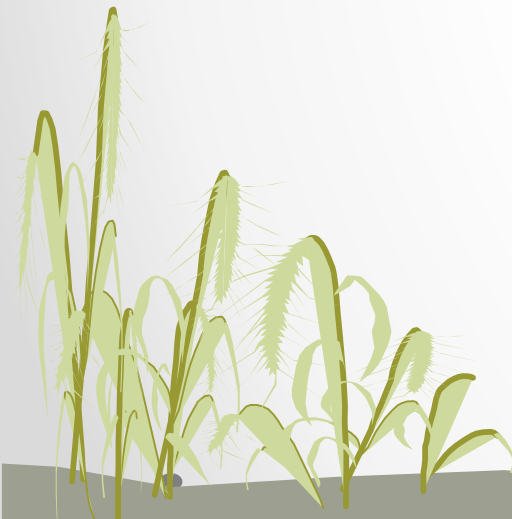


Chapter 25 – Cold War America, 1945-1963

APUSH – Mr. Muller



Aim: How does the U.S. and U.S.S.R. go from allies to rivals?

Do Now: “Communism holds that the world is so deeply divided into opposing classes that war is inevitable. Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain lasting peace.”

-President Harry S. Truman, Inaugural Address, January 20th, 1949



“Rationing is a vital part of your country’s war effort. Any attempt to violate the rules is an effort to deny someone his share and will create hardship and help the enemy. This book is our Government’s assurance of your right to buy your fair share of certain goods made scarce by war. Price ceilings have also been established for your protection. Dealers must post these prices conspicuously. Don’t pay more. Give your whole support to rationing and thereby conserve our vital goods. Be guided by the rule: “If you don’t need it, DON’T BUY IT.”

“IMPORTANT: When you used your ration, salvage the TIN CANS and WASTE FATS. They are needed to make munitions for our fighting men. Cooperate with your local Salvage Committee.”

—*War Ration Books 3 and 4*, Office of Price Administration, 1943

7. Which of the following was the primary economic purpose for the rationing program found in the above document?
- (A) Control inflation caused by shortages of consumer goods
 - (B) Discourage the development of black markets
 - (C) Encourage industries to stop making consumer products
 - (D) Encourage workers and unions not to demand higher wages
8. Which of the following best explains the campaign behind the above government documents?
- (A) Governments needed to control civilian behavior during wartime to reassure people that they were still in control
 - (B) Industrial production was essential to successful modern warfare and it required an effort by the entire nation
 - (C) Salvaging waste materials promoted patriotism by giving everyone a way to support the war effort
 - (D) Governments had to stop civilian hoarding during wartime so that people would not focus their anger on each other



THE COLD WAR ERA

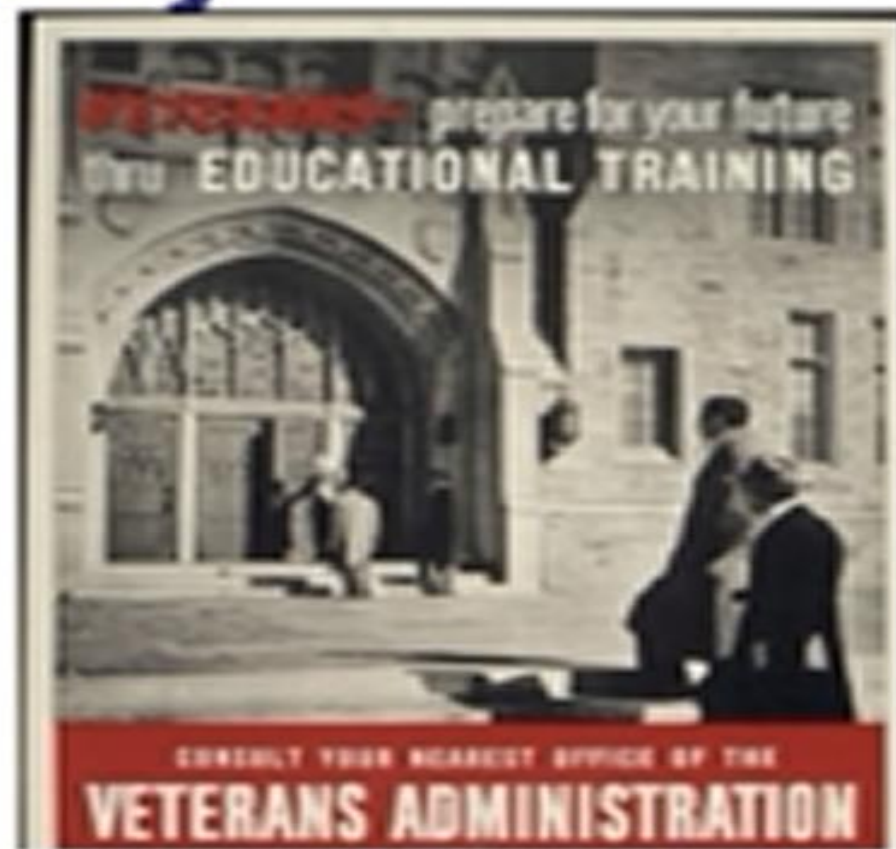
- The Cold War (1945 – 1991) → Competition between the United States and the Soviet Union over opposing ideologies, for power and influence in the world.
- The Cold war was characterized by political, economic and military tensions.
- There was NEVER direct military engagement!



