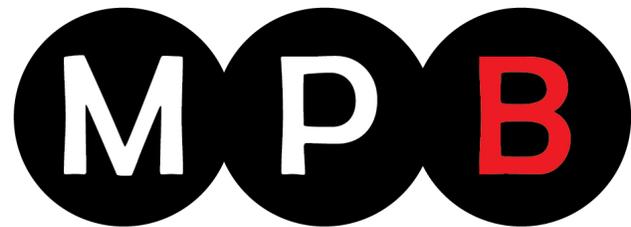




MY PROJECT



BERLIN

COLLABORATIVE COMIC BOOK PROJECT

PLOT SYNOPSES AND SUGGESTED PLOT LINES



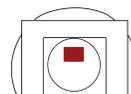
Index of Cold War Events and Characters

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* indicates Canadian connection

[†] indicates completed plot line, for use by younger students



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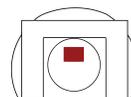
The Manhattan Project 1942-1945- Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was a brilliant and well-respected theoretical physicist who lived in Germany until 1933, when he moved to the United States. When the Second World War began in 1939 Einstein, along with other scientists who had fled Europe, were concerned about Nazi plans to develop an atomic weapon. In 1939 Einstein was persuaded by his fellow European intellectual emigrants to write to President Franklin D. Roosevelt to alert him of the possibility of an atomic bomb being created by the Nazis. In his letter he described how scientists had made advancements towards setting-up a nuclear chain reaction using large amounts of uranium to produce extremely high amounts of energy which could be developed into a bomb. He also pointed out that Germany had stopped selling the uranium extracted from mines in Czechoslovakia. He urged the president to take early action and begin the development of the atomic bomb in the United States. Roosevelt ultimately took his advice and began what became known as the Manhattan Project: a collaboration between scientists from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain to develop the atomic bomb. They successfully detonated the first atomic bomb in July 1945 in the desert in New Mexico. Not long afterwards, the American president at the time, Harry S. Truman, decided to use these atomic bombs against Japan, dropping two on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945, as a means to end World War II.

<http://www.biography.com/people/albert-einstein-9285408?page=4>

<http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/PSF/BOX5/a64a01.html>

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/362098/Manhattan-Project>



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Potsdam Conference 1945- Winston Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during World War II, and his vast experience both in the military and in politics helped him to have the decisive and inspirational qualities required for his position as leader of Great Britain. By 1945, the Allies, which included the British Commonwealth, the United States, and the Soviet Union among others, declared victory over Nazi Germany. However, Japan still posed an ever-increasing threat and the Allied powers concentrated their efforts on engaging and subduing Japan.

The Potsdam Conference of the Allied leaders (Churchill, Harry S. Truman of the United States, and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union) was held between July 17, 1945 and August 2, 1945 to agree on a plan for dealing with Japan, as well as the post-war terms that would be placed on Germany, among other issues. On the first day of the conference, Churchill received a message that said, “Babies satisfactorily born”, indicating that the atomic bomb had been successfully tested by the Americans. Both Truman and Churchill viewed atomic weapons as the means by which war with Japan could be ended. During the conference they wrote the Potsdam Declaration, which outlined the terms of surrender for Japan.

Britain held an election during the course of the Potsdam Conference, and on July 26, 1945, Clement Attlee was proclaimed Prime Minister, while Churchill became Leader of the Opposition. However Churchill still offered his advice to the new Prime Minister, dictating the strong and decisive actions he believed would be necessary to end the war, including the use of the atomic bomb. On August 6, 1945 the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan and three days later, on August 9, 1945, another bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan. Less than one month later, on September 2, 1945, Japan surrendered, bringing World War II officially to an end.

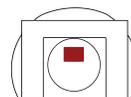
<http://www.biography.com/people/winston-churchill-9248164?page=3>

The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb by Dennis D. Wainstock:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=rqWXwaLvnvAC&printsec=frontcover&dq=churchills+views+on+the+atomic+bomb&hl=en&sa=X&ei=dIkLUqOGLu7q2wXns4CwBA&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=churchills%20views%20on%20the%20atomic%20bomb&f=false>

Triumph and Tragedy Vol. VI

http://books.google.ca/books?id=Inp3Z_ATd8oC&printsec=frontcover&dq=wwii+winston+churchill&hl=en&sa=X&ei=C3gKUuHuFOPb2QX0xoH4DA&ved=0CFsQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=wwii%20winston%20churchill&f=false



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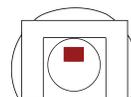


Hiroshima 1945- Sadako Sasaki

Sadako Sasaki was a young girl who survived the bombing of Hiroshima, Japan in 1945. However, years after the attack she was diagnosed with leukemia, or what many Japanese citizens had begun to term “atomic bomb disease”, because it developed as a result of exposure to the radiation of the atom bomb. While in the hospital undergoing treatment, she made it her goal to fold 1000 origami paper cranes in order to fulfill an ancient Japanese legend that promises that one wish will be granted to anyone who completes this task. Unfortunately, the treatments proved unsuccessful and Sadako passed away in 1955 at the age of 12. In order to remember her and all the young victims of the bombing on Hiroshima her classmates and friends campaigned to erect the Children’s Peace Monument in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. The monument depicts Sadako holding a golden crane, and was unveiled in 1958. She has become an international symbol of the impact of nuclear war as well as of world peace.

