

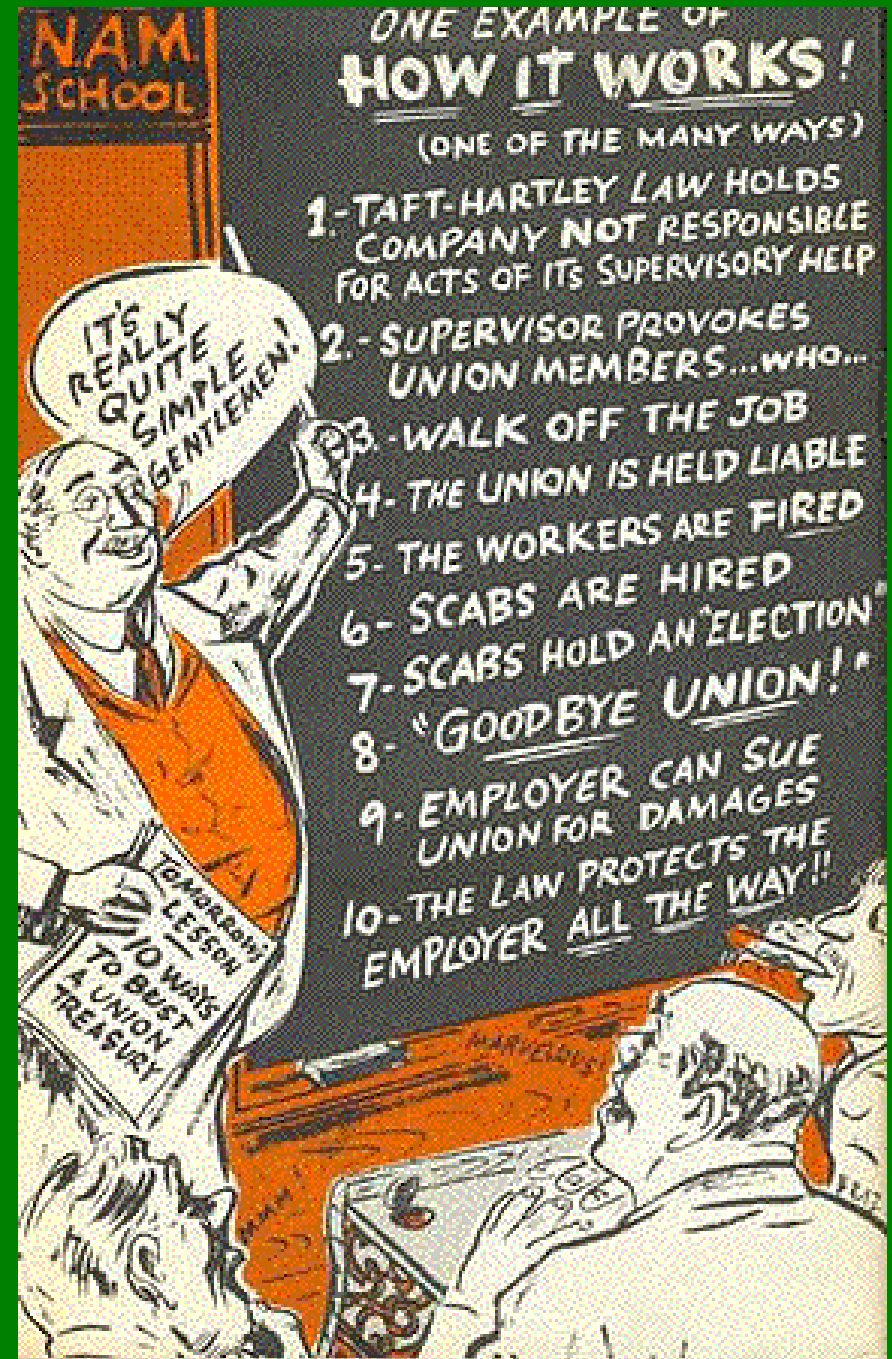
Postwar Economic Anxieties

- **1946 – 1947 – postwar economic problems sparked fears of return of Great Depression**
 - **GNP slumped**
 - **Prices rose by 33% when price controls lifted**
 - **Strikes because of lowered purchasing power of wages**

Postwar Economic Anxieties

- **Taft-Hartley Act (1947)**
 - Passed by Republican-controlled Congress over Truman's strong veto
 - Outlawed the closed (all-union) shop
 - Outlawed jurisdictional strikes (strikers protest a company giving work to a different union or non-union workers)
 - Outlawed donation of money to federal election campaigns
 - Allowed states to pass "right-to-work" laws (outlawing union shops)
 - Allowed president to issue injunction (an official order to either force or prevent some action) against strike if it "imperiled the national health or safety"

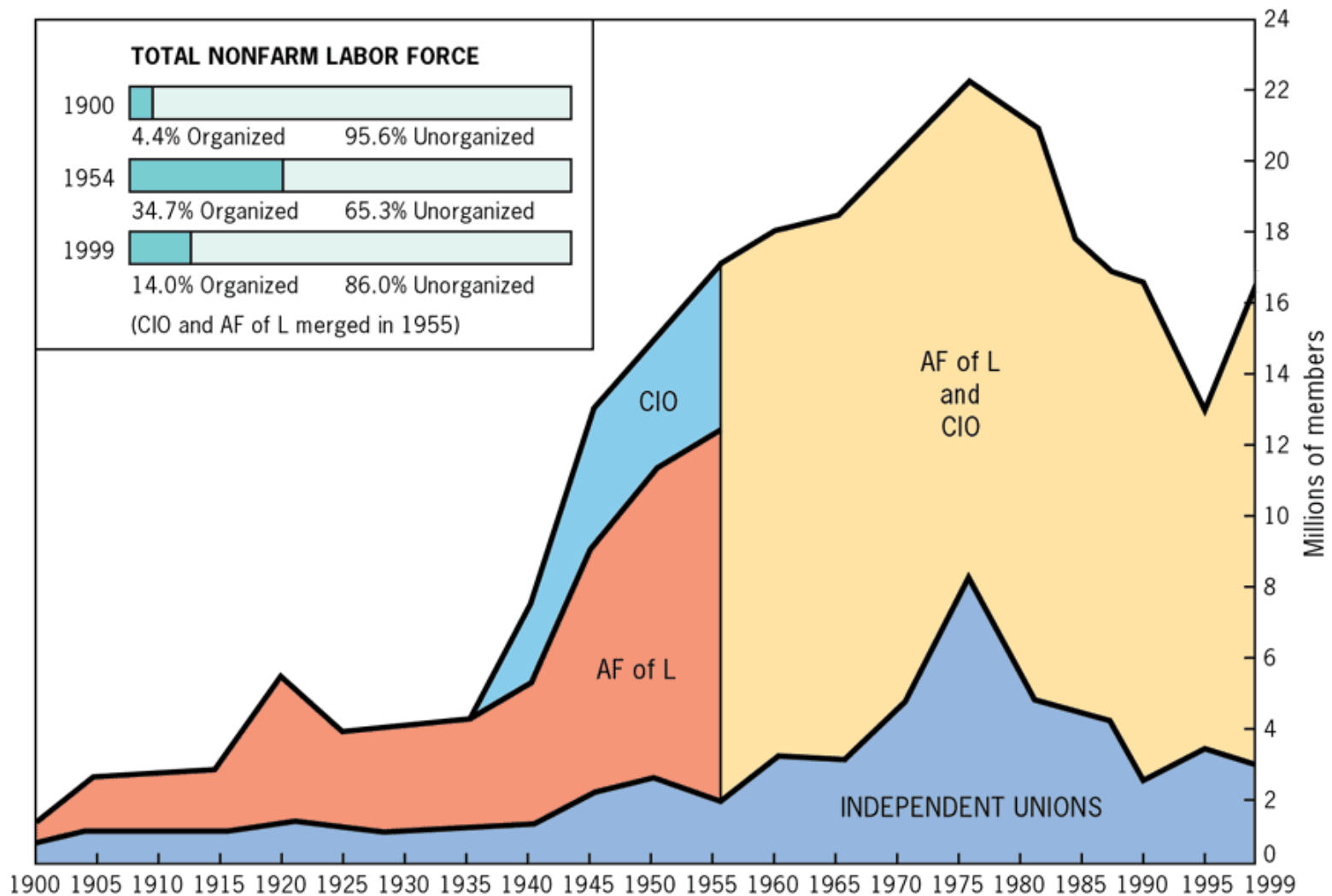
Union- Produced Pamphlet Summarizing the Taft- Hartley Act



Postwar Economic Anxieties

- **Failures of unions to organize**
 - **Union membership peaked in 1950s and then began long decline**
 - **Unions had spread in industrialized Northeast during 1930s**
 - **South and West were much harder to unionize**
 - **1948 – CIO’s “Operation Dixie”**
 - **Attempt to unionize Southern textile and steel workers failed because of fears of race mixing**
 - **Growing service sector harder to unionize**
 - **Women, small shops, part time, worked far apart from each other**

Rise and Decline of Organized Labor, 1900-1999



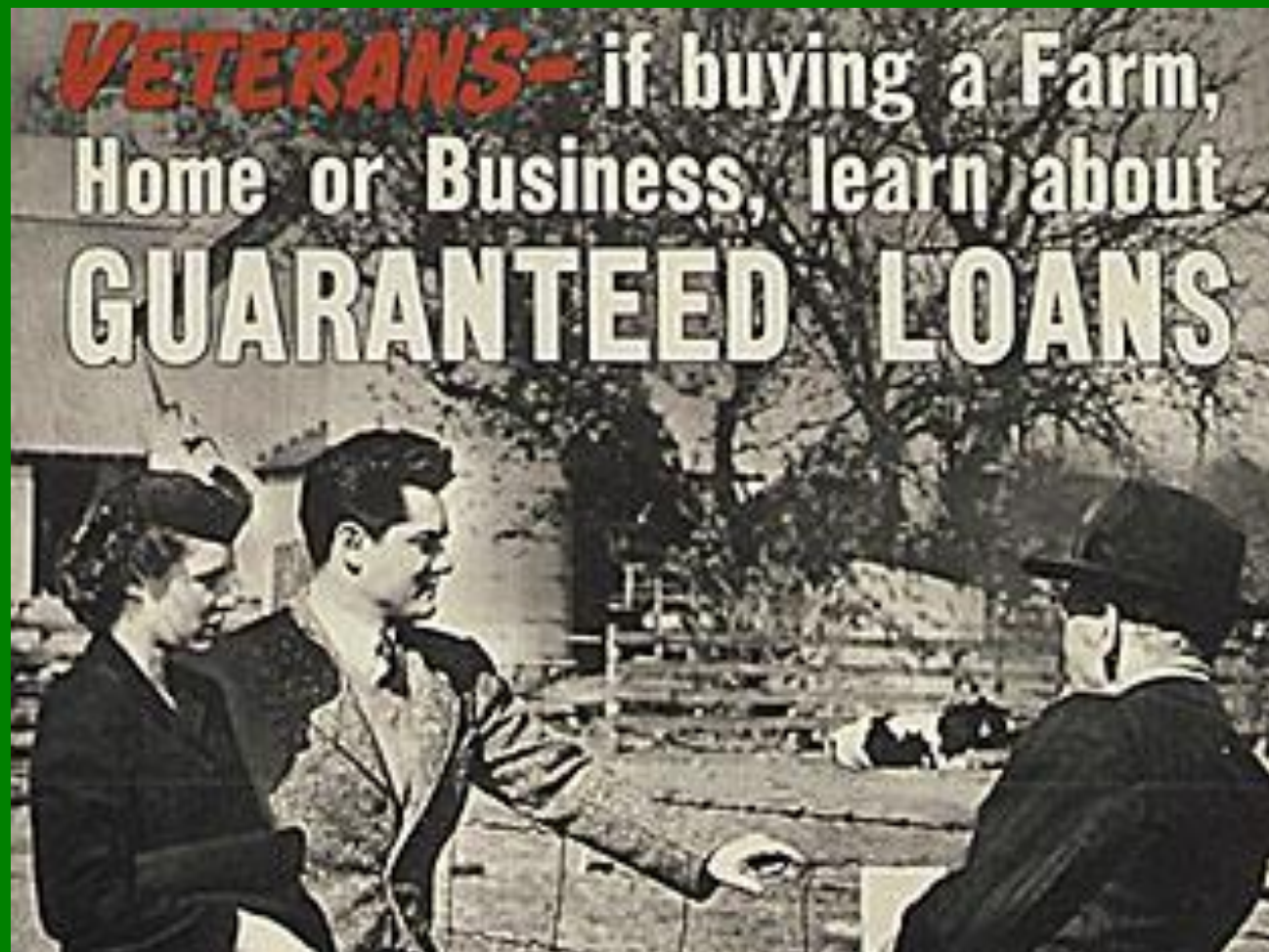
Postwar Economic Anxieties

- **Truman's attempts to stop depression**
 - **Sold war factories very cheap**
 - **1946 – Employment Act**
 - **Government policy to promote full employment, production, and purchasing power**
 - **3-member Council of Economic Advisors to president**

Postwar Economic Anxieties

- **Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill of Rights or the GI Bill)**
 - **Fear that 15 million returning GIs could not be absorbed into workforce**
 - **Generous provisions to send them to school**
 - **8 million took the opportunity – most in vocational schools; 2 million in universities**
 - **VA guaranteed \$16 billion in loans for homes, farms, small businesses**
 - **Powerful cause of the long postwar economic boom**

Advertisement for GI Bill Benefits



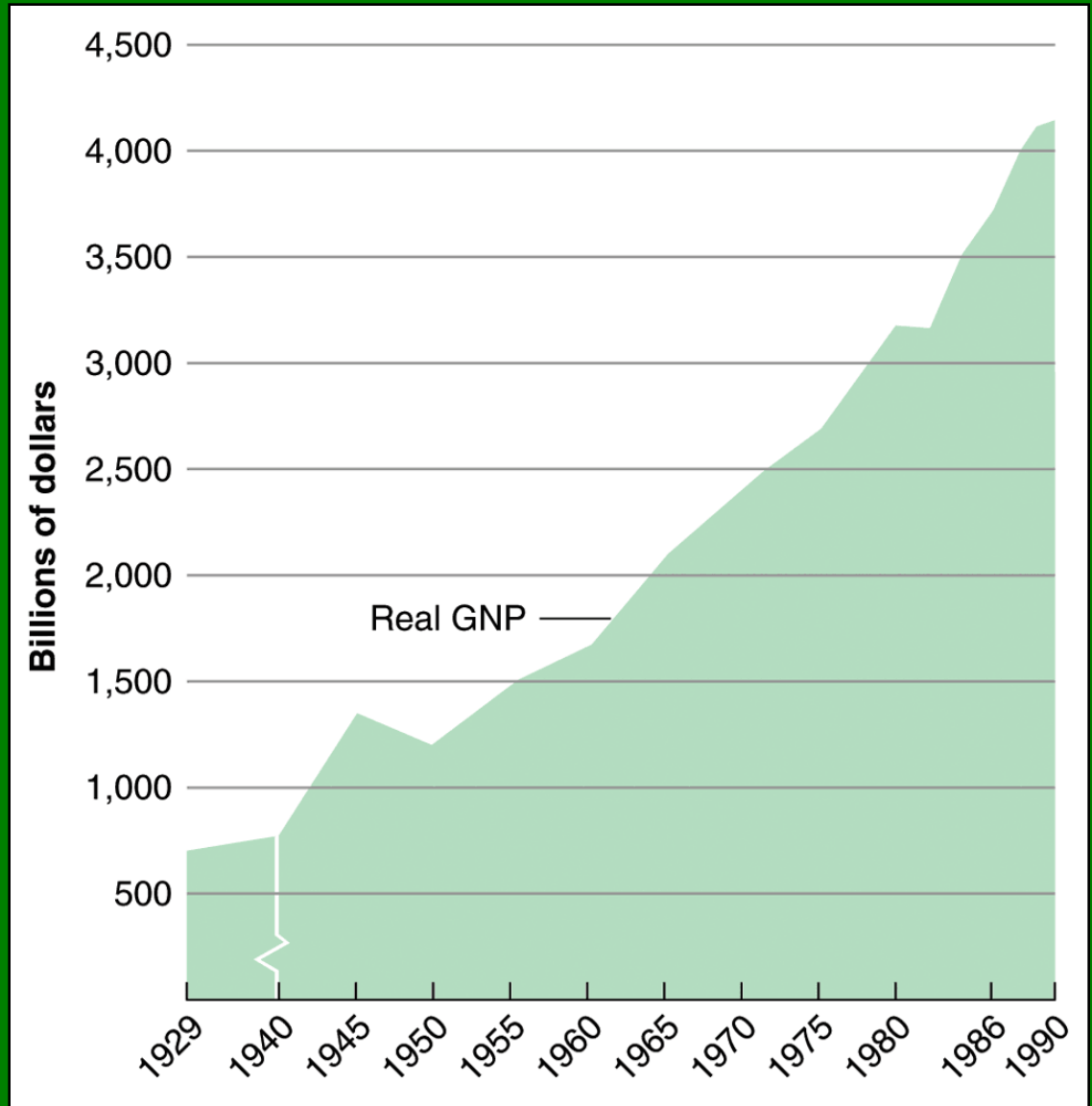
Returned Servicemen US the GI Bill to Attend College



