

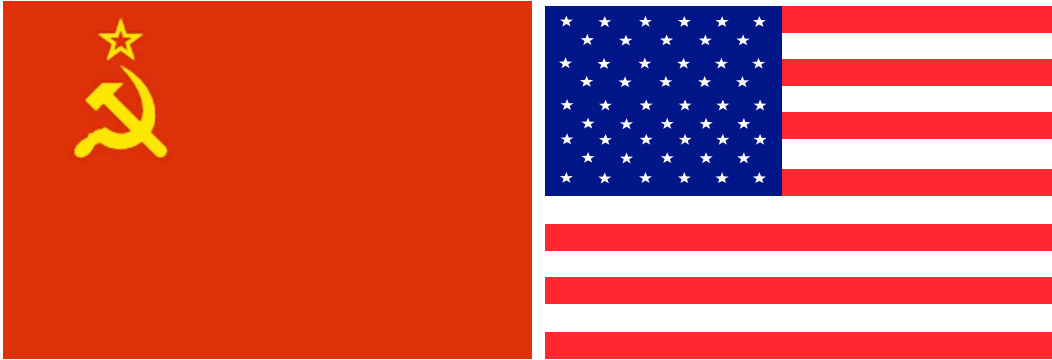


Causes of the Cold War Game Part II



CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR GAME

PART II, 1961- 1980



National United States History Standards: Standard 2: How the Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics. (A) The student understands the international origins and domestic consequences of the Cold War.

Written By:
Herschel M. Sarnoff

hsarnoff@gmail.com

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GAME TITLE: CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR GAME PART II

Objectives: By playing this game, students will:

1. Become familiar with the events, leaders, and decisions of the Cold War period, 1961-1980
2. Become familiar with world geography.
3. Appreciate the many factors influencing decisions made by world leaders.
4. Gain practice in group decision making and discussion procedures.
5. Have fun while participating in a learning experience.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Duplicate the following pages in the quantities indicated:
 - a. ANSWER CARD SHEET, 15 copies (cut along lines)
 - b. TEAM RECORD SHEET, one per student
 - c. MAP SHEET A, one per student
 - d. MAP SHEET B, (the one with letters), 15 or more
 - e. STUDENT UTILITY SHEET, one per student
2. Read the GAME SUMMARY. As you read, inspect each game item as it is mentioned.
3. Read the HOW TO PLAY section. Play out an actual turn or two in order to familiarize yourself with the game and procedures.
4. Appropriate pages in the classroom textbook may be assigned for student reading. This will serve as an introduction to the game. The game covers the period 1960-1980.
5. Give each student a copy of MAP A, a day or two before beginning the game. Tell the students they should be familiar with the location on the map of each of the places listed on the bottom of the map. This may be assigned as either home or class work.
6. Pass out the STUDENT UTILITY SHEET a day or two before playing. Researching the information will aid students in playing the game.

GAME SUMMARY (see HOW TO PLAY for details)

The class is divided into teams of "Presidential Advisors" whose task is to suggest specific options to the President on world crisis situations. Teams will be given the problems (called DECISIONS in the game) and several possible solutions (called OPTIONS in the game). Teams must select one OPTION to present to the President (teacher). Teams should explain orally why they selected that particular OPTION. Teams selecting the correct historical OPTION will gain "INFLUENCE POINTS". The team with the most "Influence Points" at the end of the game (TURN 16) is the winners.

Optional rules are included. The first Optional Rule requires the teams to estimate the direction of U.S. defense spending (up, down, or same). The second involves identifying the President or Secretary of State who was in office at the time of the event. The third option has the students selecting the correct location on the lettered map where the event took place.

HOW TO PLAY:

1. ORGANIZATION

- A. Divide the class into 3 to 7 teams. The more teams the longer the game will take.
- B. Assign each team an identifying letter (Team A, Team B, etc.) to use on all game materials.
- C. Distribute the following game materials to each team in the quantities indicated:
(an envelope for storage should be provided):
 - a. ANSWER CARDS, 16-20
 - b. DECISIONS PAGES, two or more sets per team
 - c. MAP B (with letters), two or more per team
 - d. STUDENT RECORD SHEET, for recording totals and correct answers, one per student. Each student should turn in a completed sheet at the end of the game.
- D. Copy the chart below onto the chalkboard or overhead projector transparency (make a Xerox copy first) to record team answers.
- E. Copy only enough letters for the number of teams you will have.