Hiroshima International School: <http://www.hiroshima-is.ac.jp/index.php?page=sadako-story>.

Eleanor Coerr, *Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes*, G.P. Putnam’s Sons Publishing, 1977.



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Suggested plot line:

Panel 1 – In 1945, Japan was fighting in the Second World War against the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and their allies. The United States wanted to end the war quickly and decided to drop two very large atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which killed many people.

Panel 2 – Sadako Sasaki was a little girl who lived in Hiroshima, Japan and was two years old when the bomb was dropped. When she was 11, she became very sick with cancer from the radiation from the bomb.

Panel 3 – Sadako had to go to the hospital where doctors tried to find out what it was that was making her sick and how to help her.

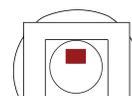
Panel 4 – While she was in the hospital, Sadako’s friends took turns coming to visit her.

Panel 5 – A few months into her hospital stay, her friend Chizuko visited her, and told her an ancient Japanese story that says that anyone who folds 1000 paper cranes will be granted a wish.

Panel 6 – Sadako decided that she would try to fold 1000 paper cranes, and spent many days working towards her goal, using any paper that she could possibly find. Her school friends brought her paper to use sometimes so that she didn’t run out.

Panel 7 – As the months wore on, Sadako became more and more sick with leukemia. She continued to fold the cranes until she died, on October 25, 1955. She had not made it to her goal of 1000 cranes, but the rest were finished by her classmates after her death.

Panel 8 – Now, the story of Sadako and her paper cranes, is known all around the world as a symbol of peace. A statue of her with a golden paper crane in her hands was made in 1958 and called the Children’s Peace Monument in Hiroshima’s Peace Park where the bomb was dropped.



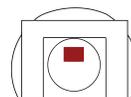


Gouzenko Affair 1945- Igor Gouzenko

Igor Gouzenko was a Soviet cipher clerk posted to the Soviet embassy in Ottawa in 1943. He worked to encipher outgoing messages and decipher incoming messages, providing him access to secret information pertaining to Soviet espionage activities in Canada and the United States. In 1945, Gouzenko received word that his term in Ottawa was coming to an end and that he and his family were to be sent back to the Soviet Union. Not wanting to return to the USSR, he decided to defect to Canada instead. On September 5, 1945 Gouzenko left the Soviet Embassy carrying with him top secret documents, and then went directly to the RCMP, who refused to believe that he was telling the truth. Following that, he tried to convince the editor of the Ottawa Journal of his story, but was also dismissed, and when he finally made it to the Department of Justice, no one was left in the office. It wasn't until the following day, after his apartment had been searched by Soviet agents, that the RCMP called him in to examine the evidence and sent Gouzenko and provided him and his family with protection. On September 7, 1945 the Gouzenkos received political asylum in Canada and the RCMP arrested a number of people for suspected involvement in divulging government secrets. By February 1946 the world became fully aware of the defection and the Soviet spy ring operating in Canada and the United States. It was this event that many have pointed to as the true beginning of the Cold War.

<http://www.historyofrights.com/gouzenko.html>

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/featured/igors-choice>



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Rosenberg Trial 1951- Pablo Picasso

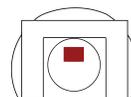
Pablo Picasso was one of the twentieth century's most influential painters and sculptors, best known for his contributions to cubism and surrealism, as well as his communist political views. He lived through the First and Second World Wars, as well as the Spanish Civil War and Korean War. In 1944, he joined the French Communist Party and made contributed writings and sketches to its newspaper, L'Humanité. One of the causes he participated in as a result of his communist affiliation was as part of the French "Comité de Défense" in the Rosenberg Trial. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were accused of conspiracy to commit espionage by providing the Soviet Union with American nuclear secrets and information regarding the atomic bomb, and the couple was sentenced to death in 1953. During the trial, the innocence of the Rosenbergs was strongly debated, and the international communist movement used the incident as a way of depicting the United States as lacking justice and brutalizing innocent citizens. Picasso joined this movement and throughout the trial, signed several appeals in L'Humanité. In May of 1951 before the couple was executed, he wrote in support of the Rosenbergs: "The hours count. The minutes count. Do not let this crime against humanity take place." One year after their death, he completed portraits of them both in honour of their lives and their communist cause, which were subsequently published in L' Humanité.

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/history/famous-cases/the-atom-spy-case>

<http://isreview.org/issues/29/rosenbergs.shtml>

Utley, Gertje. *Picasso: The Communist Years*. (2000).

<http://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2010/may/08/pablo-picasso-politics-exhibition-tate>



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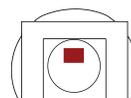


McCarthy Trials 1950-1956- Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin was a famous actor and film director, particularly known for his comedic roles in early silent films. He launched his career when he moved from Great Britain to the United States at the age of 19. When he moved into film and created his onscreen persona of the Tramp he became an international celebrity. He was also known as a controversial public figure, coming under public scrutiny for his lifestyle and political beliefs. He used his films to voice his anti-fascist views as well as his critiques of the capitalist system. In 1947, the FBI began an investigation of Chaplin into his supposed communist views. By the early 1950s, Senator Joseph McCarthy had raised widespread paranoia of communism and the presence of Soviet spies across America, prompting high rates of investigations, interrogations, and arrests of American citizens. A file on Chaplin was created by the FBI which documented all of his political activity dating back to 1922; however, it was not adequate evidence to support the accusation. Nevertheless, in 1952 when Chaplin was travelling to the London premiere of his film *Limelight* with his family he was prohibited from re-entering the United States without being forced into a personal interview to determine his status. At that point, he freely chose to abandon his country and move permanently to Switzerland.

