The World in the 1990s and 2000s: Between the Cold War and Terrorism

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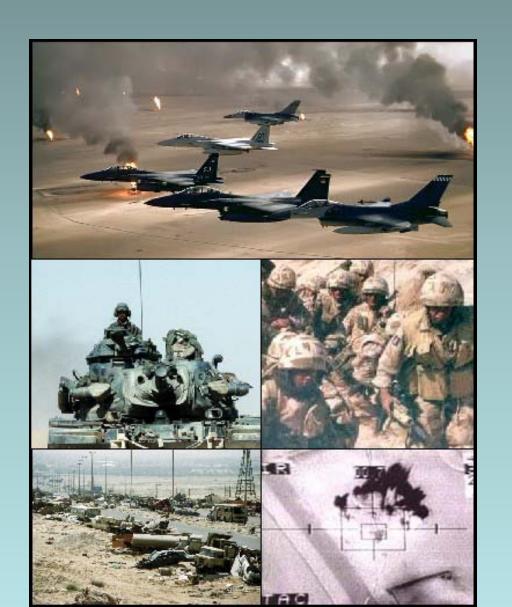
I. The "Halcyon" Days of the 1990s

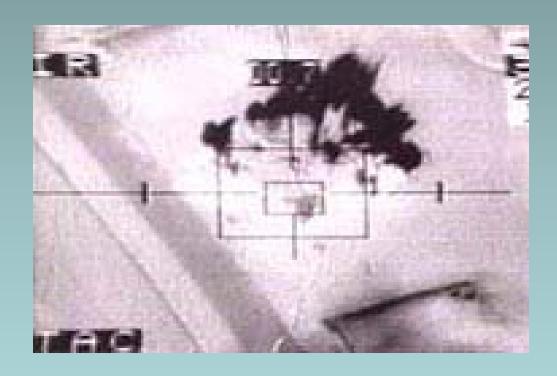
- A. End of the Cold War Changes in Soviet Union/Russia and CIS
 - 1. Attempted Coup in Soviet Union (August 19–22, 1991)
 - a. Mikhail Gorbachev (1931–), General Secretary of CPSU (1985–1991)
 - b. Gennady Yanayev (1937–), Vice-President
 - c. Boris Yeltsin (1931–), President of Russia (1991–2000)
 - 2. End of Soviet Union (December 25, 1991)
 - 3. Bombing of White House October 1993 (Aleksandr Rutskoi)
 - 4. "Shock Therapy" Jeffrey Sachs

B. New World Order

- 1. Persian Gulf War 1991
 - a. George H. W. Bush (1924–)(President of U.S., 1989–1993)
 - b. Saddam Hussein (1937– 2006) (President of Iraq, 1979– 2003)
 - c. Kuwait, Smart bombs, and Scud missiles

Persian Gulf War





Scud Missile



Scud missile on its mobile launcher



Patriot Missile





- B. New World Order (continued)
 - 2. Battle of Mogadishu (October 3–4, 1993)
 - a. William Jefferson Clinton (1946–) (President of U.S., 1993–2001)
 - b. Somalia and the warlords
 - –July 12, 1993, U.S. attack on clan elders
 - c. MH-60 Black Hawk helicopters
 - d. casualty figures and estimates
 - U.S. withdrawal March 25, 1995 UN withdrawal March 3, 1995

CW3 Michael Durant's helicopter Super Six-Four above Mogadishu on October 3, 1993.