Source: Justus, *Minneapolis Star*, 1947 (adapted)

Postwar Economy

- **Fear that the economy would collapse after World War II**
 - Would the GI's returning home find jobs available?
 - Could the Great Depression return?
- **GI Bill of Rights (1944):** helped veterans by providing tuition assistance for school & low interest govt. loans
- **Tremendous economic boom** occurs roughly from 1950 onward
 - After WW2 the U.S. is by far the richest nation in the world
 - **Middle class** grows to over 50%
- **Defense spending** is a big reason for the economic prosperity
- Much of this growth will take place in the **Sunbelt**
- Move to suburbs, Levittown, and baby boom (next chapter)



Truman Administration

- Truman had a tough time politically
- Truman was 1st President in the 20th century to use powers of the Presidency to **challenge racial discrimination**
 - Committee on Civil Rights (1946)
 - **Desegregated** the armed forces
- Republican controlled Congress passes the **Taft-Hartley Act** over Truman's veto
 - Made "**closed shops**" illegal
 - Republicans wanted to reduce growing power of unions
- Going into the **Election of 1948** the Democrats were divided
 - Liberal Democrats supported Henry Wallace
 - Southern Democrats support Strom Thurmond (**Dixiecrats**)
 - Most analysts pick Truman to lose
 - Truman wins the election of 1948

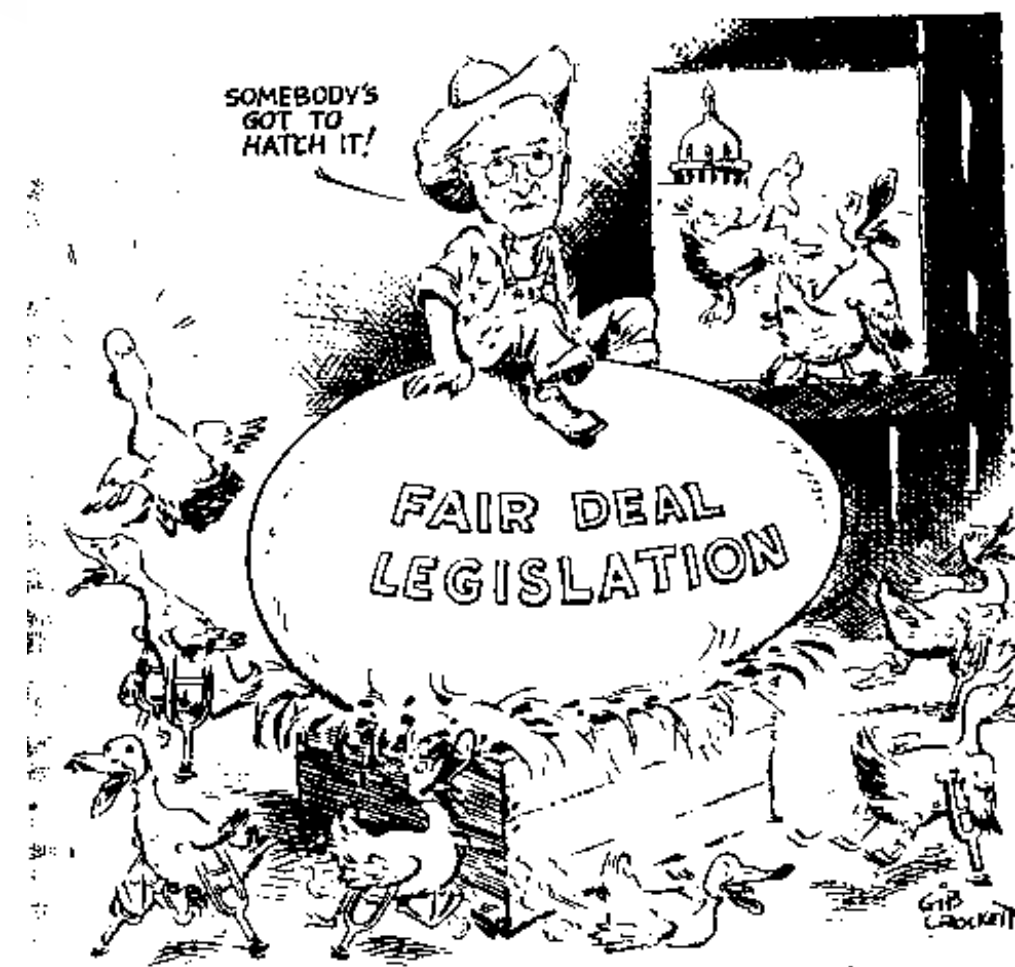


By Executive Order
**PRESIDENT TRUMAN WIPES OUT
SEGREGATION IN ARMED FORCES**



The Fair Deal

- **Truman's** opportunity to pass legislation. His **continuation of FDR's New Deal.**
 - **Raise minimum wage** from 40 cents to 75 cents/hour.
 - **Federal funding for low-income housing construction.**
 - **More federal funded estate projects** (flood control, irrigation, and electric)



Truman's Fair Deal

- Truman's domestic reform program was known as the "**Fair Deal**"
 - Called on extending programs and progress of the New Deal
 - extend Social Security benefits
 - increase minimum wage
 - national health insurance
 - Etc.
- Conservatives in Congress blocked most of his Fair Deal proposals
 - Exception was increase in **minimum wage** (40 cents to 75 cents an hour)



America in the Postwar World

- Unlike in the Post World War I period, the United States will **play a key role** in post World War II affairs
 - Following WW2 the U.S. is **NO longer isolationist**
- The U.S. joins the **United Nations (U.N.)** in 1945
 - Member of the permanent U.N. Security Council
- **International finance agreements** established at the **Bretton Woods Conference** in 1944 sought to establish a stable global economy
 - **IMF & World Bank** was intended to help rebuild war-torn world and help promote international trade
 - Soviets viewed it as a tool to promote capitalism and rejected membership



THE COLD WAR BEGINS



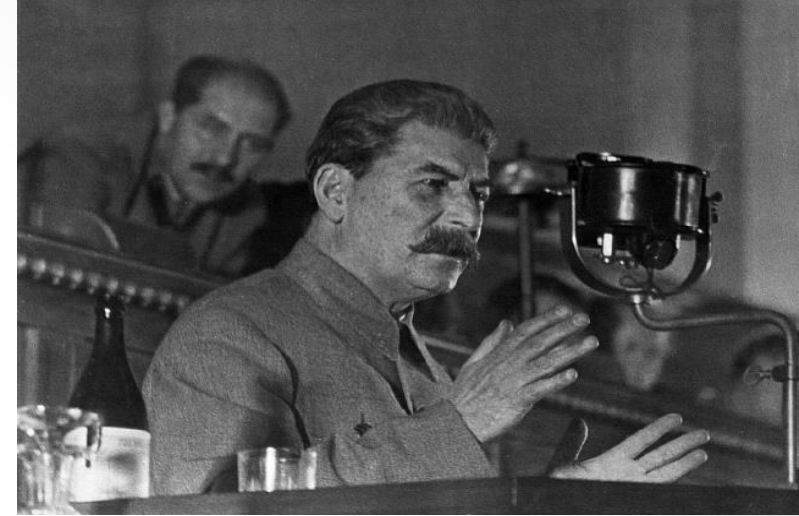
Even prior to 1945 tensions existed between the two sides