<http://www.history.co.uk/biographies/charlie-chaplin.html>

<http://www.charliechaplin.com/en/biography/articles/21-Overview-of-His-Life>



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The Avro Arrow 1953-1959 – Jim Chamberlin*

Jim Chamberlin was a Canadian aerospace engineer who made great contributions to air and space development during the Cold War. He joined the engineering team at Avro Aircraft Ltd. in Toronto in 1946 and worked to develop the CF-105 Avro Arrow, one of the most legendary Canadian contributions to flight technology. This supersonic jet interceptor was one of the most advanced aircrafts of its time, capable of reaching Mach 1.98 using a test engine. Upon its completion, the Avro Arrow was expected to break world speed records by nearing Mach 3, and the Royal Canadian Air Force had plans to institute the Arrow as its primary interceptor jet. This project was one of the most expensive national industrial projects, and its importance was decreasing as more focus was being placed on anti-aircraft nuclear technology to protect against a potential nuclear attack from the Soviet Union. As a result of financial and political pressure, John Diefenbaker, Canada's Prime Minister at the time, cancelled the Avro Arrow project before it was finished. At that point, Chamberlin and a team of 25 other engineers left for the United States and joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration which helped put the United States at the forefront of the space race.

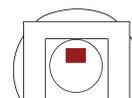
Storms of Controversy: The Secret Avro Arrow Files Revealed by Palmiro Campagna:

<http://books.google.ca/books?hl=en&lr=&id=kJxnWotE2gMC&oi=fnd&pg=PP2&dq=jim+chamberlin,+avro+arrow&ots=FFdrF3nV2s&sig=01hug7L-BeVxTvSvuqc73fanEqc#v=onepage&q=jim%20chamberlin&f=false>

<http://www.avroarrow.org/AvroArrow/JimChamberlin.html>

http://www.casmuseum.org/avro_cf105_arrow.php

<http://www.cbc.ca/archives/categories/science-technology/aviation/the-avro-arrow-canadas-broken-dream/diefenbaker-cancels-avro-arrow-project.html>



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Vietnam War Protests 1955-1975 – John Lennon

John Lennon was a singer and songwriter and one of the four members of The Beatles, who took the international popular music scene by storm in the 1960s. In the late 60's Lennon became less interested in his work with the Beatles and more interested in his social activism work with Yoko Ono, an artist, activist, and singer. The couple married in 1969, and spent their honeymoon in both Amsterdam, staying in bed in hotel rooms and conducting interviews and recorded anti-war songs, in protest of the Vietnam War. They were inspired by sit-in protests and consequently, the two protests became known as Bed-Ins for Peace. They not only drew a lot of attention towards the cause but during the Montreal bed-in they also recorded the song "Give Peace a Chance" which became the anthem for the anti-war movement. Their protests fit into a greater movement of protest against the Vietnam War that caused a great deal of civic unrest and activism throughout the duration of the War. Many of the protesters argued against the forced draft, the brutality of the war itself, and the idea that the war in Vietnam was a civil war in which America had no moral or legal right to intervene. John Lennon and Yoko Ono were a part of this same movement, and drew much attention to it through their actions.

<http://www.biography.com/people/john-lennon-9379045>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_lIiY32bASI&list=PL7kYG45v9qa5JNAPNfnSJaLUphH22gzOIM&index=8

http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xqrlff_the-u-s-vs-john-lennon-clip-bed-peace_shortfilms



Suez Canal Crisis 1956- Lester B. Pearson

Lester B. Pearson was an accomplished Canadian statesman and politician who is well known for his work in diplomacy and peacekeeping. Before he was Prime Minister of Canada from 1963 to 1968, Pearson had an extensive diplomatic career that included a significant amount of time as Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs.

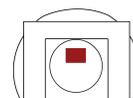
In 1956, during his time in this post, a crisis erupted in the Middle East as Egypt when Egyptian President Abdul Nasser nationalized the economically and strategically important Suez Canal, which had been French-run and part-owned by Britain. In response, Israel, France, and Britain attacked Egypt in order to maintain control of the canal and remove Nasser from power. The United States, the Soviet Union and the majority of the United Nations called for a ceasefire and the withdrawal of the attacking forces, which occurred many months later at the end of 1956.

In order to keep the peace in the region during the negotiation of a political settlement, Pearson proposed that the UN send in its first peacekeeping forces. His diplomatic ability and ceaseless work in the Security Council of the United Nations ensured the success of this proposal, and a major conflict between the Western world powers was averted. The United Nations Emergency Force, the first of its kind, arrived in Egypt on November 15, 1956 and stayed until 1967, helping to defuse the conflict.

Pearson was awarded the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in the Suez Crisis and is viewed as a key contributor to modern peacekeeping.

http://www.suezcrisis.ca/key_dates.html

<http://www.cbc.ca/history/EPISCONTENTSE1EP15CH1PA3LE.html>



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Sputnik I 1957- Sergei Korolev

During the Cold War, an important aspect for both the Western and Eastern powers of maintaining a sense of dominance and power was through technological innovation, particularly related to space inventions. This became better known as the Space Race, and prompted the USSR and the USA to compete to be the first to launch a satellite, the first to send a man to space, and the first to land on the moon. Although it wasn't known at the time, as his identity was kept a secret, Sergei Korolev was the Soviet designer of the first successful space satellite, Sputnik I, and considered the father of the Soviet space program. His identity was closely guarded by the state and he answered only to the title of Chief Designer.