The Long Economic Boom, 1950 - 1970

- **GNP began climb in 1948, then shot up in 1950 and grew until 1970**
- **National income doubled in 1950s and almost doubled again in 1960s**
- **6% of the world's people enjoyed 40% of the world's wealth**

Gross National Product, 1929-1990



The Long Economic Boom, 1950 - 1970

- **Effects of the boom on US society**
 - Did not touch all Americans, but did transform lives of most Americans
 - Social mobility
 - Eventual success of civil rights movement
 - New welfare programs
 - International leadership
 - US middle class doubled (to 60% of Americans)
 - Increase in home ownership (40% in 1920s to 60% in 1960)
 - New gadgets – cars, TVs, washing machines)

The Long Economic Boom, 1950 - 1970

- **Effects of the boom on women in the US**
 - **New job opportunities in service sector of economy in urban shops and offices**
 - **Majority of new jobs went to women because**
 - **Most men were already working**
 - **Service sector grew much faster than industrial and manufacturing**
 - **Percentage of women in workforce went from 25% (1945) to 50% (1995)**
 - **Clash between reality of working and ideal of suburban housewife eventually led to feminist revolt in 1960s**

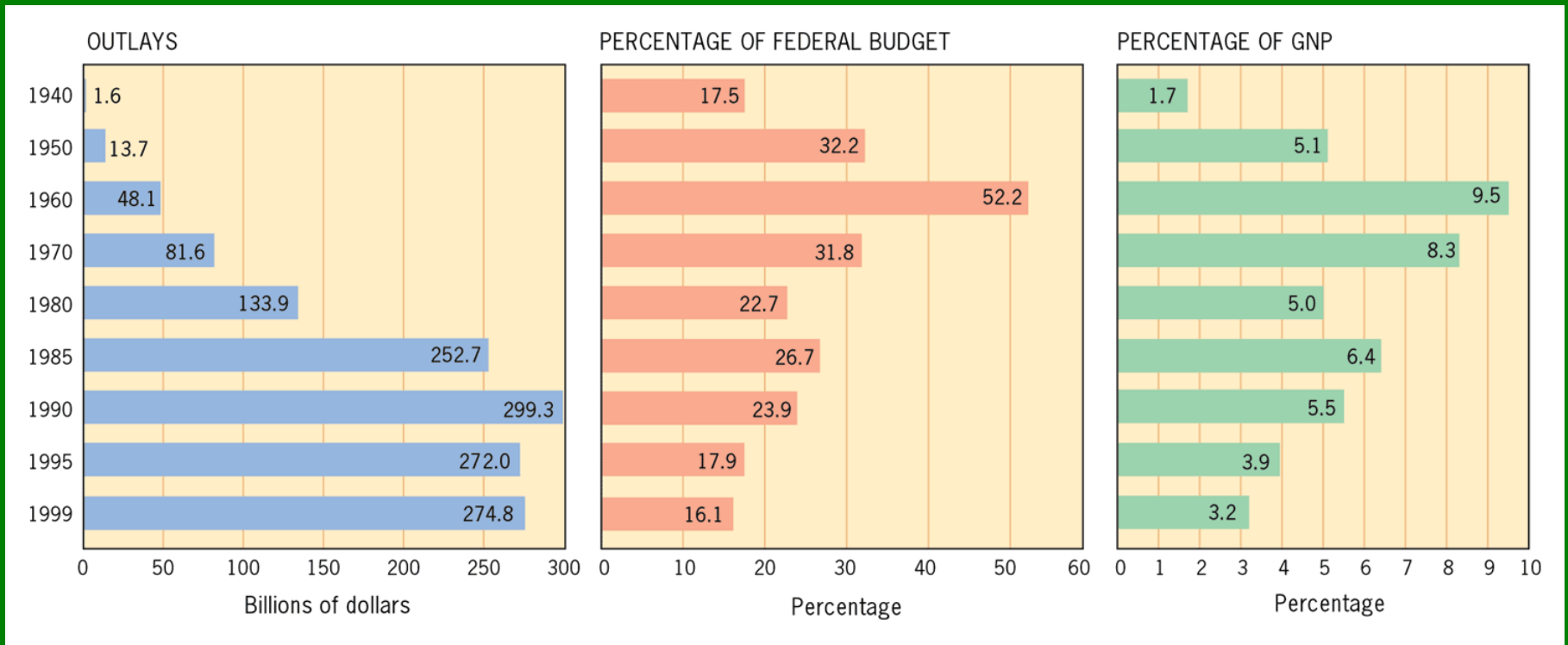
The Roots of Postwar Prosperity

- **World War II**
 - Most of the rest of the industrial world was devastated by the war, while the US was almost untouched
 - The US used the war to end the Great Depression and rebuild its economy

The Roots of Postwar Prosperity

- **Huge military budgets during and after the war led to a “permanent war economy”**
 - **The economy came to depend on the military to prevent recessions**
 - **Military dollars funded high-technology industries (aerospace, plastics, electronics) and kept the US ahead of foreign competitors in these areas**
 - **Military budgets also paid for advanced research and development (“R & D”)**

National Defense Budget, 1940-1999



The Roots of Postwar Prosperity

- **Cheap energy also helped drive the economy**
 - **US and European companies kept oil prices low; Americans saw this energy as inexhaustible and doubled consumption (over 25 years) after WWII**
 - **Roads and freeways were built across the country for the cars that Americans drove in**
- **Greatly increased electricity generation (6 times by 1970) to power air conditioning, factory tools, and consumer appliances**

The Roots of Postwar Prosperity

- **Rapid increases in worker productivity (the amount of output per hour of work)**
 - **1950 - 1970 - gains averaged about 3% per year**

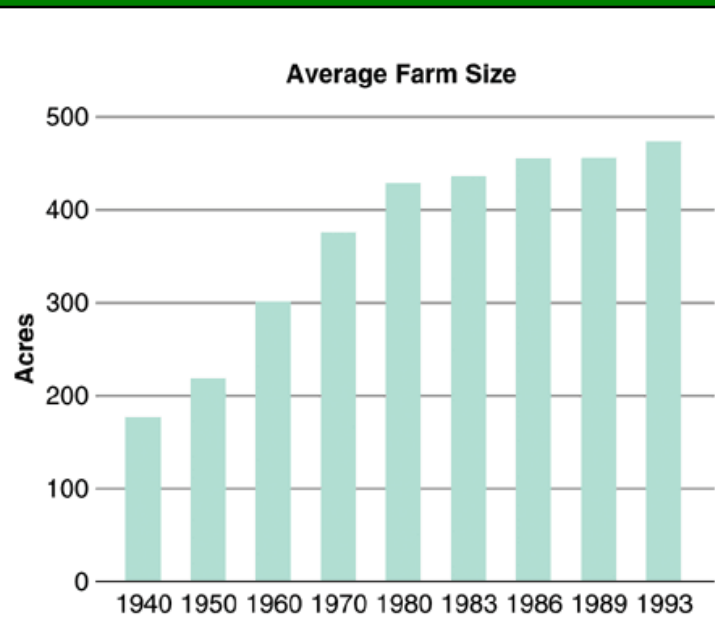
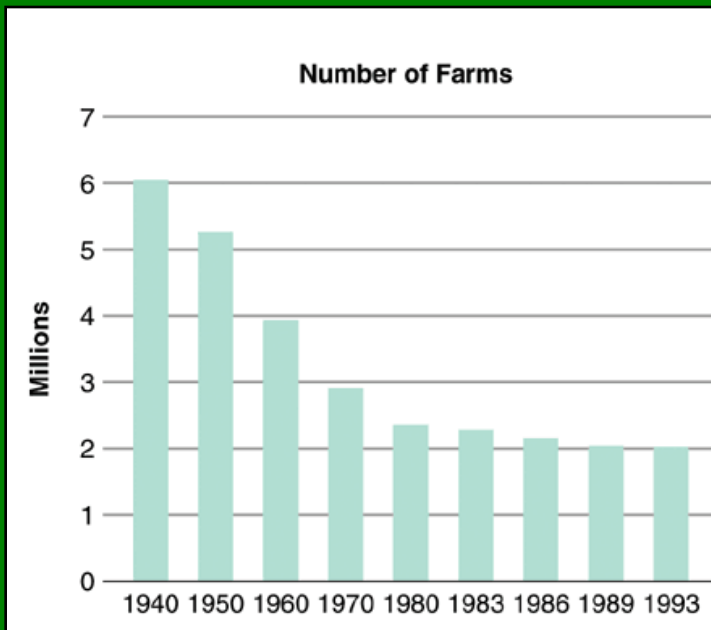
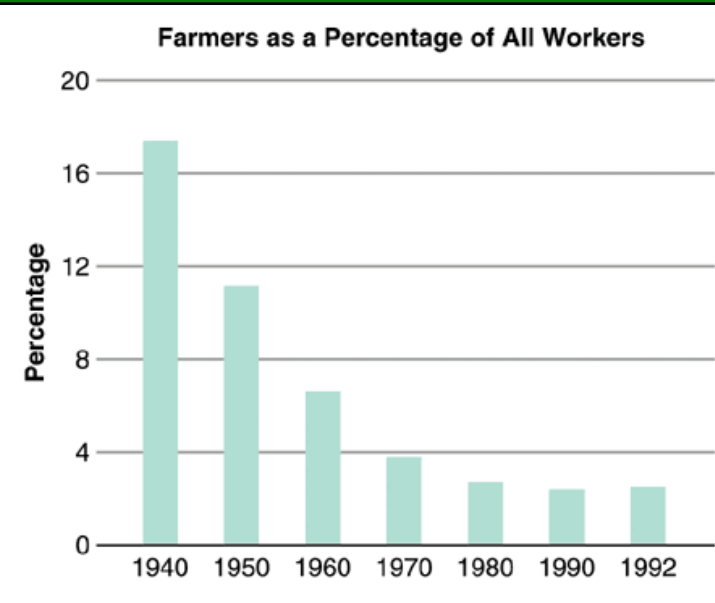
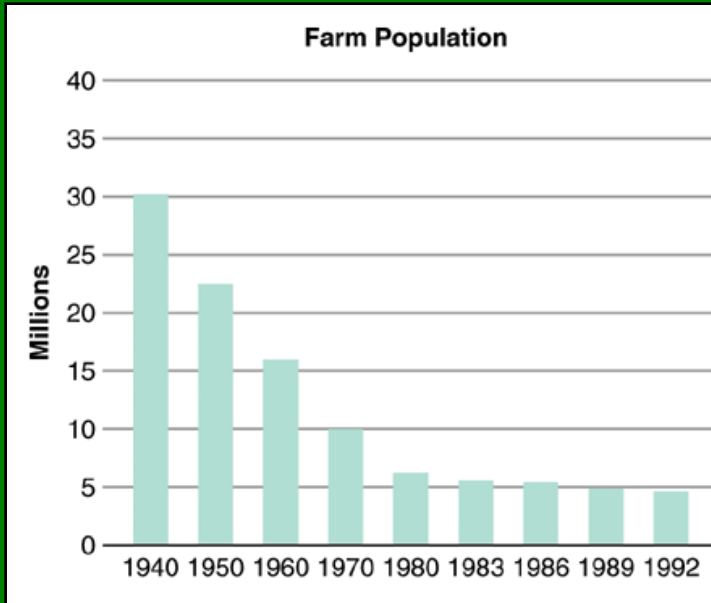
The Roots of Postwar Prosperity

- **An educated population helped increase worker productivity**
 - **By 1970, 90% of school-aged children were in school, compared to about 50% in the early 1900s**
 - **By 1970, workers could produce almost twice as much as they had in 1950**
 - **This increase in productivity doubled the standard of living of most Americans in the 25 years after WWII**

The Roots of Postwar Prosperity

- **Shift of workers out of agriculture, as farming achieved productivity gains unmatched in any other area of the economy**
 - **Giant agribusinesses replaced the family farm**
 - **New technologies (farm machinery as well as fertilizers) greatly increased productivity**
 - **Prices for farm goods were kept high thanks to subsidies and price supports to help keep farming profitable**
 - **By the end of the 1900s, 1 farm worker could produce enough food for 50 people (compared to 15 in the 1940s)**

The American Farmer, 1940-1993



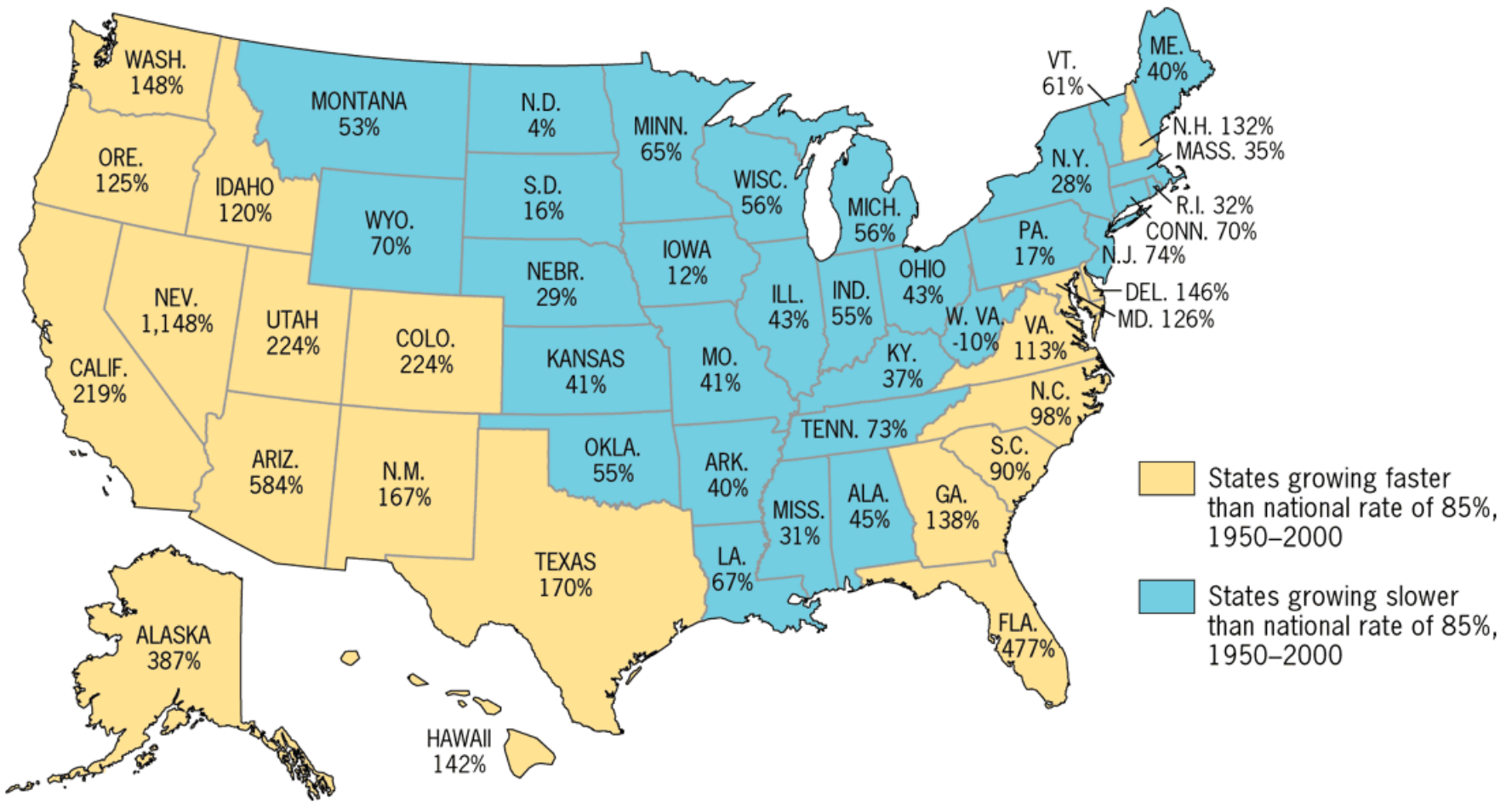
The Smiling Sunbelt

- **In the postwar years, Americans were on the move like never before in history**
 - **1945 - 1975 - 30 million people moved every year**
 - **One effect of the moving was that people became more isolated from family; parents and grown children, who had once lived near each other for their entire lives, now could live far away**
 - **Dr. Benjamin Spock's The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care was published for years after the war, giving parents advice that once would have been given by the child's grandparents**

The Smiling Sunbelt

- **Growth of the Sunbelt (the 15 states in the southern 1/2 of the US, from Virginia and Florida to Texas, to the Southwest, including Arizona and California)**
 - **This area increased its population at double the rate of the northeast (the “Frostbelt”)**
 - **By 1963, California had become the most populous state (passing New York)**

