

Foreign Policy

5.1 Postwar Hopes, Cold War Fears

“A Walks through the Twentieth Century with Bill Moyers” series

DVD-PAL, 58 minutes (1984) (No Region Code), Good Quality

The 1950s were a decade of prosperity and optimism, but also of fear and anxiety. The Iron Curtain, the fall of China and the Korean War, generated a deep suspicion of leftist opinions, leading to the Red Scare. Bill Moyers explains that the pressure to conform was strong in this period and ironically divided America.

5.2 Countdown to World War II

DVD-NTSC, 59 minutes (19???) (No Region Code)

A compilation of News Reel Theatre Specials from the 1930s, including Mussolini’s Decade of Progress (1932, 13 min.), Hitler’s Ascent to Power (1933, 13 min.), Appeasement at Munich (1948, 11 min.), and Countdown to World War II. (1949, 22 min.) These news reels shows how the American audience was informed about the events leading to war in Europe.

5.3 America and the Holocaust

“The American Experience” series

DVD-NTSC, 90 minutes (2005) (No Region Code), Good Quality

This documentary tells the tragic story of the U.S. reluctant response to the revelations about the holocaust. It uses interviews, photos, documents and home movies to trace the complex factors that shaped U.S. policy. A personal story of Kurt Klein reveals the tragic consequences of this slow reaction.

5.4 The Marshall Plan’s European Film Unit

DVD-NTSC, 120 minutes (1948-1952) (No Region Code)

Bull’s Eye for Farmer Pietersen, part 1 (00:12 – 20:26)
The Marshall Plan at Work Series in Holland, part 2 (20:52 – 33:34)
Your Eighty Dollars, part 3 (33:46 – 01:02:36)
My Trip Abroad, part 4 (01:02:48 – 01:13:07)
ERP in Action No. 4, part 5 (01:13:11 – 01:23:30)
ERP in Action No. 11, part 6 (01:23:37 – 01:34:17)
One-Two-Three, No. 4, part 7 (01:34:28 – 01:53:16)
One-Two-Three, No. 8 (incomplete), part 8 (01:53:30 – 02:01:13)

5.5 Cracking the Mold, part 1 of 3

“Breaking the Mold” series

DVD-PAL, 30 minutes (1991) (No Region Code), Good Quality

A series in three parts providing a historical overview of the post World War II era, the Truman and Eisenhower policies toward the Soviet Union, and entry into the Cold War. This documentary consists of two parts: Back to the Summit, 1945-1955 and At the Summit, 1955-1960.

The first part deals with the end of World War II and the beginning of the Cold War. It describes the fear of nuclear war during the 1950s. It also discusses Eisenhower’s presidency, his attitude towards Soviet Russia, and the Korean War. The documentary describes how, during these years, the Cold War animosity was somewhat decreased.

The second part of the documentary discusses the summit meeting between Krushchev and Eisenhower in 1955. It then describes the events that led to renewed animosity between the United States and Russia: the Hungarian revolution of 1956, the Suez crisis, and the launching of Sputnik.

5.6 The Mold Broken

"Breaking the Mold" series

DVD-PAL, 30 minutes (1991) (No Region Code), Bad Quality

This documentary consists of two parts: The Red Empire, 1945-1968 and End of the Empire, 1970-1989. The documentary describes the history of Eastern Europe, between World War I and World War II, and after World War II, when the Soviet Union took control in most of Eastern Europe. It goes on to discuss the student demonstrations and the rebellions in Eastern Europe during the 1960s, the economic crisis in Eastern Europe during the 1970s and 1980s, the eventual collapse of the Soviet empire, and the fall of the Berlin Wall.