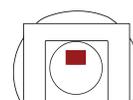
Korolev was educated in Odessa, then in Kiev, and finally in Moscow, maintaining and developing a strong interest in aviation. He first worked in aircraft design and became a pilot, and was involved in one of the first state-sponsored centres for rocket development. He became Deputy Chief of this organization and led the development of cruise missiles. In 1938, accused of mismanaging the organization's funds, Stalin's government ordered him to a concentration camp in Siberia where he spent two years, followed by a number of months in a Moscow prison, and finally, a labour camp. In the labour camp he was put on a team that was responsible for designing and building major aircraft. In 1944 he was released and soon afterwards, was appointed chief of a department responsible for developing missile technology that was essential to the military.

Korolev was still fascinated with flight and space travel however, and his plans for using the rocket technology that he had designed to build a space satellite were finally approved and realized in 1957. This rocket was called Sputnik I, and was it successfully launched into orbit on October 4, 1957. This was the first space satellite, and marked the true beginning of the space race, prompting the United States and the USSR to compete with one another to be first to land on the moon.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/6998521.stm>

<http://www.russianspaceweb.com/korolev.html>

<http://www.theguardian.com/science/2011/mar/13/yuri-gagarin-first-space-korolev>



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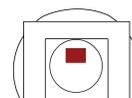
Nuclear Disarmament (Voice of Women) 1960- Lotta Dempsey

When she first began her career in 1923, Lotta Dempsey was one of a small number of female reporters working in Canada. It was a tough field for women who often faced obstacles, discrimination and injustices, but Lotta persevered and became a very well-known and well respected journalist, writing for a number of publications until her retirement in 1981, after which she continued writing as a freelance writer.

In the 1960s in Canada, women across Canada and the Western world began to band together in a shared concern for the fate of their children and families in the face of nuclear testing. Dempsey recognized this, and through her position at the time writing for *The Toronto Star*, put out a public call to women to ask if they were willing to take action on this issue. Hundreds of women replied. Of them, four women met with Lotta and established an anti-nuclear women's organization called Voice of Women that worked to promote nuclear disarmament and world peace. Within a matter of months, thousands of women had joined VOW, and the organization began to publish newsletters encouraging members and their friends to form small local groups to keep in touch with one another and encourage one another in applying pressure to the Canadian government to ban nuclear arms and nuclear testing. They hosted the first international peace conference in 1962. The work of VOW was closely linked with the larger nuclear disarmament movement that occurred (and is continuing) throughout North America and the world as a result of the tensions caused by the arms race during the Cold War.

<http://vowpeace.org/about/>

<http://www.rrj.ca/m3936/>



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Berlin Wall 1961- Conrad Schumann

In 1961, just days after construction began on the Berlin Wall, a young East German Border Guard named Conrad Schumann took his chance and jumped over the low wire fence, escaping to West Berlin. A photographer from West Berlin, Peter Leibing, captured Schumann's jump and the resulting photograph went on to become one of the most popular and famous images of the Cold War.

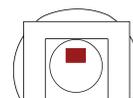
Born in Saxony in 1942, Schumann eventually became a non-commissioned officer of the East German state police. In August of 1961 he was sent to Berlin, which had been divided since 1945 into separate Allied occupation zones; the three allied sectors formed West Berlin, while the Soviet Union controlled East Berlin.

By 1961, emigration from East Germany had become a serious problem for the Communist bloc, as over the years, millions of East German residents had defected by fleeing through Berlin to West Germany in order to take advantage of the freer economic and political systems, among other reasons. This was a serious problem for East Germany and for the whole USSR, as many of those who were leaving were young and well-educated, and so without them, building up a strong East German economy was far more difficult.

To prevent this from happening, the East German government decided to build a wall that would keep East Germans from escaping. Initially, barbed wire was used as a temporary fence, though it was quickly replaced by relatively extensive fortifications. Schumann was called to Berlin to guard the border in the first days of construction. On August 15, 1961, as West German onlookers urged him to cross the border, Schumann ran, jumped over the wire and safely made it to a West Berlin police car that whisked him away from the border. Schumann eventually settled in West Germany and lived there for the rest of his life. While Schumann's story is only one of an estimated 5000 defectors from East Germany during the Cold War, his defection was photographed and filmed, allowing his escape to become famous and be widely publicized.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/the-leap-of-hope-that-ended-in-despair-1167101.html>

http://open.salon.com/blog/lost_in_berlin/2009/08/03/a_leap_to_freedom_and_to_a_life_of_fear



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Suggested plot line

Panel 1 – In 1942, during the Second World War, Conrad Schumann was born in the eastern part of Germany. After the war, Eastern Germany separated from Western Germany, and East Germany became a communist state.

Panel 2 – When he was a teenager, Schumann joined the state police and was sent to the city of Berlin for a special project.

Panel 3 – The city of Berlin had been divided between the East and West as well at the end of the Second World War. Many people who did not like communism in East Germany escaped to the West through Berlin, because it was easy to walk, drive, or take the bus or train from one side of the city to the other.

Panel 4 – This was a problem for East Berlin, as they needed their people to stay in the East and work and help their economy to grow.