- Ideological conflict between capitalism and communism
- Wilson supported the "White Army" which sought to stop the Bolshevik Revolution (U.S. doesn't recognize Soviet Union until 1933)
- Stalin was a brutal dictator and signed a nonaggression pact with Hitler in 1939

Tensions during WW2

- Stalin angry over the delays opening the 2nd front (not until 1944)
- Soviets were not included in the development of the atomic bomb
- The U.S. and the Soviets had very different visions for Eastern Europe

Cold War Origins



- Truman gets the sense that Stalin wants to spread Communism.
- **Stalin wanted a harsh punishment for Germany**, such as paying for all the Soviet losses in WWII. He wants their raw materials and industry to help rebuild.
- **Truman wanted free-elections for Poland (under Soviet control). → Never happens.**
- **Truman felt that spreading Democracy was vital to U.S. prosperity.**
- Using Eastern European raw materials and new markets would allow the U.S. (and Democracy) to prosper. → Stalin didn't like this idea

Origins

- **Stalin felt that establishing Communist governments** in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Poland **would help the U.S.S.R. recover from WWII devastating losses.**
- In 1946, **Truman decided it was Time to stop “Babying the Soviets” → Containment = Taking measures to prevent any extension of communist rule to other countries.**
 - Military bases set up around Soviet Union.
 - Create alliances to stop spread of Communism and block their trade.



The Iron Curtain falls

- Europe is divided into a Democratic Western Europe and a Communist Eastern Europe.
- “Iron Curtain” → Division of Europe

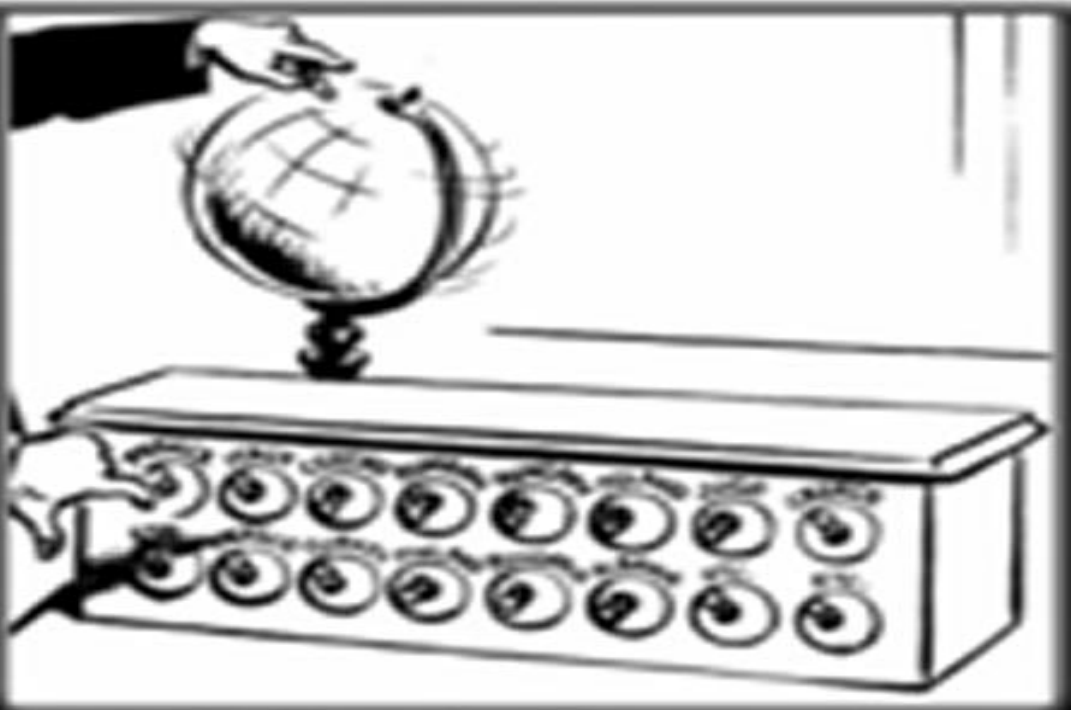


- The Iron Curtain is not a real curtain, it is an imaginary line between Eastern Europe and Western Europe



Yalta Conference & Post War Europe

- The Big Three met in **Yalta** in early 1945
- 1. Discuss the post war plan
 - FDR and Churchill think Stalin agrees to allow **representative government**
- 2. FDR wanted to get Stalin to agree to help out in the war against Japan
 - Fear that the allies would have to invade Japan to defeat them (no atomic bomb yet)
- Stalin wants a **buffer zone** in Eastern Europe
 - Soviets suffered nearly half of deaths in World War II
- Stalin refused to remove the "red army" from **Eastern Europe** and rigged elections brought pro-Soviet govts into power
- **Pro-Soviet puppet governments** in the name of preserving Soviet security



Potsdam Conference

- In Germany 1945. Germany would be disarmed, divided into four zones (U.S., French, British and U.S.S.R.) Berlin also is divided.



Photo # USA C-1160 "Big Three" & Foreign Ministers at Potsdam, ca. July 1945

Truman Doctrine

- Before WWII, Britain was financially supporting the effort to resist Communism in Greece and Turkey.
- After the war, Britain could no longer afford it, and asked the U.S. to for help.
- **Truman** accepts the role on March 12th, 1947 when he **asks Congress for \$400 million in economic and military aid for Greece and Turkey.**
- Truman and Congress agreed to protect those people who resist Soviet influence.