PART I		(20)	(5)	(5)	(5)	XXX	PART II	(20)	(5)	(5)	(5)	
DECIS #	1 ST TOTAL	OPTION	\$\$\$	MAP	PRES	XXX	*OPTION*	*\$\$\$	*MAP	*PRES		Final TOTAL
TEAM A	20 (1)					XXX						
TEAM B	20					XXX						
TEAM C	20					XXX						
TEAM D	20					XXX						
TEAM F	20					XXX						
TEAM G	20					XXX						

*=right answers/ (1) each team starts with 20 points /X's separate PART I from PART II/
write the current turn to the right of DECISION #

2. GAME RULES

- A. Teams sit together.
- B. Read the first DECISION to the class.
- C. Teams discuss the OPTIONS and select the one they feel was the actual historical choice made at the time.
- D. Teams fill in the ANSWER CARD as follows:
 - a. on LINE 1 write their Team letter
 - b. on LINE 2 write the DECISION number (#1, #2, etc.)

- c. on LINE 3 the letter of the option chosen.
- d. (d, e, and f below are used only if the OPTIONAL RULE are used)
- e. on LINE 4 teams must decide what the course of U.S. defense spending will be in the light of the world situation.
- f. If they believe defense spending will go up they write "up" on LINE 4, if they believe it will go down they write "down" on LINE 4, if they believe it will neither go up or down they write "same" on LINE 4.
- g. on LINE 5 teams write the correct location letter (from the map) where they believe the event(s) described in the DECISION took place.
- h. on LINE 6 teams write the name of either the President or Secretary of State who was in office during the time the historical DECISION took place. See TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET to determine which to use. The teacher will tell the students at the beginning of the turn to write in either the President or Secretary of State on LINE 6.
- E. Each student fills in Part I of the RECORD SHEET with the answers their team has chosen even if different from their own opinion.
- F. Teams give their completed ANSWER CARDS to the teacher. Copy the information from the ANSWER CARDS onto PART I of the chalkboard chart, to the right of each team's letter.
- G. Fill in PART II of the chalkboard chart using the information on the TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET which gives each turn's correct answers.
- H. The teacher next awards influence points to each team using the following procedure: (*NOTE: 2, 3, and 4 are optional)
 - 1.* For choosing the correct OPTION a team receives 20 points.
 - 2.* For choosing the correct defense spending (up, down, same) a team receives 5 points.
 - 3.* For choosing the correct map location a team receives 5 points.
 - 4.* For choosing the correct President or Secretary of State a team receives 5 points.
- I. Total each team's points and write them under the FINAL TOTAL for the current DECISION and next turn's FIRST TOTAL.
- J. Students fill in part II of their RECORD SHEETS using the information from the chalkboard chart.

EXAMPLE:

It is DECISION "EXAMPLE". The first DECISION is read either by the teacher or a student. The teacher tells the class they should write in the President on line 6. Each team discusses the DECISION and OPTIONS. Then select one OPTION. The team fills in LINES 1 and 2 on the ANSWER CARD. On LINE 3 they write the letter of the OPTION they have chosen. If the OPTIONAL RULES are being used they will fill in lines 4, 5 and 6. Next they give the ANSWER CARD to the teacher who, after all the ANSWER CARDS have been turned in, copies the team's choices from the ANSWER CARD to the chalkboard chart part I.

In this example the team chose OPTION B for LINE 3, "up" for LINE 4, letter "c" for LINE 5, and TRUMAN for LINE 6. The correct answers (from TEACHERS CONFIDENTIAL SHEET - see EXAMPLE) are:

LINE 3...B
LINE 4... same
LINE 5...c
LINE 6...TRUMAN

This turn would be scored as follows:

1. The team would receive 20 points for the correct "B" option.
2. The team would receive no points for the incorrect "up" answer.
3. The team would receive 5 points for the correct "c" answer.
4. The team would receive 5 points for the correct "TRUMAN" answer.

The team would gain a total of 30 points (out of a possible 35) for this TURN. Add the 30 points to the team's FIRST TOTAL (20 points) and write it in the FINAL TOTAL for this TURN and the FIRST TOTAL for the next TURN. The team would start the next turn with 50 points.

Repeat the above steps for each turn of the game. The team with the most points at the end of TURN 16 is the winner.

COLD WAR 1961-1980 DECISIONS

DECISION #1: THIRD WORLD NATIONS 1961

There are many newly independent nations in the world. These countries are labeled as Third World nations. These countries do not align themselves with either the U.S. or the communist bloc. A new strategy is needed to influence these “Non-Aligned Nations. What options should we recommend to the President to deal with these new nations?

OPTIONS...

