

**The World's Policeman: Crises in
the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa**

I. Latin America

A. The Missile Gap (1960), Bay of Pigs (1961), and Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

B. Right-Wing Dictators vs. Left-Wing “Dictators”

1. “Good” Guys

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Battista (Cuba) | f. Trujillo (Dominican Republic) |
| b. Samoza (Nicaragua) | g. Ceaucescu (Romania) |
| c. Christiani (El Salvador) | h. Tito (Yugoslavia) |
| d. Marcos (Philippines) | i. Noriega (Panama) |
| e. Pinochet (Chile) | |

2. “Bad” Guys

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|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Arbenz (Guatemala) | d. Allende (Chile) |
| b. Castro (Cuba) | e. Noriega (Panama) |
| c. Ortega (Nicaragua) | f. Jagan (Guyana) |

recommended reading: Walter LaFeber, *Inevitable Revolutions: The United States in Central America*, exp. ed., New York, W. W. Norton, 1984

II. Africa

A. Independence of Former Colonies, 1945–1965

1. Colonial nationalism—difficult to perceive by home country
 - a. colonies were often artificial constructs
 - b. nationalism was associated with ethnically homogenous countries
 - c. reluctance to recognize existence of such movements
2. Colonial nationalism—growing protest against alien rule
 - a. may have existed continuously from moment of occupation (Egypt)
 - b. artificially injected by infusion of European ideas and practices (India)
 - c. product of fundamental changes in colonial society during occupation (Kenya and Jomo Kenyatta)

- B. Ali A. Mazrui, *The Africans: A Triple Heritage*, “Tools of Exploitation”
 - “Dual Mandate”
 - “Westernization without real modernization”

C. Difficulties of Modernization and Democratization

1. Somalia, Angola, Rwanda
2. Union of South Africa
 - a. *apartheid*
 - b. F. W. De Klerk
 - c. Nelson Mandela
 - d. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi
 - e. Natal province
 - f. Kwazulu

III. Middle East

A. Israel

1. Zionism
 - a. Theodore Herzl (1860–1904), *The Jewish State* (1896)
 - b. Chaim Weizmann (1874–1952) – first president of Israel 1948–52
2. Balfour Declaration (1917)
3. King-Crane Commission (1919)
4. UN Partition (1947)
5. Six-Day War (1967)
6. Yom Kippur War (1973)
7. Anwar Sadat (Egypt) and Menachem Begin (Israel) sign agreement (1979)
8. The Intifada
9. Yasar Arafat (PLO) and Yitzhak Rabin (Israel) sign agreement (1993)

B. Arab World (according to Adonis, *Continuity and Change: A Study of Conformity and Creativity Among the Arabs*, 3 vols., 1970s)

1. man exists through God, religion, family, community, and state
2. clinging to tradition and rejection of unknown
3. speech can only reflect what already exists; no new concepts
4. rejection of modernity (i.e., innovation, change, and creativity)

C. Iran

D. Iraq

IV. Eastern Europe