Population Increase, 1950-2000



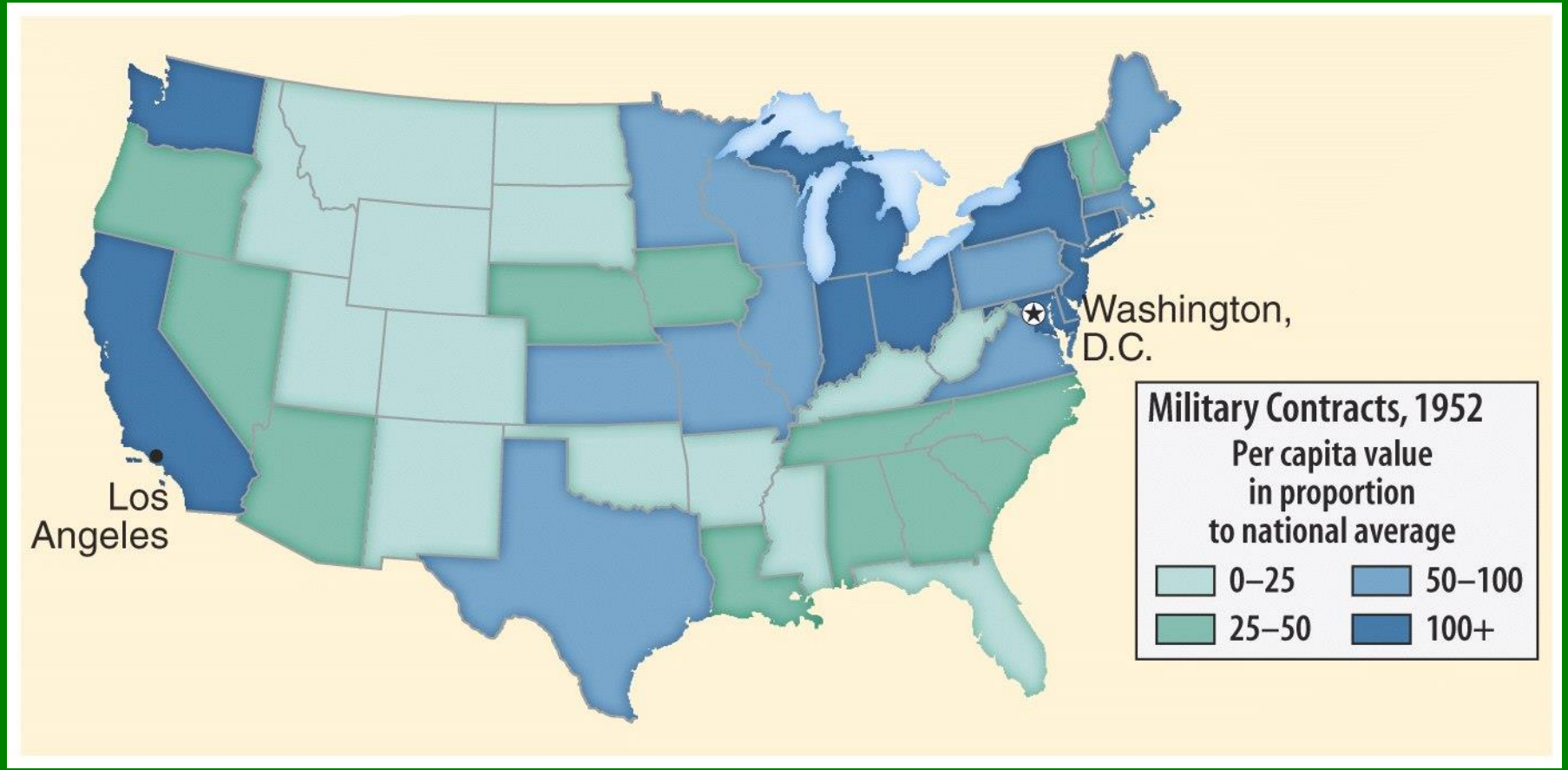
The Smiling Sunbelt

- **Why Americans migrated to the Sunbelt**
 - **Jobs, a better climate, and lower taxes**
 - **Jobs, especially, were found in abundance**
 - **Electronics in California**
 - **Aerospace in Texas and Florida**
 - **Huge military installations in the South**

The Smiling Sunbelt

- **Much of the prosperity in the Sunbelt was due to the flow of federal dollars to the area**
 - **Ironically, these same areas were the first to attack increased federal spending**
 - **A split between the Sunbelt and older parts of the country, especially the heavy-industry region of the Ohio Valley (the “Rustbelt”) is occurring as the Rustbelt tried to get more federal spending there**

Military Contracts, 1952



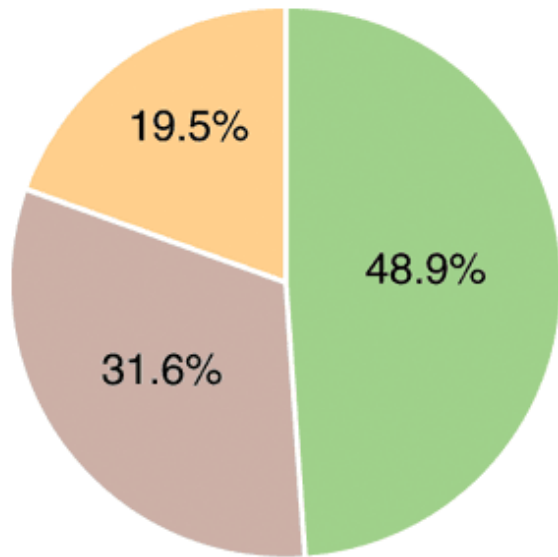
The Smiling Sunbelt

- **As more people moved to the Sunbelt, this area has become much more politically important**
 - **Every president since 1964 has come from the Sunbelt**
 - **Congressional representation increased as more people moved to the Sunbelt**
 - **The frontier beliefs in individualism and unregulated economic growth came to dominate the political landscape**

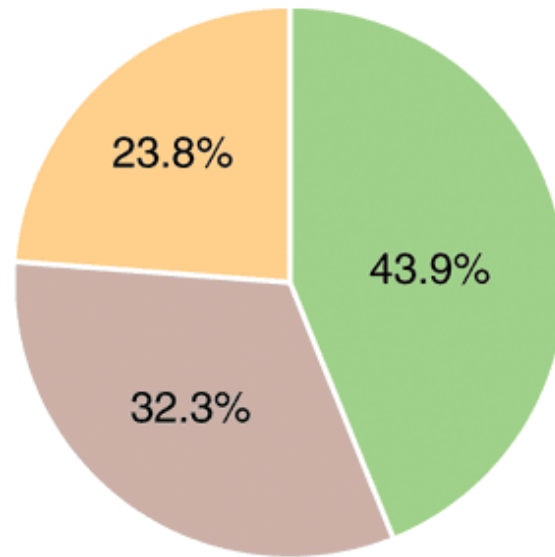
The Rush to the Suburbs

- **As Americans moved around the country, whites moved to the suburbs,**
 - **In 1960, 25% of Americans lived in the suburbs**
 - **By 2000, 50% of Americans lived in the suburbs**

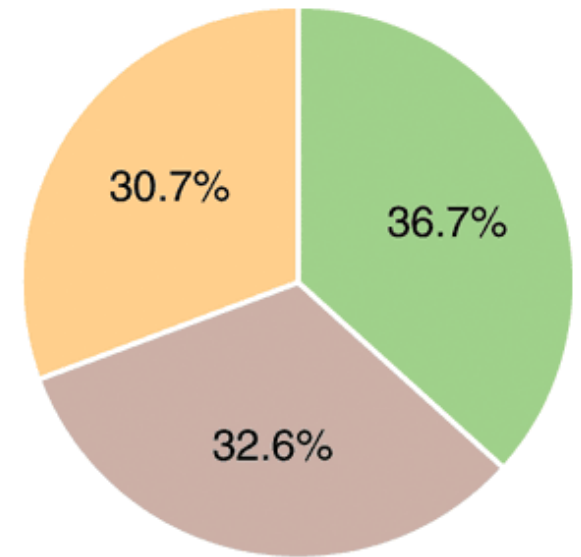
Urban, Suburban, and Rural Americans, 1940-1960



1940



1950



1960



Central-city dwellers



Suburban dwellers



Rural and small-town dwellers

The Rush to the Suburbs

- **The move to the suburbs was encouraged by governmental policies**
 - **Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Veterans Administration (VA) loans made it cheaper to own a home in the suburbs than rent an apartment in the city**
 - **Tax deductions were given for interest payments on mortgages**
 - **Government-built freeways and roads allowed suburban commuters easy access to the city**

American Suburbs



The Rush to the Suburbs

- **The construction industry benefited from the move to the suburbs**
 - **Most famous builders were the Levitt brothers, who built the first “Levittown” on Long Island in the 1940s**
 - **Thousands of homes built in a single project**
 - **Crews worked on standardized plans with pre-fabricated parts to put together homes in record times and with cost-cutting efficiency**
 - **Although the homes looked the same in these “tracts”, millions of Americans moved in**

Levittown



The Rush to the Suburbs

- **Suburbanization led to segregation between blacks and whites**
 - **“White flight” from downtowns to suburbs meant that inner cities became filled up with minorities**
 - **As blacks moved from South to North, they brought the grinding poverty of the rural South with them**
 - **Taxpaying businesses left downtowns for the suburbs to follow their middle class customers, meaning less money for urban development**

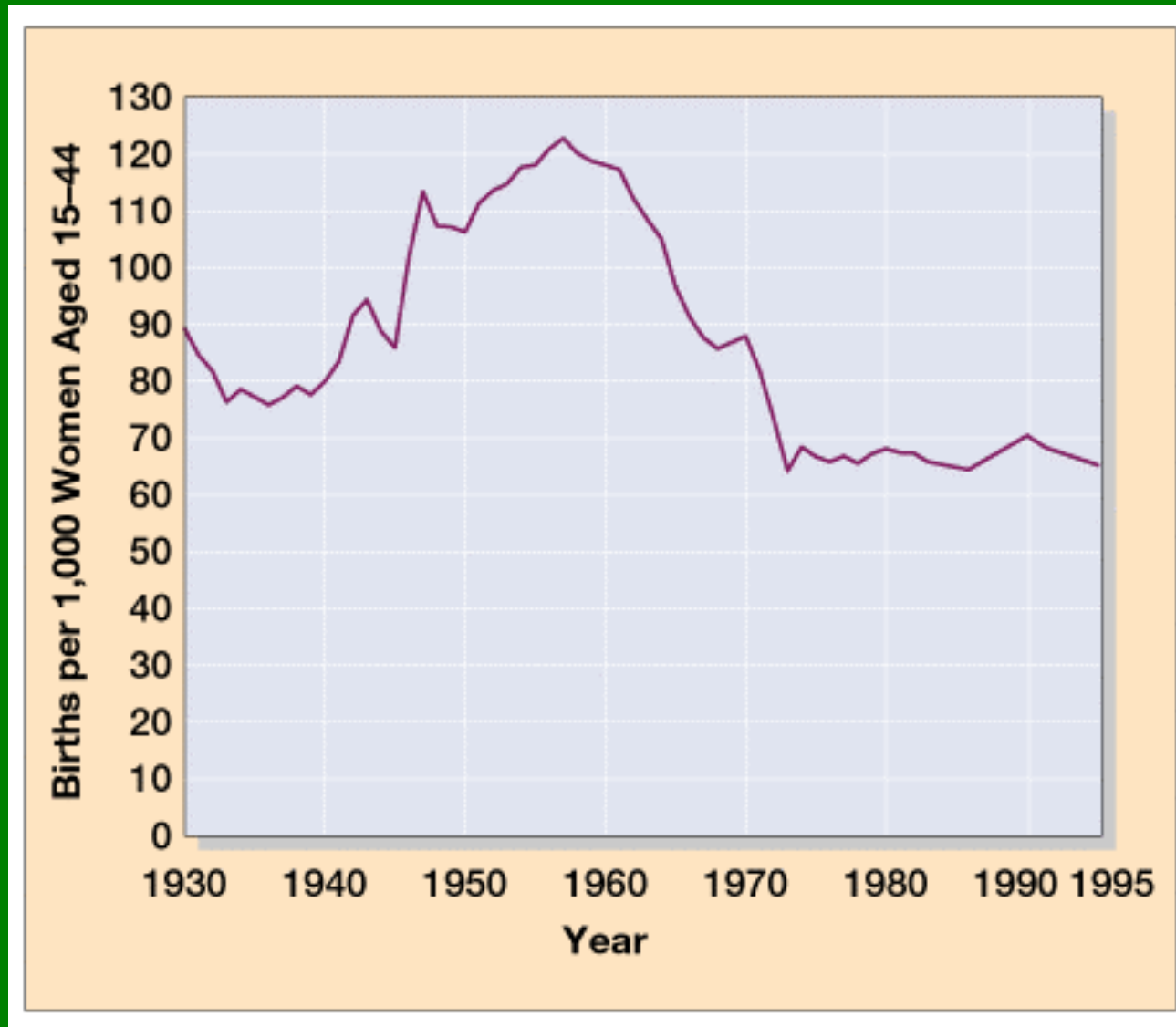
The Rush to the Suburbs

- **Government policies made segregation worse**
 - **FHA refused to loan to minorities because of increased “risk”**
 - **Minorities trapped in inner cities and public housing**
 - **Public housing segregated races to maintain the neighborhood composition rule**

The Postwar Baby Boom

- **The baby boom was the leap in births in the 15 years after WWII**
 - **Because of the prime economic and social conditions, confident young men and women got married and had children in record numbers**
 - **Over 50 million children were added to the population during this boom**
 - **The peak crested in 1957 and was reduced to 1973 to below the number needed to maintain the population**
 - **At this rate, increases in US population only occurred because of immigration**

The Post-War Baby Boom: The U.S. Birthrate, 1930-1990



The Postwar Baby Boom

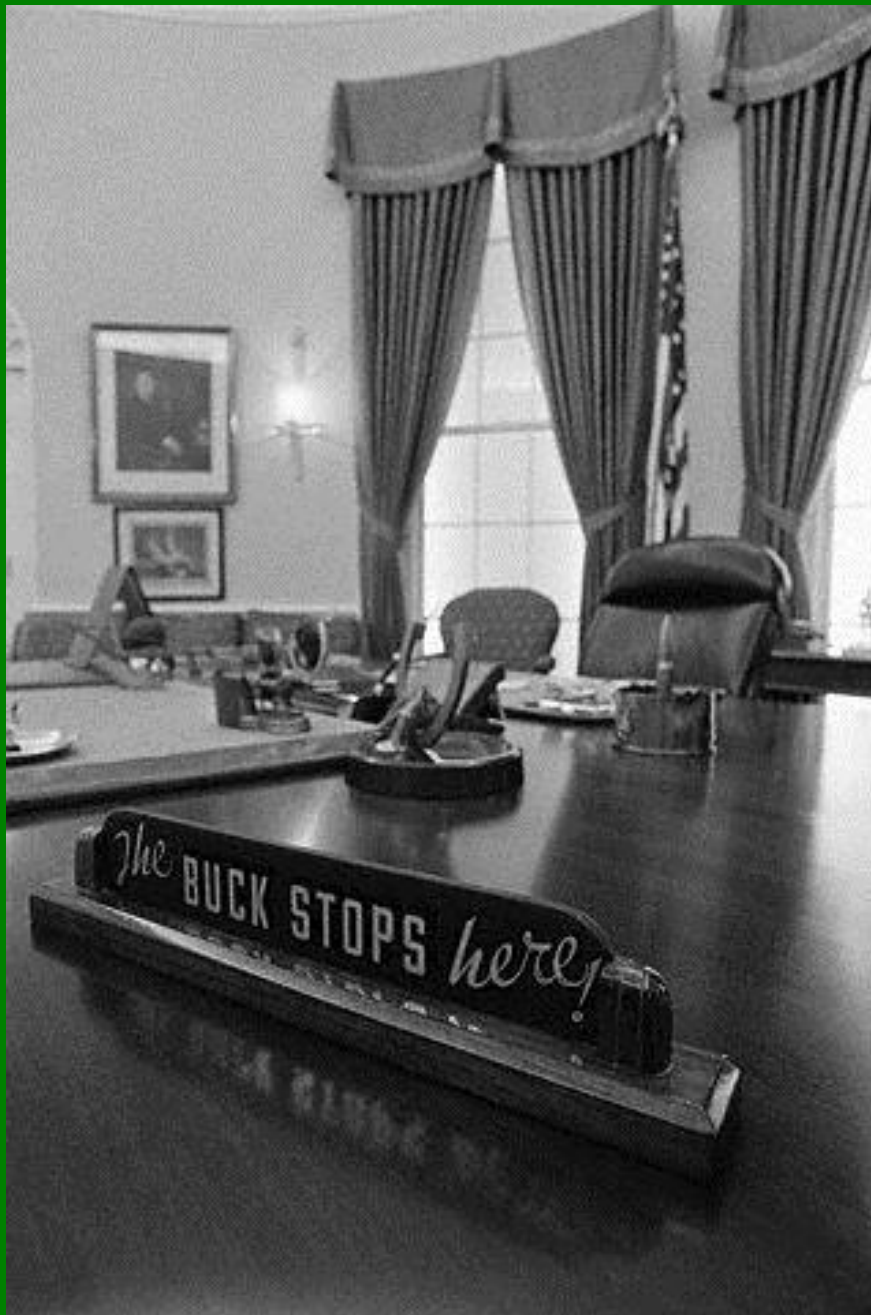
- **The effects of this boom on US society**
 - **Elementary-school enrollments were high in the late 1960s and then declined**
 - **As toddlers, businesses sold their parents baby food and other baby products**
 - **In the 1960s, as teenagers, they consumed rock music and clothing**
 - **In the 1970s, clothing was redesigned for their fuller figures as they aged**
 - **In the 1980s, they competed with each other for jobs**
 - **In the 1990s, they were middle aged, with a much smaller echo of a boom of children**
 - **In the 21st century, their impact will be deeply felt in the Social Security system**