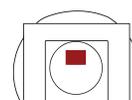
Panel 5 – By 1961, East Berlin officials were fed up with all of the people leaving for the West, so they decided to build a wall to stop people from crossing between East and West Berlin without permission. This was the special project that Schumann was sent to help guard.

Panel 6 – The first version of the wall was a low, barbed wire fence. Two days after construction began, Schumann was standing on the East side of the wall, keeping guard to make sure that no one crossed the fence.

Panel 7 – People on the West side of the fence shouted at him, telling him to jump over and escape to them. After a while, Schumann saw his chance and took it, running towards the fence and hopping over it so that he was safe in West Berlin.

Panel 8 – A photographer in West Berlin took a very famous photograph of him jumping over, and this photograph inspired many others to do the same and escape over or under the Berlin Wall.

Panel 9 – The Berlin Wall kept the two sides of the city almost completely separated for 28 years, but finally, in 1989, it was opened and many friends and families who had been kept apart were reunited.



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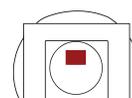
Cuban Missile Crisis 1962- Vasili Arkhipov

Between October 14th and October 28th of 1962, a confrontation between the United States and the joint powers of the Soviet Union and Cuba threatened to throw the world into a nuclear war. The confrontation occurred as a result of the United States placing nuclear missiles in its allied country of Turkey, very close to the border of the USSR, as well as attempting to overthrow the communist regime of Fidel Castro in Cuba, located just 90 miles from the American coastline. In response, the USSR prepared to place its own nuclear missiles in Cuba, which the USA viewed as a serious threat and installed a blockade in the ocean and surrounding Cuba which prevented any Soviet vessels or aircraft from delivering the missiles. The Soviet Union viewed this as the first invitation to war from the United States, but the leaders of the two countries agreed to initiate talks in order to avoid going to war. Despite the tension and difficulties, they finally came to an agreement that in exchange for removing the USSR removing all bombers and missiles from Cuba, the United States would agree to never invade Cuba.

Vasili Arkhipov was a Soviet Navy officer who, during the Cuban missile crisis, was the second-in-command of the *B-59*, a Soviet submarine armed with a nuclear warhead. On October 27th, Arkhipov's submarine was confronted by American ships while it was in deep waters. The submarine had not had contact with Moscow for a number of days, and the crew was unsure of whether or not a war had broken out. In this context, the submarine's captain was convinced that their best course of action was to launch a nuclear torpedo instead of surfacing his vessel and risk capture and/or death. Arkhipov was adamantly against firing the torpedo. He eventually succeeded in persuading the captain to stand down and surface the submarine. As a result, certain nuclear war breaking out between the United States and the USSR, and the potential global destruction that would have resulted from it, was avoided.

Further reading:

<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/cold-war/sovietsbomb.htm>



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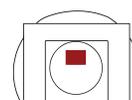
Great Canadian Flag Debate 1964- George Stanley*

Following Confederation in Canada in 1867, the flags that were widely used in Canada were the British Union Jack, and the Canadian Red Ensign, which blended the Union Jack with the shield of the Coat of Arms of Canada. After the Second World War, politicians and citizens alike began to raise the idea of designing a national flag and the debate began in Parliament about what the new flag should represent. As time went on, public opinion shifted more and more in favour of adopting a national flag, and one that did not contain either the British Union Jack or the French fleur-de-lis. The issue was raised regularly in Parliament by both Liberal and Conservative members.

In 1963, Lester B. Pearson campaigned as the Liberal candidate for Prime Minister with the promise that Canada would have its own flag within two years of his being elected. The leader of the opposition and former Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker was strongly critical of many of the designs that Pearson favoured, stating that Canada's national flag should reflect its ties with Great Britain and as a member of the British Commonwealth. As a result, he made it his personal mission to campaign for a flag that was a modified version of the Red Ensign. Thousands of designs were considered by a special committee, when one member of the committee recalled a design that had been suggested by George F.G. Stanley privately to one of the committee members prior to the submission process. Stanley was a professor at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, and his design idea was a modified version of the College's own flag at the time. He suggested that the national flag be what is now familiarly known as the Canadian flag, a red flag with a white rectangle in the centre, and a single red maple leaf in the middle. This flag was unanimously accepted by all members of the committee. It was approved by Queen Elizabeth II and inaugurated in early 1965.

<http://people.stfx.ca/lstanley/stanley/welcome2.htm>

<http://www.cbc.ca/history/EPISCONTENTSE1EP16CH1PA2LE.html>



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Expo 67- Colonel Edward Churchill*

In 1962, Montreal was selected to host the International Exposition or World's Fair, which quickly became better known as Expo '67, as it was slated to open in 1967. For six months, Montreal played host to some of the most innovative and creative demonstrations from around the world, on display for the millions of people who arrived from all over the world to visit. Originally, however, the Soviet Union had been chosen to host the event, as a way to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. However, the increasing tensions of the Cold War prompted the Soviet Union to back down from the responsibility because of financial and security concerns. While there were many who opposed Montreal being chosen as the host for this fair, because of political, financial, and other reasons, the fair went ahead and proved to be the most successful one of its kind during the entire twentieth century in terms of global participation and total number of visitors.