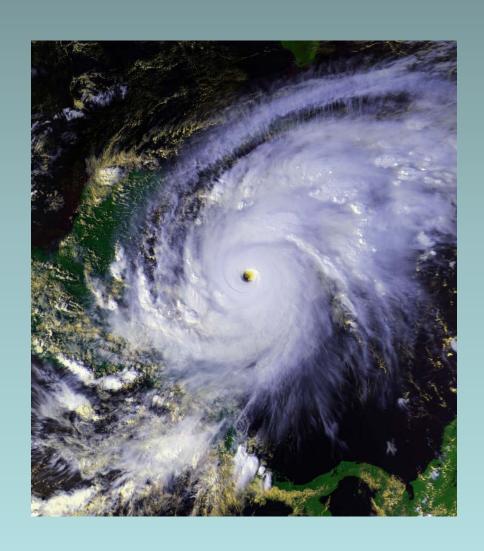


- C. Natural Disasters, NGOs, and IOs
 - 1. Hurricane Mitch (category-5)
 - a. Honduras (October 27–30, 1998)
 - (1) 11,000–18,000 fatalities; 7,000 missing
 - (2) 80% of infrastructure affected
 - (3) Michael Glantz: "A failed attempt at disaster response by the international community" Glantz cites Hurricane Fifi in 1974 where 10,000 persons died.

But Fifi was a category-2 hurricane that lasted two days.

b. Nicaragua

Hurricane Mitch (1998)



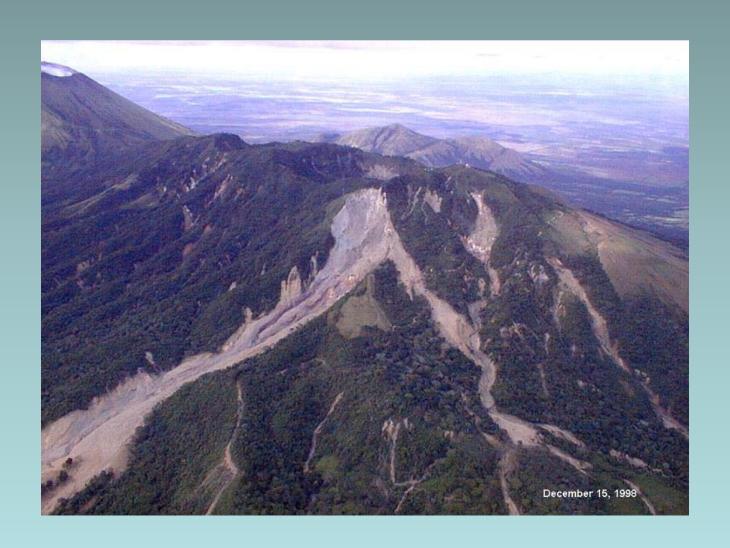
Path of Hurricane Mitch (1998)



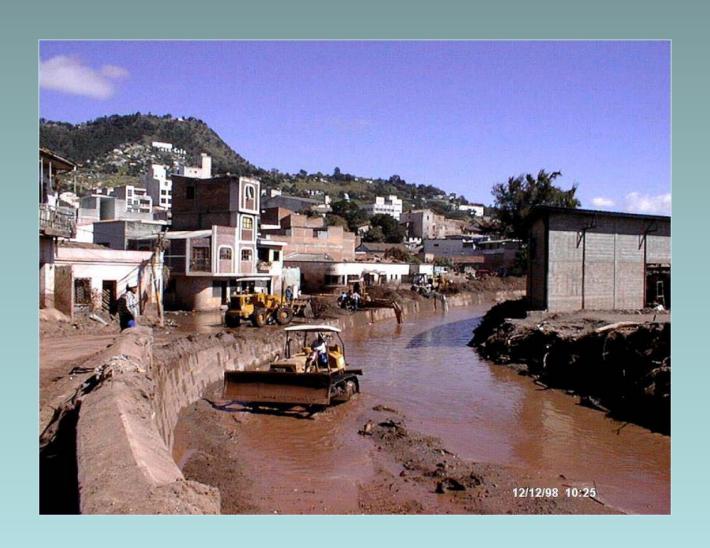
Deadliest Atlantic hurricanes

Rank Hurricane		Season	Fatalities
1	"Great Hurricane"	<u>1780</u>	22,000
2	Mitch	<u>1998</u>	11,000 - 18,000
3	"Galveston"	<u>1900</u>	8,000 - 12,000
4	Fifi	<u>1974</u>	8,000 - 10,000
5	"Dominican Republic"	<u>1930</u>	2,000 - 8,000
6	Flora	<u>1963</u>	7,186 - 8,000
7	"Pointe-à-Pitre"	<u>1776</u>	6,000+
8	"Newfoundland"	<u>1775</u>	4,000 - 4,163
9	"Okeechobee"	<u>1928</u>	4,075+
10	"San Ciriaco"	<u>1899</u>	3,433+