Truman: The “Gutty” Man from Missouri

- **Truman’s background**
 - **The “accidental president” after FDR died**
 - **Average in any way, even height**
 - **First president in awhile without a college education**
 - **Had been successful as artillery officer in France during WWI**
 - **He moved to politics, from a judgeship to the US Senate**
 - **Although he worked with a political machine in Kansas City, he did not become corrupted**

Truman: The “Gutty” Man from Missouri

- **Truman as a leader**
 - He was thrust into a job with huge responsibilities and was able to grow into it over time
 - Trusted and stuck by his “Missouri gang”, even if they were corrupt, similar to Grant
 - Trying to show that he was decisive, he would sometimes make and stick by bad decisions
 - In spite of his faults, he was honest and authentic; he had strength of character and was not one to dodge responsibility (a sign on his desk said “The buck stops here”)



**The Buck
Stops
Here!**

Yalta: Bargain or Betrayal

- **February 1945 – Big Three (Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt) meet at Yalta on Black Sea**
 - **Final plans to defeat Germany and assign occupation zones**
 - **Stalin agreed to democratic elections and a representative government for Poland and rest of Eastern Europe**
 - **Plans made for United Nations**

Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin at Yalta



Yalta: Bargain or Betrayal

- **Situation in the Far East**
 - **US had not tested atomic bomb yet; was planning bloody invasion of Japan**
 - **FDR wanted Russian troops to attack Japan in China and Korea to lighten US losses**
 - **USSR had already lost huge numbers of troops; Stalin would need incentives**

Yalta: Bargain or Betrayal

- **Controversial decisions at Yalta for Far East**
 - **USSR would attack Japan 3 months after defeat of Germany**
 - Ended up being unnecessary because of atomic bombs
 - **USSR was promised**
 - **Southern 1/2 of Sakhalin Island (lost by Russia in 1905)**
 - **Japan's Kurile Islands**
 - **Stalin gained control of China's industrial centers**
 - **Joint control with China of Manchuria's railroads**
 - **Special privileges in 2 key ports in Manchuria**

Yalta: Bargain or Betrayal

- **Criticism of Roosevelt because of Yalta**
 - **Roosevelt betrayed ally China under Jiang Jieshi**
 - **Destroyed Chinese morale and led to Chinese defeat by communists in 1949**
 - **Charged US negotiators had sold out Poland and other Eastern European countries (by not opposing the expansion of communism into those countries)**

Yalta: Bargain or Betrayal

- **Defense of Roosevelt's decisions at Yalta**
 - **Stalin's massive army could have gotten much more of China by force**
 - **Yalta actually set limits to his ambitions**
 - **If Stalin had kept his promises to support free elections in Eastern Europe, views of Yalta would be different**
 - **Soviet troops occupied Eastern Europe after war; further war to drive them back was unthinkable**

The USSR Takeover of Eastern Europe



Yalta: Bargain or Betrayal

- **Realities of Yalta**
 - **Was a sketch of intentions, not comprehensive peace**
 - **Specific agreements would have to wait until after World War II was over**

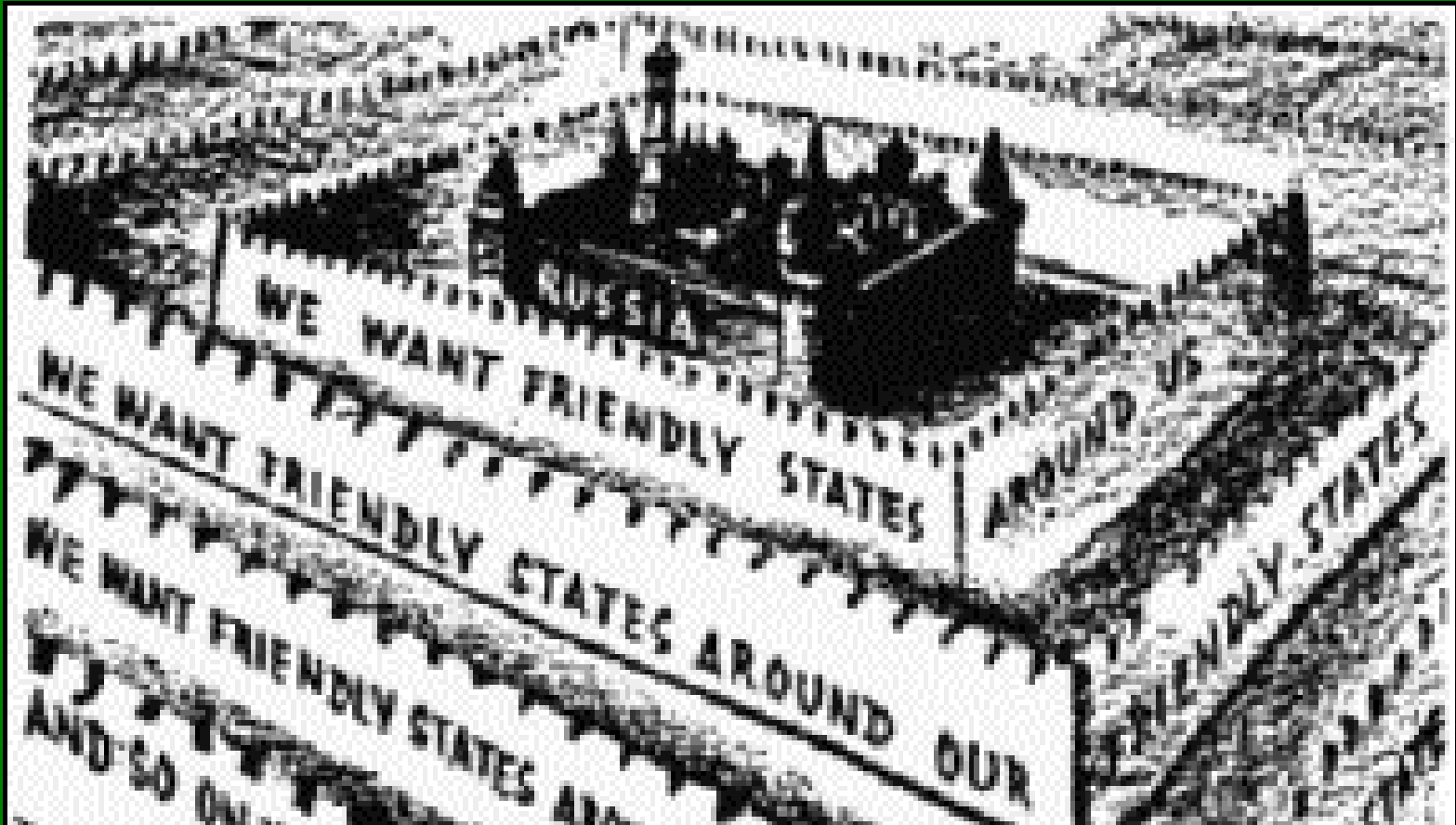
The United States and the Soviet Union

- **US and USSR had distrusted each other well before WWII**
 - **US did not recognize USSR until 1933**
 - **US and British delays in opening second front in Europe**
 - **US and Britain kept USSR out of development of atomic bomb**
 - **Lend-lease aid to Russia ended in 1945**
 - **USSR turned down for reconstruction loan; Britain given one**

The United States and the Soviet Union

- **Different postwar visions held by US and USSR**
 - **Stalin wanted security for USSR**
 - **USSR had been invaded 2 times from west (WWI and WWII)**
 - **Demanded friendly governments (“sphere of influence”) along border, especially Poland for protection**
 - **US did not trust Stalin**
 - **Seemed more like empire and violation of dream of open, peaceful world after WWII**
 - **Communist call for world revolution made it difficult to trust Stalin**

Buffer Zones



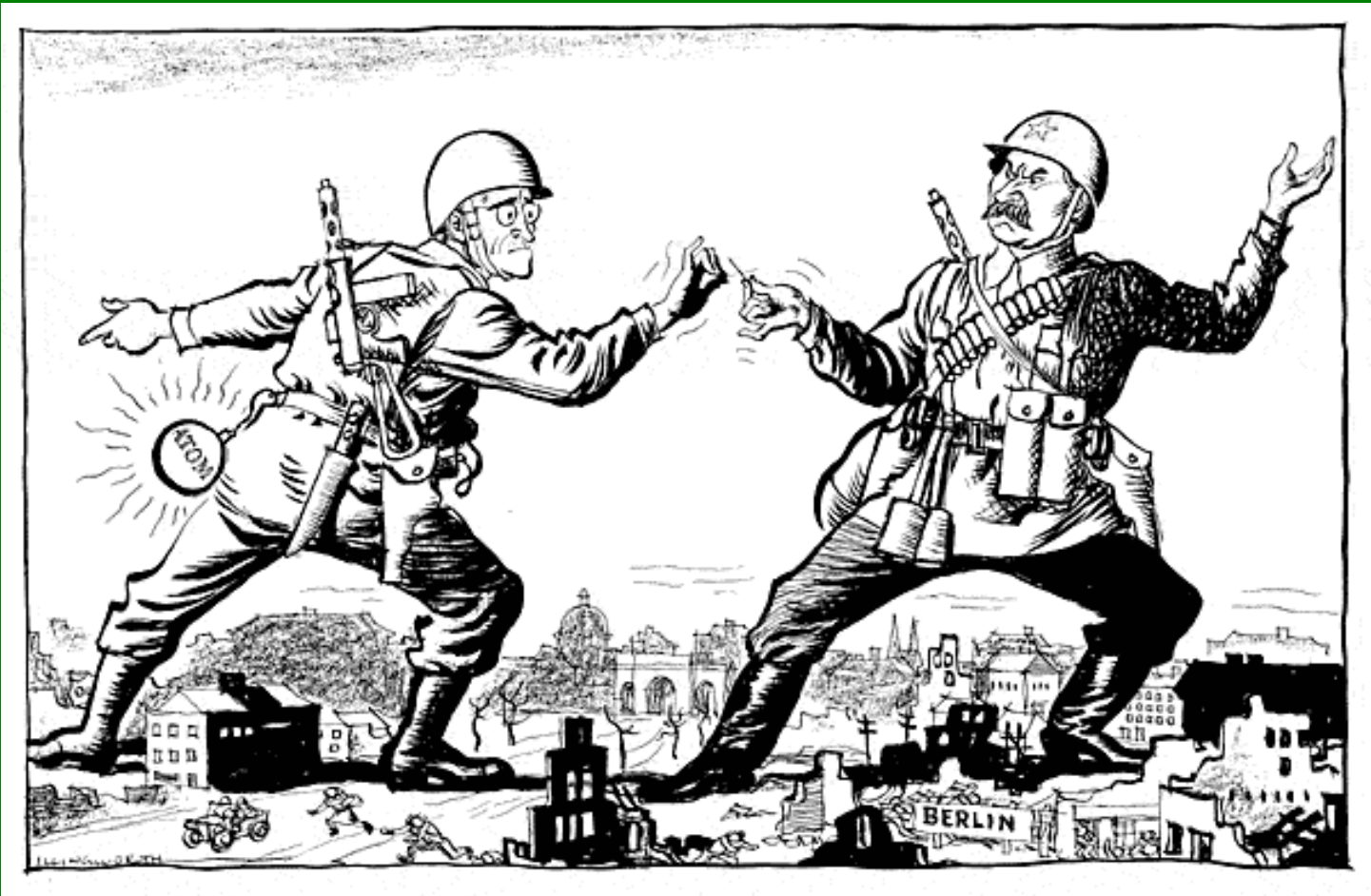
The United States and the Soviet Union

- **Even similarities between USSR and US caused trouble**
 - **Both isolated before WWII**
 - **Both tried to export its political doctrines to rest of world**
 - **Both believed in universal applicability of their own ideology**

The United States and the Soviet Union

- **The Cold War**
 - **Alliance between US, Britain, USSR only held up until Hitler defeated**
 - **Misconceptions as well as genuine conflicts of interest provoked US and USSR into intense standoff**
 - **Lasted 45 years**
 - **Affected not just US and USSR, but people all over the world**

Fighting with Needles



Shaping the Postwar World

- **1944 – Bretton Woods (NH) agreements**
 - US led way in forming (and funding) institutions to create more open world after the war
 - USSR refused to participate in these agreements
 - **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**
 - Promote world trade by regulating currency exchange rates
 - **World Bank**
 - Promote growth in areas hurt by war or underdevelopment through loans and financial aid

Shaping the Postwar World

- **The United Nations**
 - **April 25, 1945 – first meeting of UN in San Francisco, CA**
 - **Successor to League of Nations**
 - **50 nations met to write UN charter**

An Early Meeting of the UN in San Francisco



Shaping the Postwar World

Differences between League of Nations and UN

- **United Nations**
 - Roosevelt established UN during war to capitalize on wartime cooperation
 - UN presumed great-power cooperation – said none of the 5 great powers (US, Britain, USSR, China, France) on Security Council could act without consent of other 4 (because of veto power)
 - UN had assembly that could be controlled by smaller countries
 - UN overwhelmingly approved by US Senate (89 – 2) in part because it took in to account US concerns about sovereignty
- **League of Nations**
 - Wilson had attempted to establish League during divisive WWI peace conference
 - League presumed great-power conflict – denied veto power to any party in a dispute
 - League did not have assembly for participation of smaller countries
 - League rejected by Senate in 1919

UN Decision-Making Bodies

UN Decision-Making Bodies

Body	Purpose
General Assembly	Makes policy
Security Council	Decides diplomatic, political, and military disputes
Economic and Social Council	Deals with human welfare and fundamental human rights and freedoms
International Court of Justice	Deals with international legal disputes
Trusteeship Council	Administers dependent territories
Secretariat	Performs the routine administrative work of the United Nations

Shaping the Postwar World

- **Early UN successes**
 - **Helped preserve the peace in Iran and Kashmir**
 - **Helped establish Jewish state of Israel in Palestine**
 - **Helped move some former colonies to independence**

Shaping the Postwar World

- **UN's biggest initial failure**
 - **US delegate Bernard Baruch called for a UN agency to control atomic power, research, weapons**
 - **Free from great-power veto**
 - **USSR wanted possession of nuclear weapons outlawed by every nation**
 - **US refused to disarm until it was sure every other nation would do so**
 - **USSR refused to stop developing nuclear weapons unless US gave up theirs**
 - **Priceless opportunity to ban atomic weapons wasted forever**

The UN Holds Its First Session



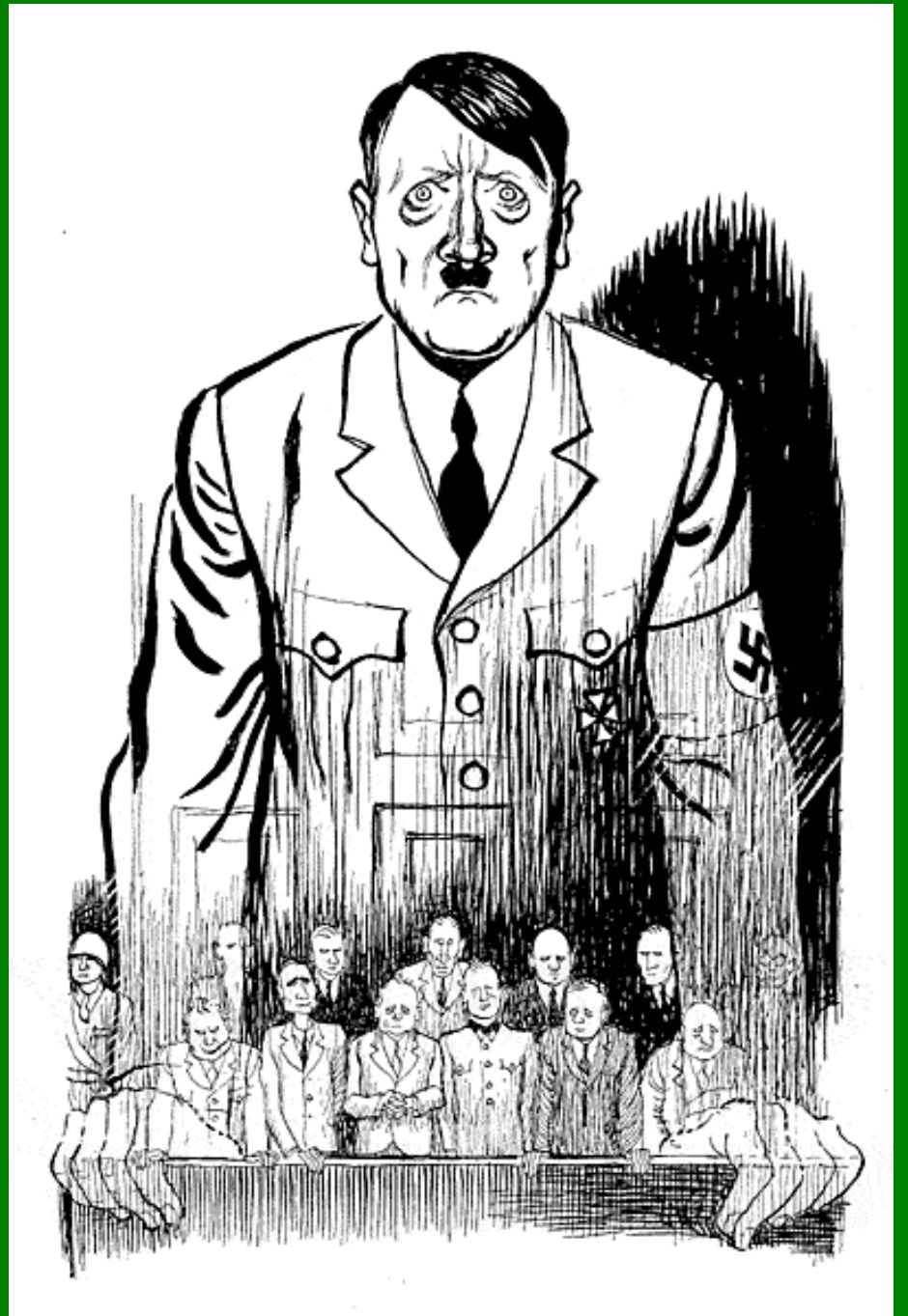
The Problem of Germany

- **1945 – 1946 – Nuremberg Trials**
 - Goal to destroy Nazism in Germany
 - War crimes trials for top Nazi leaders
 - Death or long prison sentences
- **Criticism of Nuremberg Trials**
 - Unjust because the crimes had not been clear-cut when the war began