Building the site was an enormous undertaking, and many experts claimed that the Expo would never be able to open by its set opening date. In the face of these obstacles, the Director of Installations, Colonel Edward Churchill, successfully ensured that construction occurred according to plan. At a cost of many hundreds of millions of dollars, Churchill led his team in building Ile Ste-Helene from scratch and increasing the size of Ile Notre-Dame, both in the middle of the St. Lawrence River, to create a site for the pavilions. Expo '67 was completed on time in just three and a half years, largely due to Churchill's leadership, determination and strong leadership.

As the sites were being built, others involved in the project were campaigning countries around the world to attend and host a pavilion for themselves. One of the most popular of these pavilions was that made by the USSR. It was architecturally very modern in design, and inside, was full of exhibits and models that highlighted the country's achievements in the fields of atomic energy, aircraft, satellites and space travel. The American pavilion was also very popular, and highlighted its role as a leader in popular culture industries like material culture, painting, filmmaking, music, as well as its role in the space race. Expo 67 became one more venue in which these two world superpowers

http://expo67.ncf.ca/expo_67_critical_path_method_p1.html



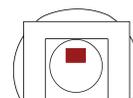
Russell Tribunal 1967- Jean-Paul Sartre

The Russell Tribunal, also called the International War Crimes Tribunal, was organized by philosopher Bertrand Russell and hosted by philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, its aim being to investigate whether the United States was guilty of any war crimes in its involvement in the Vietnam War. Most members of the tribunal were from politically liberal peace groups, and the United States was not given an opportunity to defend itself in the “trial.” Its proceedings and conclusions were largely ignored by the United States. The eventual pronouncement of a guilty verdict for the United States was expected from the beginning, but because the tribunal was not authoritative, it could not hand down any sentences or punishments.

Jean-Paul Sartre was an outspoken Marxist, but openly criticized the Soviet Union for its abuses of human freedom and human rights. He was against the global East-West divide created by the Cold War. While Sartre’s goal in hosting the Tribunal was not to render justice, he hoped that a tribunal of this kind, a sort of peoples’ court, would repeat itself in the future to recognize war crimes. Other Tribunals indeed followed, and a Permanent Peoples’ Tribunal, though confined to being an “opinion” tribunal, has also been established.

Further reading:

http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3689&context=fss_papers&sei-redir=1&referer=http://scholar.google.ca/scholar?hl%3Den%26q%3Dsartre%252C%2Brussell%2BTribunal%26btnG%3D%26as_sdt%3D1%252C5%26as_sdt%3D#search=%22sartre%2c%20russell%20tribunal%22



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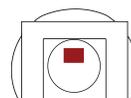


Woodstock 1969- Janis Joplin

Music and popular culture in general were used as a way to question and protest many Cold War events and activities, and the Woodstock Music and Art Festival of 1969 was a perfect example of that. About 400 000 people, many of them young, turned up to the three-day long festival. The festival attracted some of the biggest names in the music industry at that time, including Creedence Clearwater Revival, The Who, The Band, and Jimi Hendrix. Although there were some major logistical problems, most of them due to the festival's organizers expectations that only about half of the attendees would show up, the festival was wildly successful and is a cultural earmark for the 60s generation.

One of the major acts at Woodstock was Janis Joplin, who was a wildly popular rock and roll artist in the late 1960s. Originally from Texas, Joplin had moved to San Francisco while still very young and embraced its hippie scene. Although she rose to fame quickly, she was also frequently criticized for everything from her stage antics to her careless lifestyle and many feared that she was killing herself slowly with her excessive behaviours and substance abuse. At Woodstock, she performed a 10 song set to a crowd of about 400,000 people, playing into the early hours of the morning and finishing her set around 2am. During a time when much of the world was still consumed with fear and suspicion as a result of the Cold War, Joplin was one of many who embraced the hippie lifestyle that valued peace and love. Just over a year after her performance at Woodstock, Joplin died at the age of 27 from a drug overdose.

<http://www.pophistorydig.com/?tag=janis-joplin-at-woodstock>



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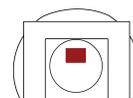
Greenpeace 1971 – Patrick Moore*

Nuclear weapons testing during the Cold War was controversial on account of the potential for harmful effects on human health as well as on the environment, and many environmental and human rights groups were formed in order to protest nuclear testing. In the late 1960s a group of scientists, journalists, musicians, teachers and ecologists in Vancouver formed an organization that later became known as Greenpeace, to speak out against what they believed to be social and environmental injustices. They attempted to and often succeeded in disrupting nuclear bomb tests.

One of the earliest members of Greenpeace was Canadian ecologist Patrick Moore. Moore was a particular asset to Greenpeace because of his professional scientific background which enabled him to conduct official research on the effects of nuclear testing, and speak out on issues with scientific authority. He left the organization in 1986 and went on to hold leadership roles in a number of organizations related to the environment in his home province of British Columbia.

<http://rexweyler.com/greenpeace/>

<http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB120882720657033391>



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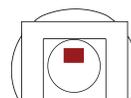
SALT I 1969-1972 - Henry Kissinger

Henry Kissinger is an accomplished diplomat and Nobel Peace Prize recipient who played an enormous role in U.S. foreign policy throughout the 1970s. Kissinger promoted détente (easing of political tension). By the end of the 1960s, when Kissinger became the National Security Advisor in the U.S., American and Soviet stores of nuclear arms were about even, and the quantities of each were so great that any nuclear war between the two countries would have resulted in the complete destruction of both countries. Since this was an unappealing option for both sides, Kissinger initiated the first series of negotiations in order to reduce the number of missiles being manufactured. These negotiations were called the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT). The first resulting agreement, SALT I, was in 1972, and the second, SALT II, in 1979. Kissinger played a large role behind the scenes in working out an agreement with the Soviets, and credits the SALT I talks for both countries gaining the ability to measure the other's weapons production.