Mudslide on Casita volcano



Cleanup in Tegucigalpa

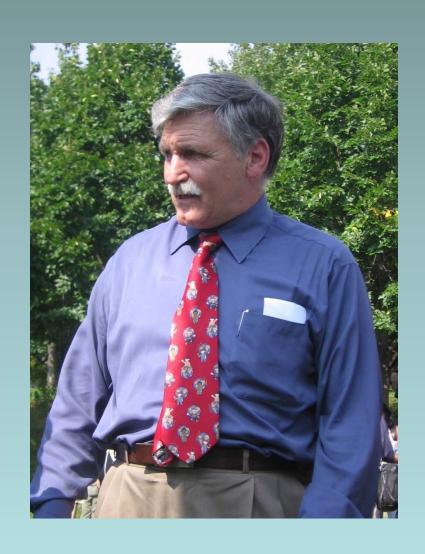


- C. Natural Disasters, NGOs, and IOs
 - 2. AIDS 1999:
 - a. 5.4 million new infections; 4 million in Africa;
 - b. 2.8 million deaths; 85% in Africa

D. Genocides

- 1. Rwanda (April 6,–mid-July 1994)
 - a. Hutus *Interahamwe*, *Impuzamugambe*, President Habyarimana
 - b. Tutsis Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF); Paul Kagame
 - c. UN UNAMIR, Lt.-General Roméo Dallaire
 - d. refugee camps (Goma, Zaire)
- 2. Serbia, Kosovo, and "Ethnic Cleansing"
 - a. Slobodan Milošović (1941–2006)

Lt.-General Roméo Dallaire



WANTED FOR GENOCIDE











FELICIEN KABUGA AUGUSTIN BIZIMANA JEAN-BAPTISTE GATETE AUGUSTIN BIZIMUNGU











YUSUF JOHN MUNYAKAZI, RYANDIKAYO, CHARLES SIKUBWABO, ALOYS NDIMBATI

INDICTED

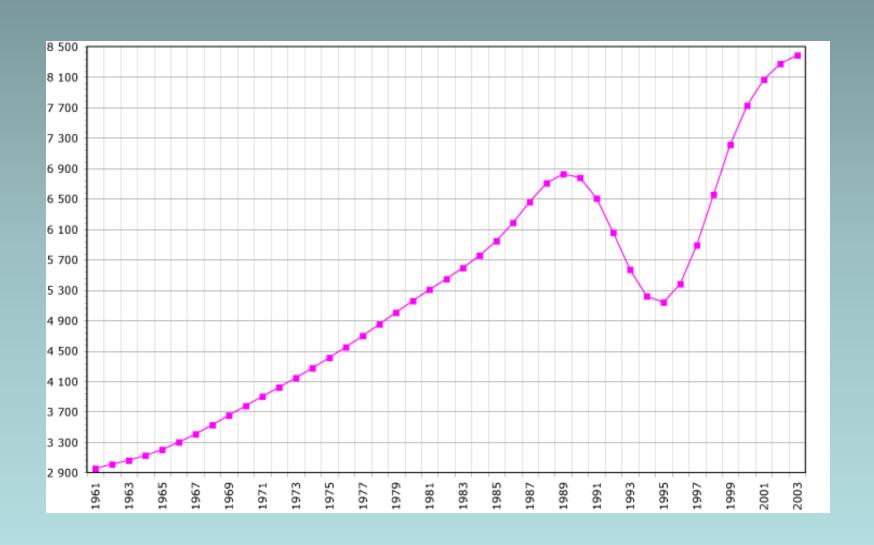
Rewards of up to U.S. \$5,000,000 are offered for information that leads to the arrest of persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for serious violations of international humanitarian law and their transfer to Tribunal custody. If you have information about any of the above persons, please contact Rewards for Justice through the telephone number or email below.