- A. We should attempt to win these nations to our side by giving them massive amounts of money and military aid. We could continue programs begun during the 1950's with the only change being an increase in the dollar amounts.
 - B. The U.S. should make it clear that any nation that is not on our side is, by default, supporting the Communist. There can be no neutrals in the struggle between freedom and tyranny. If any nation chooses to remain neutral, we should consider it as a supporter of Communism and not provide any aid.
 - C. We must continue with our aid and military assistance programs but something new should be tried. We propose setting up a corps of trained American volunteers to live and work in Third World nations. Once in these countries Americans will be able to help people with their most pressing needs on a personal basis. This program will be a functioning symbol of our desire to provide humanitarian aid.
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DECISION # 2: CUBA, 1961

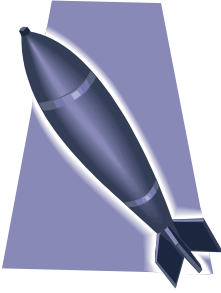


Fidel Castro, the leader of Cuba, has moved his country into the Soviet camp. We've stopped trading with Cuba. Castro has turned to the Soviet Union for aid and they responded with both economic and military assistance. What should the United States do about a communist nation being established in the Western Hemisphere?

OPTIONS...

- A. We should immediately declare war against Cuba before the Russians become entrenched. A Communist nation 90 miles from our shore cannot be tolerated.
 - B. Something must be done to remove Castro and Communism from Cuba. We recommend the C.I.A. organize, train, and equip a secret army of anti-Castro Cuban exiles. When this army is combat ready, we should transport it to Cuba and support it with both air and naval forces.
 - C. Although Castro is a Communist we should try to keep him from become a Russian puppet. We could offer to resume trade and grant Cuba loans and credits to build up their economy. We recommend against any military action which, if it fails, will only draw Castro closer to Russia
-

DECISION # 3: CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, OCTOBER 1962



U.S. intelligence has discovered that the Russians are installing offensive aircraft and missiles in Cuba. These Russian weapons can explode nuclear bombs on many American cities. Which Option should we recommend to the President?

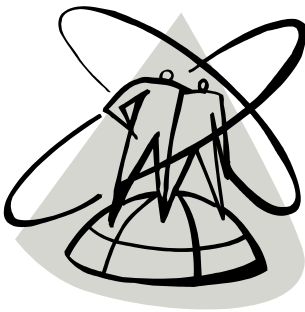
OPTIONS...

A. We should establish a naval blockade of Cuba. All ships entering Cuban waters will be searched by the U.S. Navy. We will demand that all offensive weapons be removed and the missile bases dismantled. Troops should be concentrated in Florida as a warning as to what will happen if the missiles are not removed from Cuba.

B. This is an opportunity to remove Castro and Communism from Cuba. We should prepare an invasion using both U.S. and Cuban exile forces. The full resources of our military establishment should be committed to guarantee that there will be no repetition of the 1961 Bay of Pigs disaster.

C. If the Russians are installing offensive weapons in Cuba we must keep it in perspective. We have both missile and air bases surrounding the Soviet Union in Turkey, Western Europe, and other locations. We suggest negotiating a pact with the Russians whereby we both remove offensive bases from areas close to the other's homeland.

DECISION # 4: ATMOSPHERIC TESTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, 1961



The Russians have resumed testing atomic weapons in the atmosphere. This type of testing spreads deadly radioactive particles in the environment which show up in the milk children drink. The Russians signed an agreement in 1958 in which they pledged not to resume this type of testing. Which Option should we recommend the President use to confront the Russians?

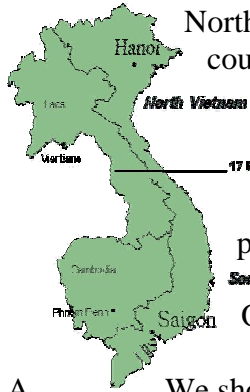
OPTIONS...

A. We should resume testing. We must base our foreign policy on the sad fact that the Soviet Union will not adhere to the treaties they sign. Their refusal to allow on-site inspection in a proposed nuclear test ban treaty proves they cannot be trusted.

B. We should not resume testing, even though the Russians have. Nuclear fallout is deadly no matter if it came from an American or a Russian bomb.

C. We must use resume testing. Not to do so would give the Soviets an advantage in the arms race. But we should continue our efforts to secure a complete atmospheric test ban treaty. New advances in detection technology enable us to ignore on-site inspection. On-site inspection has been a stumbling block in previous discussions.

DECISION # 5: LAOS AND CAMBODIA, EARLY 1960'S



North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos are four new countries in South East Asia. South Vietnam is our ally. North Vietnam is Communist with red China and the Soviet Union as allies.

Cambodia and Laos are divided among three factions. The first is pro-West, the second is pro-Communist, and the third is neutral. What should the U.S. do to insure that the pro-West factions prevail?

OPTIONS...

