassador's speech at the UN and use it to search for more articles on this topic.
4	<b>Air Mobility Command Musuem:</b> Museum for past U.S. Air Force Missions	<a href="http://amcmuseum.org/history/airlifts/congo_airlift.php">http://amcmuseum.org/history/airlifts/congo_airlift.php</a>  and a related story at a link found here talks about US military operations in the Congo during the 1960s.
5	<b>Encyclopedia:</b> ask your school's librarian to help you locate (online or in print) two articles about Congo	Search for the following key words within the encyclopedias and school databases: Congo, independence, Mobutu Sese-Seko, Patrice Lumumba, Joseph Kasavubu

## CWW4.9 Iran (1953-1954) (Page 1 of 4)

In 1951 Mossadegh was elected by the people of Iran to be their prime minister. Mossadegh was deeply opposed to foreign powers having as much control over Iran as they did, specifically Great Britain. So, following his election he began to nationalize Iran's oil fields, greatly upsetting the British company Anglo-Persian Oil Company, or today British Petroleum (BP), which had extracted oil from Iran since the early twentieth century. This British company had paid the Iranians some taxes for the oil, but everyone knew it wasn't enough, leading many Iranians, and Mossadegh in particular, to believe that the British were exploiting their country.

To protest the nationalization of the oil, United States President Truman urged a boycott of Iranian oil. When President Eisenhower came to office in 1953, the British asked for U.S. cooperation to overthrow Mossadegh's regime. Eisenhower agreed because the prime minister was seen as "moving into the communist camp." Top officials in Eisenhower's administration argued, incorrectly, that Communist elements linked to Moscow were the key forces behind Mossadegh's rise. Mossadegh was not a Communist – he was fundamentally a nationalist. In fact, the Russians even picked up information on the planned CIA coup but they didn't share it with Mossadegh because they perceived him as a "bourgeois nationalist." Nevertheless, the coup, led by American forces, replaced Mossadegh with the pro-Western Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlevi (Shah), who had agreed to a new oil charter that gave the British and Americans significant interests in Iranian oil revenues. In return, the Shah received a package of American economic aid worth \$85 million.

### **Primary Source #1: Muhammad Mossadeq, Nationalizing Iranian Oil (1952)**

[The] British Government established a dictatorial regime in Iran for the sole purpose of safeguarding its illegitimate interests... [while] endanger[ing] our political integrity and independence by allowing the former Company to unduly interfere in our social and political affairs.

[T]he Iranians could no longer tolerate the behavior of the former Company; and the best interests of the nation demanded... the nationalization of the oil industry.... In other words, the Iranians availed themselves of the birthright of any free and independent nation. Many other countries and particularly the United Kingdom have availed themselves of the right to nationalize their industries.....

[T]he Iranian Government showed its readiness to pay compensation to the former Company in accordance with nationalization laws enacted in Great Britain.... [T]his proposal... was also rejected

[T]he British Government... did not refrain from supporting the unlawful interests of the former Oil Company by bringing financial and economic pressure on the people of Iran, through prevention of the sale of Iranian oil in world markets and even by refusing to release Iranian sterling holdings in British Banks....

Industries are nationalized, evidently, to remove private profiteering, and to pass on the proceeds of nationalization, exclusively, to the public treasury....

## CWW4.9 Iran (1953-1954) (Page 2 of 4)

[T]he Government of Iran to sever diplomatic relations with the British Government, and to leave the resumption of relations to such time as the British Government may care to revise their policy, with regard to world developments and the awakening of the people of Iran and with due consideration for the principles of justice and equity.

From *Message of Dr. Muhammad Mossadeq, Prime Minister of Iran, to the British Nation* (Tehran: Bank Melli Iran Press, November 1952), excerpt taken from Marvin E. Gettleman and Stuart Schaar, *The Middle East and Islamic World Reader* (New York: Grove Press, 2003), 254-255.

### Primary Source #2: American and British plan for the overthrow of Prime Minister Mossadeq of Iran, June 1953<sup>2</sup>

#### I. Preliminary Action

##### A. Interim Financing of Opposition

1. CIA will supply \$35,000 to [General Fazlullah] Zehedi  
CIA will attempt subsidize key military leaders if this necessary

##### B. Acquisition Shah Cooperation

1. Stage 1: Convince the Shah that UK and US have joint aim and remove pathological fear of British intrigues against him

[US] Ambassador... call on the Shah to assure him of US-UK common aid and British supporting him not Mossadeq....

3. Major issue is to maintain independence Iran and keep the Soviet orbit. To do this Mossadeq must be removed; Mossadeq must go.

US-UK financial aid will be forthcoming to successor government

##### C. Demands on the Shah

1. You must take leadership in overthrow Mossadeq.
2. If not, you bear responsibility for collapse of country.
3. If not, Shah's dynasty will fall and US-UK backing of you will cease....