CONTAINMENT IN ACTION

- Both **Greece** and **Turkey** were under communist pressure
- **Truman Doctrine** (March 1947): U.S. would provide military and economic aid to help prevent Greece and Turkey from falling to the communist
 - Truman does NOT send troops
- As a result of the **economic hardships** facing Europe in 1946-47, fear that communist may be **voted into power** in western Europe (France & Italy)
- “**European Recovery Program**” by Sec. of State George Marshall (**Marshall Plan**) would provide billions of dollars of aid to Europe
 - Stop communism from spreading by providing economic aid
 - Western Europe rapidly rebuilds and communism does not spread
 - Soviets reject aid



MARSHALL PLAN:

- After WWII, Europe was in chaos. Millions of people were living in refugee camps. This was ripe for Communism.
- In 1947, **American Secretary of State George Marshall** feared that the hungry and the homeless in Europe would support the communist.
 - He **proposed that the U.S. give aid to European nations whom needed it.**
 - **16 countries, in 4 years, would receive \$13 billion in aid**
 - **Western Europe by 1952, was flourishing, Eastern Europe wasn't**

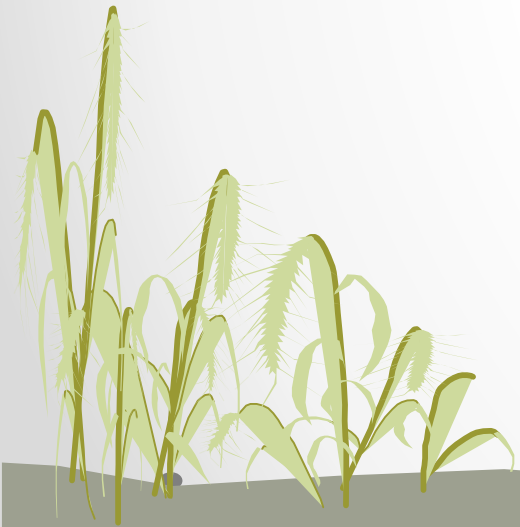
America's PLAN to rebuild Europe. This plan of rebuilding Europe is called the Marshall Plan



Dorman Smith in The Phoenix Gazette, NEA
"He's finally getting the hang of it."

Germany Divided

- In 1948, the US, Britain and France decide to unite their occupied zones of Germany. They want Germany to be one country after the war.
- The Soviet Union fears a united Germany and refuses to allow the country to reunite.
- Germany is divided into West Germany (Democratic) and East Germany (Communist).



FOCUS ON BERLIN

- Berlin was the former capital of Germany. After World War II, **the allies divided Berlin into four sections.**
- **The section with the British, the American and the French became known as West Berlin.**
- **The section of Berlin occupied by the Soviet Union became known as East Berlin.**



United Germany?

- Berlin is occupied by the four allies, but is in the Soviet occupation zone.
- There was no agreement with Stalin, mandating a reunification. Stalin recognized the loophole.
- **Stalin shuts off all highway and railroad routes going into West Berlin. No food or fuel was allowed to reach those people.**



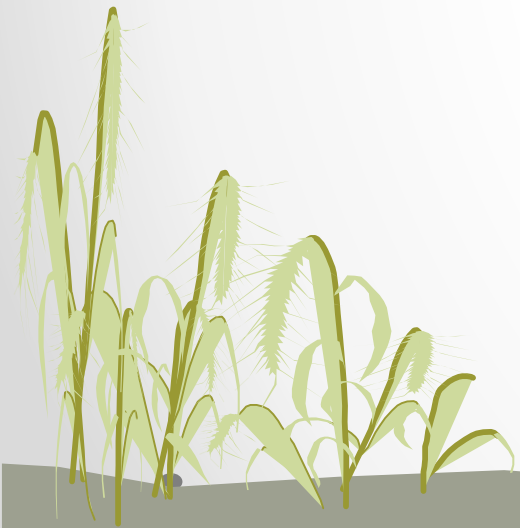
BERLIN AIRLIFT

- WHY: Because France, England and the United States unite their sections of Berlin into West Berlin.
- Once West Germany is created, Stalin closes all roads to Berlin. **The US does not want West Berlin to fall into the Soviet Union hands, but the US also does not want to start shooting at the Russians. The solution was to help the people in West Berlin by flying food and fuel into the city.**
- **By May 1949, (327 days), the Soviets realized they were beat, and lift the blockade.**



BERLIN WALL

- Many people living in East Berlin would cross over into West Berlin and then travel to West Germany. **The escape of so many people embarrassed East Germany and the Soviet Union.**
- **In 1961, East German soldiers built a wall through the city of Berlin dividing East Berlin from West Berlin.**
- **The wall prevented people from leaving East Berlin.**
- The wall remained until 1989.





NATO

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization:**
 - United States creates NATO in **1949**.
 - NATO is **a defensive military alliance of western European nations** . If one NATO country is attacked by Russia, all the nations promise to come to the aid of the country attacked.
 - Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Canada, and Portugal. Turkey joins in 1952, West Germany in 1955.

Military Buildup



A REPORT
TO THE
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

U.S. joins 1st peaceful defensive military alliance in 1949: **N.A.T.O. (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)**

National Security Act (1947) established 1) Dept. of Defense 2) National Security Council (NSC) 3) Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Arms race between the U.S. and Soviet Union occurs

1949 Soviets test their 1st atomic bomb

1950 **NSC-68** called for a massive military buildup

– Implemented with Korean War

1952 U.S. test **1st hydrogen bomb**

WARSAW PACT

- Warsaw is the capital of Poland.
- Seeing NATO as a threat, and West Germany able to rearm, the Soviet Union form the Warsaw Pact.
- The Warsaw Pact included all of the countries inside the Iron Curtain → Eastern European countries.