- A. We should send substantial amounts of money and military to aid the pro-West forces. We should encourage our ally in the area, South Vietnam, to provide assistance to the pro-Western factions.
- B. We should let events in the two countries follow their own course. We should not provide any additional assistance. South Vietnam is enough of a burden. We should not take on two other Southeast Asian nations that we know little about.
- C. We must do everything in our power to prevent Laos and Cambodia from falling to Communism. If military and economic aid prove to be insufficient we should offer the pro-Western factions U.S. military advisors and troops. Russia and Red China are supporting their side with substantial resources. We must do the same. If one nation falls to Communism others will fall, like dominoes.

DECISION # 6: VIETNAM, 1963



The United States has been heavily involved in South Vietnam since the French withdrawal in 1954. We have been supporting Ngo Dinh Diem, the current President of South Vietnam. Diem's administration has become increasingly corrupt and repressive towards its own citizens. South Vietnam's military leaders have become alarmed at Diem's inability to contain the Communist Viet Cong guerrillas. U.S. intelligence has learned of a military plot to overthrow Diem. What should we recommend our President do with this information?

OPTIONS...

- A. We must inform Diem immediately. Although there have been serious problems with his leadership we cannot predict if his replacement will be any better. We should tell the disgruntled military that we will not support an attempt to overthrow Diem.
- B. We should do and say nothing. Diem has not been a good leader and his removal can do nothing but improve the situation. If the coup is successful the military may fight the Communists with increased vigor.

C. Diem must be removed from the presidency of South Vietnam. We should inform him immediately that he no longer has our support. We should make provisions to remove him, safely from the country.

DECISION # 7: ESCALATION IN VIETNAM, 1964-1968

The governments that ran South Vietnam after Diem had little success in containing the Communist insurgency. The danger of a Communist takeover of South Vietnam is becoming a distinct possibility.

Two American destroyers are reportedly fired on by ships of the North Vietnamese navy. This may give us justification for further U.S. military involvement. What course of action should we recommend to the President?

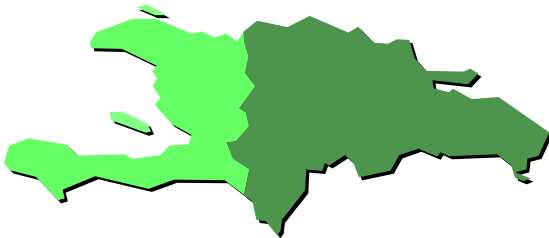
OPTIONS...

A. Based upon the course of events that have transpired since the close of WWII in Vietnam we recommend that the U.S. not increase its presence. Under no conditions should more U.S. combat troops be committed. More money and military supplies can be sent but the South Vietnamese must be made to understand that the war is theirs. We will not fight it for them.

B. We cannot let South Vietnam go the way of China. We must do everything in our power to prevent a Communist takeover. The attack on the destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin gives us an opportunity to increase our military involvement. We recommend bombing targets in North Vietnam and requesting that Congress give the President power to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attacks against the forces of the United States. U.S. ground combat troops should be sent.

C. South Vietnam has become a bottomless pit that sucks in American money, equipment, and lives. There is little strategic value to be gained by holding the country. We should abandon our efforts there and withdraw all military personnel. We might continue economic aid. To become any more militarily involved would only lead to disaster. The French fought there for many years, and lost. Let's learn from the mistakes of the past. Those who do not learn from the past repeat it.

DECISION # 8: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1965



A revolution has broken out in the Caribbean island nation of the Dominican Republic. There is some evidence that the rebels might be controlled by Communists. What Option should we recommend to the President?

OPTIONS...

A. Cuba has become a Communist stronghold in our hemisphere. The Cubans, with Russian aid, are attempting to spread Communism to other Latin American nations. We must not allow another country to follow the same road. We recommend sending U.S. Marines immediately. If possible we should include troops from other nations in the O.A.S. (Organization of American States).

B. We should not return to the days when U.S. Marines were landing all over the Western Hemisphere to enforce our will. For many years now we have been trying to change our image from the "Colossus of the North" to that of partner and friend. We should bring the Dominican revolution to the O.A.S. and let them decide on the proper course of action.

C. What happens in the Dominican Republic is none of our business. We are heavily involved in South Vietnam and other places. The revolutionaries are trying to remove a corrupt government that seized power illegally. Let the Dominican people settle their own problems.

DECISION # 9: TET OFFENSIVE, 1968



American military leaders in late 1967 were reporting that victory in South Vietnam was close. Despite this optimistic pronouncement, protests against the war were growing throughout the United States.