CALL NOW - Kinshasa (243)98367160 or (243)8808308 | In the eastern Congo: (00250) 08574066 Nairobi (254)722-298483 or (254)733-250208

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UP TO U.S. \$5,000,000 REWARD

Rwanda Population



Refugee Camp



- E. Nuclear Energy hundreds of nuclear power plants by 2000
 - 1. reactor accidents:

Three-Mile Island (March 28, 1979);

Chernobyl (April 26, 1986)

2. problem of disposal of nuclear waste

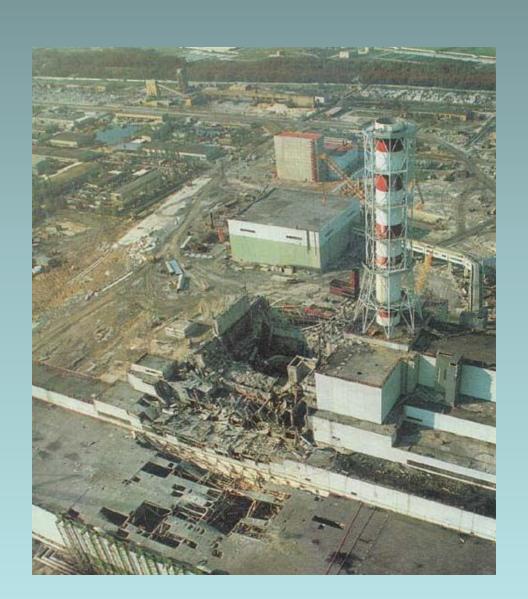
Map of radiation levels around Chernobyl,



Chernobyl reactor



Chernobyl reactor



Chernobyl sarcophagus



1. Mainframes

- a. Mark I (1941)
- b. Mark II (1945)
- c. ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), patented 1947
- d BINAC (1950)
- e. UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) (1951)
 - (1) COBOL
 - (2) program developed by Grace Hopper (1906–1992)

1. Mainframes (continued)

- g. Cray-1 (1976) 160 megaflops/sec.
- h. Cray-2 (1985) 1.6 gigaflops/sec.
- i. Cray-3 (1988) 2.3 gigaflops/sec.

- 2. Personal Computers (PCs)
 - a. Altair 8800 (1975)
 - b. Apple I (1976)
 - (1) Steve Jobs
 - (2) Steve Wozniak
 - c. Apple II (1977)

- 2. Personal Computers (PCs)
 - d. Commodore VIC-20 (1980)
 - e. IBM PC (introduced August 12, 1981)
 - f. Compaq
 - g. Apple MacIntosh (1984)

- 3. Operating Systems
 - a. CP/M (Control Program for Microprocessors)(1973)
 - (1) Gary Kildall (1942–1994)
 - (2) Intergalactic Digital Research
 - b. QDOS (Quick and Dirty Operating System)(1980)
 - (1) Tim Patterson
 - c. MSDOS (Microsoft Disc Operating System) (1981)
 - d. Windows (1985)

4. Programs for PCs

- a. VisiCalc, first spreadsheet (1978)
- b. Lotus 1-2-3 (1982)

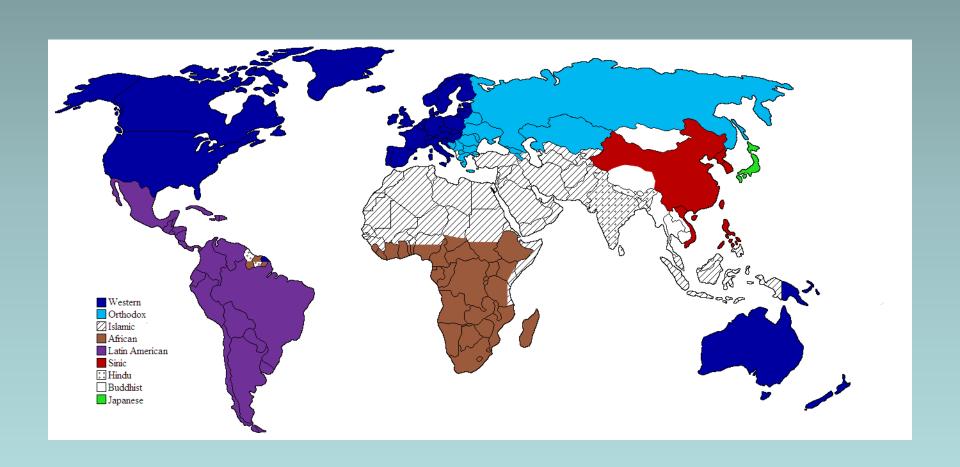
IV. Global Market and Global Terror of the 2000s