5.7 Setting the Mold

"Breaking the Mold" series

DVD-PAL, 30 minutes (1991) (No Region Code), Good Quality

This documentary consists of two parts: After the War, 1945-1946 and Containment, 1946-1953. This documentary discusses the situation in Western and Eastern Europe after World War II and the development of the Soviet Union under Stalin. It discusses the U.S. monopoly on nuclear weapons after World War II, and the beginning of the Cold War. In addition, the documentary describes the American efforts to keep Communism out of Western Europe through the Marshall plan. In the second part, the documentary describes the U.S. policy of containment, the American fear of Communist subversion, the rise of the House Un-American Activities Commission and Senator McCarthy.

5.8 FDR and World War II

"American Foreign Policy" series

DVD-PAL, 16 minutes (1981) (No Region Code), Average Quality

A Britannica encyclopedia video portrays the foreign policy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

5.9 Truman and Containment

"American Foreign Policy" series

DVD-PAL, 16 minutes (1981) (No Region Code), Average Quality

A Britannica encyclopedia video portrays the foreign policy of President Harry S. Truman.

5.10 Eisenhower and the Cold War

"American Foreign Policy" series

DVD-PAL, 16 minutes (1981) (No Region Code), Average Quality

A Britannica encyclopedia video portrays the foreign policy of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

5.11 Kennedy and the Confrontation

"American Foreign Policy" series

DVD-PAL, 16 minutes (1981) (No Region Code), Average Quality

A Britannica encyclopedia video portrays the foreign policy of President John F. Kennedy.

5.12 Henry Kissinger

DVD-PAL, 25 minutes (1988) (No Region Code), Average Quality

Kissinger talks on the Reagan Start treaty in the 1980s on the reduction of nuclear arms. Interviewed by Michael Kingsley and conservative columnist William Buckley. The focus is on the consequence of the treaty for the GOP.

5.13 Secret Files, Washington, Isreal and the Gulf

DVD-PAL, 57 minutes (19??) (No Region Code), Good Quality

Narrated by Ben Bradlee. This video investigates the role of the United States in the Middle East. Secret agreements and personal friends shaped American policy and culminated in Desert Storm.

5.14 Comrades, 1917-1945; Iron Curtain, 1945-1947; Marshall Plan, 1947-1952, part 1 of 8 "Cold War" series

DVD-NTSC, 140 minutes (1998) (No Region Code)

Detailed information at CNN.com/ColdWar

Comrades (1)

Though ideological enemies, the Soviet Union and the United States are allies against Hitler during World War II. At the end of the war, Europe is divided, and the one-time allies now confront each other. The United States has the atomic bomb.

Iron Curtain (2)

The Soviet Union dominates Eastern Europe. Churchill warns of the consequences. Stalin insists that the governments of the Soviet Union's client states be pro-communist. Impoverished after the war, Great Britain opts out as a world power. The United States assumes the mantle of world leadership.

Marshall Plan (3)

The United States adopts the Truman doctrine, pledging to defend freedom worldwide. Secretary of State George Marshall plans to bolster economic recovery in Europe. Seeing this as a threat, Stalin forbids his satellites to participate. The world effectively divides.

5.15 Berlin, 1948-1949; Korea, 1949-1953; Reds, 1947-1953, part 2 of 8 "Cold War" series

DVD-NTSC, 140 minutes (1998) (No Region Code)

Detailed information at CNN.com/ColdWar

Berlin (4)

In Berlin, the American, British and French sectors form a Western enclave in the Soviet zone of divided Germany. In June 1948, the Soviets blockade the city, but the Western allies successfully airlift in supplies. In August 1949, Soviet Scientists explode an atomic bomb, establishing nuclear parity between the two superpowers.

Korea (5)

In June 1950, North Korea invades the South, with Stalin's blessing. The United States, backed by the United Nations, defends South Korea, and then is confronted by communist China. In mid-1951, the war grinds to a bloody stalemate but eventually an armistice is signed. Aggression has been contained.

Reds (6)

Following Stalin's domination of Eastern Europe and the loss of China, American democracy falls victim to anti-communist hysteria, but survives it. Eisenhower is elected president. In the Soviet Union, Stalin reinforces the climate of terror on which his rule is based. When he dies, in 1953, the Soviet people mourn the end of an era.