Suddenly, in February of 1968, the Communists launched a series of surprise attacks. These attacks penetrated all the major cities of South Vietnam and even into the American embassy in Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam. Clearly, the end of the war is not near. What should the President do in light of the Tet Offensive?

OPTIONS...

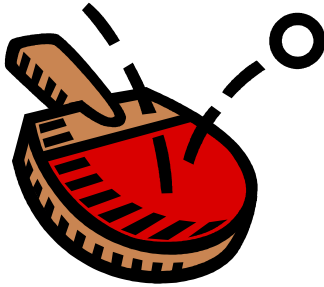
A. It is obvious that we are not winning the war. We must begin planning on disengagement strategies. We suggest limiting our bombing campaign. The bombing of North Vietnam should be halted and only the DMZ (demilitarized zone) bombed. This will be a signal to the North Vietnamese that we desire opening peace negotiations.

B. The real facts are that the Communist Tet attacks were military failures. In no instance did they hold on to the cities they briefly occupied. We should continue our present policy in Vietnam. Additional U.S. troops, above the current 525,000, should be sent. These additional troops will be used to deliver the knock-out blow to the Vietnamese Communists. The war can be won on the battlefield.

C. Enough is enough! Our military leaders told us we were winning the war, then, came the Tet offensive. Either our military leaders are deliberately misleading us or are ignorant of the conditions in Vietnam.

It is time to cut our losses and get out. We should declare an immediate cease-fire. Communications should be opened to the Vietnamese Communists to secure guarantees that U.S. forces can withdraw peacefully. Arrangements for improving the South Vietnamese military must be undertaken to give them at least a fighting chance.

DECISION # 10: DETENTE WITH CHINA, 1972



Subsequent to the Communist takeover of China in 1948 we have not formally recognized the People's Republic of China. We have maintained that the Nationalist government on the island of Taiwan is the legitimate government of China.

Recently signs of a thaw in Sino-American relations have been evident. A U.S. ping pong team was invited to play in China. China has said it will reopen relations with us if we abandon the pretense that the nationalists on Taiwan are the real Chinese government. We must also agree to give the People's Republic China's seat in the United Nations. Which option should we recommend the President follow?

OPTIONS...

A. It's time for realism in our relations with Red China. We should seize the current opportunity and work for improved relations with China. The President should consider a grand gesture such as a trip to China.

As to Taiwan, we should abandon our contention that it represents the nearly one billion people in China. We should extend full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic and support giving them Taiwan's seat in the United Nations.

B. We agree that it is time to open relations with Red China. But opening relations should not endanger our relations with Taiwan. They have been our loyal allies. If we abandon them to get better relations with Red China how will our other allies judge their relations with us? How reliable an ally will we seem? We should keep our relations with Taiwan as a part of any deal with the People's Republic.

C. The People's Republic of China is a Communist nation. It is a country we fought against in the Korean War less than 20 years ago. Thousands of American soldiers died keeping them from overrunning South Korea. There was one of the main suppliers to the Communists fighting against us in Vietnam.

We should never have recognized the Soviet Union. Let's not make the same mistake with Red China. We recommend against improving our relations with the People's Republic of China. We should rather strengthen our relations with Taiwan.

DECISION # 11: VIETNAM, 1975

The January 1973 cease-fire agreement ending the Vietnam war has been violated by the North Vietnamese. Communist armies have begun a massive offensive in South Vietnam and Cambodia. Cambodia appears doomed and all we can do is to evacuate U.S. personnel. South Vietnam's resistance to the new Communist offensive is weakening. What Option should we recommend to the President?

OPTIONS...

- A. We should do nothing. Enough American blood and treasure has been squandered for South Vietnam. The President should not request additional funds from Congress.
- B. We recommend that the President ask Congress for additional emergency military aid. We cannot abandon South Vietnam completely. If they feel we are still supporting them, they will fight better.
- C. The North Vietnamese Communists have violated the cease-fire agreement and must be punished. We recommend the President ask Congress for additional emergency military aid and that bombing of the North be resumed. The bombing will be halted when North Vietnam stops their offensive in South Vietnam.

DECISION # 12: YOM KIPPUR WAR, 1973

The Middle East has long been a potential confrontation point between East and West. The United States has supported Israel with both economic and military aid. The Communist nations have been supplying several Arab states with military aid. Since the establishment of Israel in 1948 there have been three major wars and many more bloody skirmishes.

In October, a coordinated surprise attack was launched against Israel by Egyptian and Syrian armies. This attack took place while Israelis were observing Yom Kippur, a Jewish holy day. At first the Arab attacks were successful, and there was little support in the United Nations for a cease-fire. But in the second week the Israelis began winning the war. Israeli armies are closing in on Cairo and Damascus, the capital cities of Egypt and Syria.

