I. COURSE REQUIREMENTS & OBJECTIVES:

Course Description: Designed for students with background in U.S. diplomatic history and international studies, the course probes the dynamics of CIA covert wars through comparative case histories over the past 70 years. Sometimes these clandestine interventions have ended successfully from a U.S. perspective. But they have often left behind ruined battlegrounds that became geopolitical black holes of international instability.

After several sessions surveying the character of the CIA and its clandestine operations, the seminar will apply a case-study approach to covert wars in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America—including, the anti-Mossadeq coup in Iran, Lumumba’s assassination in the Congo, and the ongoing war in Afghanistan. Reflecting the significance of Southeast Asia to CIA operations, the seminar will devote four sessions to this region—including the Huk communist revolt in the Philippines, destabilization of the Sukarno regime in Indonesia, pacification in South Vietnam, and the secret war in Laos—arguing that the latter two operations are central to understanding contemporary conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.

As the course progresses, the class will engage in a collective model-building exercise, drawing insights from each successive case to build, factor-by-factor, a working paradigm for analysis of both CIA operations and their larger covert netherworld. By the third week, it will become apparent that most of the literature is largely devoted to penetrating the veil of secrecy to establish a narrative of events—an approach that denies these readings an adequate theoretical framework. With each passing week, therefore, we will engage in a collective model-building exercise to probe the context, conduct, and consequences of each CIA covert operation.

For context, we will devise an applied historical analysis that identifies key actors or factors during the conduct of a CIA operation and then traces them backward until we come a watershed when these actors emerged in a political array that resonates with the later covert war. In the conduct phase, we will learn to identify the weapons or tactics in the Agency's evolving arsenal of covert warfare. In the final consequences phase, we will examine the impact of each operation at three levels: (1.) in the society that became this covert battleground; (2.) its immediate region; and, (3.) the larger geopolitical arena, from the perspective of both the world order and the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. In assessing the consequences of each operation, we will weigh short-term tactical gains in a Cold War context against long-term costs for both the subject society and broader U.S. geopolitical interests.

Based on these discussions and additional research, each student will apply this three-phase model to a particular covert war in writing the research essay outlined in Section III below, hopefully expanding upon the insights gained in the seminar’s weekly discussions.

Through the sum of such content, students should finish the seminar with knowledge about a key facet of U.S. foreign policy and a lasting ability to analyze future international developments. Beyond such empiricism, the course will impart sharpened analytical abilities, refined research skills, improved oral presentations, and better writing skills.
Class Meetings: This seminar will meet on Tuesdays from 11:00 to 12:55 pm in Room No. 5257, Humanities Building. N.B.: No laptops may be opened during class.

Office Hours: In Room 5131 Humanities, Thursdays 12:00 to 2:00 p.m., and other hours by appointment. Telephone: 263-1855 (direct line); 263-1800 (History Department, message). Messages may be left in Mailbox No. 5026 or sent via email to awmccoy@wisc.edu

Credits and Time Commitments: The credit standard for this three-credit course is met by an expectation of a total of 135 hours of student engagement with the course’s learning activities (at least 45 hours per credit or 9 hours per week), which include regularly scheduled meeting times (group seminar meetings of 115 minutes per week), dedicated online time, reading, writing, required individual consultations with the instructor, and other student work as described in the syllabus.

Grading: In addition to participating in each class, students shall be marked upon their participation in discussions and their weekly writing exercises.

Class Attendance: Attendance is mandatory. More than one unexcused absence bars successful completion of the course.

Class Presentations: Each class shall begin with every student presenting a two-minute analysis of the topic based on two or more assigned readings for the week. Starting in week two, several students shall offer 15-minute discussions of the required readings for the week, with each student making two such oral presentations during the semester. Each presenter will meet with the professor two times to plan this presentation: first, for a few minutes at the close of class on Tuesday to apportion the work for the following week’s presentation; and next, during Thursday office hours with a five-page draft outline of the presentation. After revision, each student should email me a revised penultimate draft of the presentation by Sunday evening before the scheduled presentation and a final draft by Tuesday at 9:00 a.m.