SOVIET INFLUENCE

- Soviet Union - after the war, much of Eastern Europe was occupied by Russian forces.
- **Stalin** promises to hold free election in the Eastern European countries under Soviet control. Later he changes his mind and **installs communist government in all the Eastern European countries**



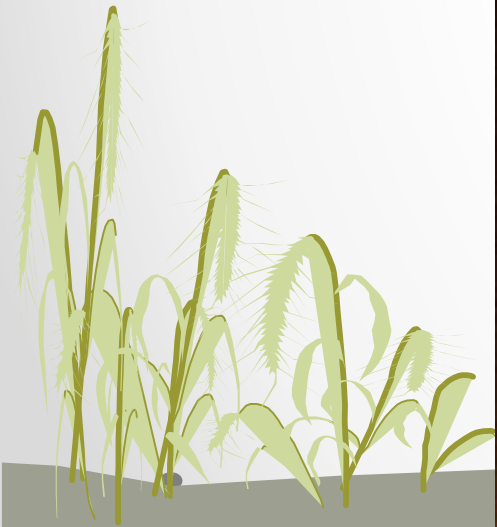
SOVIET UNION

- Eastern European countries that remained under Soviet control were called Satellite Nations.
- **Satellite nations → Nations who are controlled and influenced by a more powerful nation**



SOVIET UNION

- Soviet Union explodes their own atomic bomb in 1949
- Soviet Union is the second country to have an atomic bomb



China

- **Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek**, resisted the Japanese during the war.
- His government was corrupt and inefficient.
- **Communist leader Mao Zedong**, gained support by supporting the peasants of China. He encouraged reading and improving food production.
- By 1945, most of Northern China was communist.



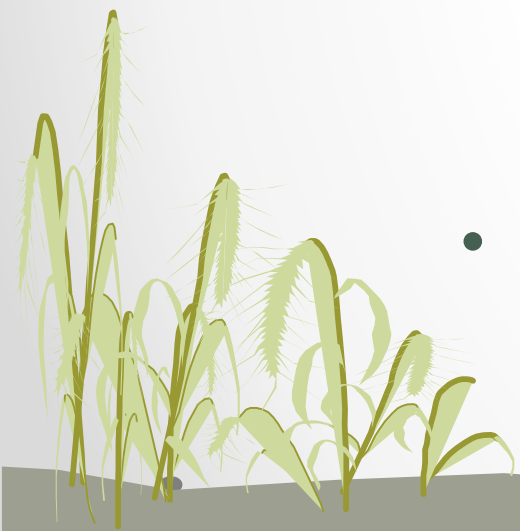
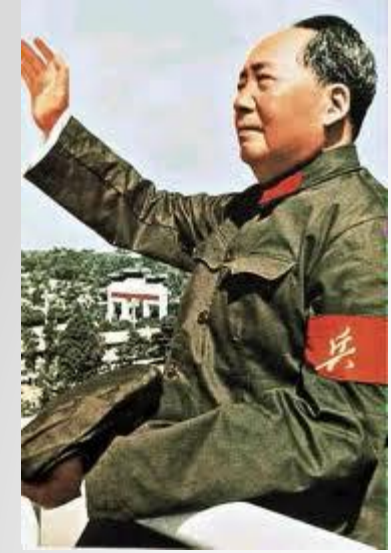
Cold War in Asia: China



- **Chinese Civil War** between **Nationalist** under **Chiang Kai-shek** vs. **Chinese Communists** led by **Mao Zedong**
- **The U.S.** provided lots of aid to nationalist forces
- **Two Chinas:**
 - 1949 Mao declares China to be a communist country (**People's Republic of China**)
 - Nationalist flee to **Taiwan** (Formosa)
- **Republicans** blame Truman for the "**loss of China**" to communism
- **Contributes** to growing domestic fear
 - 1949 Soviets also got the bomb

China

- **When the defeated Japanese leave, that's when the Nationalist and Communists cease cooperation → Civil War!**
- In 1949, the Communists in China, led by **Mao Zedong**, drives out the Nationalists led by **Chiang Kai-shek**. He creates The People's Republic of China .
- **Chiang Kai-shek is an ally of the United States. Chiang and his people escapes to the island of Formosa.** This island is later renamed **Taiwan**.
- To this day, the United States still supports and pledges to defend Taiwan from Chinese attack.



The 2nd Red Scare

- **Widespread fear of communist influence and infiltration in American life**



- **Smith Act (1940)** made it illegal to belong to an organization that advocated the overthrow of the govt. by force
- **Federal Employee Loyalty Program (1947)** investigated background of federal employees
- **House of Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)** restarted after WW2 to search for communist influence in American life

The Cold War at home

- **The Second Red Scare:**
 - **Senator Joseph McCarthy claims that he has 205 names of communists who are working in the entertainment industry and in the U.S. government → McCarthyism**
- House Committee on Un-American Activities calls people to testify before Congress and answer questions if they are communist or not. They are forced to name people who are communist



Spies Among Us



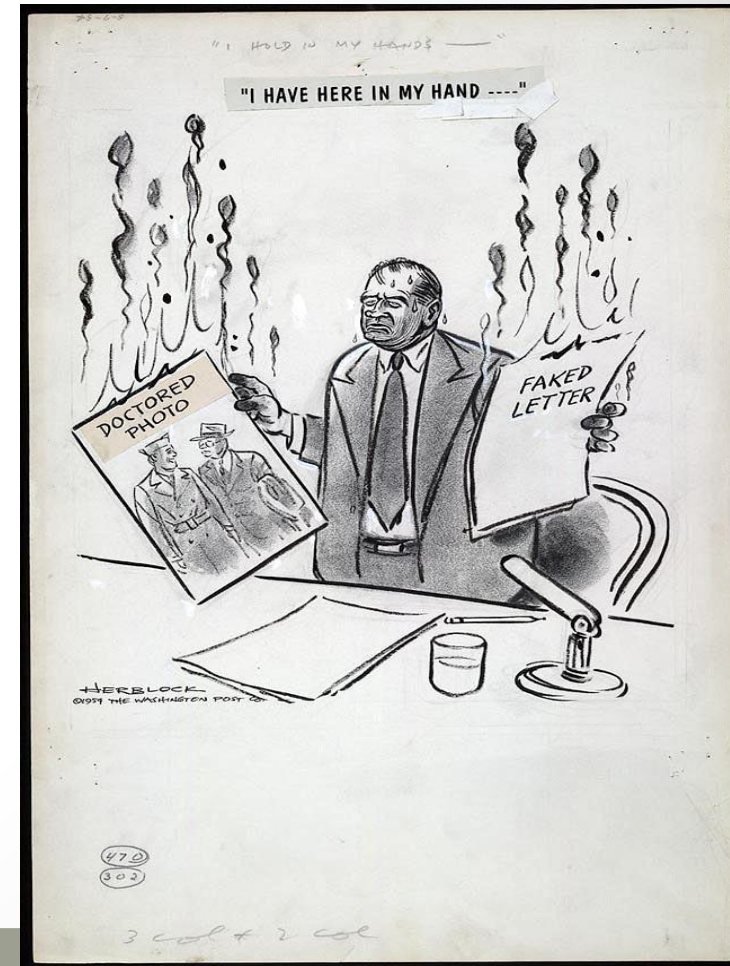
- **Alger Hiss** case: State Department member accused of being a communist by Whittaker Chambers in 1948
- During the HUAC investigation Congressmen **Richard Nixon** makes a name for himself
- Hiss convicted of **perjury** and sent to jail
- Are there other Communists within the government?
- **Julius & Ethel Rosenberg** convicted of espionage in 1951 and executed in 1953
- **Joseph McCarthy**