5.16 After Stalin, 1953-1956; Sputnik, 1949-1961; The Wall, 1958-1963, part 3 of 8
“Cold War” series

DVD-NTSC, 140 minutes (1998) (No Region Code)

Detailed information at CNN.com/ColdWar

After Stalin (7)

Thaw is conceivable with Stalin’s death. Khrushchev outmaneuvers Malenkov for power and visits the West. Germans, Poles and Hungarians attempt to rise against Soviet rule. In 1956, an uprising in Hungary is ruthlessly crushed by Soviet tanks. The United States, pledged to contain rather than overthrow communism, does nothing.

Sputnik (8)

In the mid-50s, the Soviet Union seems to be forging ahead. In October 1957, the first Soviet satellite Sputnik orbits the earth—to dismay and fear of the United States, frustrated by its own ineffectual space program. In 1961, the Soviets launch Yuri Gagarin into space. America will have to meet the challenge.

The Wall (9)

The fate of Germany remains unresolved. West Germany has been admitted to NATO. Within East Germany, Berlin is divided between East and West by an open border. Thousands seize the chance to flee the communist system. To keep their people in, the East Germans, with Soviet backing, build The Wall.

5.17 Cuba, 1959-1962; Vietnam 1954-1968; Mad, 1960-1972, part 4 of 8
“Cold War” series

DVD-NTSC, 140 minutes (1998) (No Region Code)

Detailed information at CNN.com/ColdWar

Cuba (10)

Khrushchev decides, with Castro’s agreement, to install short- and medium-range missiles in Cuba, only 90 miles from the United States. The United States detects the missile sites and blockades the island. The superpowers confront each other; rather than embark on nuclear war, they each step back. It was close.

Vietnam (11)

Vietnam has been divide since the end of French colonial rule. The North is run by communists, the South by anti-Communists. Ignoring warnings against involvement in a nationalist struggle, the United States commits its armed forces. American protest against the war mount. The United States realizes this is not a war it can win.

Mad (12)

Throughout the 60s, the United States and the Soviet Union are locked in a nuclear stand-off; each realizes that bombing the enemy could provoke retaliation and self-destruction. Nuclear strategy evolves into Mutual Assured Destruction, or MAD, in which both sides are guaranteed certain annihilation in the event of nuclear war.

5.18 Make Love Not War, 1960s; Red Spring, 1960s; China, 1949-1972, part 5 of 8
“Cold War” series

DVD-NTSC, 140 minutes (1998) (No Region Code)

Detailed information at CNN.com/ColdWar

Make Love Not War (13)

Western economies grow and prosper, fueled partly by armaments production. Rejecting their parents’ affluence and the Cold War, many of the young protest and rebel. There is racial violence in U.S. inner cities. Rock music expresses the mood of a disenchanting generation.

Red Spring (14)

In the Soviet bloc, communist rule stifles ambition and achievement. Soviet defense expenditure cripples economic growth. The young lust for totems of America’s youth culture—blue jeans and rock-’n’roll. In Czechoslovakia, Dubcek attempt limited reform, but in 1968, Soviet force crushes the Prague Spring.

China (15)

Chines communists win the longest civil war in twentieth century history. Mao’s land reforms are popular but in 1958, he embarks on a series of catastrophic changes. China maintains an increasingly uneasy relationship with the Soviet Union. In 1960 the Sino-Soviet split paves the way for President Nixon’s historic visit to Beijing.

5.19 Detente, 1969-1975; Good Guys, Bad Guys, 1967-1978, Backyard, 1954-1990, part 6 of 8 "Cold War" series

DVD-NTSC, 140 minutes (1998) (No Region Code)

Detailed information at CNN.com/ColdWar

Detente (16)

North Vietnam launches a new offensive against the South. The United States steps up its bombing campaign but seeks peace through diplomacy. Nixon and Brezhnev sign the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT). The United States finally withdraws from Vietnam. Detente culminates in the Helsinki Declaration of 1975.