The Nuremberg Trials



War Crimes Trials at Nuremberg



The Problem of Germany

- **Crimes Tried in Nuremberg**
 - **Participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of crime against peace**
 - **Planning, initiating and waging wars of aggression and other crime against peace**
 - **War crimes**
 - **Crimes against humanity**

The Problem of Germany

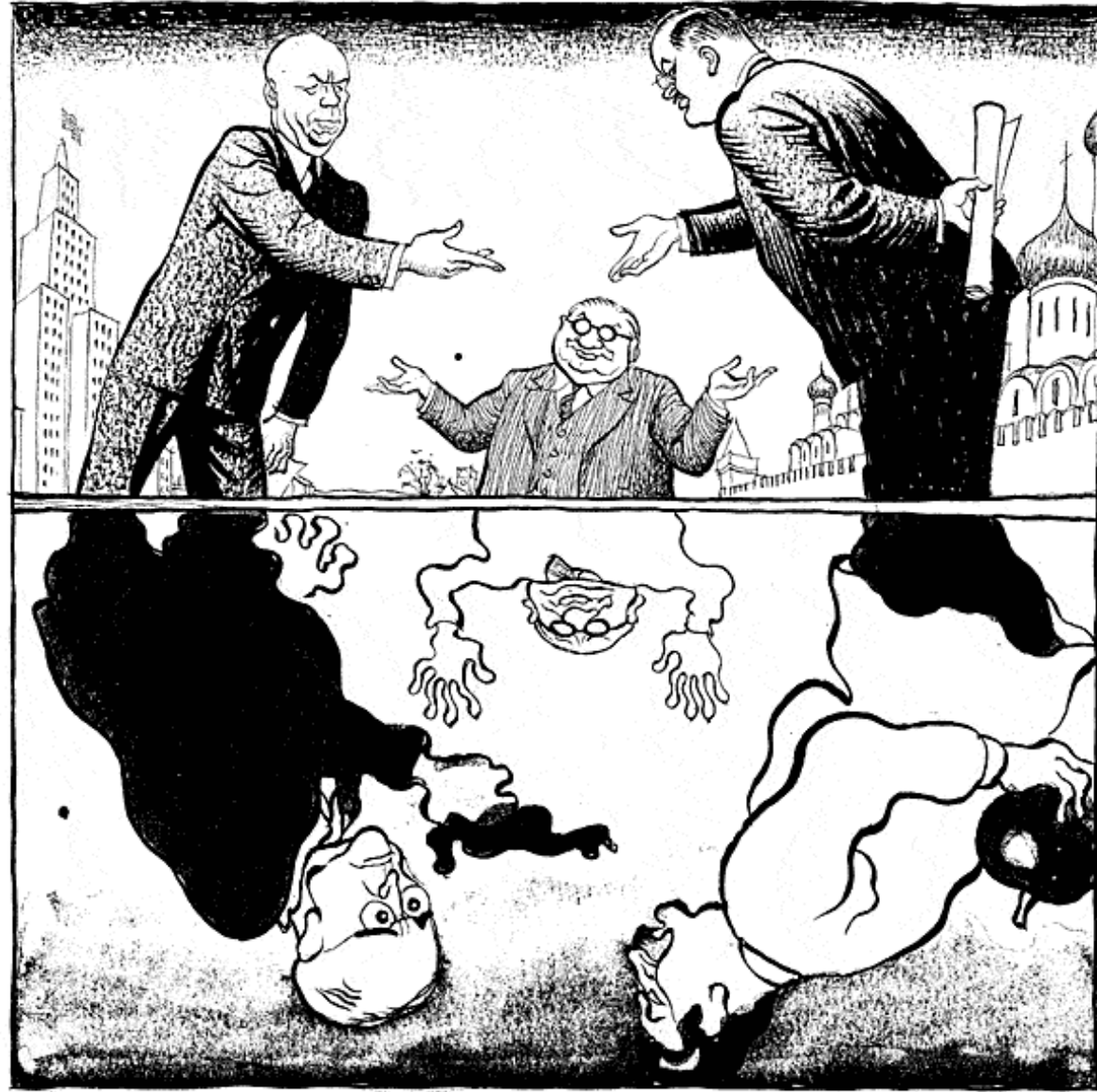
- **Allies disagreed on what to do with Germany**
 - **Soviets wanted reparations to pay for brutal war**
 - **Some in US at first wanted to destroy Germany industrially, to prevent future war**
 - **US came to recognize that strong German economy was essential to rebuilding Europe**

The Problem of Germany

- **Disagreements over what to do with Germany**
 - **Germany divided into 4 zones at end of war among France, Britain, US, USSR**
 - **US would not let USSR take reparations from western Germany**
 - **US wanted reunited Germany; USSR refused**

Postwar Partition of Germany





**US-USSR
Discussions
over the
Future of
Germany**

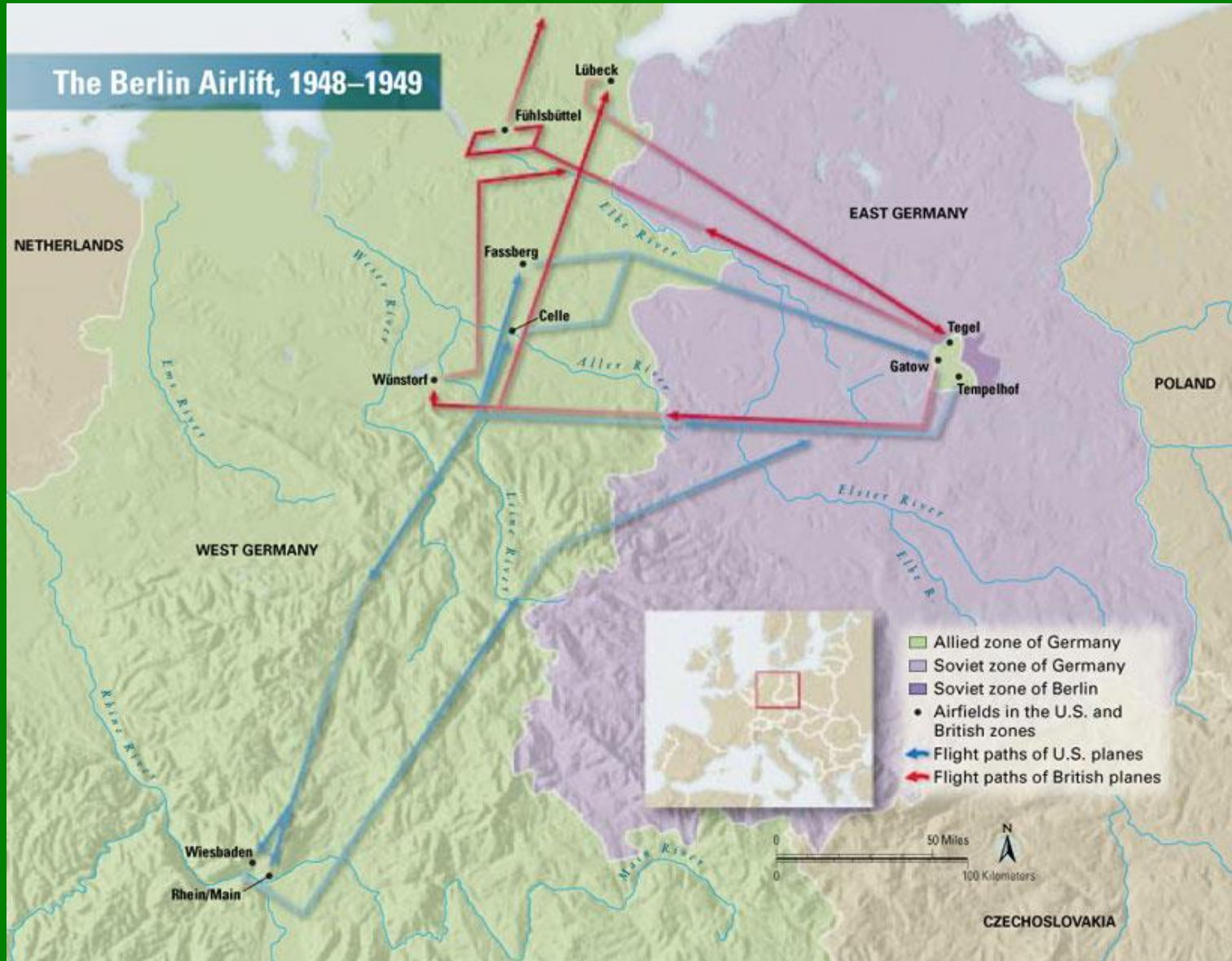
The Problem of Germany

- **Berlin**
 - **In zone occupied by USSR**
 - **Divided into 4 sections after WWII**
 - **1948 – USSR cut off western access to Berlin because of disagreements over currency reform and 4-power control**

The Problem of Germany

- **The Berlin airlift**
 - **USSR believed it could starve Allies out**
 - **Berlin became symbolic of test of will between US and USSR**
 - **June 1948 – May 1949 – US airlifted supplies into Berlin**
 - **Blockade lifted when USSR saw US would support its allies**

The Berlin Airlift, 1948 - 1949



The Berlin Airlift

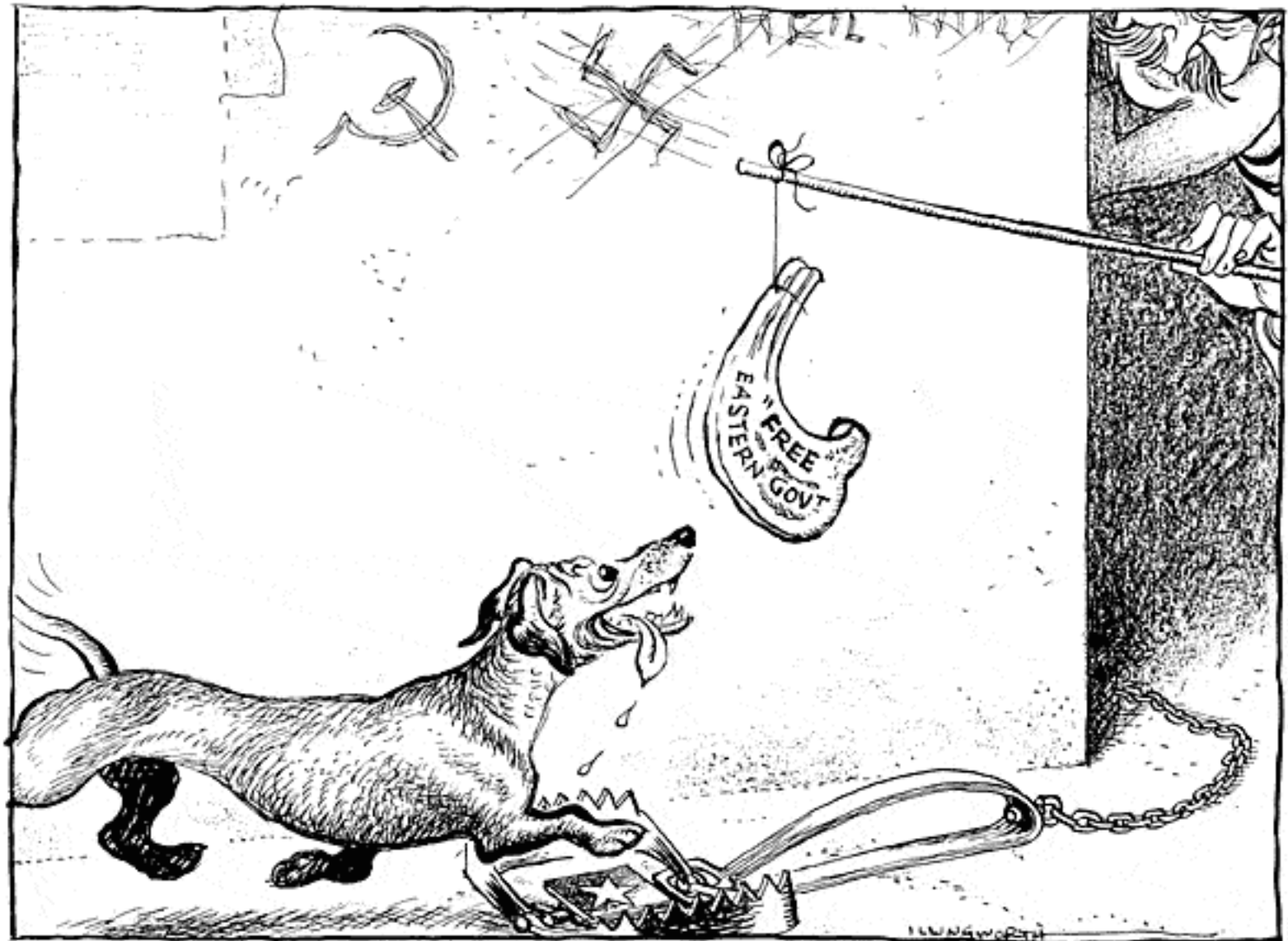


The Problem of Germany

- **Divided Germany (1949)**
 - USSR formed East Germany as its satellite
 - 3 western sections united into West Germany



Communist East Germany



The Cold War Congeals

- **Iran**
 - **Stalin wanted oil concessions like US and Britain had**
 - **1946 – Stalin broke agreement to remove troops from northern Iran**
 - **Instead used them to help communists rebels in Iran**
 - **US protested and Stalin backed down**

The Cold War Congeals

- **Satellite states in Eastern Europe**
 - **Soviet forces occupied Eastern Europe after WWII**
 - **Elections were held (as promised at Yalta) but results manipulated in favor of Communist candidates**
 - **1946 – 1948 – Communist dictators took power in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia**

Takeover of Europe



The Cold War Congeals

- **Reasons for USSR taking Eastern Europe**
 - **Controlled area after WWII**
 - **Needed buffer states (satellites) as protection against invasions from West**
 - **Russia had been invaded in 1812 by Napoleon and during WWI and WWII in 20th century**

The Cold War Congeals

- **Reaction in US to USSR taking Eastern Europe**
 - **Violation of Yalta, rights of self-determination and democracy**
 - **British especially wanted free elections in Poland (which had been cause of WWII in the first place)**

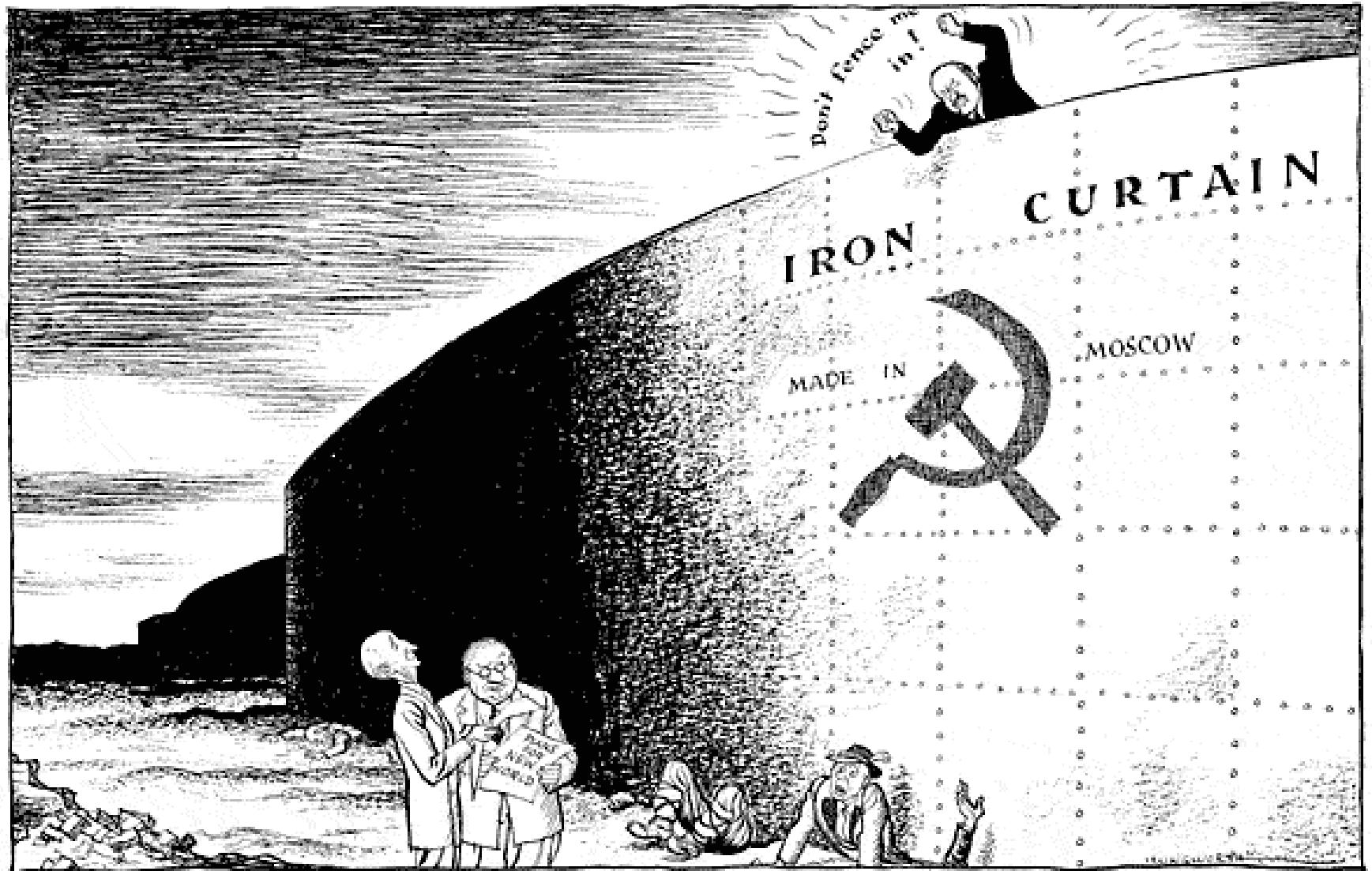
The Cold War Congeals

- **Cold War hardened**
 - **Cooperation during WWII ended**
 - **“I’m tired of babying the Soviets” – Truman in 1946**
 - **March 1946 – Truman with Churchill at speech in Missouri**
 - **Churchill declared: “An iron curtain has descended across the continent” of Europe**
 - **Churchill called for Europe to unite to stop communism**