The United Nations is now calling for a cease-fire, but Israel has refused. The Egyptians have appealed to the Soviet Union for help. The Russians are now threatening to send in their troops to stop the fighting. What should we do to stop the Russians from intervening?

OPTIONS...

- A. We should do nothing. The Russians are bluffing. We doubt they would be willing to use their own troops. We should let Israel finish the war that the Arabs started.
- B. We must take the Russian threat of intervention seriously. We recommend the President order an immediate "precautionary alert" to all our armed forces around the world. We should prepare to intervene if the Russians follow through on their threat. At the same time we should urge the Israelis to accept the cease-fire.
- C. We should warn the Russians that any intervention on their part will risk war with us. Our armed forces should be placed on the highest possible alert. Israel was treacherously attacked on their most holy religious day and suffered grievous losses. We should supply them with all the equipment and material they need to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

DECISION # 13: MAYAGUEZ, 1975



In May the unarmed U.S. cargo ship, Mayaguez, was captured by Cambodian Communists. What should we do to secure the release of the Americans on board the ship?

OPTIONS...

A. We should work through diplomatic channels to gain the release of the crew. A similar seizure took place in January of 1968 when North Korea seized the U.S.S. Pueblo, a navy intelligence ship. The crew of the Pueblo was imprisoned for 11 months, but after intense negotiations they were released unharmed.

B. We should offer the Cambodians a secret deal. If they release the ship and its crew we will provide them with aid to rebuild some of the areas devastated by our B-52 bomber raids during the Vietnam war. This will provide a face saving device for both sides and get the crew returned safely.

C. The President should immediately order our air, sea, and ground forces into action to free the ship and crew. We cannot allow a small, hostile, third rate Communist country to capture U.S. citizens and get away with it.

DECISION # 14: PANAMA CANAL TREATIES, 1978



The U.S. has entered into a new era in its relationship with the world. This new approach concentrates on human rights and a foreign policy based on the principle of righteousness. What should we do about the Panama Canal, a strip of land we own in the nation of Panama? The Panamanians are clamoring for control of the Canal Zone which has been under our control for most of the century. The U.S. Canal Zone is seen by many in the world as a symbol of U.S. interventionism and imperialism.

OPTIONS...

A. We should negotiate a treaty with the Republic of Panama giving them control of the canal by the year 2000. In the treaty we should include provisions that would prevent any hostile country from gaining control of the canal.

B. We should not give up the Panama Canal. The Canal Zone is part of the United States and giving it up would be like surrendering U.S. territory. We built the canal and made it possible for Panama to become an independent nation.

C. We should advise the President that a treaty giving partial control of the canal to Panama, after 2000, should be negotiated. The treaty would allow Panamanians to run the canal but we would still be responsible for its defense.

DECISION # 15: AFRICA, 1975-1978

Africa is a continent of great wealth and great poverty. Within the last 20 years many new African nations have emerged. Both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. have been competing for influence in Africa. Beginning in 1975, Cuban troops have been sent by the Russian to install pro-Communist governments in Angola, Ethiopia, and elsewhere in sub-Sahara Africa. What should be the U.S. response to the use of military force by the Russians/Cubans in Africa?



OPTIONS...

- A. We must respond in kind. If the Russians are using military force in Africa, we must also. We suggest that troops of friendly African nations, such as Rhodesia and South Africa, be used against the Cubans. If these nations refuse to cooperate we should consider using U.S. advisors and airpower to counter the Cubans and the pro-Communist African forces they support.
- B. To counter Russian intervention in Africa, we should begin a policy of harassing Cuba, the source for Russia's intervention troops. A program of sabotage and subversion should begin employing anti-Communist Cuban refugee groups. We can use this as a bargaining chip to force the Russians out of Africa.
- B. The U.S. cannot remain indifferent to Soviet intervention in Africa. But we believe that the American people will not tolerate the use of military force. The Vietnam war has traumatized Americans. We suggest that only diplomatic means be used to counter Soviet intervention. We believe such diplomatic actions will have little impact on the Russians. It is our contention that the Soviets are taking advantage of our distaste for further military conflict.

DECISION # 16: RUSSIAN INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN, 1980

In January Soviet armies invaded Afghanistan to replace the existing Communist government with another more amenable to Soviet control.

Afghanistan lies close to the vital Persian Gulf oil lifeline. Russian forces in Afghanistan would be able to interdict the world's oil supply and threaten the Free World with economic disaster. What Option should we recommend to the President?



OPTIONS...

- A. We consider the Russian invasion to be an extremely dangerous escalation of the Cold War. For the first time Russian troops have intervened in a sovereign nation. We recommend a whole series of responses including a cut in trade, withdrawing from the

Moscow Summer Olympics, and halting grain and electronic sales to the Soviet Union.

