

CHAPTER
25

Section 4

GUIDED READING

*Foreign Policy After
the Cold War*

As you read about the end of the Cold War, note key persons, events, and trends involved in the nations listed below. Concentrate on political and economic developments as well as on U.S. relations with those countries. Leave the shaded boxes blank.

Nations	Key Individuals	Key Events and Trends
1. Soviet Union		Events: Trends:
2. Poland		Events: Trends:
3. Germany		Events: Trends:
4. Yugoslavia		Events: Trends:
5. China		Events: Trends:
6. Nicaragua		Events: Trends:
7. Panama		Events: Trends:
8. Iran		
9. Iraq		

CHAPTER
25

Section 4

SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE *Analyzing Political Cartoons*

Political cartoons are cartoons that use humor to make a serious point. They normally address political matters and other issues of national interest. Political cartoons seek to convey the main point of what are often complex matters in a concise and straightforward manner. Thus, the ability to analyze political cartoons and determine their message will help you to better understand significant events about which you read. Below is a political cartoon regarding the Iran-Contra scandal. Examine the cartoon and then answer the questions that follow. (See Skillbuilder Handbook, p. R24.)



© McDougal Littell, Inc. All rights reserved.

1. Who is the person pictured in the television? What does presence on the television signify?

2. Who is the person standing to the right?

3. What is the main message of the cartoon?

CHAPTER
25
Section 4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Foreign Policy After
the Cold War*

Completion

A. Complete each sentence with the appropriate term or name.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Watergate | Jordan |
| Berlin Wall | Grenada |
| Panama | Commonwealth of Independent States |
| Kuwait | Iran-Contra |

1. In 1989, the people of Berlin tore down the _____, one of the most prominent symbols of the Cold War.
2. The Reagan administration scandal involving the sale of arms to Iran and using the money to fund anti-Communist forces in Nicaragua was known as the _____ affair.
3. The Persian Gulf War involved a U.S.-led effort to liberate _____ from Iraq.
4. As the Soviet Union collapsed, the countries once under its control became known as the _____.
5. The United States took military action in _____ to help oust its corrupt leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Evaluating

B. Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- _____ 1. As part of his perestroika plan, Mikhail Gorbachev called for greater government control of the economy.

_____ 2. The protestors at Tiananmen Square were mainly university students who demanded freedom of speech and a greater voice in government.

- _____ 3. The Boland Amendment banned military aid to Panama for two years.

_____ 4. As the world's remaining superpower, the United States acted alone in liberating Kuwait from Iraq.

- _____ 5. In 1983, U.S. forces invaded the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada to overthrow its pro-Cuban government.



Section 4

OUTLINE MAP *U.S. Attention on the Middle East*

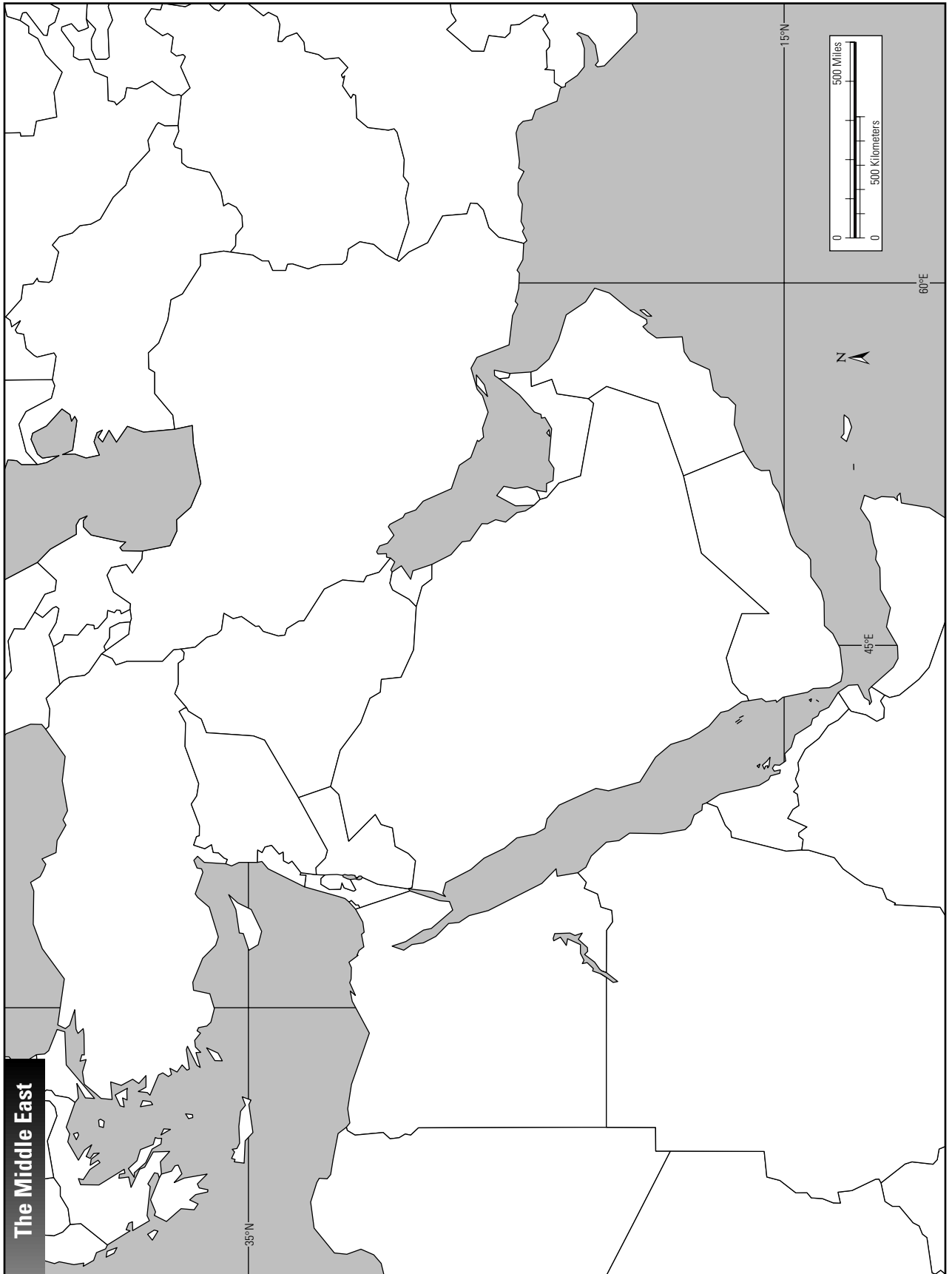
- A.** Review the map “Middle East, 1978–1982” on page 816 of your textbook. To locate some of the African countries not shown on that map and to check for boundary changes in the Gulf of Aden region, also consult the current map of the Middle East on page A16. Then, on the accompanying outline map, label the following bodies of water, countries, and regions (U.A.E. stands for “United Arab Emirates”) and draw in the Suez Canal. Use arrows to indicate smaller nations and regions if necessary.