McCarthyism

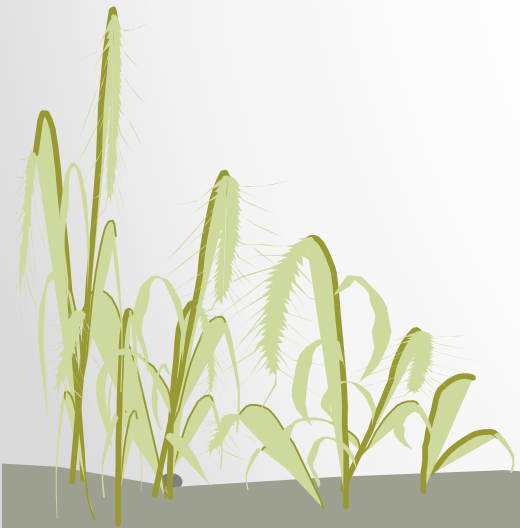
- Many innocent people were named and their lives destroyed because of this process
- In the end, Senator McCarthy NEVER had a list of communist names. It was all a fake
- These '**witch hunts**' were part of McCarthyism.

• **The House of Un-American Activities Committee is formed in 1938, to look into communist activity in the U.S.**



Korea

- Japan annexed Korea in 1910. They ruled Korea until 1945.
- **Japanese troops above the 38th parallel surrendered to the Soviets, below to the Americans (After WWII)**
- Two different nations develop, like in Germany → Democratic and Communist.



War!

- **June 25th, 1950 North Korean troops cross the 38th parallel.**
- Days later North Korean troops move deep into South Korea.
- **South Korea turns to the U.N. for help**
 - They authorize military action
- The Soviets boycott the action because the U.S. recognized Taiwan as China



Korean War

- 16 countries send troops (90% American) in charge of defending Korea.
- **Truman puts Gen. MacArthur in charge of defeating the communists**
- At first, North Korean troops are very successful. They almost push the South Korean and US forces into the sea
- **MacArthur launches a counter-attack on the Port of Inchon. He cuts off the North Korean supplies and communication. North Korean soldiers fall back**



Saves the war!

Truman vs. MacArthur

- As the US forces push the North Korean army all way to the Chinese border, final victory seems in sight.
- Then the Chinese send hundreds of thousands of troops across the border and attack UN forces.
- UN forces fall back and lose all of the advances they made
- **MacArthur calls for the US to attack China with nuclear weapons.**
- **Truman refuses to attack China**
- **MacArthur publicly denounces Truman**
- **Truman fires MacArthur**



Korean War

- **Chinese and North Korean forces are pushed back across the 38th parallel.**
- The war seems like a stalemate.
- Macarthur tells Truman to invade China → Truman disagrees
- **A cease fire was agreed upon on June 23rd, 1951.**



War Ends

- A Cease Fire is called for in 1951
- Today, North Korea is still a communist country. The world is very concerned over North Korea's nuclear weapons and will they use those weapons against the South Koreans.
- Today, the United States has over 30,000 soldiers still stationed in South Korea

- Korean War officially ended July 27, 1951 with a cease-fire.
 - More than 130,000 Americans had been killed or wounded.
 - Over 2 million Korean and Chinese casualties



Eisenhower: I Like Ike

- **Republican Dwight Eisenhower** was a moderate Republican elected in **1952**
 - Hardcore anticommunist **Richard Nixon** was his **VP**
- His **political moderate** stance can be seen in his acceptance of many of the New Deal programs
- Largest public works project adopted: **Interstate Highway Act (1956)**
 - Provided for the building of 42,000 miles of interstate highways
 - Justified as necessary for national defense
 - Impact: created jobs, growth of suburbs, more **homogenous** culture

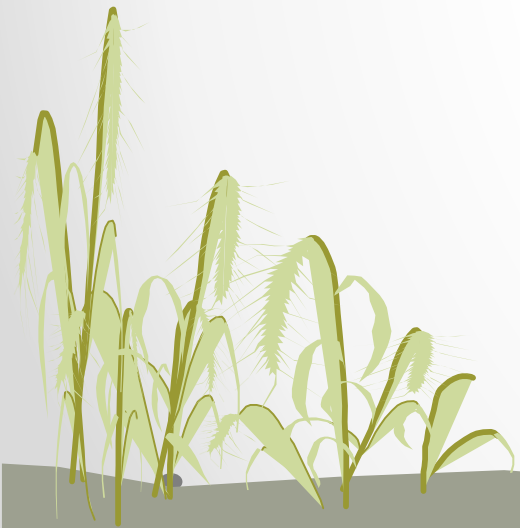


THIS IS THE FIRST SECTION
OF THE
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE
AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS



Eisenhower Doctrine

- Troubles in the Middle East led Congress to adopt what becomes known as the Eisenhower doctrine in 1957.
- The United States would pledge to help any Middle Eastern Country resist Communist aggression
- Lebanon, in 1958 asks for help. U.S. sends troops marines to help political unrest.