B. We agree that the invasion is a dangerous precedent but there is a danger of overreacting. We should strongly condemn the invasion but we do not believe halting grain sales or boycotting the Olympic games will do any good. We should postpone the current arms limitation treaty, Salt II, until the Soviets withdraw from Afghanistan.

C. We propose the President curtail trade including grain and electronic equipment sales to the Soviet Union. We also agree that the Moscow Olympics should be boycotted by ourselves and our allies. In addition the Soviet threat to the Persian Gulf demands a direct warning. We recommend issuing a statement stating that the Persian Gulf is vital to our interests. The Soviets should understand that any move on their part toward the Persian Gulf will be met by American military force.

STUDENT UTILITY SHEET

CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR: PART II

Research the items on this sheet in your textbook, encyclopedia, or almanac. Your school or public library is a good source of information. These items will be used in the game you will be playing.

PEOPLE:	
1. Fidel Castro	6. Richard Nixon
2. Ngo Dinh Diem	7. Gerald Ford
3. John F. Kennedy	8. Henry Kissinger
4. Dean Rusk	9. Cyrus Vance
5. Lyndon B. Johnson	10. William P. Rogers

PLACES:	
1. "Third World"	9. People's Republic of China
2. Cuba	10. Middle East (Israel, Egypt, Syria)
3. Laos	11. Panama
4. Cambodia	12. Africa
5. North & South Vietnam	13. Afghanistan
6. Dominican Republic	14. Latin America
7. U.S.S.R.	15. Gulf of Tonkin
8. Taiwan (Formosa)	16. Persian Gulf

IMPORTANT TERMS:	
1. "Third World"	14. O.A.S. (Organization of American States)
2. Neutralism	15. "Colossus of the North"
3. Communism	16. Tet Offensive
4. "Free World"	17. DMZ (demilitarized zone)
5. "Iron Curtain"	18. Ping-pong diplomacy
6. Peace Corps	19. Yom Kippur War
7. Cuban Missile Crisis.	20. United Nations
8. Bay of Pigs	21. Mayaguez Incident
9. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty	22. Republic of Panama
10. Nuclear fallout	23. Panama Canal Treaty
11. Viet-Cong	24. Canal Zone
12. escalation	25. Seizure of the U.S.N Pueblo
13. Vietnam War	26. Russian invasion of Afghanistan

*= CORRECT ANSWER

NAME_____













TEAM_____

PERIOD_____

DATE: _____

[illegible]

ANSWER CARD SHEET (DUPLICATE SHEET AND CUT ALONG LINES)

<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>	<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>	<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>
<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>	<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>	<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>
<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>	<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>	<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>
<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>	<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>	<p>ANSWER CARD </p> <p>1. TEAM NAME _____</p> <p>2. TURN # _____</p> <p>3. OPTION(LETTER) _____</p> <p>4. (UP, DOWN, SAME) _____</p> <p>5. LOCATION (LETTER) _____</p> <p>6. PRES/ SOFS _____</p>

DECISION ONE: Answer for Column F is the President			
Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J
C	UP	B	KENNEDY
DECISION TWO: Answer for Column F answer is the President			
B	UP	F	RUSK
DECISION THREE: Answer for Column F is the President			
A	UP	F	KENNEDY
DECISION FOUR: Answer for Column F is Secretary of State			
C	UP	K	RUSK
DECISION FIVE: Answer for Column F is the President			
A	UP	J	KENNEDY
DECISION SIX: Answer for Column F is the President			
B	SAME	I	KENNEDY
DECISION SEVEN: Answer for Column F is the President			
B	UP	I	JOHNSON
DECISION EIGHT: Answer for Column F is President			
A	UP	A	JOHNSON
DECISION NINE: Answer for Column F is Secretary of State			
A	UP	I	RUSK
DECISION TEN: Answer for Column F is President			
A	SAME	H	NIXON
DECISION ELEVEN: Answer for Column F is President			
B	UP	I	FORD
DECISION TWELVE: Answer for Column F is Secretary of State			
B	DOWN	D	KISSINGER
DECISION THIRTEEN: Answer for Column F is President			
C	UP	J	FORD
DECISION FOURTEEN: Answer for Column F is President			
A	UP	E	CARTER
DECISION FIFTEEN Answer for Column F is Secretary of State			
C	UP	G	KISSINGER
DECISION SIXTEEN: Answer for Column F is Secretary of State			
C	UP	C	VANCE

Teacher Confidential Sheet Cold War Part I

If you are using the Optional Rules... At the beginning of each DECISION inform the teams that either the President or Secretary of State will be the Answer for Column F on the ANSWER CARDS and STUDENT RECORD SHEET