B. Globalization hypotheses

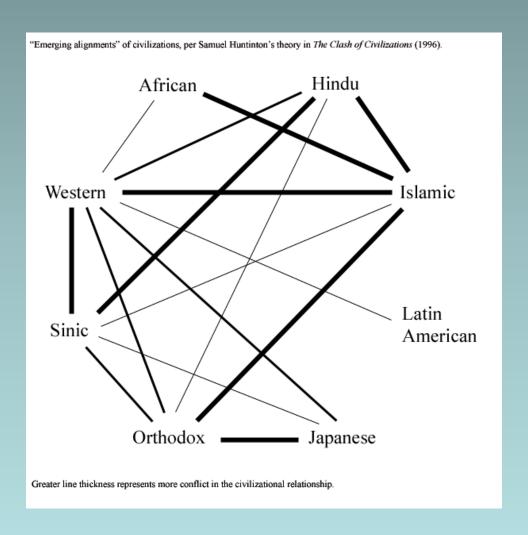
- 1. "Clash of Cultures" Samuel Huntington, *The Clash of Cultures: The Remaking of the World Order* (1996)
- 2. "The End of History" Francis Fukuyama, *The End of History and the Last Man* (1992)

NATIONAL BESTSELLER /H/E CLASH of CIVILIZATIONS AND THE REMAKING of WORLD ORDER SAMUEL P. HUNTINGTON "The book is dazzling in its scope and grasp of the intricacies of contemporary global politics." - farecis foreners, Ter Watt Stater Journal

Huntington's Clash of Cultures



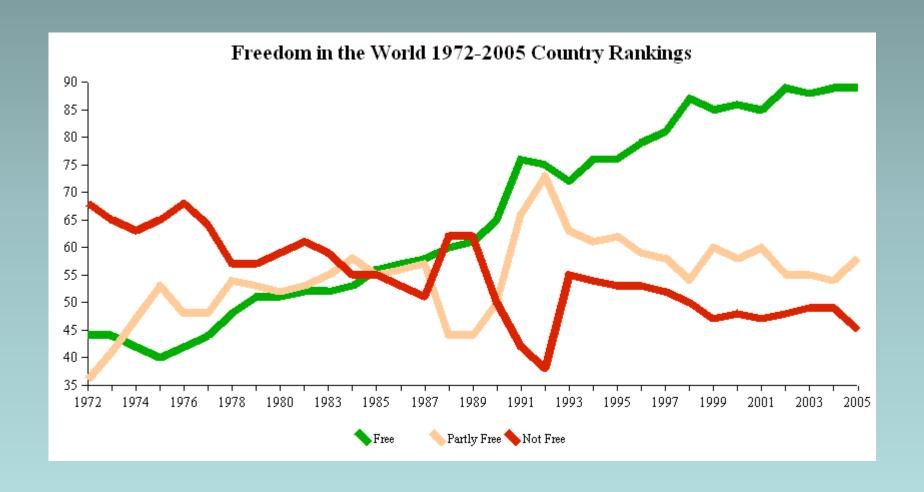
Huntington's Cultural Disaffinities



Francis Fukuyama

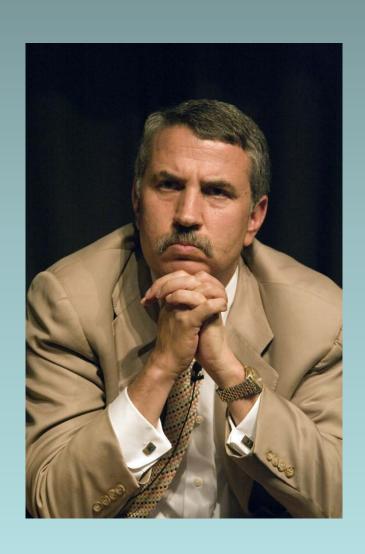


Freedom on the World 1972-2005



THE LEXUS THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN WERSTANDING GLOBALIZATION

