

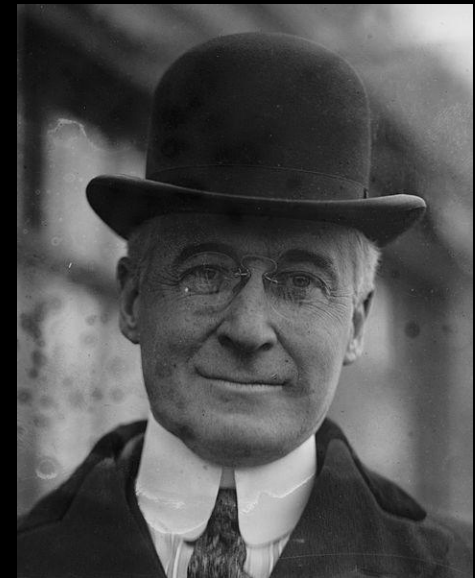


The Ghost Of The Cold War

The **Cold War** (1945–1991) was the continuing state of political conflict, military tension, and economic competition existing after World War II, primarily between the USSR and its satellite states, and the powers of the Western world, particularly the United States. Although the primary participants' military forces never officially clashed directly, they expressed the conflict through military coalitions, strategic force deployments, a nuclear arms race, spying, propaganda, and technological competition, such as the Space Race.

“Let us not be deceived - we are today in the midst of a Cold War.”

Bernard Baruch



The Sinews of Peace

“Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future...”

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.”

“...the United States stands at this time at the pinnacle of world power. It is a solemn moment for the American Democracy. “

The Long Telegram

The *Long Telegram* gave the US government a clear understanding of how the Soviet government saw itself in the international community. According to Kennan, the Soviet Union did not see the possibility for long-term peaceful coexistence with the capitalist world.

The main points:

- 1) Basic features of post-war Soviet outlook.
- 2) Background of this outlook
- 3) Its projection in practical policy on official level.
- 4) Its projection on unofficial level.
- 5) Practical deductions from standpoint of US policy.



George F. Kennan

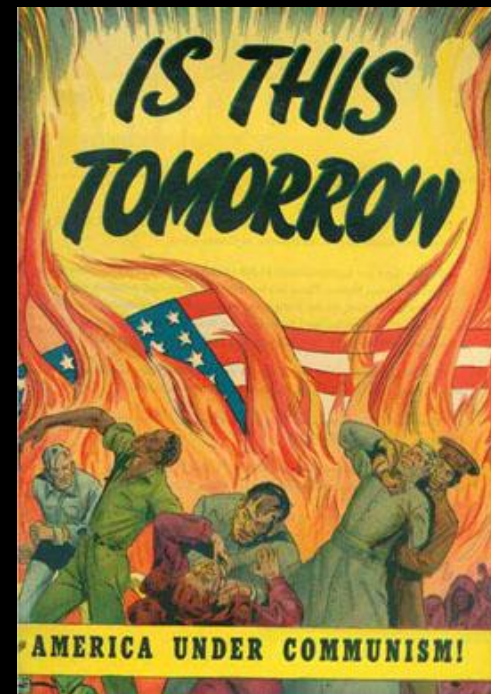
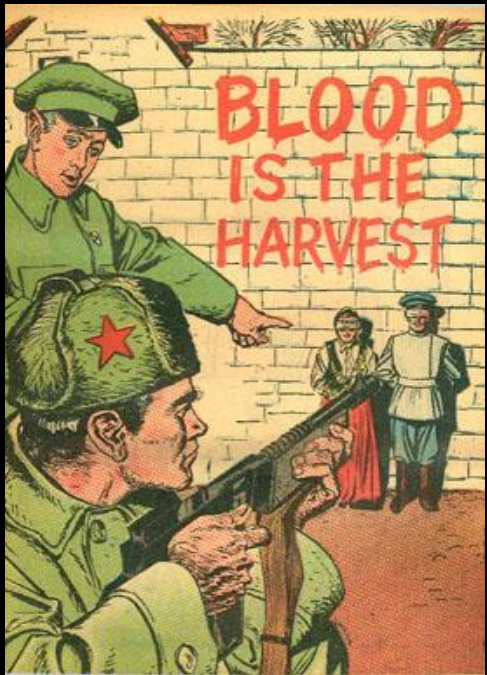
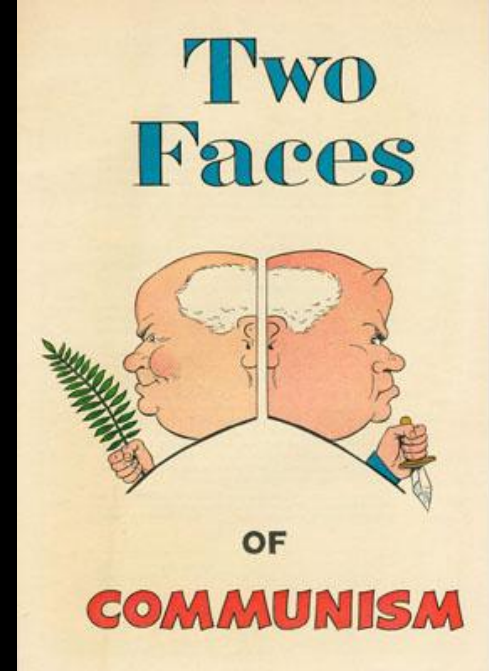
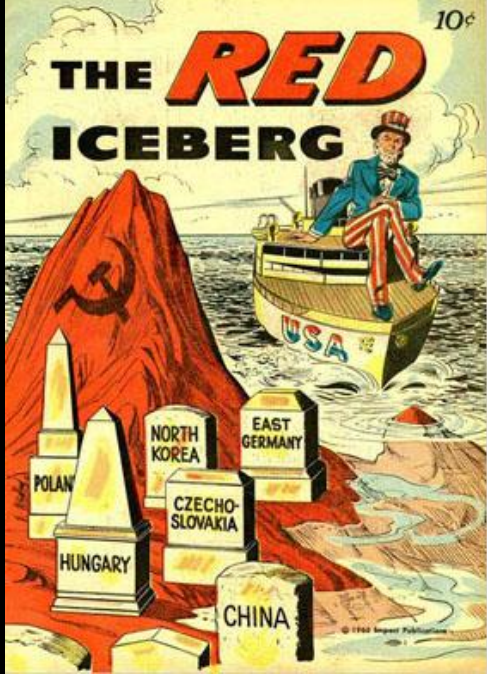
North Atlantic Treaty Organization **NATO** (1949)