MAP SHEET A

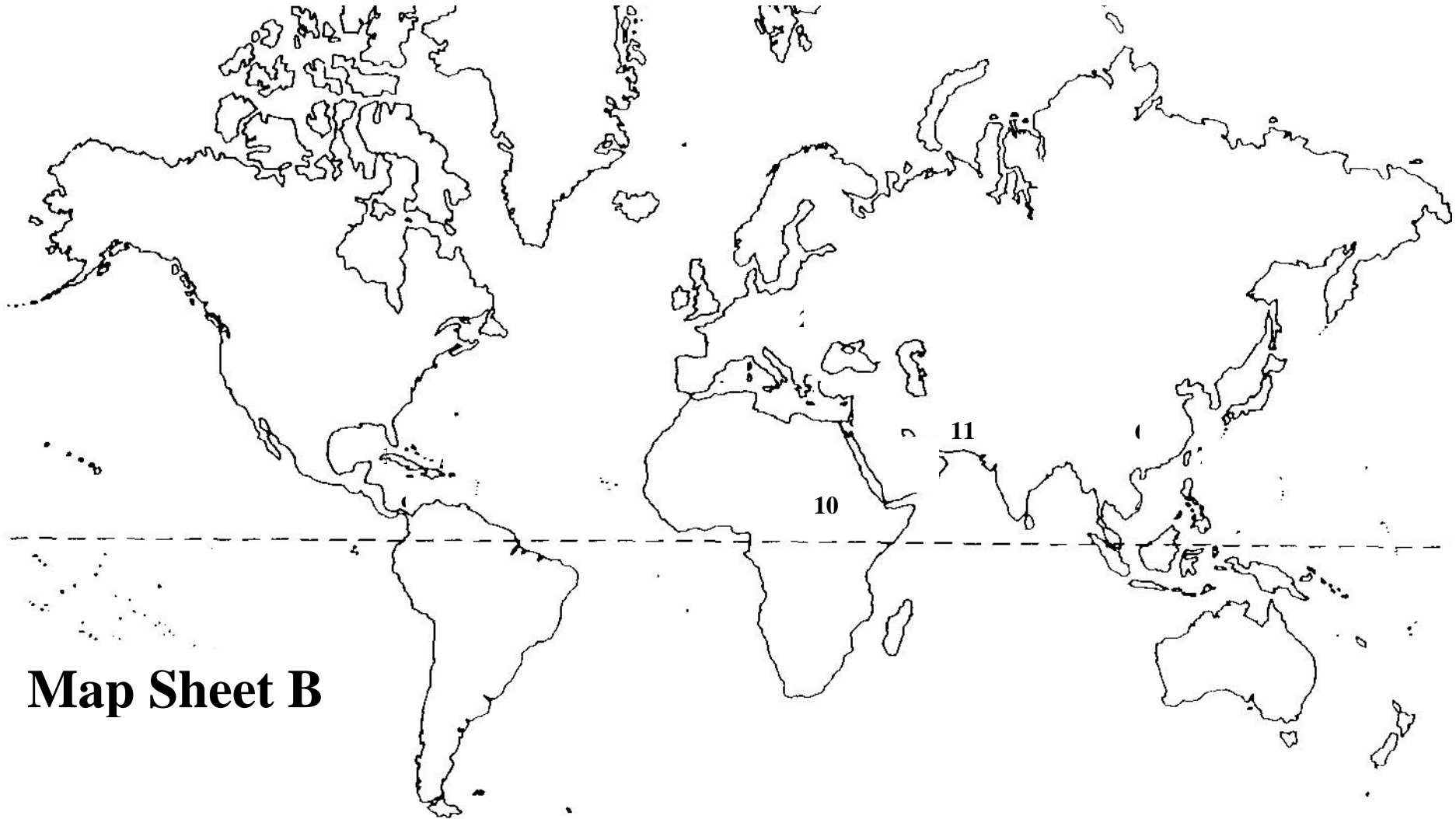


FIND THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THIS WORLD MAP:

1. Cuba 2.U.S.S.R. 3.Laos and Cambodia 4. Vietnam 5. Dominican Republic 6 People's Republic of China 7.Formosa (Taiwan) 8 Middle East 9. Panama 10.Africa 11.Afghanistan

FIND THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THIS WORLD MAP:

1. Cuba 2.U.S.S.R. 3.Laos and Cambodia 4. Vietnam 5.Dominican Republic 6. People's Republic of China 7.Formosa (Taiwan) 8 Middle East 9. Panama 10.Africa 11. Afghanistan



Map Sheet B