Cold War Europe, 1955



The Iron Curtain Descends Across Europe

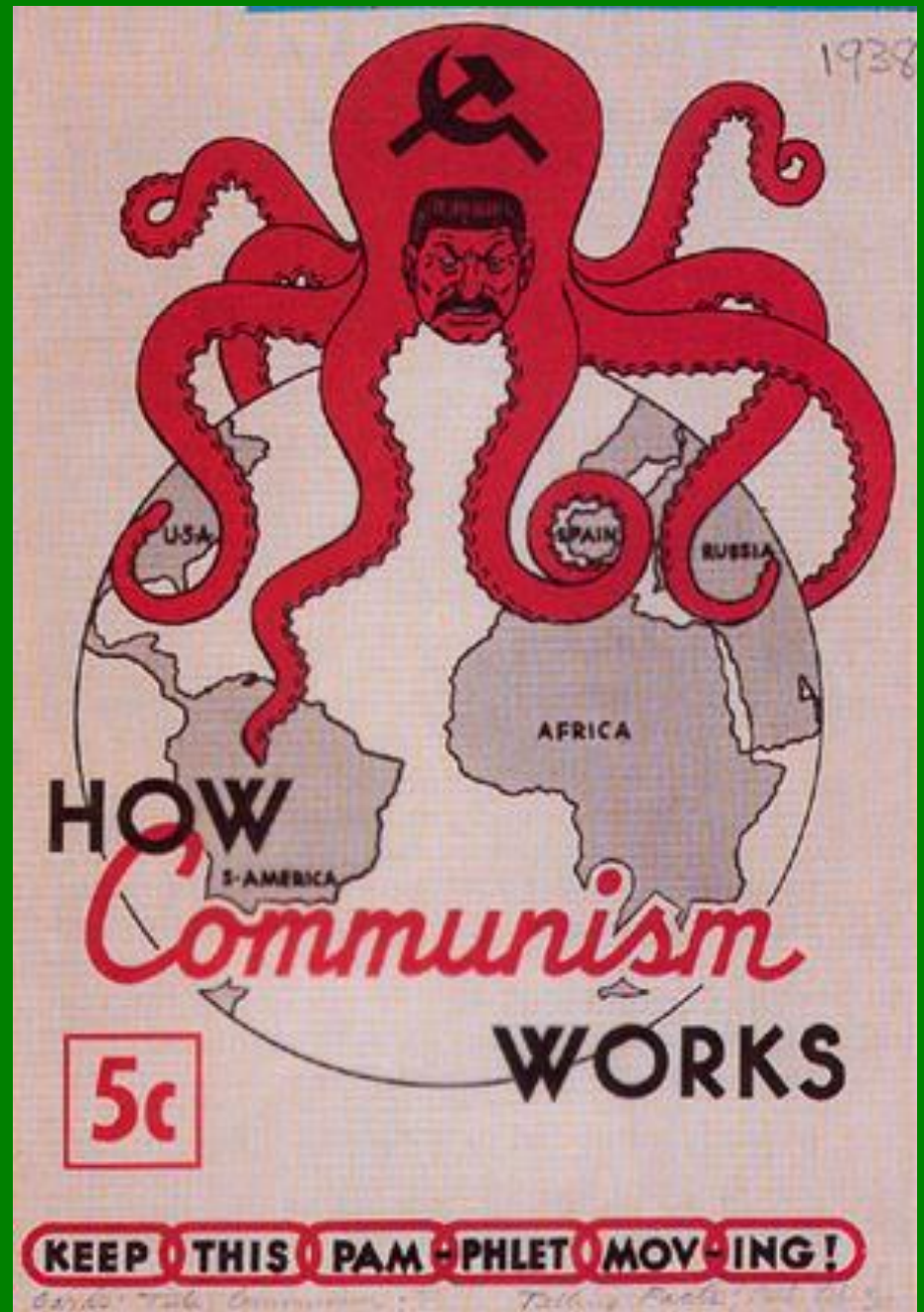


The Cold War Congeals

- **Containment**

- Devised by George F. Kennan, young diplomat and specialist on USSR in a 1947 telegram from Moscow
- Kennan believed Russia (under tsar and communism) was relentlessly expansionist, but cautious
- Flow of Soviet power into “every nook and cranny available to it” could be stopped by “firm and vigilant containment”

How Communism Works



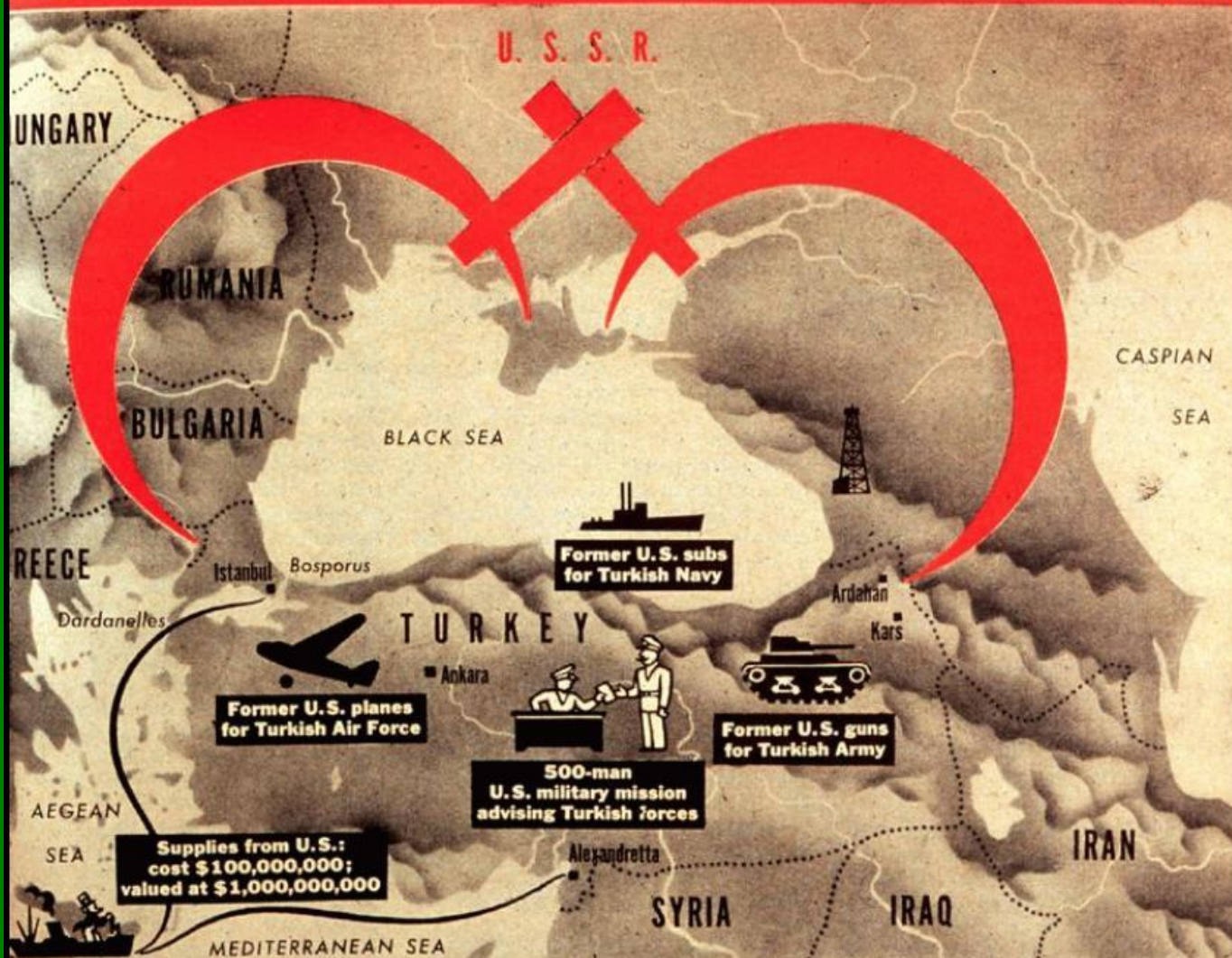
The Cold War Congeals

- Greece
 - Britain couldn't continue to aid Greece, fighting communist rebels inside the country
 - Fear that if Greece fell, Turkey would also fall to communism
 - USSR was demanding some control of Turkey's Dardanelles (connecting the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea)



Russian Pressure

Russian Pressure: Basis for U.S. Aid to Turkey



The Cold War Congeals

- **The Truman Doctrine**
 - **March 12, 1947 speech before Congress**
 - **Requested \$400 million to support Greece and Turkey**
 - **“it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures”**
 - **Truman apologists claimed he feared renewed isolationism in the US so he exaggerated Soviet threat to stir up public to crusade against “godless communism”**

The Cold War Congeals

- **Criticism of the Truman Doctrine**
 - Truman overreacted and promised to help any small, unimportant country (even run by a dictator) who claimed he was fighting communism
 - Divided world into pro-US or pro-Soviet camps
 - Claimed Soviet threat was primarily military
 - Ideological crusade against communism kept future policy makers from being able to tone down competition and hatred toward USSR

The Cold War Congeals

- **Protestant clergyman Reinhold Niebuhr supported Truman's belief that the world as divided into "good" and "evil" camps**
 - **Ideological support for Cold War as good vs. evil**
 - **Enemy of fascism, communism, and pacifism**
 - **World divided into 2 groups: "children of light" and "children of darkness"**
 - **US (with Christian justice) must stand up to darkness**

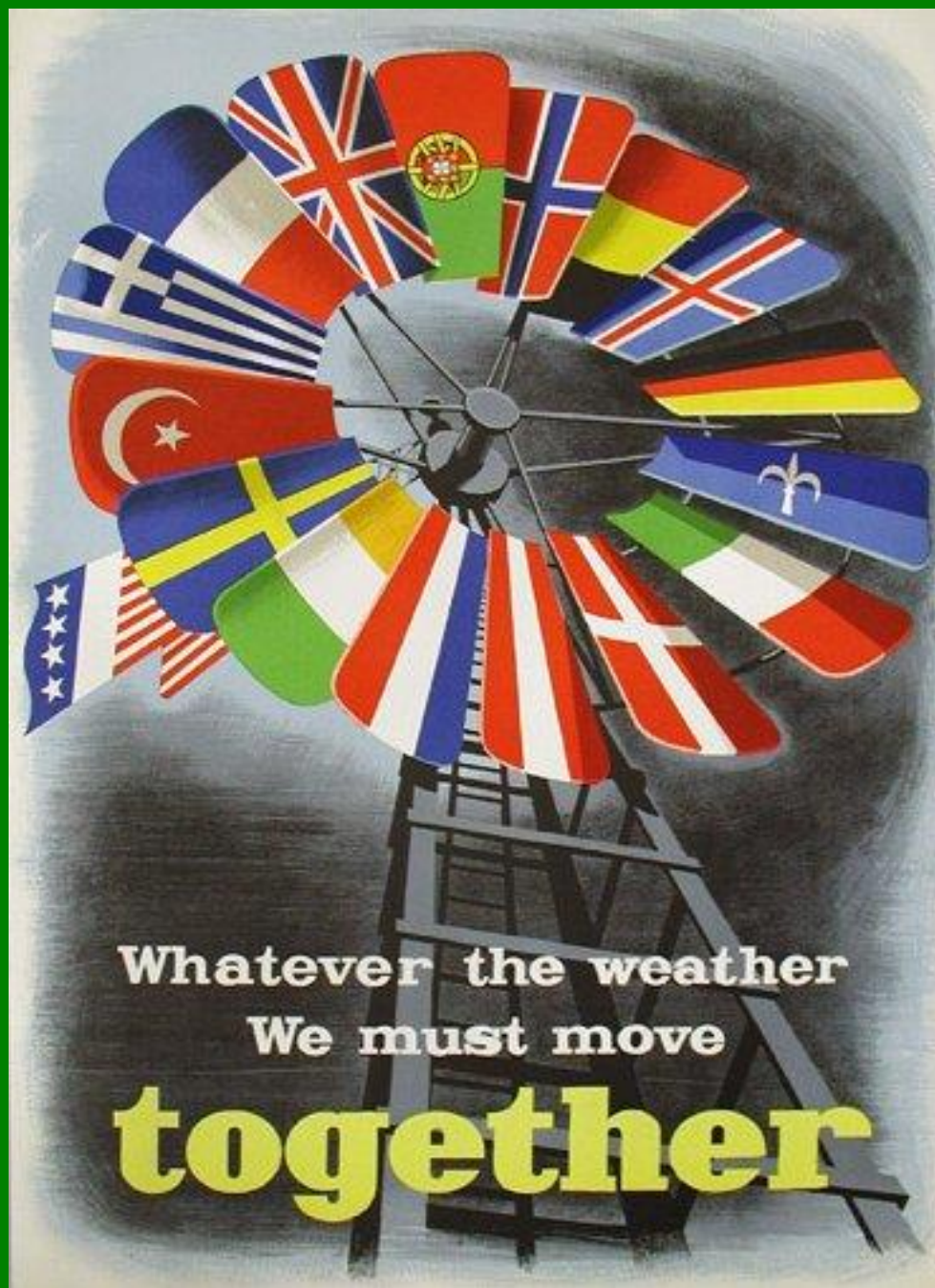
The Cold War Congeals

- **Europe after World War II**
 - **Key nations (especially France, Italy, Germany) suffering from hunger and economic chaos**
 - **US feared that Communist parties would exploit hardship to take power**

The Cold War Congeals

- **The Marshall Plan**

- **June 5, 1947 – Secretary of State George Marshall proposed that if European nations would work out a joint plan, US would provide financial assistance**
- **July 1947 – Europeans meet in Paris to work out details**
 - **Marshall offered same aid to USSR and its allies if they would make political reforms and accept some outside controls**
- **USSR refused and denounced the Marshall Plan as way for US to control Europe**
 - **None of USSR's satellites allowed to participate**