Thomas L. Friedman



IV. Global Market and Global Terror of the 2000s

- B. Globalization hypotheses (continued)
 - 3. Global Marketplace Thomas L. Friedman. *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* (1998, 2000)
 - a. Golden Straitjacket
 - b. Electronic Herd
 - (1) Short-Horn Cattle
 - (2) Long-Horn Cattle
 - c. free-market democracies vs. free-market kleptocracies
 - d. transparent vs. non-transparent countries
 - e. connectivity
 - f. globalution

Golden Straitjacket

- During Cold War
- - Mao suit
- Nehru jacket
- - Russian fur
- Globalization
- Golden straightjacket
- - original seamstress: Margaret Thatcher
 - "One of the great revolutionaries of the second half of the twentieth century" (102)

Golden Straitjacket

Rules

- Making the private sector the primary engine of economic growth
- Maintaining a low rate of inflation
- Price stability
- Shrinking size of state bureaucracy
- As close to a balanced budget as possible
- Eliminating and lowering tariffs on imported goods
- Removing restrictions on foreign investments
- Getting rid of quotas
- Getting rid of domestic monopolies
- Increasing exports
- Privatizing state-owned industries and utilities

Golden Straitjacket

Rules (continued)

- Deregulating capital markets
- Making currency convertible
- Opening industries to direct foreign ownership and investment
- Opening bond and stock markets to direct foreign ownership and investment
- Deregulating the economy to promote as much domestic competition as possible
- Eliminating government corruption, subsidies, and kickbacks as much as possible
- Opening banking and telecommunications systems to private ownership and competition
- Allowing citizens to choose from an array of competing pension options and foreign-run pension and mutual funds

b. Electronic Herd

(1) Short-Horn Cattle

(2) Long-Horn Cattle

c. free-market democracies vs. free-market kleptocracies

Kleptocracy = "goes beyond the normal run-of-the-mill bribery and corruption that one can always find in developing countries, and to a lesser degree in developed ones as well.

Kleptocracy is when many or all the key functions of the state system – from tax collection to customs to privatization to regulation – have become so infected by corruption that legal transactions become the exception rather than the norm" (142).

Top Ten Most Transparent Countries in the World

Country rank	Country	2007 CPI Score
=1.	Finland	9.4
=1	Denmark	9.4
=1	New Zealand	9.4
=4.	Sweden	9.3
=4.	Singapore	9.3
6.	Iceland	9.2
=7.	Switzerland	9.0
=7.	Netherlands	9.0
=9.	Canada	8.7
=9.	Norway	8.7

Bottom Ten Least Transparent Countries in the World

Country rank	Country	2007 CPI Score
=168.	Congo, Democratic Republic	of 1.9
=168	Equatorial Guinea	1.9
=168	Guinea	1.9
=168	Laos	1.9
=172.	Afghanistan	1.8
=172.	Chad	1.8
=172.	Sudan	1.8
=175.	Tonga	1.7
=175.	Uzbekistan	1.7
177.	Haiti	1.6
178.	Iraq	1.5

d. transparent vs. non-transparent countries

Country	African Rank	World Rank
Morocco	=10	=80
Burkina Faso	=10	=80
Swaziland	9	72
Ghana	8	67
Tunisia	7	62
Namibia	6	61
Seychelles	5	55
South Africa	4	54
Cape Verde	3	47
Mauritius	2	41
Botswana	1	38

e. connectivity

f. globalution

"revolution from beyond"