Discussion Summaries: Students shall submit two short discussion papers during the semester. First, before 9:00 am, Tuesday, January 23, all students shall deliver to my Humanities mailbox (No. 5026), and send via email, a two-page reflection on the week’s reading, addressing the question: “Assess the impact of CIA covert operations on the conduct of U.S. foreign policy since 1947.” Next, before 9:00 a.m., Monday, April 30, students will submit a second paper, in both hard copy and email, that asks: “Drawing on lessons learned about the Cold War and War on Terror, speculate on the role covert operations will play in defending U.S. global dominion during the first half of the 21st Century.”

Final Paper: Drawing on both primary and secondary sources, students shall write a fifteen-page analytic essay on a single CIA covert war or clandestine operation by following the directions specified below in Part V. While students are free to examine any of the case studies covered in the course, most will find it best to expand upon one of their oral presentations to the class.

For primary sources, students will need to consult Foreign Relations of the United States, U.S. Congressional hearings, the New York Times (on Proquest), and official documents found in the State Historical Society and on-line at sites such those curated by the National Security Archive. Students should use one of their oral presentations as basis for this essay.

As a first step, students shall place a two-page outline of their research paper in my Humanities Building mailbox by 9:00 a.m., Monday, April 9—with a thesis statement, bullet points for the analytical narrative, and a bibliography of key primary and secondary sources. During that week, students with questions can meet with me during office hours to discuss their proposed papers.
By 9:00 a.m., Monday, April 23, students shall submit a 15-page essay, drawn from both secondary and primary sources, analyzing a single CIA covert operation, assessing both its short-term gains and long-term impact. Each essay shall have full footnote citations and a complete annotated bibliography. Students should use their research skills to cite no less than 20 primary documents from Memorial Library and the Internet, using sites such as the CIA home page or the National Security Archive.

Final Grade: Marks in the course shall be computed as follows:
--discussion papers: 20%
--class participation: 40%
--research essay: 40%

Readings--Texts: Sold at University Bookstore, State Street Mall (opposite Memorial Library):


Readings--Library: In preparation for each meeting, students are expected to cover the required readings below marked by an asterisk (*). Students presenting should review all readings in the “required” section. Most required readings are available via <e-reserve> for History 600/755, which you can access through your <MyUW> account. Moreover, the College Library will hold 50 books on three-hour reserve and journal articles are available at Memorial Library.

II. READINGS {N.B.: *Noteworthy Reading}:-

{Discussion Paper Due, 9:00 am, Tuesday, January 23}

WEEK 1 (January 23): CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE--ORIGINS & HISTORY

Required--Origins & History:-


**Recommended:**


WEEK 2 (January 30): MIND CONTROL, CULTURE, COVERT OPERATIONS

Required—Intellectual Mobilization:-


Required—Mind Control:-


Required—Covert Operations:-


**Required—Covert Netherworld:**


**WEEK 3 (February 6): EUROPE—SECURING GREECE, FRANCE & ITALY**

**Required:**


*Recommended:*-


**WEEK 4 (February 13): IRAN--COUP AGAINST MOSSADEQ**

*Required:*


Recommended:


Richards, Helmut. “America’s Shah Shahanshah’s Iran” (September 1975), pp. 3-22, 24-26.


*Wilber, Donald, “CIA Clandestine Service History, “Overthrow of Mossadeq of Iran, November 1952-August 1953” (March 1954)*.


**WEEK 5 (February 20): COVERT OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA**

Required--Central America:-


**Required--Guatemala:**


**Required--Nicaragua:**


Required—El Salvador:-


Recommended:-


**WEEK 6 (February 27): PHILIPPINES--DEFEATING THE HUKS**

*Required:*-


Currey, Cecil B. **Edward Lansdale, the Unquiet American** Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1988, pp. 31-55.