Good Guys, Bad Guys (17)

The superpowers use surrogates to wage ideological and often physical conflict. In 1967 and 1973, American backed-Israel triumphs over Sovietbacked Egypt and Syria. In Africa, the Soviets exploit nationalist, anticolonial struggles. The United States supports South Africa in its battle against communism.

Backyard (18)

The United States has always regarded Latin America as its own backyard. Fearing the spread of communism, it seeks to destabilize leftist governments. In 1973, the CIA helps overthrow the Chilean President Salvador Allende; in the 1980s, it supports right-wing extremists in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

5.20 Freeze, 1977-1981; Soldiers of God, 1975-1988; Spies, 1944-1994, part 7 of 8 "Cold War" series

DVD-NTSC, 140 minutes (1998) (No Region Code)

Detailed information at CNN.com/ColdWar

Freeze (19)

Concern for human rights in the East grows; detente ebbs. The Soviets arm Eastern Europe; the United States threatens to site missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan ends detente. Promising tougher measures against Moscow, Reagan defeats Carter for the presidency. In Poland, martial law is imposed.

Soldiers of God (20)

Afghanistan is a war that cost the lives of almost 15,000 Soviet conscripts and an estimated one million Afghans. The United States supplies billions of dollars of weapons to unlikely allies—Islamic fundamentalists. The result is a Vietnam-style conflict which takes its toll on the Soviets and hastens the end of the Cold War.

Spies (21)

Early CIA attempts to penetrate the Iron Curtain are thwarted. The United States reacts with increasingly sophisticated technological intelligence—the U-2 spy-plane, satellite reconnaissance and electronic eavesdropping. Yet human spies remain important. Sometimes betrayers, sometimes betrayed, many spies pay with their lives.

5.21 Star Wars, 1980-1988; The Wall Comes Down, 1989; Conclusions, 1989-1991, part 8 of 8 "Cold War" series

DVD-NTSC, 140 minutes (1998) (No Region Code)

Detailed information at CNN.com/ColdWar

Star Wars (22)

Reagan boosts U.S. defense spending and proposes the Strategic Defense Initiative, an anti-missile system in space. New premier Gorbachev knows the Soviets cannot match the United States, and wants to liberalize and reconstruct the economy. After summits in Geneva, Reykjavik and Washington, the leaders agree to drastic arms cuts.

The Wall Comes Down (23)

The dominoes fall: incredibly quickly, the Soviet bloc is breaking up, virtually without bloodshed. First Poland, then Hungary, then East Germany slip away from communist control. Gorbachev makes no effort to hold them back with force. Amid scenes of jubilation, the hated Berlin Wall comes down.

Conclusions (24)

The United States proves the stronger, the Soviet Union implodes. Germany is reunified. Shorn of its empire and communist domination, Russia faces its future with its economy in chaos. The balance of terror that has kept the peace for more than forty years vanishes. The Cold War has ended without the use of nuclear weapons.

5.22 Allies at War — Hero to Villian, part 1 of 3

DVD-PAL, 50 minutes (2001) (No Region Code), Average Quality

Between 1940 and 1945, three titans of the twentieth century, who became the leaders of the free world at its moment of greatest crisis, fought an extraordinary war within a war. To the outside world they were allies united in the fight against Hitler. Behind the scenes, their relationship was very different. This three-part documentary discusses the complex relationship between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the French General, and later president, Charles de Gaulle and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Part I describes General Charles de Gaulle's rise as leader of the Free French and his attempts to reconquer French territory and establish a base of his own in Central Africa. Expedition 'Menace' turned out to be a huge fiasco, damaging de Gaulle's reputation and convincing President Roosevelt of the need to cultivate the Vichy-regime instead.