Further reading:

<http://dl.tufts.edu/bookreader/tufts:UP149.001.00015.00011#page/1/mode/2up>

<http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/coldwar/interviews/episode-16/kissinger2.html>



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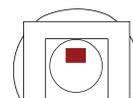
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Summit Series 1972 - Paul Henderson*

The Summit Series was a set of eight international hockey games played between the Soviet Union and Canada in September of 1972. At that time, professional hockey players, notably Canadians playing the National Hockey League, were barred from competing at the Olympics and in the World Ice Hockey Championships. As a result, Canada's teams consisted of amateur players, many of them still in university. When the Soviet Union made supremacy in world sports a part of their unofficial Cold War agenda in the late 1940s, they began to send hockey teams to international competitions for the first time. At that point, Canada's amateur teams could no longer keep up, and Canada lost its treasured first place hold on the world hockey scene. Therefore, when the Soviet Union expressed some small interest in holding a series in early 1972 in which professional and amateur players could participate, Canada responded enthusiastically, and the terms for the series were agreed upon between Hockey Canada and the Soviet Hockey Federation.

The first four of the total eight games were slated to be played in Canada, in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. The final four games were all played in Moscow. Canada was favoured to sweep the series easily, but from the very start, it was clear that the teams were much more evenly matched than anyone had anticipated. The Soviets won the first game 7-3. Going into the eighth game, each team had won three games and there had been a tie, and another tie would have meant a Soviet victory based on total goals scored. The game was hard fought, until, with 34 seconds left to go in the game, Canadian star player Paul Henderson of the Toronto Maple Leafs picked up a rebound and scored the goal that would win Canada both the game and the series. Millions of Canadians listened to the radio broadcast of this game on public announcement systems in schools and other places, and also watched the game on television. Henderson's goal is remembered as one of the most important moments in Canadian sports history, as it led to a win over the Soviets, who were not only Canada's rivals in hockey, but in the Cold War.



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Suggested plot line:

Panel 1 – During the Cold War, the Soviet Union competed with non-communist countries in things like military strength and numbers of atomic bombs, but also in other areas like music, culture, and sports.

Panel 2 – Canada was especially competitive in the sport of hockey. But in the Olympics, no professional players were allowed to be on Team Canada, so none of Canada's best players who were all in the NHL could go to the Olympics. This meant that Canada started losing to the USSR.

Panel 3 – In 1972, the Soviet Union and Canada decided to hold a separate hockey tournament, where anyone could play, even professional hockey players. They decided quickly on the terms and the rules and teams started training by the early summer.

Panel 4 – The first four games were all played in Canada: in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. The last four games were all played in Moscow.

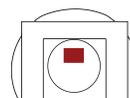
Panel 5 – Everyone thought Canada would win easily, but the USSR won the first game, 7-3. This was going to be harder than the Canadians thought!

Panel 6 – By Game 8, Canada had won 3 games, the USSR had won 3 games, and they had tied once. Canada needed to win the last game to win the series.

Panel 7 – Canadians were so excited about Game 8 that many schools let students listen to the game over the intercom systems, and people watched the game at work or in public places.

Panel 8 – The score remained tied at 6 goals each, and it looked like the Canadians wouldn't be able to pull it off. But, with 34 seconds left to play, Canadian star player Paul Henderson of the Toronto Maple Leafs picked up a rebound and scored. Canada won!

Panel 9 – The 1972 Summit Series is remembered by many Canadians as one of the most important moments in hockey history, and it gave us the opportunity to come head to head with the Soviet Union who was our rival not just in hockey, but in the Cold War.



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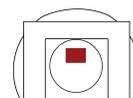
Obscenity Trial 1975- Allen Ginsberg

Allen Ginsberg was an American poet who, along with Jack Kerouac and William Burroughs, made up the central figures of what became known as The Beat Generation of the 1950s. Ginsberg led and participated in countless peace protests and movements opposing militarism (including the Vietnam War), the war on drugs, economic capitalism, and sexual repression. His poetry was controversial and attracted negative attention for its openness and encouragement of such topics like drug use and freedom of sexuality. Ginsberg himself was open about his own homosexual activity, during a time when such activity was illegal in every state. He was also open about his admiration for communism, but was a strong advocate of peace and of free speech, and was thus an unpopular figure in many of the communist countries that he visited.

Ginsberg's most famous work was a poem entitled *The Howl*, which he wrote in 1955, and was published the following year. Soon after its publication, it was deemed obscene by the San Francisco police and the publisher and distributor were both arrested. This was followed by an obscenity trial in 1957 that particularly examined the references to homosexual acts that are within the poem. California State Superior Court Judge Clayton Horn ultimately declared that the poem was of "redeeming social importance" and dropped the charges, which allowed the poem to be published and once again available to the public.

http://foundsf.org/index.php?title=The_Howl_Obscenity_Trial

http://www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/database/ginsberg_a.html



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Quebec Referendum 1980- Jeanne Sauvé*

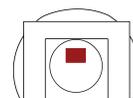
Jeanne Sauvé is best known as the first female Governor General of Canada, when she was appointed in 1984. However, she also played an important role as an advocate for Canadian unity during the 1980 Québec referendum on sovereignty-association.