The Warsaw Treaty Organization **WTO** (1955–1991)



Anti-Soviet Posters



“We must be ready every day, all the time to do the right thing if the atomic bomb explodes. Duck and cover!”



Atomic War For Kids



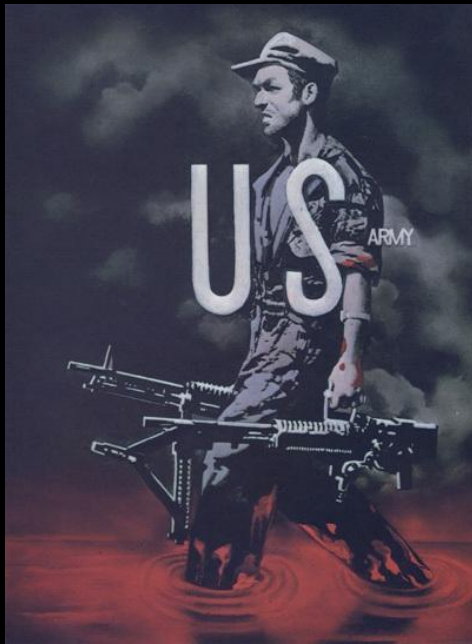
Micky Mouse gas mask created by Walt Disney



The 1950s' kids can play with uranium ore! The Gilbert U-238 Atomic Energy Lab was only only available from 1951 to 1952. Its relatively high price for the time (\$50.00)



Anti-American Posters



ВЬЕТНАМ. „ПРАВА ЧЕЛОВЕКА“ НА ЭКСПОРТ



Hot Spots



1975
Warsaw Pact invasion
of Czechoslovakia
The Korean War 1950-1953
The Hungarian Revolution 1956
Prague 1968

Cuban Missile Crisis 1962

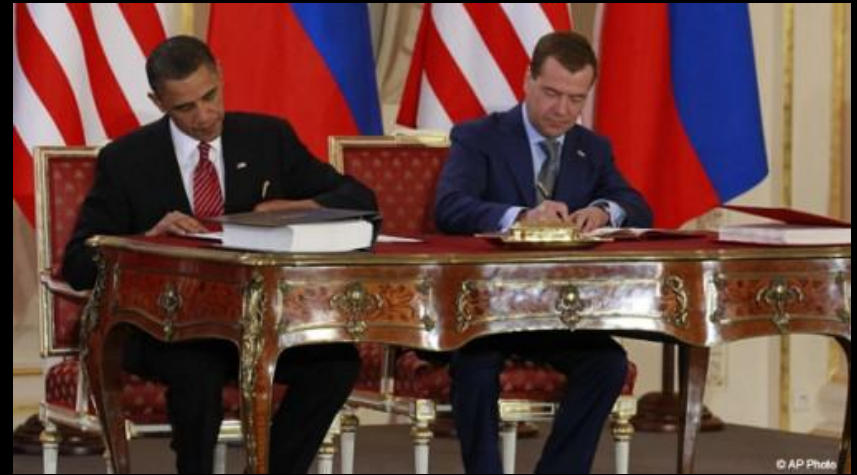
The Soviet Union formed an alliance with Fidel Castro - Cuba's leader after the Cuban Revolution in 1959.

In 1962, President John F. Kennedy responded to the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba with a sea blockade.

The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world closer to nuclear war than ever before.



Presidents Dmitry Medvedev and Barack Obama signed the new agreement on April 8, 2010 in Prague to reduce nuclear arms.



In general the agreement takes into consideration Russian national interests. But the USA reduce the strategical carries by their adaption to usual warheads as they did it for the winged missiles “Tomahawk ”. It became the shock weapon in the Iraki and Afghan campaigns.



Moscow is wary about Washington's plans to deploy missile elements in Romania, Bulgaria and in the Black Sea.

The missile defense system is to become ready by 2015 and is designed as protection against "current and future ballistic missile threats from Iran."