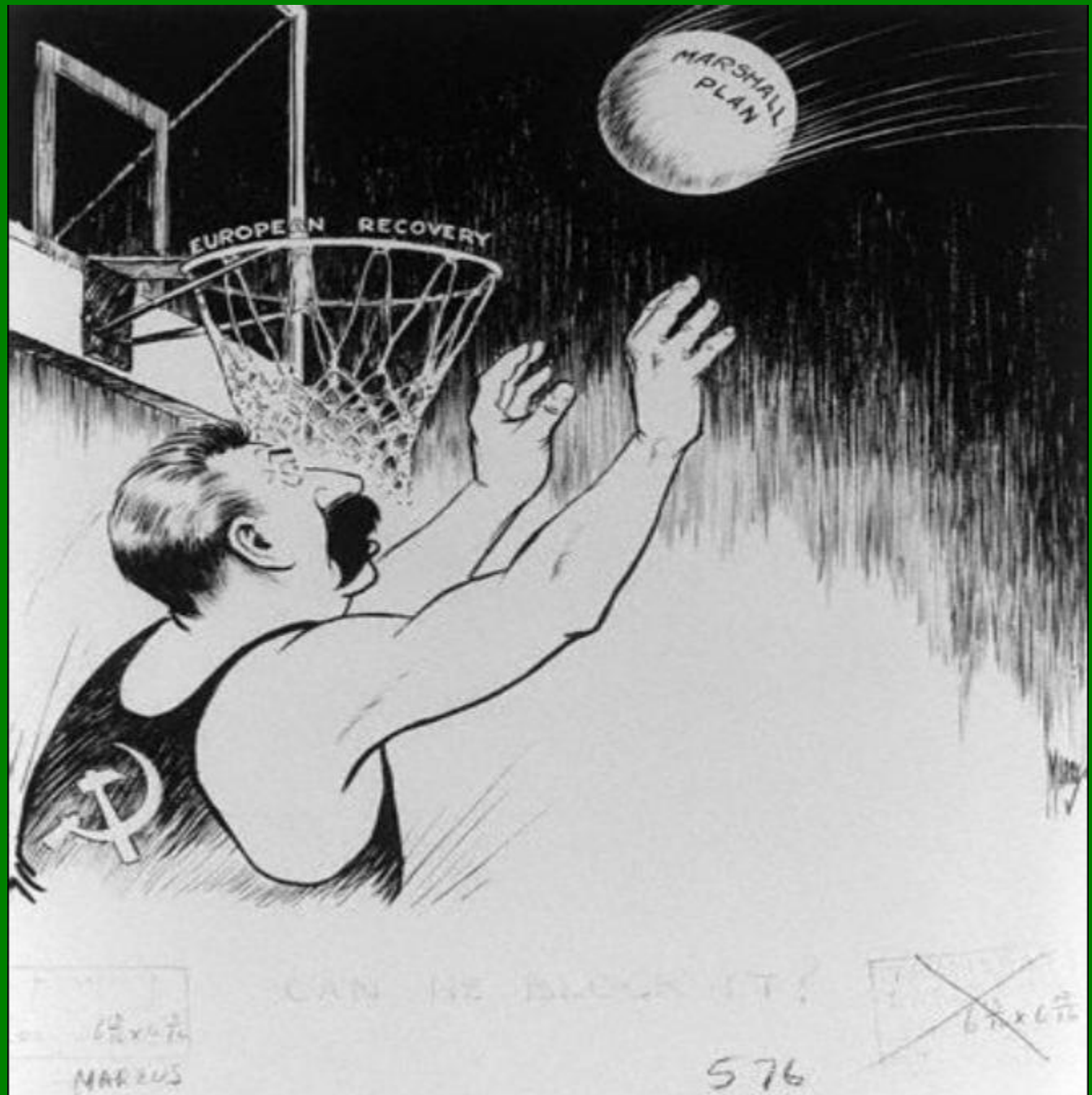


Whatever the weather
We must move

together

**Poster
Promoting
the
Marshall
Plan in
Europe**

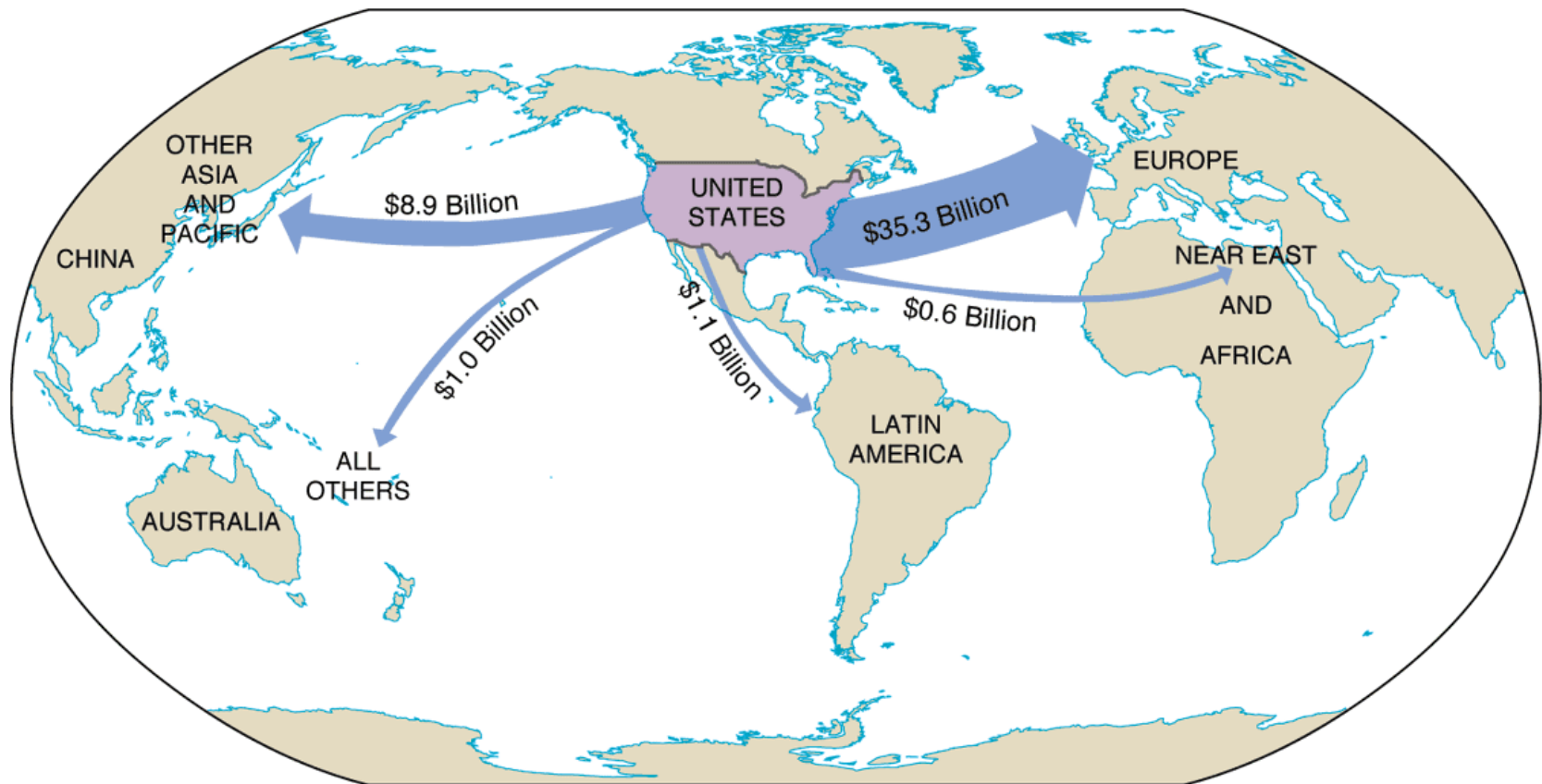
Can He Block It?



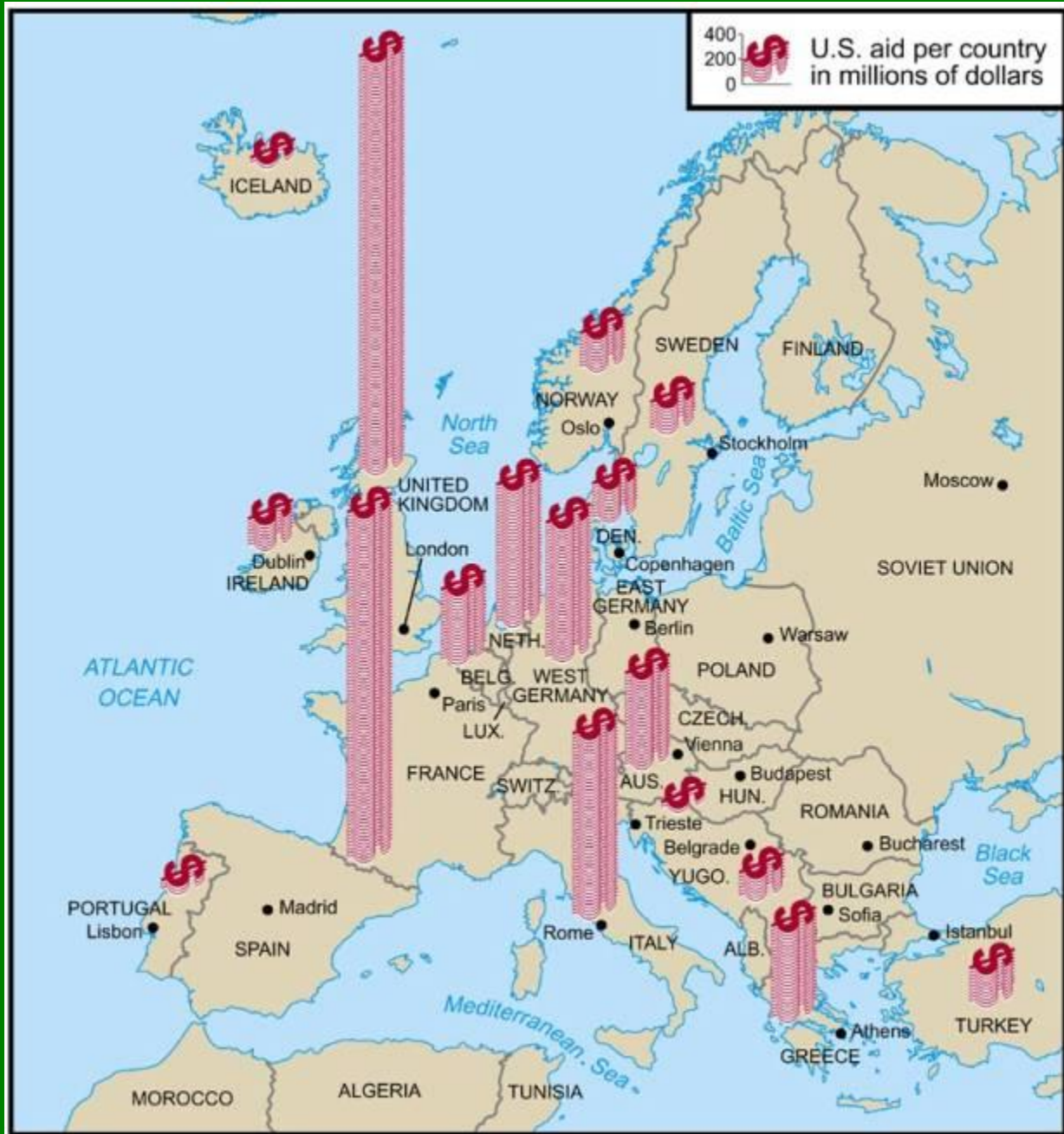
The Cold War Congeals

- **Congress funds the Marshall Plan**
 - **Called for \$12.5 billion over 4 years in 16 participating countries**
 - **US had already contributed \$2 billion in relief through UN**
 - **Congress at first was reluctant to spend that much money**
 - **Fear of communist takeover in Europe (after Czechoslovakia fell in 1948) made Congress vote for Marshall Plan**

The United States Foreign Aid, Military and Economic, 1945-1954



Marshall Plan Aid to Europe, 1948 - 1952



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952

The Cold War Congeals

- **Success of the Marshall Plan**
 - Revived Europe's economy
 - Prevented takeover by Communist parties
 - Increased US prosperity because of increased exports to Europe
- **Failure of Marshall Plan**
 - Deepened divide between non-Communist West and Communist East

Successes of the Marshall Plan

Two years after the war Stuttgart's inner city still reflected the destruction of urban centers during wartime bombing.

1947 1955

Marshall Plan funds helped provide for the rebuilding of cities. Photos on these two pages were taken from the same spot.



The USSR's Rejection of the Marshall Plan



The Cold War Congeals

- **Israel**
 - **Oil from Middle East needed for US and Europe**
 - **Arab countries opposed creation of Jewish Israel in Palestine**
 - **Warned Truman they would destroy it**
 - **May 14, 1948 – Truman officially recognized Israel on day it was created**
 - **Done over objections of State and Defense Departments and European allies**
 - **Truman did this because of sympathy for Jews after Holocaust, to gain US control over Jewish state (before the USSR could), and to keep support of Jewish voters in the US**

America Begins to Rearm

- **Postwar changes in US armed services to combat USSR**
 - **New national security apparatus formed**
 - **Armed services built up**

America Begins to Rearm

- **1947 – National Security Act**
 - **Department of Defense created**
 - Worked in new Pentagon building
 - Headed by Secretary of Defense (new cabinet level official)
 - **Joint Chiefs of Staff**
 - Heads of each armed service
 - **National Security Council (NSC)**
 - Advised president on security
 - **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)**
 - Coordination of US's foreign operations and intelligence

The Pentagon



America Begins to Rearm

- **1948 – Voice of America**
 - US American radio broadcasts beamed behind iron curtain
- **1948 – Congress reinstituted military draft**
 - Only 3 years after US public had welcomed end of WWII

America Begins to Rearm

- **Postwar alliances**
 - **1948 – Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg sign defensive alliance treaty**
 - **US invited to join this alliance**

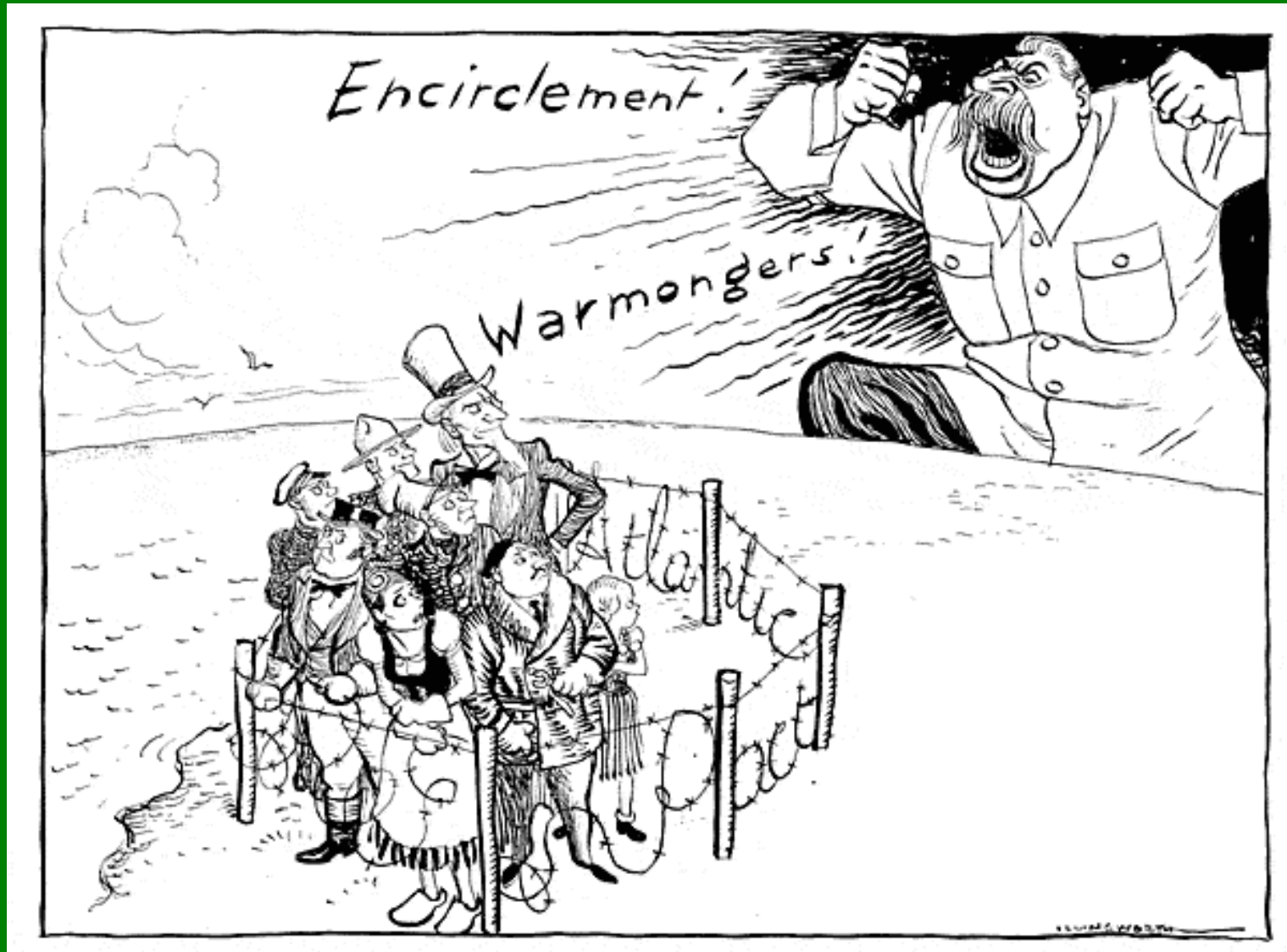
America Begins to Rearm

- **US decision to join the alliance**
 - **US had traditionally avoided alliances**
 - **Washington in 1796 had warned against “entangling alliances” with Europe**
 - **Benefits of joining**
 - **Strengthen containment of USSR**
 - **Framework for bringing Germany back into Europe**
 - **Reassure Europe that US would not abandon them to USSR**

America Begins to Rearm

- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**
 - **US decided to join**
 - **April 4, 1949 – NATO treaty signed**
 - **10 European nations, US and Canada**
 - **Greece, Turkey, West Germany added in 1950s**
 - **Pledge to regard an attack on one as an attack on all**
 - **Promise to respond to attacks with “armed force” if needed**
 - **Approved by Senate in July 1949 (82 – 13)**

NATO



America Begins to Rearm

- **Importance of NATO**
 - **Dramatic departure from traditional US foreign policy**
 - **Big boost for European unification**
 - **Large step in militarizing the Cold War**
 - **Cornerstone of US policy in Europe during Cold War**