IV. Global Market and Global Terror of the 2000s

B. Globalization hypotheses (continued)

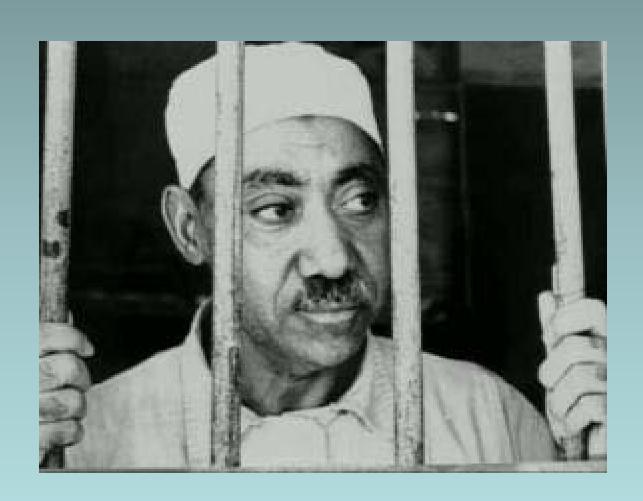
4. Oil, Drugs, the Environment, and China as an economic power

Genesis of al-Qaeda

Sayyid Qutb (1906–1966)

- Islamist writer
- Social Justice
- Milestones (Ma'alim fi-l-Tariq)
- peripheral member of Muslim Brotherhood
- takfir (excommunication of Muslims)
- executed on order of Nasser

Sayyid Qutb (1906–1966)

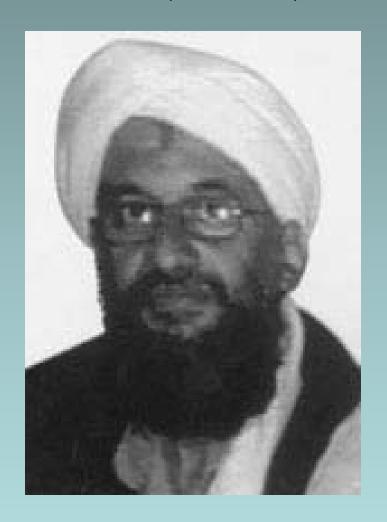


Genesis of al-Qaeda

Dr. Ayman Muhammad Rabaie al-Zawahiri (1951–)

- leader (emir) of Egyptian Islamic Jihad
 - wanted to overthrow secular government of Egypt
- 1998 merged Egyptian Islamic Jihad into al-Qaeda

Dr. Ayman Muhammad Rabaie al-Zawahiri (1951–)



Genesis of al-Qaeda

Osama bin Mohammed bin Awad bin Laden (1957–[reports of his death from December 2001on])

- -son of Muhammed Awad bin Laden, wealthy Saudi businessman
- one of "Arab Afghans" during Soviet war in Afghanistan
- financer of terrorism
- banned from Saudi Arabia
- set up some businesses in Sudan before being expelled
- returned to Afghanistan in 1998
- declared war on U.S.
- possibly suffered from Addison's Disease

Osama bin Mohammed bin Awad bin Laden (1957–Dec 2001?)



Profile of an Islamist Terrorist/Extremist (as gleaned from Lawrence Wright's *The Looming Tower*)

Young adult

Male

Bored

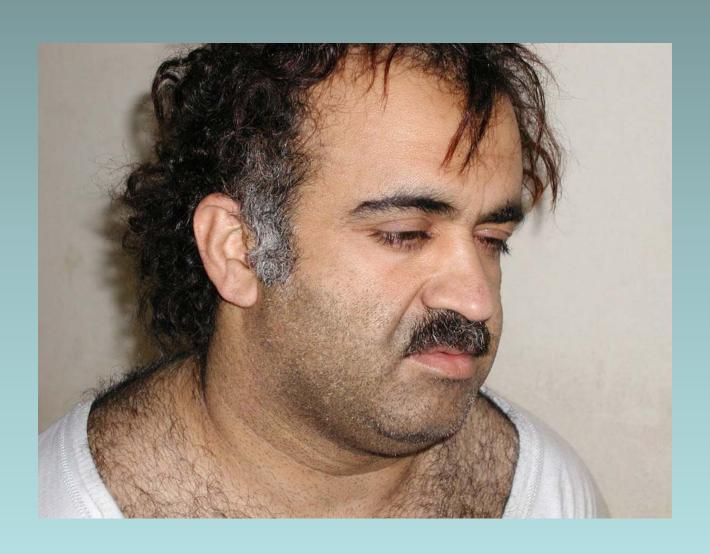
Feeling of powerlessness

Many, such as Mohammed Atta and Sayyid Qutb, have conflicted sexual feelings toward women

