

August 31, 1998:
JO: Introduction

The Cold War was composed of two separate wars. First, was the Cold War “Above The Line,” and this consisted of public policy, rhetoric, the arms race, budget, public debate and overt propaganda. This was the public and visible portion of the war, and this is the portion of the war Dr. Medhurst will focus on in this course.

Then, there was the Cold War “Below the Line.” This was carried on by the CIA and the KGB (Committee for State Security).

HUMINT (HUMa INTelligence): Espionage or covert action. Covert action, which accounted for less than ten percent of the clandestine acts, included acts such as sabotage para-military operations, covert propaganda or deposing leaders.

SIGINT (SIGnal INTelligence): Intercepting and decrypting messages.

IMINT (IMage INTelligence): Satellite and high-altitude photographs.

“A child I sot much by but he is gone.”

In September 1776, the American rebels were at a critical point in the Revolutionary War. Washington’s troops were losing badly. Tories had provided the British with very detailed intelligence describing Washington’s situation., while Washington had no intelligence of the enemy’s status.

In a meeting with his officers, Washington decided it was necessary to send someone behind enemy lines to gather information about the British armies. A unit called Knowlton's Rangers was assembled, and a volunteer was requested. After a second appeal, only Nathan Hale volunteered.

Besides the normal concerns for safety, no one in Knowlton's Rangers wanted to volunteer because espionage was considered dishonorable. A gentleman would never conduct the deceit necessary for spying. Nathan Hale, however, thought their situation required unusual measures.



Nathan Hale's execution as depicted by *Harper's Weekly*.

Nathan Hale removed the silver buckles from his shoes, dressed as a schoolteacher and carried his Yale diploma as he began his mission. Hale was given a certificate ordering any colonial vessel to take him wherever he desired. Hale spent a week in enemy territory sketching detailed descriptions of the British status. Unfortunately, he was captured within site o the American forces.

Hale was given no trial. Before he was executed he was denied a clergyman and a bible. A spy was not

worthy of these indulgences. Hale's body was left hanging several days and buried in an unmarked grave. Before his death Hale uttered his now famous quote, "I regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

Recently a letter from Nathan Hale's father was discovered where he related the news of his son's death. The uneducated man described what he knew of Nathan's demise and closed, "He was executed on the twenty-second of September last by the accounts we have had. A child I sorely miss but he is gone."

Nathan Hale was the first United States intelligence operative, but the country did not take intelligence seriously until World War II.

Hale's Travels

- 1. July 1, 1775.** Commissioned as a first lieutenant in the First Connecticut Regiment. Sent to Cambridge as part of the siege of Boston. Later promoted to captain.
- 2. April 30, 1776.** Landed at Turtle Bay (near East 45th Street) with other colonial troops.
- 3. May, 1776.** Spent three weeks at Brooklyn Heights, participating in building of fortifications. Later returned to New York City.
- 4. August.** Hale did not participate in the Battle of Long Island – he was posted behind the fortifications. Withdraws with the rest of the forces on Aug. 29.
- 5. September.** Leaves camp at Harlem Heights with Sgt. Stephen Hempstead, a New London friend and one of his sergeants. They traveled to Connecticut, looking for an appropriate place to cross over to Long Island. Settled on Norwalk, Conn., where they were put in touch with Capt. Charles Pond, commander of the armed Colonial sloop "Schuyler."
- 6. Sept. 15.** Pond's sloop sails from Norwalk.
- 7. Sept. 15 or 16.** Hale deposited on shore of Long Island at Huntington Bay.
- 8. Sept. 22.** After being captured the day before, Hale is hanged at the intersection of the present Third Avenue and 66th Street.

Hale's travels, courtesy lihistory.com.

September 2, 1998:
MM: "Thinking Rhetorically"

Rhetoric is a means of persuasion. There are several elements of persuasion. You must have speech, an audience, some sort of code or commonality, a source or speaker, purposes or goals, some type of feedback and the context of the rhetoric.

There are three basic tools of persuasion:

- Ethos: The perception of the speaker's character
- Logos: The choice of words or message
- Pathos: The speaker's ability to gauge and move an audience

Thought → Speech → Action

Seven terms defined the American Cold War rhetoric:

- Free
 - God
 - Example
 - Liberty
 - Democracy
 - Peace
 - Equal Right
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