*Recommended:*-


WEEK 7 (March 6): CUBA: SECRET WAR ON CASTRO

**Required:**


**Recommended:**


**WEEK 8 (March 13): INDONESIA--TOPPLING SUKARNO**

*Required--1957-58 Outer Islands Rebellion:*-


Required--1965-66 Coup & Crushing PKI:-


*Bunnell, Frederick. “American ‘Low Posture’ Policy toward Indonesia in the Months Leading up to the 1965 ‘Coup,’” Indonesia 50 (1990), pp. 29-60.


Recommended:-


WEEK 9 (March 20): VIETNAM -- COVERT OPS & OPERATION PHOENIX

Required:-


Recommended:-


{N.B.: SPRING BREAK, March 26-30}

WEEK 10 (April 3): LAOS--COUPS, TRIBAL MILITIA & AIR POWER

Required:-


**Recommended:-**


{Essay Outlines Due, 9:00 am, Monday, April 9}

**WEEK 11 (April 10): CHILE--KILLING ALLENDE**

**Required:-**


*Recommended:*


WEEK 12 (April 17): AFRICA—CONGO & ANGOLA OPERATIONS

_Required—Angola:_


_Required Congo:_


Schatzberg, Michael G.  
**Mobutu or Chaos?: the United States and Zaire, 1960-1990**  

_Recommended—Angola:-_

Council on Foreign Relations.  
**Intelligence and Foreign Policy: The CIA’s Global Strategy**  

Dadson, Kweku.  
**How American Secret Agents Operate in Africa**  

Grady, Glen Andrew.  
**The CIA in Central Africa, 1960-1990**  

Ogunbadejo, Oye,  
“Angola: Ideology and Pragmatism in Foreign Policy,”  
**International Affairs** 57 (1981).

Ray, Ellen, et al.  
**Dirty Work 2: the CIA in Africa**  

_Recommended—Congo:-_

Helmreich, Jonathan E.  
**United States Relations with Belgium and the Congo, 1940-1960**  

James, Karel S.  
**The United States and the Congo from June 30, 1960 to January 17, 1961: American Presidential Foreign Policy and Press Coverage**  

Kellams, Dean R.  
**United States Policy Toward Intervention: with Special Reference to the Congo, 1960-1964**  

Mahoney, Richard D.  
**The Kennedy Policy in the Congo, 1961-1963**  

{Research Essay Due, 9:00 a.m., Monday, April 23}

WEEK 13 (April 24): AFGHAN CIVIL WARS, 1979-2016

_Required—Politics:-_

*Beardon, Milton, “Afghanistan: Graveyard of Empires,”  
**Foreign Affairs** 80, no. 6 (November/December 2001), pp. 17-30.

*Cogan, Charles, G. “Partners in Time: The CIA and Afghanistan since 1979,”  
**World Policy Journal** 10, no. 2 (Summer 1993), pp.73-83

*Coll, Steve.  
**Ghost Wars: The Secret History of the CIA, Afghanistan, and bin Laden, from the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001**  

Cordovez, Diego and Selig S. Harrison.  
**Out of Afghanistan: the Inside Story of the Soviet Withdrawal**  

Garthoff, Raymond,  
**Détente and Confrontation**  

Mamdani, Mahmood, *Good Muslim, Bad Muslim: America, the Cold War, and the Roots of Terror* New York: Pantheon, 2004, pp. 119-77.

**Required--Opium:**


*Chouvy, Pierre-Arnaud, "Narco-Terrorism in Afghanistan,"* *Terrorism Monitor* 2, no. 6 (25 March 2004).