Bodies of Water	Countries		Regions	
Arabian Sea	Egypt	Syria	Yemen	West Bank
Caspian Sea	Sudan	Lebanon	Bahrain	Sinai Peninsula
Mediterranean Sea	Eritrea	Israel	Qatar	
Strait of Hormuz	Djibouti	Iraq	Iran	
Persian Gulf	Somalia	Jordan	Saudi Arabia	
Red Sea	Greece	Cyprus	Kuwait	
Gulf of Aden	Turkey	U.A.E.	Oman	

- B.** After completing the map, use it to answer the following questions.

- Describe the route a ship leaving a port in Greece would likely take to reach Kuwait. _____
- Which countries have Persian Gulf coastlines? _____

- Which country has the longest Red Sea coastline? _____
- To which nation does the Sinai Peninsula belong? _____
- Which two labeled countries are islands? _____
- Which two labeled countries, sharing a common border, are almost totally landlocked—that is, without any coastline? _____
- The Middle East is not a continent but a large region covering parts of three continents. The region is generally considered to consist of Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. In which three continents are these countries located? Which two countries do you think include parts of two continents? _____



© McDougal Littell Inc. All rights reserved.

CHAPTER
25

Section 4

PRIMARY SOURCE **The First Day of Desert Storm**

General H. Norman Schwarzkopf commanded the Allied forces in the Persian Gulf War. This behind-the-scenes account is from his autobiography.

The first shots of Desert Storm were to be fired at precisely 2:40 A.M. In preparation, weapons crews had labored since the previous afternoon at airfields across Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar, loading warplanes from six nations with hundreds of tons of missiles, rockets, and bombs. American aircraft carriers in the gulf and the Red Sea had steamed northward, putting Iraq within range of their planes. Cruisers and the battleship *Wisconsin* had positioned scores of Tomahawk missiles in their armored box launchers for firing. Meanwhile flights of B-52s, some armed with ultrasophisticated cruise missiles originally designed to fly nuclear warheads into the Soviet Union, were closing in on Iraq from bases as distant as Barksdale, Louisiana.

A dozen high-tech Army and Air Force special-operations helicopters would start the attack. Flying in almost total darkness only thirty feet above the sand, they were to take out two key early-warning radar installations on the Saudi-Iraqi border. Behind the helicopters, eight F-15 fighter-bombers would streak into Iraqi airspace and destroy the nearest air-defense command center. That hit would, in effect, spring the gate into Iraq by opening a corridor for hundreds more airplanes headed toward targets throughout Iraq. Meanwhile, F-117 Stealth fighters were beginning bomb runs in the night sky over Baghdad.

Sitting in headquarters there was no way for us to tell at first what was going on. As each scrap of information came in, I scrawled it down on a yellow pad. . . .

