



NEWS FROM

Hemispheres

THE INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH CONSORTIUM
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

FALL 2011

IN THIS ISSUE: Examining the Cold War

HEMISPHERES'S SIGNATURE EVENT, its annual Summer Teachers' Institute, focused on *Cold War Cultures* this year. We brought in a new partner, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum, to address the Cold War as it played out around the world, from countries deeply involved with the United States or the Soviet Union to those that were on the periphery.

Our introductory speaker, Prof. Francis Gavin from the LBJ School of Public Affairs, provided key questions to ponder with students:

- What is the Cold War? Who was involved? When did it start?
- Who is to blame for the Cold War? Could it have been avoided?
- Who were the sources for the Cold War?
- How did the Cold War interact with other global forces?
- What caused the end of the Cold War? What are the lessons?

Following this thought-provoking lecture, speakers addressed a range of topics, including: U.S. aid to Nepal under Truman's Point Four program, the politics of NATO, the way the Cuban Revolution played the Sino-Soviet dispute to its advantage, imagery of Nasser after Egypt's defeat in the Six-Day War, decolonization during the Cold War and the nonaligned movement, and the Space Race and the portrayal of science in Soviet films. We have additional information and PowerPoint files for many of the presentations; please contact us if you are interested in more information on a specific topic.

In addition to the region-specific presentations, Marsha Sharp and Amanda Frederick, Education Specialists for the LBJ Library, presented "The Spy's Dilemma," a hands-on activity in which students become spies for another government. The library's website describes the activity, which is available to visiting student groups, as follows: "Middle and high school students will become spies with their lives on the line. They will analyze documents and make decisions based on whether or not bringing these documents back to their 'government' will save their lives. Analysis and decision-making skills are emphasized as students work in groups." Please visit <http://www.lbjlibrary.org/education/teachers/student-activities/at-the-library/spys-dilemma.html> for more information.

In this issue of *News from Hemispheres*, we are sharing primary sources pulled from the LBJ Library that are related to key Cold War themes. The issues discussed here are covered in more detail by collections of documents gathered by Hemispheres staff; full sets of documents are available for download from the Hemispheres website. Using the documents included here as an entry point, you can have students "Create a DBQ." In this activity, students: (1) pose significant questions related to the issue outlined in one of the documents included in this newsletter; (2) explain why the issue is important within the Cold War context; (3) select 4-6 documents from the thematic sets (available online) that provide insight into one of the key questions they raised; (4) edit the documents down to no more than 200 words, making sure that what they select adds insight into the issue or challenges traditional interpretations; and (5) lay out the question and sources in DBQ format.

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The Dominican Crisis (1965)

YOUR ANNOUNCED MISSION IS TO SAVE U.S. LIVES.
YOUR UNANNOUNCED MISSION IS TO PREVENT THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC FROM GOING COMMUNIST.
THE PRESIDENT HAS STATED THAT HE WILL NOT ALLOW
ANOTHER CUBA—YOU ARE TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY
MEASURES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS MISSION.
YOU WILL BE GIVEN SUFFICIENT FORCES TO DO THE JOB.

Instructions from General Earle Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to Lieutenant General Bruce Palmer, May 1, 1965

In 1965, the Dominican Republic was being ruled by a military junta that had seized control from a pro-Communist president. When a rebellion demanding the removal of the generals turned violent, the United States feared a Cuban-style takeover of the country and sent Marines to the island. This set of documents includes intelligence information and embassy communiqués that preceded the rebellion, notes from White House meetings, and several phone conversations between President Johnson and his top advisers (recordings of the conversations are available online).

The NATO Crisis (1966)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, founded in 1949, is a political and military alliance organized for the collective defense of member nations. A set of 19 documents from the LBJ Library explores France's 1966 withdrawal from NATO along with U.S. and Soviet reactions. The first document is a draft of the U.S. reply to the French aide-mémoire that announces its withdrawal, and is followed by press coverage, a letter from President Johnson to French President Charles de Gaulle, and a series of memos, embassy cables, and translations that react to the NATO crisis.

Memorandum from President Lyndon B.
Johnson to Secretary of State Dean
Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert
McNamara, May 4, 1966

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 4, 1966

MEMORANDUM TO: The Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense

I would be grateful if you would make it known that I wish the articulation of our position with respect to NATO to be in constructive terms.

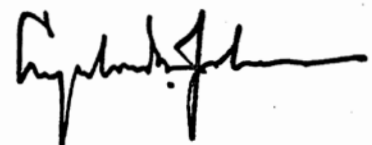
I see no benefit to ourselves or to our allies in debating the position of the French government.

That government has made known its position.

Our task is to rebuild NATO outside of France as promptly, economically, and effectively as possible.

In so doing, we shall develop (as outlined in NSAM 345) proposals which would bind the Atlantic nations closer together; support, as best we can, the long term movement towards unity in Western Europe; and exploit the possibilities for easing East-West tensions.

Our discussions of the NATO problem should focus on the positive lines of action in which we are engaged.



The Space Race (1963-1968)

This collection of documents examines the history of space exploration and the competition between the U.S. and the USSR, beginning with the designation of NASA facilities as the John F. Kennedy Space Center through the launch of the Zond 5 Soviet spacecraft. The collection includes press coverage, presidential statements, a "top secret" CIA Special Report on Soviet space exploration, memoranda to President Johnson with statistics on space flights, and correspondence between the Kremlin and President Johnson.