In 1976, the sovereigntist Parti Québécois, led by René Lévesque, formed the provincial government of Québec for the first time under the promise that a referendum on the question of Québec's sovereignty be held. By 1980, that referendum question was presented to the population of Québec, asking if citizens would agree to allow the provincial government to negotiate terms of sovereignty with Canada that would include things like the ability to make its own laws, set and collect taxes, and conduct foreign relations, while maintaining a common currency with Canada.

Elected as a Member of Parliament for the Liberal party in Montreal 1972, Sauvé served as Minister of Science and Technology, then of the Environment, and finally, as Minister of Communications. In 1980, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau nominated her as Speaker of the House of Commons. Sauvé was initially going to turn down the nomination because the historically non-partisan position would not have allowed her to campaign for the federalist "No" vote in the Quebec referendum. However, the federal political parties gave her permission to break with tradition and proceed with the campaign. The "No" side of the referendum won 59.56% of votes, while the losing "Yes" side won the remaining 40.44%, which meant that the sovereignty movement was, for the time being, quashed.

<http://www.canadahistory.com/sections/politics/Governor%20General/Jeanne%20Sauve.html>

http://franco.ca/edimage/grandspersonnages/en/carte_v03.html



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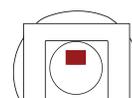
Strategic Defence Initiative (“Star Wars”) 1983- Carlo Karges

In 1983, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) was initiated by President Ronald Reagan. The program was in response to possible nuclear attacks from afar and its purpose was to develop an extensive ground and space-based system to defend the country against strategic nuclear ballistic missiles from the Soviet Union. This was a replacement for the previous strategy of mutually assured destruction, in which each side maintained a very high number of nuclear arms, so that if either side attacked, it would lead to the complete annihilation of both sides. The SDI acquired the nickname “Star Wars” as a result of some of its abstract and futuristic ideas such as lasers and subatomic particle beams to name a few. Political controversy and budgetary conflicts surrounded the project and as a result, it was disbanded and reformed under a new name and strategy in 1993.

The popular song “99 Luftballons”, released in 1983 by the German band Nena, is representative of the atmosphere of fear that the mutually assured destruction strategy caused among everyday citizens during the Cold War. Carlo Karges was the band’s guitarist, and wrote the song after going to a Rolling Stones concert in West Berlin where a large number of colourful balloons were released from the stage and into the sky. In the song, Karges tells how the Soviets and East Germans on the other side of the wall mistake the balloons for an attack, and the panic of a nuclear war begins as a result.

<http://www.pterodattilo.com/wordpress/tag/carlo-karges/?lang=en>

<http://www.coldwar.org/articles/80s/SDI-StarWars.asp>



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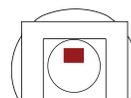
Canadian Caper 1980- Ken Taylor*

In 1979, a political revolution occurred in Iran in which the existing Shah in power, who had been heavily supported by the United States, was overthrown. In protest of American support and involvement in Iran's political affairs, Iranian students sympathetic to the cause of the revolution stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran on November 4, 1979 and took several hostages. However, six U.S. diplomats evaded capture and eventually found shelter for 79 days in the private homes of Canadian ambassador Ken Taylor and Canadian immigration officer John Sheardown.

During this time a plan was devised by the US Central Intelligence Agency and the Canadian government to smuggle the six diplomats out of Iran. Pretending that the group was a film crew in Iran scouting out a shooting location, the American diplomats received forged Canadian passports and airline tickets to Switzerland. Taylor helped to make these arrangements and keep the diplomats safe and hidden in the meantime. They safely left Iran on January 28, 1980. As a result of his efforts, Taylor, Sheardown, and others received the Order of Canada and international acclaim for their role in what became known later as the "Canadian Caper".

http://international.gc.ca/history-histoire/people-gens/ken_taylor.aspx?lang=eng

<http://www.calgaryherald.com/entertainment/Documentary+Tehran+recounts+Canadian+Caper+through+eyes/8930371/story.html>



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Berlin Wall 1990 - Dmitri Vrubel

The Berlin Wall was erected by the German Democratic Republic with the support of the Soviet Union overnight in 1961 as a way to prevent East Germans from escaping into the democratic, capitalist West. The western half of Berlin was controlled by the United States, Great Britain, and France, according to a post-World War II agreement, even though the entire city of Berlin was located within the communist section of Germany. The city was therefore a means for thousands of young, well-educated East Germans to move to the West where there were more economic opportunities and greater political freedom. When the Wall was built, very few people were able to cross into West Berlin, even to visit family, friends, or workplaces. The city remained divided until 1989, when attempts to allow the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic to liberalize its economic and social policies led to a series of political revolts demanding even greater change.

In 1990, just a few months after the Wall was declared open and East and West Berlin were reunited, Dmitri Vrubel, a Russian-born artist painted a mural on the Wall as part of the East Side Gallery entitled "My God, help me to survive this deadly kiss." The work depicts the 1979 Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev kissing his East German counterpart Erich Honecker. The kiss occurred in real life in 1979, as the two leaders celebrated 30 years since the Berlin Wall's construction. Vrubel was one of 117 artists from 21 countries that helped to paint the 1316 metre long section of the wall that was left standing when the rest was demolished. The space is now a tourist attraction.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/kiss-of-death-officials-erase-historic-berlin-wall-mural-a-615900.html>