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<sup>2</sup> Joint CIA-SIS 'TPAJAX' plan for the overthrow of Prime Minister Mossadeq, June 1953. NSecA. Excerpted from Jussi Hanhimaki and Odd Arne Westad, *The Cold War: A History in Documents and Eyewitness Accounts* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003)

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## CWW4.9 Iran (1953-1954) (Page 3 of 4)

### III. Relations with Majlis [Iranian Parliament]

Important for quasi-legal effort. To prepare for such effort deputies must be purchased

Basic aim is to secure 41 votes against Mossadeq and assure quorum for quasi-legal move by being able to depend on 53 deputies in Majlis. (SIS considers 20 deputies now not controlled must be purchased.)

### IV. Relations with Religious Leaders

Religious leaders should:

- A. Spread word of their disapproval Mossadeq.
- B. As required, stage political demonstrations under religious cover.
- C. Reinforce backbone of the Shah.
- D. Make strong assurances over radio and in mosques after coup that new government faithful Moslem principles....

### VI. Tudeh [Iranian Communist Party]....

Arrest at least 100 Party and Front Group leaders  
Seal off South Tehran to prevent influx Tudeh demonstrations....

### VII. Press and Propaganda Programs

Prior coup intensify anti-Mossadeq propaganda; Make maximum use Radio Tehran....

### IX. Mechanics of Quasi-Legal Overthrow

At this moment the view with most favor is the so-called (...) plan – where by mass demonstrators seek religious refuge in Majlis grounds. Elements available to religious rleaders would be joined by those supplied by bazaar merchants, up to 4,000 supplied by SIS controlled group, and additional elements supplied through CIA....

Just prior to movement CIA would give widest publicity to all fabricated documents proving secret agreement between Mossadeq and Tudeh

Religious refuge to take place at the dawn of the coup day.... If successful, the coup would be completed by early afternoon. Failing success, the coup would be mounted later that evening.

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## CWW4.9 Iran (1953-1954) (Page 4 of 4)

### Primary Source #3: Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini, *Iran in Imperialism's Clutches*, 1964

Do you know – the nation of Iran – know what is going on these days... all in your name? Do you know that the majles [parliament], pressured by the government, has quietly signed a treaty with America enslaving Iran, colonizing Iran, and even asserting that our Muslim nation is barbarous? With one stroke of the pen, the majles [parliament] has signed away our Islamic and Iranian heritage.... Iran is now under American control. American advisers, military and non-military, together with their families, can with impunity disregard our institutions, our laws, and our judicial courts. Why, you may ask, has the government done this? The answer is simple: America is the country of the dollar, and the Iranian government worships the almighty dollar.

With this shameful deed, American military advisers – nay, even servants of American military advisers – have immunity from our laws. They can take liberties with our highest religious and state authorities without having to worry about our police and law courts.

In an age when once colonized country after another is throwing off the shackles of imperialism, the Iranian government is reducing Iran into the most backward country in the world.... I have heard that America tried to impose similar treaties on Pakistan, Turkey, Indonesia, and West Germany, but they – unlike Iran – refused to submit to such humiliation....

Everyone should realize that Iran's and the Muslim World's problems are all derived from America. In the past, Britain oppressed us, exploited our natural resources, occupied our lands, and interfered in our internal affairs. Now it is America that tramples over Islam and the Holy Koran, arms Israel against the Arabs....

Increasing numbers of merchants and farmers are falling into bankruptcy, poverty and oblivion. All this because the Iranian economy is now in the clutches of America and Israel.

From a 1964 speech by Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini, in *Khomeini Va Jonsheb* (Khomeini and the Movement) (Moharram Press, 1973), pp. 30-31. Translated from the Farsi by Ervand Abrahamian. By permission of the translator. Excerpt taken from Marvin E. Gettleman and Stuart Schaar, *The Middle East and Islamic World Reader* (New York: Grove Press, 2003), 256-257.

*Timeline and Web Resources to Follow*

## CWW4.10 Hungary (1956) (Page 1 of 3)

Hungary existed under Soviet rule after the war's end in 1945. Russia appointed the leader of Hungary, and used military force to maintain Soviet control. After Stalin's death in 1953, Hungarians, among other eastern Europeans, hoped for a relaxing of the Soviet's tight grip. While Khrushchev made a gesture to greater Hungarian independence, he did not allow for significant change in policy. In 1956, feeling frustrated at the continued repression, and faced with a bad harvest and fuel shortages during a cold and wet fall, workers and students protested in October of 1956. They issued a document called Sixteen Points that outlined their grievances and called for greater autonomy to run their own country (source #1?).