IV. Global Market and Global Terror of the 2000s

- C. Proposition: The world didn't change on September 11, 2001; it was the perception of most Americans that changed 1. September 11, 2001 attacks
 - a. Al Qaeda
 - Osama bin Laden (1957-Dec. 2001?)
 - Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (1964 or 1965)
 - b. number of hijackers = 19
 - 15 Saudis
 - 1 Lebanese
 - 2 from United Arab Emirates
 - 1 Egyptian

Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (1964 or 1965)



IV. Global Market and Global Terror of the 2000s

- c. number of planes = 4
- d. number of fatalities = 2974
 - 246 in the planes
 - 2603 in New York City (from 90 countries)
 - 125 at Pentagon (55 military personnel)
 - 24 missing



World Trade Center Towers 9/11



George W. Bush getting the bad news



IV. Global Market and Global Terror of the 2000s

- C. Proposition: The world didn't change on September 11, 2001; it was the perception of most Americans that changed
 - 1. Amman, Jordan PLO hijacking of four planes 1970
 - 2. Munich Olympics 1972
 - 3. Beirut airport U.S. Marine barracks bombing 1983
 - 4. New York World Trade Center bombed 1993
 - 5. Tokyo subway Aum Shinrikyu nerve-gas attack 1995

IV. Global Market and Global Terror of the 2000s

- C. Proposition: The world didn't change on September 11, 2001; it was the perception of most Americans that changed
 - 6. Oklahoma City federal office building 1995
 - 7. Atlanta Olympics bomb 1996
 - 8. U.S. Embassies bombed August 7, 1998
 - 9. Moscow, Buinaksk, and Volgodonsk (Russia) Chechen terrorists 1999
 - 10. Aden, Yemen USS *Cole* 2000

Worst Terrorist Strikes

9/11/01

http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/terrorism/wrjp255i.html

Worst Terrorist Strikes

DATE	PLACE	DEATHS	INJURIES
9/11/2001	World Trade Center	2993	8900
	Pentagon, Pennsylvania		
8/14/2007	multiple car bombings Iraq	520	1500
8/20/1978	Arson in movie theatre in	477	?
	Abadan, Iran		
9/1-3/2004	hostage taking at school in	366	747
	Beslan, Russia		
6/23/1985	mid-air bombing of Air India	331	4
	flight off Ireland, and attempted		
	bombing of second flight in Canada		

- 3. Airport and airplane security
 - increased airport security
 - air marshals
 - computer-assisted passenger screening system

Motor-vehicle crashes (1997)

In 1997, motor-vehicle crashes resulted in

- -41,967 deaths (16 per 100,000 population),
- 3.4 million nonfatal injuries (1270 per 100,000 population)
- 23.9 million vehicles in crashes;
- cost estimates are \$200 billion

U.S.-Vietnam Relations in 1990s and 2000s

U.S. foreign assistance to Viet Nam

1991 = \$1 million

2007 = \$70 million

November 2000: Bill Clinton visits Viet Nam

Bilateral Trade Agreement, 2001

2002 = \$2.91 billion

2007 = \$15.7 billion

August 22, 2007: George W. Bush states that it was a mistake for the U.S. to have left Viet Nam

U.S.-Russian Relations in 1990s and 2000s

- 1993 Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission
 - cooperation in energy, high technology, space exploration
 - subsequently expanded to include agribusiness, the environment, public health, etc.
- 1994–98: Space Shuttle-Mir Joint Program
 - 11 space shuttle flights to Mir space station
 - building and maintaining International Space Station
- 2008: Russia was U.S. 23rd largest trading partner
 - -\$36 billion in combined exports and imports
- April 8, 2010: Obama and Medvedev sign arms reduction treaty