Cold War: Middle East

- Under Eisenhower the Cold War expands into the Middle East: Fear of Soviet expansion
- Eisenhower uses **the CIA** to undermine communist governments or to install pro U.S. regimes (**Iran / Guatemala**)
- 1953 CIA helps overthrow the elected Iranian govt (**Operation Ajax**) when it attempts to **nationalize** foreign oil companies
 - **Shah of Iran** comes to power
 - Brutal dictator, but good oil prices & pro U.S.
- During the **Suez Crisis** President **Nasser** of **Egypt** **nationalizes** the Suez canal that was controlled by France/England
 - England, France, & Israel **attack Egypt**
- **Eisenhower Doctrine**: U.S. promises **economic** and **military aid** to any country in the Middle East threatened by communism
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (**OPEC**) formed in 1960



Cold War Continues

- Secretary of State **John Foster Dulles** talks about “**brinkmanship**”
 - Defeat communism, roll back communist gains
 - **New Look policy**: build up of nuclear weapons to deter communist aggression- “More bang for the buck”
 - Threat of **massive retaliation** kept the two superpowers from fighting one another directly
- However, more rhetoric than reality
- In 1953 Eisenhower helps **end the Korean War** with a armistice. Divided at 38th
- During the **Hungarian Revolution** (1956) Eisenhower does not have the U.S. come to the aid of the anti Soviet rebellion
 - Without outside support, the **Hungarian Revolution is crushed** by the Soviet Union
 - Ike does not want a potential war in Europe

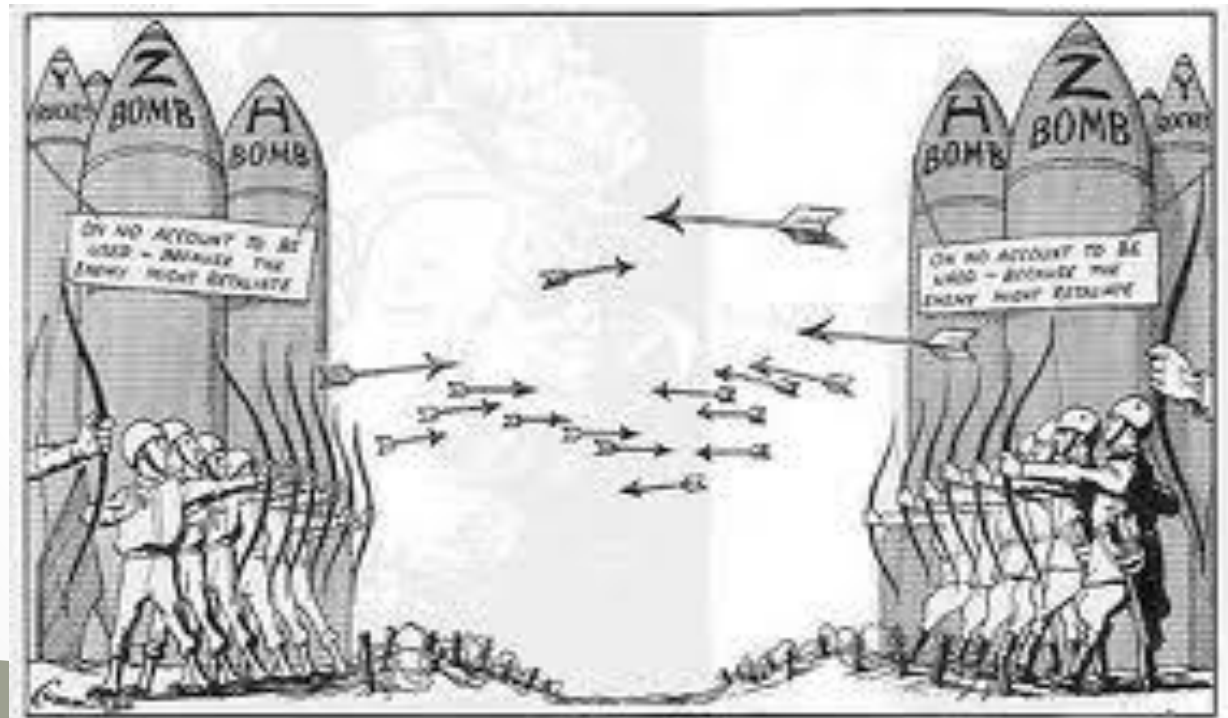
Korea and 38th Parallel



Brinkmanship

- President Eisenhower's **Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, is anti-communist.**
- **He has a philosophy of being willing to rage nuclear warfare and all of the U.S. force to prevent the spread of Communism.**

What's the idea of preventing the spread of Communism called?



Cold War: Latin America



- **Guatemala (1954):** the **CIA** helps overthrow the democratically elected leftist government
 - Brutal dictator comes to power
- **Cuba (1959):** **Fidel Castro** leads a revolution which removes Cuban dictator Batista from power
 - **Castro nationalized** American owned businesses
- **Eisenhower ordered an embargo on Cuba**
 - Cuba moves close to the Soviet Union
 - Eisenhower administration initiates plan to have the **CIA** train Cuban exiles

BYE BYE IKE



In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

(Dwight D. Eisenhower)

- In his **Farewell Address** Eisenhower warned about the **“military industrial complex”**
 - The U.S. was spending too much money on the **arms race** and it would have a **negative impact on U.S. society**
- Compare and contrast Cold War success and failures of Truman and Ike.
 - **For example: Ike called for relaxation of tensions and initiated 1st arms control efforts**

John F. Kennedy

- **Election of 1960: Kennedy vs. Nixon**
 - 1st time candidates faced off in **televised debates**
 - 1st Catholic candidate elected
- **JFK domestic program was known as the "New Frontier"**
 - Fed \$ to education, health care programs, civil rights, etc.
 - Most of his domestic agenda will be blocked by Congress and overshadowed by concerns over foreign affairs.
- Kennedy openly called on the nation to be the 1st to put a **man on the moon**
- **Peace Corps** created to send Americans to underdeveloped countries

"Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country"

John F. Kennedy

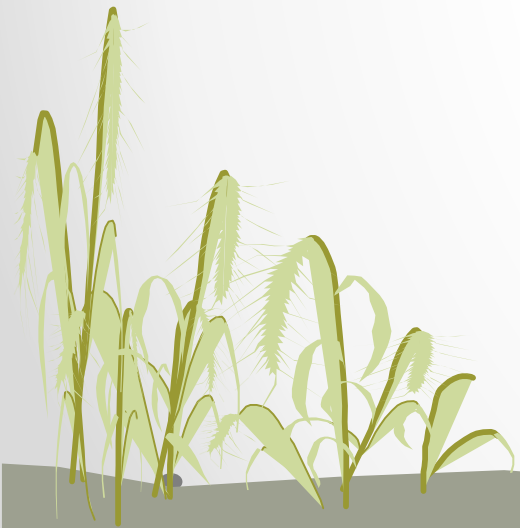


I believe that this Nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth.



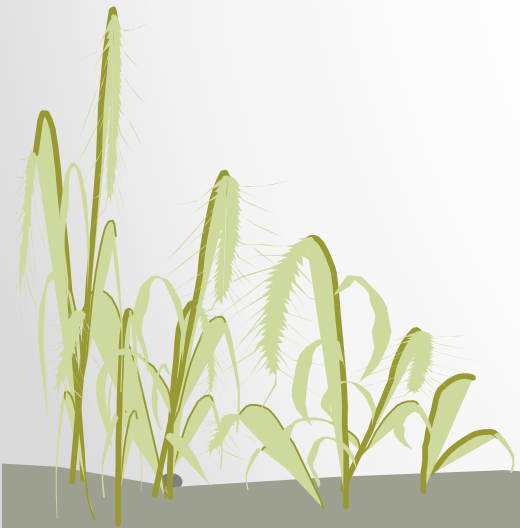
CONFLICT OVER CUBA

- 1959 Fidel Castro leads a revolution with the help of the U.S. to overthrow a dictator
- Castro claims that he is a friend of the U.S.
- **Castro then sets up a communist system of government**
- U.S. is upset and embarrassed that it supported Castro



Cuba

- January 3rd, 1961 Eisenhower cuts off diplomatic ties with Cuba.
- **Cuba now relies on Soviet aid.**
- Under President Eisenhower, **the CIA plans an invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles and those Cubans who resent Castro**
- **Exiles are people who have been forced to**
- **leave their own country**



Bay of Pigs

- A few months after Kennedy becomes President, Eisenhower's plan to invade Cuba begins.
- **On April 17, 1961 1,400 Cuban exiles land on the Bay of Pigs on the southern coast of Cuba.**
- The CIA thought more people would join, once the invasion started.
- Eisenhower pushed for the invasion.



Bay of Pigs

- **Nothing went as planned.**
 - The air strike didn't knock out the Cuban air force.
 - Kennedy fails to use U.S. Air Force to support the landing. The landing fails.
 - Those who did make it to shore met 25,000 Cuban troops, backed by Soviet tanks and aircraft.
- Many exiles die, or imprisoned.
- **Kennedy is embarrassed and Castro seeks help from the Soviet Union to prevent another invasion from the U.S.**



JFK Foreign Policy



Cold War continues under JFK
1961 Alliance for Progress:
economic development for
Latin America

Bay of Pigs Invasion: JFK
approves of CIA plan (under
Ike) to train Cuban exiles to
overthrow Castro govt.

- The invasion is a **complete failure** as Cuban exiles land in Bay of Pigs in 1961 & no uprising comes to their support
- JFK does not send support and Cuba moves closer to the Soviets

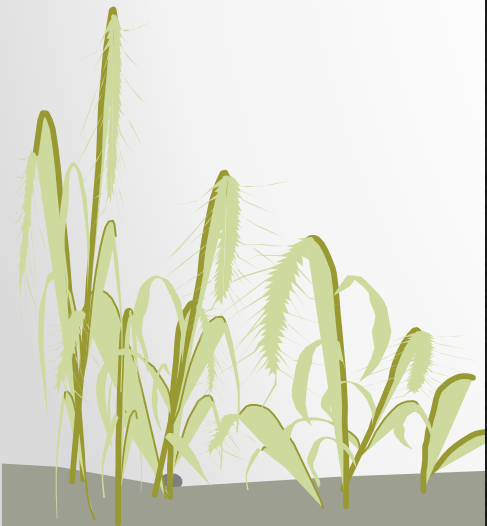
Soviets build Berlin Wall in
1961 to keep East Germans
from fleeing to West Germany

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

- Soviet Union plans to help Castro defend his island with the help of nuclear missiles
- **In 1962, Soviet Union began to build a secret nuclear missile base on Cuba**
- **U.S. sends the U.S. Navy to blockade Cuba. No ships were allowed to enter or leave Cuba without U.S. inspection. If the ship refused to stop, the U.S. Navy was authorized to sink the ship.**
- **Khrushchev ordered his ships not to stop for any U.S. warship. He did not think Kennedy would risk sinking a Soviet ship over the missiles in Cuba. If a Soviet ship was sunk by a U.S. Navy ship, that action would lead to war.**



Cuban Missile Crisis Clip!



Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

- Oct. 1962 U.S. U-2 spy planes discover the Soviets were installing **offensive nuclear weapons in Cuba**
- Kennedy orders a **naval blockade** of Cuba (calls it a **quarantine**) to pressure the Soviets to remove the missiles
- The world was extremely close to a **potential nuclear war**
 - What if Soviets run the blockade?
 - Advisors told JFK to attack before missiles become operational
- Khrushchev agrees to remove the missiles
 - Kennedy promised **not to invade Cuba**
 - The U.S. would later on **remove missile from Turkey**
- **Impact:**
 - **Hotline** between D.C. and Moscow
 - Effort to relax tensions: **détente**