**Recommended:**


{Discussion Paper Due, 9:00 am, Monday, April 30}

**WEEK 14 (May 1): WAR ON TERROR & FUTURE COVERT OPS**

**Required—War on Terror:**


Required—Future of U.S. Covert Warfare:-


Recommended—War on Terror:-


III. MAJOR ESSAY QUESTION:-

1.) Survey the context, conduct, and consequences of a CIA covert operation—assessing both the short-term impact on a single nation and the longer-term legacy for that country’s geographical region and the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

IV. LEARNING FROM FILM & FICTION:

FILM--Suggested Titles:
--Miscellaneous Films: The films listed below are all highly recommended and are available on video at the more specialist Madison area video outlets:
1.) "The Quiet American" (black and white; with Audie Murphy)
2.) "The Quiet American" (color; with Michael Caine)
3.) “The Skeleton Coast” (Angola)
4.) “The Tailor of Panama.”
5.) “Shadow Play” (documentary, Director: Chris Hilton, Indonesia, 2003)
6.) “Our Man in Havana”
7.) “The Third Man”
Learning Support Services in Van Hise Hall: This on-campus media center has a collection of feature films and documentaries that can provide visual imagery that will help this chronicle of colonialism, revolution, diplomacy, and battles come alive. Among the films available are:

1.) “The Trial of Henry Kissinger”
2.) “Bombies” (Laos)

FICTION—Some Suggested Titles:
1.) Graham Greene, The Quiet American.
2.) Graham Greene, Our Man in Havana.
3.) Graham Greene, The Third Man.
4.) John LeCarré, The Tailor of Panama.
5.) Jean Larteguy, Bronze Drums
6.) Paul Theroux, The Consul’s File
7.) Christopher Koch, The Year of Living Dangerously
8.) Cristopher Koch, Highways to a War

V. HOW TO WRITE A RESEARCH ESSAY—THE THREE-STEP METHOD:

1.) STEP ONE--Reading & Research:-
   a.) Sources/Research:
      1.) All good essays begin with the three “Rs”—reading, research, and reflection.
      2.) Like most essays, a History term paper is a distillation of its author's reading and reflections upon the subject whose quality usually reflects the depth of the author's research.

   b.) How to Read for an Essay:
      1.) Using the course syllabus, begin with a general text to get an overview of the problem.
      2.) Using the syllabus or textbooks, select more specific sources.
      3.) As you read, begin forming ideas in your mind about:
         a.) your overall hypothesis, and;
         b.) the evidence you will need to support your argument.
      4.) As you read, take notes, either on paper, or in the margin of a photocopy of the source. As you take notes, make sure you have the bibliographic information for your source: author, title, place of publication, publisher, and relevant pages.
      5.) Towards the end of your reading, draw up an outline of the essay. If you are missing sources for your argument, then do some supplemental reading.

   c.) Citing Sources:
      1.) Assuming three paragraphs per page, you should have a minimum of one source or note per paragraph.
      2.) Every idea that is not your own and every major body of data you use in your essay should be sourced. In particular, quotations must be sourced.
      3.) Use endnotes or footnotes in the following format:


      4.) For a second, non-sequential citation of the same work use a short citation:

          27. McCoy, Southeast Asia Since 1800, pp. 77-78.

      5.) If you are citing the same source in sequence, use Ibid for second citation.

          27. McCoy, Southeast Asia Since 1800, pp. 77-78.
          28. Ibid., pp. 79-80.

2.) **STEP TWO—Framing the Argument:**

a.) Outline: With your reading done, restrain the urge to plunge right into writing and instead take some time to outline your argument. Begin by articulating the single, central question you will ask and answer in the course of this paper. Next, write a one- or two-page outline of your essay’s basic components, which are discussed below.

b.) Overall structure: Almost every scholarly essay has three basic components—(1.) the problem/hypothesis, (2.) the evidence/argument, and (3.) the conclusion. To summarize very broadly, the introduction asks a question and poses a hypothesis, the argument arrays evidence to establish that hypothesis, and the conclusion reflects upon the original hypothesis in light of the evidence presented.

   Of these three elements, the opening hypothesis is, by far, the most difficult and the most essential for the success of your essay. In your opening paragraph, try to stand back from the mass of material you have read and articulate an historical thesis, which usually explains causality (why events occurred) or analyzes significance (the particular import of an event or a pattern of events). Then identify the key elements—whether factors, themes, or topics—that you will explore to test your thesis in the second part of the essay, the analytical narrative that contains the evidence to support your thesis.