Horner [Lieutenant General Chuck Horner, Air Force commander] called throughout the morning with updates as pilots and crews returned to base. By early afternoon I was able to tell Powell [General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff] in Washington that we'd completed fully 850 missions. We'd clobbered many of the 240 targets on our list: Saddam's heavily defended lakeside palace in Baghdad had been annihilated; the ITT Building downtown was reportedly "glowing"; two major Scud missile sites in western Iraq had been severely damaged; the key suspected biological and nuclear

weapons bunkers had been destroyed. Meanwhile squadrons of A-10 attack jets were shooting up supply dumps along the Iraqi front lines: "They can't get reloaded fast enough," the Air Force told us. The Air Force advised that although flight crews' accuracy had been initially less than predicted—F-117s in the first wave had dropped just fifty-five percent of their bombs on target, and F-111s about seventy percent—their accuracy had been steadily improving throughout the day.

Most important, only two airplanes had gone down—an astoundingly low number, considering that we'd feared losses as high as seventy-five the first day. Horner and his planners had clearly succeeded brilliantly at undoing Iraq's high-tech defense network. By jamming and bombing its radars, they'd blinded it; by striking at its command centers, they'd paralyzed it. While pilots described how the skies over Baghdad were filled with surface-to-air missiles and antiaircraft shells, the Iraqis were firing at random with very little chance of hitting our planes. Meanwhile we shot down six Iraqi MiG and Mirage fighters. Scores more Iraqi aircraft took off from their bases, but then simply flew around avoiding our planes. . . .

At the evening briefing Burt Moore brought the news I'd been waiting all day to hear: the Army was on the move, relocating in preparation for the ground attack. On Tapline Road, the desolate two-land highway stretching west toward Jordan from the Saudi town of Hafar al-Batin near the southwestern corner of Kuwait, the heavy trucks of the XVIII Airborne Corps and VII Corps had begun moving supplies and equipment west. By the end of the first day of the war, the convoy stretched 120 miles.

from H. Norman Schwarzkopf, It Doesn't Take a Hero (New York: Bantam, 1992), 413–416.

Research Options

1. Research the effects of the Persian Gulf War and make a cause-and-effect diagram.
2. Research a piece of high-tech equipment that the U.S. military used during the war. Then write a brief summary to explain its use.



Section 4

AMERICAN LIVES

Daniel Inouye

Honor in Times of Crisis

"Inouye was perhaps the most patriotic person I had ever met in the sentiments that he had expressed, and I wondered how they chose this chairman—somebody who was prepared to truly be as above partisan politics as he was in this kind of affair."
 —Arthur Liman, chief counsel to Senate Iran-Contra investigating committee, quoted in *Sleepwalking Through History: America in the Reagan Years (1991)*

Daniel Inouye (b. 1924) has been called on to help his country in three crises. He has served with honor and distinction each time.

Inouye was born to Japanese immigrants in Hawaii. Like other Japanese Americans, he was denied the right to join the armed forces when the United States first entered World War II. In 1943, the government finally yielded to Japanese Americans' pressure to allow them to enlist. Inouye volunteered for the army that same year. He served bravely in Europe. He won a battlefield commission as a lieutenant. Just two days before Germany surrendered, his unit was pinned down by three German machine guns. Inouye destroyed the guns despite being shot several times and having his right arm shattered by a grenade. His arm later amputated, he won several medals including the Distinguished Service Cross.

No longer able to become a surgeon as he had planned, Inouye attended law school. He entered politics and served in the last years of Hawaii's government as a territory. In 1959, Hawaii became a state, and Inouye was elected its first member of the U.S. House of Representatives. As a result, he became the first Japanese American ever to serve in Congress. Three years later, he entered the Senate.

Inouye became known as a quiet and capable senator. He backed civil rights and consumer rights legislation. After early support of the Vietnam War, he opposed further American involvement. He always voted for bills that would strengthen the nation's defenses, though. He maintained staunch support for Israel and became a leading Senate expert on foreign aid programs. Most of all, he won respect in both parties for being honest, fair, and able to work with members from both parties. It was his work on three separate committees, though, that called upon Inouye's greatest efforts.

In 1973, the Senate voted to probe the Watergate break-in and its cover-up. Inouye was

named one of the Democratic members of the Senate committee investigating the matter. His fair but tough questioning earned him high regard in the Senate and with the public.

Just two years later, the nation was rocked by scandals involving the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). When the Senate formed a new committee to oversee intelligence agencies, Inouye was named to chair the committee. He worked carefully to set up reasonable controls for intelligence work. After one term in charge of the committee, he stepped down. He feared to stay on longer because he might develop "too close a relationship" with CIA officials.

A few years later, the Iran-Contra affair hit the news. Inouye was named to chair the special committee charged with investigating this affair. He set up rules that ensured that the investigation would not be marred by partisan politics. He also pushed to resolve the investigation as quickly as possible. The longer that President Reagan had the Iran-Contra issue hanging over his head, the senator worried, the worse it would be for the country. Inouye ran the investigation in a fair and serious way. When it concluded, he sharply criticized Reagan aides for their actions. They had stepped beyond the bounds of the law to set up a "shadowy" government, he said. In the United States, he reminded them, "the people still rule."

Questions

1. Why would it be bad for Inouye to have a close relationship with people in intelligence?
2. How would Inouye's fairness and spirit of cooperation be effective in a legislative body such as the Senate?
3. Why do you think Inouye was named to head the committee investigating Iran-Contra?