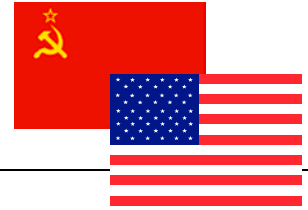


The Cold War



- **Espionage**
 - CIA, KGB, etc.
 - Igor Gouzenko defected in Ottawa in 1945, disclosing agents names and plans of the KGB
 - see *The Gouzenko Affair* CBC video clips
 - RCMP handled Canada's intelligence issues until 1983 when the new Canadian Security Intelligence Service or CSIS was created. CSIS recruits from universities today.
- **McCarthy hearings**
 - 1953 - 1954 - US Senate Committee on Un-American Activities
 - see *Excerpts from McCarthy Hearings*
- **Space Race**
 - After World War II, the rocket foreshadowed a new style of warfare in which nuclear bombs could be delivered quickly across the world. War might begin--and end--suddenly, decisively, without warning.
 - As the Space Race began, the United States and the Soviet Union were building rockets to use as long-range weapons. The United States initially favored bombers, but the Soviets preferred missiles and thus took an early lead in rocket technology.
 - A rocket able to carry a bomb across the globe also could be used to loft machines and men into orbit. The United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a long competition to develop rockets for both warfare and the exploration of space.
- **Arms Race**
 - The most visible part of the cold war was the arms race. Massive and expensive militarization movements on the part of both nations involved caused a new psychology to develop. Mutually assured destruction (appropriately know as MAD) was the philosophy that both nations had the power to destroy each other completely in the event of an attack. The theory was based on three ideas. One: both nations have enough weapons do destroy the other, two: both nations can detect a first strike before it arrives, and three: both nations are able to respond adequately before they are hit by the first strike. The invention and perfection of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) was the beginning of MAD. The ICBM was a creation made possible by the Space Race.
- **Bomber Gap**
 - "Bomber Gap" refers to the fear of Soviet superiority in the area of intercontinental bombers, which first arose in July 1957 after Soviets flew their Bear and Bison bombers past American observers multiple times, duping them into exaggerating Soviet capability. The ultra-light, high-flying spy plane was the answer to one of the pressing problems facing the Eisenhower administration -- the question of a "bomber gap." The Soviets had developed the Bison bomber (built to carry a nuclear bomb all the way to the US), but it was unclear whether they had only one, or one hundred.

- "The Air Force contended that the Soviets were building many more bombers than we were building," says CIA historian Donald Welzenbach, "and they wanted more money to build more bombers."
- But Eisenhower, a career military officer, found reports of Soviet superiority to be filled with speculation and rumor. Before building more bombers, which he understood would intensify the Soviets' paranoia and increase insecurity, he needed information. To get a true picture of Soviet bomber strength, the US needed a spy plane that could fly at altitudes beyond the reach of Soviet defense and radar (U-2 planes).
- **U-2 Incident**
 - The U-2 would need to fly higher than 70,000 feet and farther than 3,000 nautical miles; it would have to be lightweight, yet strong enough to carry high-tech spy cameras stocked with over a mile of film.
 - When it was finished, the U-2's wingspan totaled 80 feet, and its aluminum body was so thin that pilots joked it was made of "Reynolds Wrap." Once in the air, however, the plane was like the finest of racehorses. "The airplane loved to fly," says Henry Combs, a structural engineer. "The nickname was 'Angel' and that was because that's what it wanted to do -- it headed for the stratosphere when it took off."
 - The first mission over the Soviet Union took place on July 4, 1956. But to everyone's alarm a U-2 piloted by Hervey Stockman, flying high over Minsk, was spotted by Soviet radar. MiG fighter planes attacked Stockman's U-2, but the MiGs, with their altitude ceiling of 50,000 feet, were unable to close in on the spy plane.
 - Eisenhower was reluctant to authorize more U-2 missions. He believed it was only a matter of time before Soviet technology caught up with the U-2 and exposed the American spy program. Pressured by the CIA, which needed information on an operational transcontinental missile base, the President relented. It was to be the longest and most daring mission ever flown. On May 1, 1960, Gary Powers left Pakistan and started his overflight clear across the Soviet Union.
 - "Gary Powers left on a mission, which four years before, Eisenhower had predicted would fail," says Welzenbach. "If you fly in a straight line long enough, they're going to get you. And on this day, this was to be the fate of Gary Powers."
 - The capture of Gary Powers and the exposure of the U-2 put an end to the spy missions over the Soviet Union as well as to Eisenhower's hopes for a test ban treaty at the upcoming Paris summit. Powers, who served 17 months of his ten-year sentence in a Soviet prison camp, was ultimately exchanged for a Russian spy.
 - The U-2, which continued to fly, discovered Russian missiles in Cuba in 1962. The aircraft was still in the skies during the Gulf War in 1991.
- **Missile Gap**
 - "Missile Gap": refers to the perceived Soviet superiority in ICBMs due to exaggerated estimates by the Gaither Committee in 1957 and USAF in the early 1960's.

- The words "missile gap" and "intelligence gap" were in the news. Had the US lost its strategic weapons edge over the Soviets? Clearly, the US had to learn what the Soviets were doing. The U-2 planes were no longer safe sources of intelligence: they could be shot down. The US needed to peek safely through a keyhole, at an area that crosses eleven time zones, and see what they were up to. Could the faltering US space program safely launch a spy satellite, look through that keyhole, and retrieve the results? It was the most important challenge yet to US national security.
- **Bay of Pigs**
 - On April 17, 1961, approximately 1,300 members of a CIA-supported counter-revolutionary Cuban exile force stormed the beaches of Cuba, beginning a brief military adventure which ended in total failure. The incident quickly became a foreign policy debacle for President Kennedy, who approved the plan just three months into his presidency
- **Cuban Missile Crisis**
 - The closest the world has come to nuclear war was the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962. The Soviets had installed nuclear missiles in Cuba, just 90 miles off the coast of the United States. U.S. armed forces were at their highest state of readiness. Soviet field commanders in Cuba were authorized to use tactical nuclear weapons if invaded by the U.S. The fate of millions literally hinged upon the ability of two men, President John F. Kennedy and Premier Nikita Khrushchev, to reach a compromise.
 - see *Thirteen Days*