In response, Moscow allowed for the appointment of liberal leaders for Hungary, and even pulled out the Soviet army from Hungary. When the newly-appointed Prime Minister Nagy declared that Hungary would withdraw from the Warsaw Pact, Moscow chose to intervene. On November 4, 1956, Moscow sent tanks into Budapest to restore order and brutalized any citizens who protested. Roughly 30,000 Hungarians were killed by the Soviets, and around 200,000 fled west fearing what might come next. Prime Minister Nagy was put on trial and executed and a pro-Soviet leader was put in power.

### **Primary Source #1: Statement of the Soviet Government, October 30, 1956**

The Soviet Government regards it as indispensable to make a statement in connection with the events in Hungary.

The course of the events has shown that the working people of Hungary, who have achieved great progress on the basis of their people's democratic order, correctly raise the question of the necessity of eliminating serious shortcomings in the field of economic building, the further raising of the material well-being of the population, and the struggle against bureaucratic excesses in the state apparatus.

However, this just and progressive movement of the working people was soon joined by forces of black reaction and counterrevolution, which are trying to take advantage of the discontent of part of the working people to undermine the foundations of the people's democratic order in Hungary and to restore the old landlord and capitalist order.

The Soviet Government and all the Soviet people deeply regret that the development of events in Hungary has led to bloodshed. On the request of the Hungarian People's Government the Soviet Government consented to the entry into Budapest of the Soviet Army units to assist the Hungarian People's Army and the Hungarian authorities to establish order in the town. Believing that the further presence of Soviet Army units in Hungary can serve as a cause for even greater deterioration of the situation, the Soviet Government has given instructions to its military command to withdraw the Soviet Army units from Budapest as soon as this is recognized as necessary by the Hungarian Government.

At the same time, the Soviet Government is ready to enter into relevant negotiations with the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and other participants of the Warsaw Treaty on the question of the presence of Soviet troops on the territory of Hungary.



## CWW4.10 Hungary (1956) (Page 2 of 3)

### Primary Source #2: Imry Nage: Last Message, November 4, 1956

This fight is the fight for freedom by the Hungarian people against the Russian intervention, and it is possible that I shall only be able to stay at my post for one or two hours. The whole world will see how the Russian armed forces, contrary to all treaties and conventions, are crushing the resistance of the Hungarian people. They will also see how they are kidnapping the Prime Minister of a country which is a Member of the United Nations, taking him from the capital, and therefore it cannot be doubted at all that this is the most brutal form of intervention. I should like in these last moments to ask the leaders of the revolution, if they can, to leave the country. I ask that all that I have said in my broadcast, and what we have agreed on with the revolutionary leaders during meetings in Parliament, should be put in a memorandum, and the leaders should turn to all the peoples of the world for help and explain that today it is Hungary and tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow, it will be the turn of other countries because the imperialism of Moscow does not know borders, and is only trying to play for time.

### Primary Source #3: Department of State Bulletin, Nov. 12, 1956

Sixteen Political, Economic, and Ideological Points, Budapest, October 22, 1956

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT PLENARY MEETING OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY'

Students of Budapest!

The following resolution was born on 22 October 1956, at the dawn of a new period in Hungarian history, in the Hall of the Building Industry Technological University as a result of the spontaneous movement of several thousand of the Hungarian youth who love their Fatherland:

- (1) We demand the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Treaty.
- (2) We demand the election of new leaders in the Hungarian Workers' Party ... These leaders should convene the Party Congress within the shortest possible time and should elect a new central body of leaders.
- (3) The Government should be reconstituted under the leadership of Comrade Imre Nagy; all criminal leaders of the Stalinist-Rdkosi era should be relieved of their posts at once.
- (4) We demand a public trial in the criminal case of Milidly Farkas and his accomplices... primarily responsible for all the crimes of the recent past and for the ruin of this country...

## CWW4.10 Hungary (1956) (Page 3 of 3)

- (5) We demand general elections in this country, with universal suffrage, secret ballot and the participation of several Parties for the purpose of electing a new National Assembly. We demand that the workers should have the right to strike.
- (6) We demand a re-examination and re-adjustment of Hungarian-Soviet and Hungarian-Yugoslav political, economic and intellectual relations on the basis of complete political and economic equality and of non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.
- (7) We demand the re-organization of the entire economic life of Hungary...
- ...
- (9) ...We demand that minimum living wages for workers should be fixed.
- ...
- (11) We demand the re-examination of all political and economic trials by independent courts and the release and rehabilitation of innocent persons. We demand the immediate repatriation of prisoners-of-war and of civilians deported to the Soviet Union, including prisoners who have been condemned beyond the frontiers of Hungary.
- (12) We demand complete freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of the Press and a free Radio...

From Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, UN General Assembly, Official Records: Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/3592) p. 69. (pp. 746-747)

*Timeline and Web Resources to Follow*