Unofficial translation

August 26, 1964

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for the letter with which you sent me pictures of the lunar surface made by the American spacecraft "Ranger VII".

We are glad that now, following Soviet scientists who back in 1959 photographed the other side of the moon, American scientists have made considerable contribution to common efforts of states in the research and exploration of outer space.

I share your opinion that the fruits of scientific discoveries should be enjoyed by all peoples in the interests of peace and progress. The Soviet Union seeks that outer space serve peaceful purposes exclusively.

Sincerely,

N. Khrushchev

His Excellency
Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
of America
Washington

Translation (unofficial) of letter from Soviet
Premier Nikita Khrushchev to President
Lyndon B. Johnson, August 26, 1964

The Indian Famine (1966-1967)

During the 1960s, after two consecutive droughts, India relied on food aid from the United States. At the peak, grain ships were leaving American ports for India at the rate of one every ten minutes.¹ More than 30 documents reveal the complex politics behind President Johnson's response to India's second major crop failure in two years. The set includes memoranda to the President in preparation for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit, CIA reports on the role of the Soviets in India, cables from the U.S. embassy in India, media reports, pages from Johnson's daily diary, and phone conversations with his senior advisers.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 19, 1966 -- 7:35 p. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: An appropriate U. S. reaction to Mrs. Gandhi's action in Moscow

All hands are agreed that it was a great mistake for her to appear to agree with the substance of Moscow's line against us. Chet Bowles has written her a scorching personal letter. The Secretary has sent out a very strong cable and has also talked turkey to their Minister, P. K. Banerjee here.

Our preliminary impression is that the staff she had with her in Moscow was not sufficiently sharp to make the distinction between Soviet propaganda verbiage, which they do not take seriously, and Soviet policy statements, which they do. She no doubt wanted very much to get the Soviets to pressure Hanoi, and she may have felt constrained to go along with them on the communique in the hope that this would draw them along to encourage talks. As we gain a clearer understanding of what really happened, we shall keep you informed.

Our response: While our response has been very strong in private, we have correctly avoided expressing any serious annoyance in public. Any public criticism by leaders of the Administration will only strengthen the hand of her Leftist critics who charge her with being subservient to the United States. It will make it harder for her to climb back off her limb.

If there is to be a comment, we could properly point out in a low key that before going to Moscow, she made what we took to be a serious proposal that the fighting in Vietnam be brought to an end by first inducing the Russians and the British to call a Geneva conference. We welcomed this suggestion and sought clarification of certain points from her government. The substance of the Moscow communique suggests a change in the Indian position, but as yet we do not have a clarification. It does appear as if Moscow was not willing to take the initiative she proposed.

The State Department is sending over press guidance for the press conference tomorrow.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State 5-15-78, NSC 11-22-78

By WJR, NARS, Date 2-6-80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

¹ Gurucharan Das, *India Unbound: The Social and Economic Revolution from Independence to the Global Information Age*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 2001.

Memorandum to President Lyndon B. Johnson from Special Assistant Walt Rostow, July 19, 1966

The Arab-Israeli War (1967)

Also known as the Six-Day War, this conflict resulted from high tensions between Israel and its neighbors: Egypt, then known as the United Arab Republic; Jordan; and Syria. Two dozen documents show the correspondence between the White House and the Kremlin over the course of the war: the two governments worked together in the United Nations Security Council to call for a cease-fire and then to ensure that the resolution would be accepted and enforced. The exchange shows the degree to which the U.S. and USSR cooperated in the face of war.

Moscow, June 5, 1967, 7:47 a.m.

Dear Mr. President,

Having received information concerning the military clashes between Israel and the United Arab Republic, the Soviet Government is convinced that the duty of all great powers is to secure the immediate cessation of the military conflict.

The Soviet Government has acted and will act in this direction. We hope that the Government of the United States will also act in the same manner and will exert appropriate influence on the Government of Israel particularly since you have all opportunities of doing so. This is required in the highest interest of peace.

Respectfully, A. Kosygin

Washington, June 5, 1967, 8:57 a.m.

Dear Mr. Kosygin:

I welcome your message. We feel that it is the duty of all great states to secure a speedy end to the military conflict, as indicated in Secretary Rusk's earlier message to Foreign Minister Gromyko this morning. We are strongly supporting action to this end in the United Nations Security Council which meets within the hour and trust you will do the same. I have already made a personal appeal to all the governments in the area concerned and you may be assured we will exercise all our influence to bring hostilities to an end. We are pleased to learn from your message that you are doing the same.

Respectfully, Lyndon B. Johnson

**Message From Premier Alexei Kosygin to
President Lyndon B. Johnson, June 5, 1967**

Message from Johnson to Kosygin, June 5, 1967

The University of Texas at Austin

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Hemispheres: <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/orgs/hemispheres/>

TAGE: <http://www.geo.txstate.edu/tage/>

Beyond what we already have, however, we want to know what else we can provide to help you prepare for the STAAR™. If you are concerned about a particular content area or need ideas on ways to cover a specific standard, let us know. This year, we are developing new resources—including online segments that you can access on your schedule—to help facilitate your transition to the end-of-course exams. **We need your input!** Do you need primary sources to use with students, a refresher in physical geography, content training on world regions with which you are less familiar? Let us know so that we can address your needs. Please e-mail us at hemispheres@austin.utexas.edu with your questions and suggestions.

Hemispheres

How can we help you prepare for the STAAR™ ?

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