   By the time you start writing, you should be able to summarize your argument in the essay’s first sentence with something akin to the following formulation: “By applying A to B, the essay will establish C.” To illustrate, an essay on the impact of the CIA covert intervention in Guatemala, might begin: “By analyzing the impact of the CIA’s intervention against the Abenz government, the agency’s coup exacerbated social tensions that led to a thirty-year civil war with a quarter-million deaths.”

   Here are some further reflections on each of these three sections:

1.) **Hypothesis:** In your introduction, state your thesis clearly.
   a.) If necessary, you should give your definition of any key terms that require a specific usage (e.g., “revolution.”)
   b.) In stating your problem, refer to the literature in the syllabus.
   c.) A standard and often effective device is to identify two differing schools of thought about a single problem and offer resolution.
   d.) Make sure you are examining the main point, not a secondary issue.

2.) The Evidence: In the middle part of your essay, you must present evidence—through an analytical intertwining of events and factors—to deal with the problem posed at the beginning of your essay. Be specific. Give the reader a brief narrative of an event grounded in some statistical or anecdotal evidence.

3.) The Conclusion: In the final page or two of your essay, reflect on the problem as stated in the introduction in light of the evidence you presented in the middle part of the essay. Stretch the data you present for clarity, but do not exaggerate or over-extend the usefulness of your data.

   c.) **Level of Argument:** Some students produce papers that fill all the demands of the format but do not produce an argument that fully engages the problem.
      1.) Drawing upon reading and lectures, try to frame an argument that seems to address the question in the most direct and significant manner possible, drawing the most convincing evidence to support the case you are making.
      2.) By reading several sources with diverse viewpoints and reflecting on the authors’ approaches, you can define an appropriate question and level of analysis.
d.) Nature of History Questions: Whether in books or courses such as this one, History usually explores the study of change in human communities, societies or nations over time. In general, History essays ask you to explain two key aspects of such change: causality, that is the underlying reasons for long-term change; or significance, that is the import or impact of an event upon a society over the longer term. Thus, most History questions, in both essays and exams, ask you to:

1.) analyze the forces or factors that explain how or why a human community changed in a particular way during a specific time period, or;
2.) explain the significance or lasting impact that an event, such as a war or revolution, had upon a society in the years following that event.

3.) STEP THREE—Writing the Essay:
   a.) Procedure:
      1.) As explained above, start by writing an outline of about 2 pages for a 10 to 15 page essay. Ideally, each projected paragraph in the essay should be a line in your outline.
      2.) Following your outline, write a first draft taking care to introduce transitional clauses or sentences that allow the reader to follow your argument paragraph by paragraph.
      3.) Reading aloud to yourself, edit the prose to produce a second draft.

   b.) Sentences:
      1.) Each sentence should be a complete with subject, verb, and direct object.
      2.) Vary your sentences to include short periodic sentences, simple compound sentences, and compound sentences with clauses in apposition.

   c.) Paragraphs:
      1.) Start your paragraph with “topic sentence”—that is, a periodic or compound sentence stating the basic message of this particular paragraph and its relation, in brief, to your overall argument.
      2.) Varying your sentence structure, elaborate and expand this theme into a fully developed paragraph.
      3.) Within the paragraph, try to link your sentences with words such as “similarly,” “moreover,” and “however” so they flow from one sentence to the next.
      4.) Paragraphs should not be too long. If you need a rough guide, have 3 paragraphs to a page with 8 to 10 typed lines in each.

   d.) Aspire to style:
      1.) As in all forms of discourse, there is an appropriate style for an academic essay somewhere between the chatty colloquial and the overly formal. Avoid contractions (can't, didn't) and colloquialisms.
      2.) There is a melody and tempo to good writing. Sensitize your mind's ear to the rhythms of your prose, thus giving written expression to your inner voice.