5.23 Allies at War — Walk with the Devil, part 2 of 3

DVD-PAL, 50 minutes (2001) (No Region Code), Good Quality

Between 1940 and 1945, three titans of the twentieth century, who became the leaders of the free world at its moment of greatest crisis, fought an extraordinary war within a war. To the outside world they were allies united in the fight against Hitler. Behind the scenes, their relationship was very different. This three-part documentary discusses the complex relationship between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the French General, and later president, Charles de Gaulle and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Part II discusses the growing irritations between Churchill, De Gaulle and Roosevelt, which culminated in secret plottings against De Gaulle on both British and American sides. Support for De Gaulle in the French empire and the underground resistance inside France was nonetheless growing. With Roosevelt's determined efforts to destroy the French general, Churchill caught himself in the middle. While he was furious at the damage De Gaulle was doing to his relationship with Roosevelt, Churchill also understood that, however much he distrusted him, De Gaulle was the one French leader who had always stood unequivocally against Hitler.

5.24 Allies at War — The President's Fury, part 3 of 3

DVD-PAL, 50 minutes (2001) (No Region Code), Good Quality

Between 1940 and 1945, three titans of the twentieth century, who became the leaders of the free world at its moment of greatest crisis, fought an extraordinary war within a war. To the outside world they were allies united in the fight against Hitler. Behind the scenes, their relationship was very different. This three-part documentary discusses the complex relationship between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the French General, and later president, Charles de Gaulle and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Without the backing of Churchill and the British government, President Roosevelt found himself unable to break De Gaulle. However, he refused to have any discussions with him which might be construed as displaying political recognition.

Part III depicts how Roosevelt's attitude led to the final showdown in the bitter triangular relationship on the very eve of D Day. Finally, in October 1944, Roosevelt and Churchill recognized the French Committee of National Liberation as the provisional government of France and De Gaulle as its leader. De Gaulle had won and, in the process, inflicted on the American President his greatest personal defeat of World War II.

5.25 The Bay of Pigs

DVD-NTSC, 60 minutes (1997) (No Region Code)

This video combines historical newsreels and archival film with interviews of Bay of Pigs combat veterans, historians, journalists, former CIA officials, and members of the U.S. State Department, the U.S. military and the Kennedy and Eisenhower administrations. Granted extraordinary cooperation by the Cuban government, the filmmakers gained access to film archives and permission to tape numerous interviews with Cuban military and government officials who have never before appeared in a program about the invasion. The program explores every aspect of this complex episode in history and considers the effects in both the United States and Cuba.

5.26 Yalta & Beyond (1945-2005): Opening Event October 1st 2005

DVD-PAL, 75 minutes (2005) (No Region Code), Good Quality

As opening event for the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, the grandsons of the three world leaders who, sixty years earlier, shaped the future of Europe at the Jalta Convention, were invited to discuss their opinion on the convention, as well as on current affairs. The debate was moderated by the award winning former foreign correspondent from the BBC, Tim Sebastian, who, with his characteristic form of questioning, tempted the men—Yevgeni Jugashvili, Curtis Roosevelt, and Winston S. Churchill—to make some controversial remarks.

5.27 World War II: Why We Fight, Volume 1

DVD-NTSC, 213 minutes (2006) (No Region Code), Good Quality

This two disk collection combines seven of Frank Capra's propaganda documentaries made during WWII to explain and promote U.S. involvement in that same war. The documentaries on this volume are *War Comes to America* (1945), *Prelude to War* (1943), *The Nazis Strike* (1943), and *Divide and Conquer* (1943). The films are digitally remastered.

5.28 World War II: Why We Fight, Volume 2

DVD-NTSC, 199 minutes (2006) (No Region Code), Good Quality

This two disk collection combines seven of Frank Capra's propaganda documentaries made during WWII to explain and promote U.S. involvement in that same war. The documentaries on this volume are *The Battle of Britain* (1943), *The Battle of Russia* (1943), and *The Battle of China* (1944). The films are digitally remastered.