Cold War Europe, 1955



Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia

- **Reconstruction in Japan**

- **Simple because only 1 country (US) was in charge under General Douglas MacArthur**
 - **Japanese cooperated to get reconstruction over with quicker**
- **1946 – 1948 – top Japanese leaders tried as war criminals**
- **1946 – new constitution adopted**
 - **Limited military, provided for women's equality, set up parliamentary democracy**
- **1951 – reconstruction ended with US-Japanese Security Treaty**
 - **Japan agreed to end claims to Korea and islands in the Pacific**
 - **Formal occupation by US troops ended; some troops allowed to remain on military bases to protect Japan from communism**

Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia

- **The Philippines**

- **July 4, 1946 – Philippines became independent**

- **Completion of law passed by Congress in 1934**
 - **US allowed to keep military bases there**

- **Pacific Islands**

- **US controlled islands in Pacific taken by Japan and put under UN trusteeship after WWII**

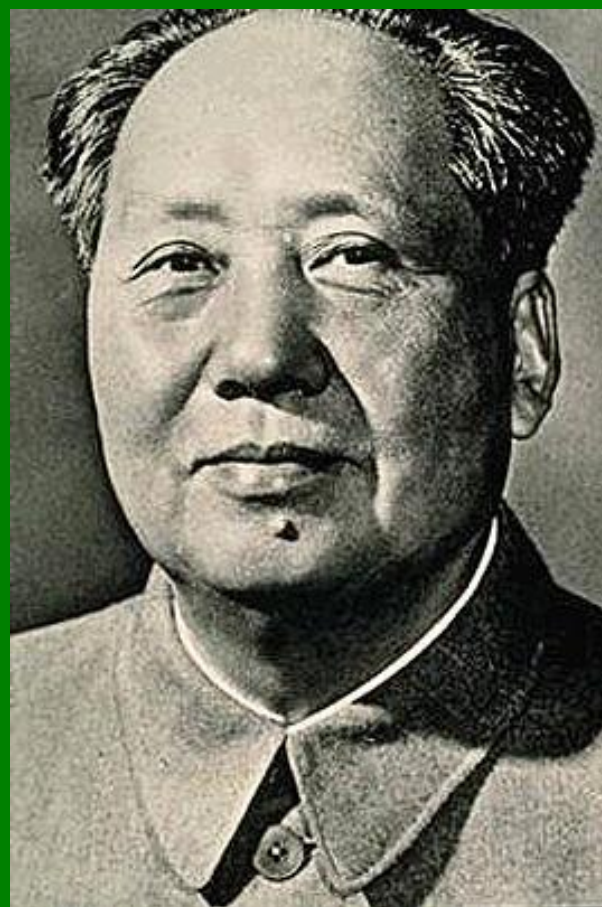
Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia

- **China**
 - **Jiang Jieshi had come to power in late 1920s in China (Nationalist Party)**
 - **1930s – civil war between Nationalists and Communists (under Mao Zedong)**
 - **During WWII – civil war halted and US aided Chinese to prevent takeover by Japan**
 - **Post-WWII – US sent aid to Jieshi to stop communist takeover**
 - **Jieshi (and Nationalists) were incompetent and corrupt and lost support of the people**
 - **Well-organized Communists successfully appealed to landless peasants**
 - **1949 – Communists under Zedong take China**
 - **Jieshi and Nationalists forced to flee to Formosa (Taiwan)**

Red China, 1945 - 1949



Jiang Jieshi and Mao Zedong



Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia

- **Impact of loss of China**
 - **1/4 of the world's population (500 million) became communist overnight**
- **Blame for losing China**
 - **Republicans attack Truman as “soft” on communism**
 - **Falsely charged that Democratic agencies had been infiltrated by communists and deliberately withheld aid from China**
 - **Democrats charge that Jieshi had lost support of people; no amount of aid would have stopped communist takeover**
 - **China was not Truman's (or the US's) to “lose”**

Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia

- **USSR gets the bomb**
 - **September 1949 – Truman announced USSR had exploded an atomic bomb**
 - **3 years before US had expected**

Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia

- **1949 – Truman ordered development of the H-bomb (hydrogen bomb)**
 - **1,000 times more powerful than atomic bomb**
 - **Opposed by prominent scientists (Oppenheimer, Einstein)**
 - **“it becomes a weapon which in practical effect is almost one of genocide” (Oppenheimer)**
 - **Start of prolonged arms race that jeopardized entire world**
 - **1952 – US explodes first H-bomb**
 - **Followed by USSR in 1953**

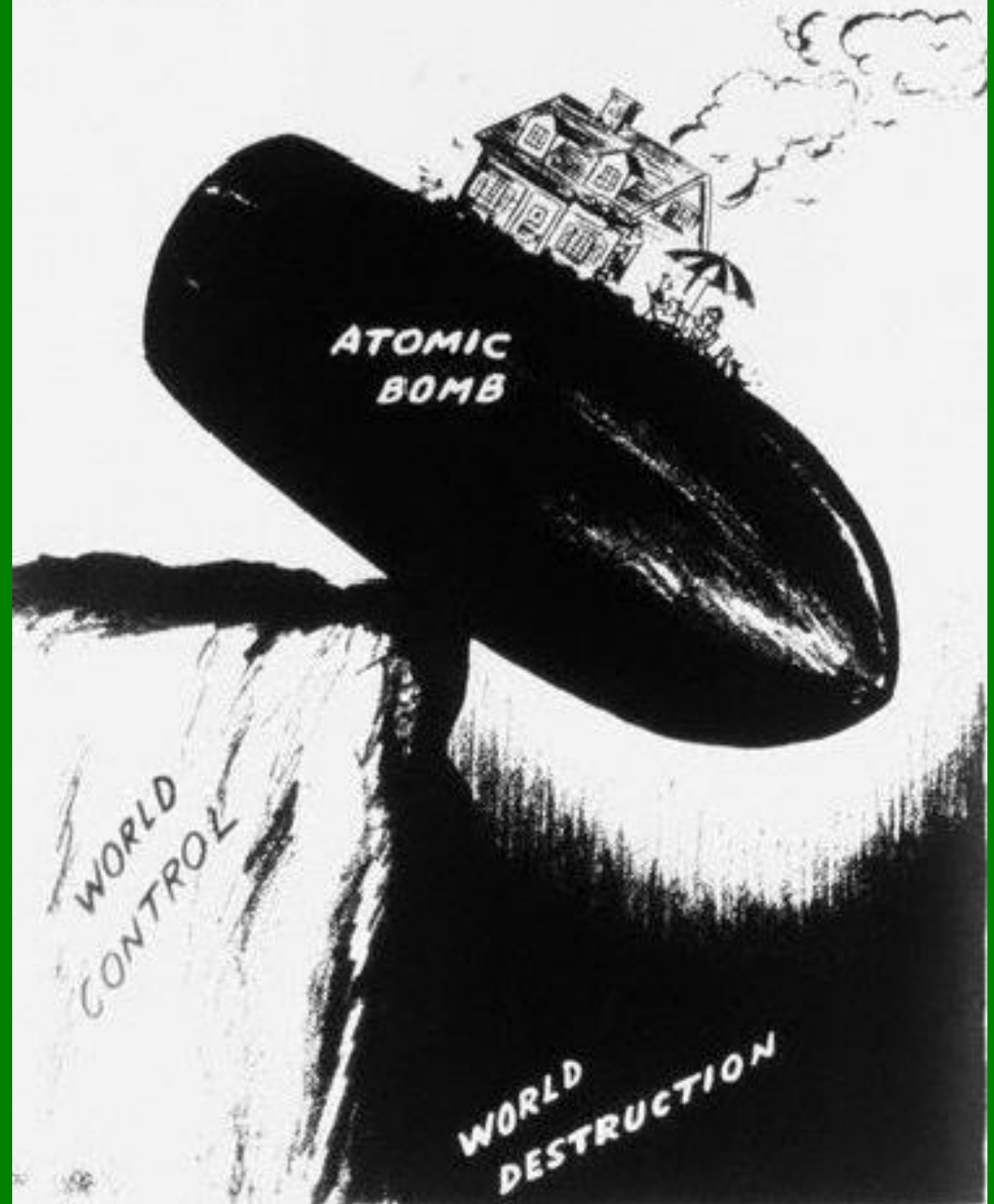
The Hydrogen Bomb



The Atomic Bomb and the World

PEACE TODAY.

By Rube Goldberg.



Ferretting Out Alleged Communists

- **Cold War was fought at home, as well as outside the US**
 - **Many in the US feared that communist spies might be undermining the government or US foreign policy**
 - **The question many Americans asked was: could the US continue to enjoy traditional freedoms without losing the Cold War?**

Ferretting Out Alleged Communists

- **1947 - Truman launched his “loyalty” program**
 - **The attorney general made a list of over 90 “disloyal” organizations - none of which had a chance to dispute the charge**
 - **Over 3 million federal employees were investigated for links to these organizations, or other “subversive” activity**
 - **Over 3,000 people either resigned or were fired without indictment (charges) in court**
- **Many states also required their employees (especially teachers) to take loyalty oaths**

Truman's Loyalty Checks



Ferretting Out Alleged Communists

- **Smith Act (1940)**
 - Prohibited advocating (arguing for) the violent overthrow of the government, or membership in any organization that advocated this
 - Used primarily against left-wing groups until most convictions were declared unconstitutional in 1957
 - About 150 people were prosecuted under the Smith Act, including 11 communists in 1949, with their convictions upheld by the Supreme Court - **Dennis v. United States (1951)**

Ferretting Out Alleged Communists

- **1938 - House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) established to investigate “subversive” activities**
 - **One of the most famous investigations centered around Alger Hiss, a member of the State Department and “eastern establishment”**
 - **Hiss was suspected of espionage based on the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, an admitted spy for the USSR**
 - **In 1950, Hiss was convicted of perjury (lying under oath), but it is still not clear whether he had spied for the Russians**
 - **Hiss was not prosecuted for espionage because the statute of limitations had run out**

An Accused Communist Called Before HUAC



Ferretting Out Alleged Communists

- **It is true that there were some some spies in the US**
 - **Some government agencies were infiltrated (without serious consequences) and spying may have helped the Russians develop the atomic bomb earlier than they would have**

Ferretting Out Alleged Communists

- **However, the hunt for communists was expanded to paranoid levels**
 - **Every social change (declining religious commitment, increased sexual freedom, agitation for civil rights) was blamed on communists**
 - **Anticommunists searched through public libraries for “subversive” books and attacked debtors, drinkers, and homosexuals as “security risks”**

Ferretting Out Alleged Communists

- **McCarran Internal Security Act (1950)**
 - Authorized the president to arrest and detain suspicious people during an “internal security emergency”
 - Critics charged that the law might turn the US into a police state
 - Truman vetoed the law because it went too far, but it was passed over his veto

Ferretting Out Alleged Communists

- **In 1949, the USSR detonated its first atomic bomb; many believed that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had spied for the Russians, allowing them to develop the atomic bomb early**
 - **The Rosenbergs were convicted in 1951 and executed on the electric chair in 1953**
 - **At the time, some Americans believed they were innocent (although evidence has now come out that demonstrates their guilt) or received too harsh a punishment**
 - **After this incident, some in the US began to believe that the US had gone too far in its hunt for communists**

**Julius and
Ethel
Rosenberg**



Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **In 1946, Republicans won control of Congress**
 - **Attacked high prices and “High-Tax Harry” Truman**
- **In 1948, Republicans believed they had a strong chance to win the presidency**
 - **Nominated New York governor Thomas E. Dewey**

Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **Democrats were divided over Truman**
 - **A “dump Truman” campaign, when some tried to get Eisenhower to run as a Democrat, failed when he refused**
 - **Truman was then nominated by the Democrats**

Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **Truman's nomination split the Democrats**
 - **13 southern states (who opposed Truman because of his support for black civil rights) nominated Strom Thurmond (governor of South Carolina); known as States' Rights Democrats or "Dixiecrats"**
 - **Liberal Democrats (angry because of Truman's hard-line position on Russia) nominated former vice president Henry A. Wallace; supporters included pacifists, communists, and liberals**

Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **Wallace attacked the growing split between the US and USSR, blaming the US**
 - **Wallace also attacked “dollar imperialism” - the idea that the US took advantage of third world countries using the power of its corporations**

Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **Republicans believed that Dewey's victory was assured, with a huge lead in the public opinion polls**
 - **Dewey became overconfident and didn't campaign very hard**

Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **Truman, on the other hand, used his instinct for fighting and ability to relate to people to campaign**
 - **He made 300 speeches across the US, attacking the “do-nothing” Republican Congress and the Taft-Hartley anti-union law**

Truman on His Campaign Tour



Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **On election night, most believed that Dewey had won the election**
 - **The Chicago Tribune even printed a headline that Dewey had won**
- **However, Truman won the election**
 - **303 to 189 electoral votes (with Thurmond taking 39 southern delegates from Truman)**
 - **Popular vote was 24 million for Truman, 21 million for Dewey, 1.1 million for Thurmond, and 1.1 million for Wallace**

Dewey Defeats Truman



Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **Why Truman won**
 - Truman was elected by farmers, workers, and blacks (who all opposed Republican policies); in addition, many people voted for Truman because of his hard campaign and strength of character (“guts”)
 - Dewey was seen as arrogant, cold, and wooden

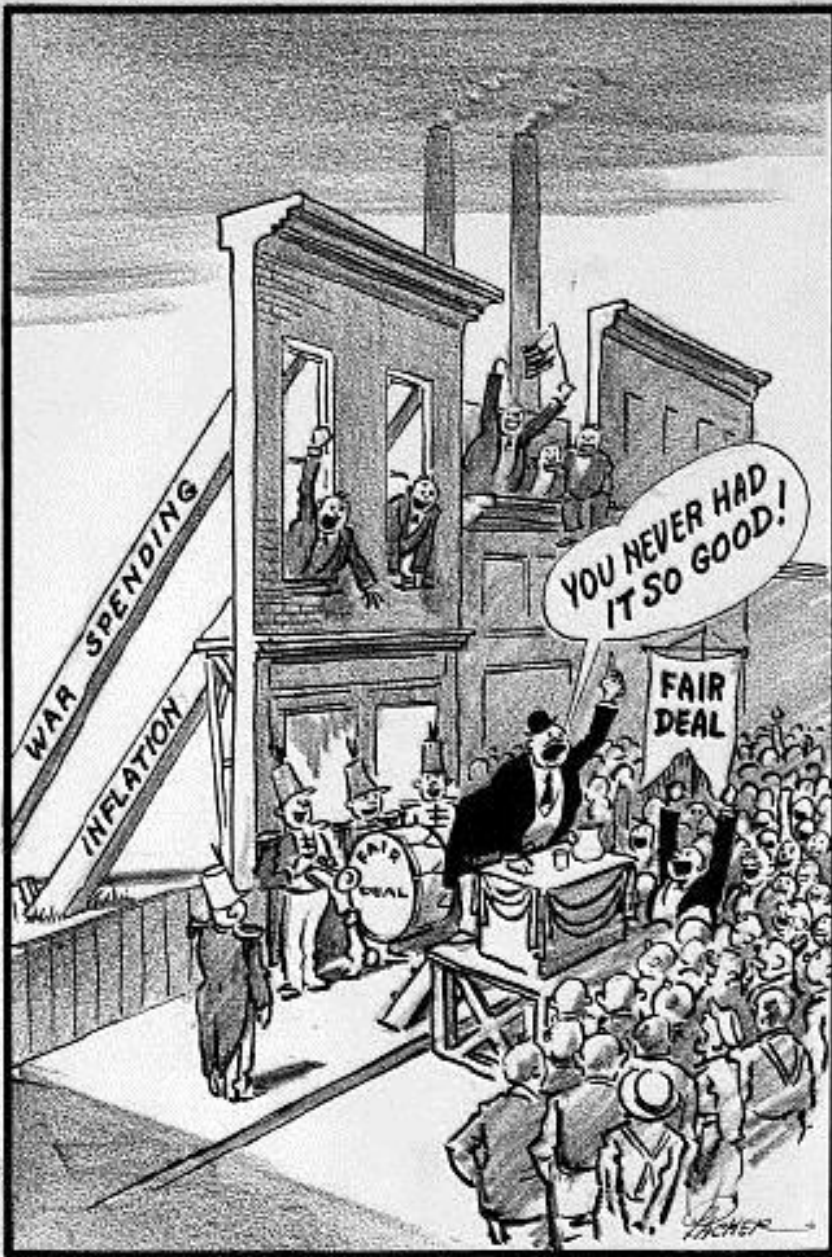
Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **Truman's plan, outlined in his inaugural address**
 - **US aid and money would go to underdeveloped countries, to prevent them from turning to communism**
 - **Launched in 1950, this program gave needed assistance to poor countries around the world**

Democratic Divisions in 1948

- **The “Fair Deal” - Truman’s domestic proposals**
 - **Improved housing, full employment, higher minimum wage, better farm price supports, new TVAs, extension of Social Security**
 - **Most of these proposals were opposed by Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats**
 - **An increased minimum wage, the Housing Act of 1949 (providing public housing), and extending Social Security to more beneficiaries were passed, but many of Truman’s proposals did not become law**

Falsies!



The Korean Volcano Erupts (1950)

- **Korea after WWII**
 - **Korea had been Japanese colony since 1910**
 - **1945 – USSR accepted Japanese surrender north of 38th parallel; US did same south of 38th parallel**
 - **Both US and USSR claimed they wanted to reunite Korea**
- **1949 – both sides had set up armed, hostile governments**
- **1950 – Secretary of State Dean Acheson said Korea was outside of essential US defense perimeter in Pacific**

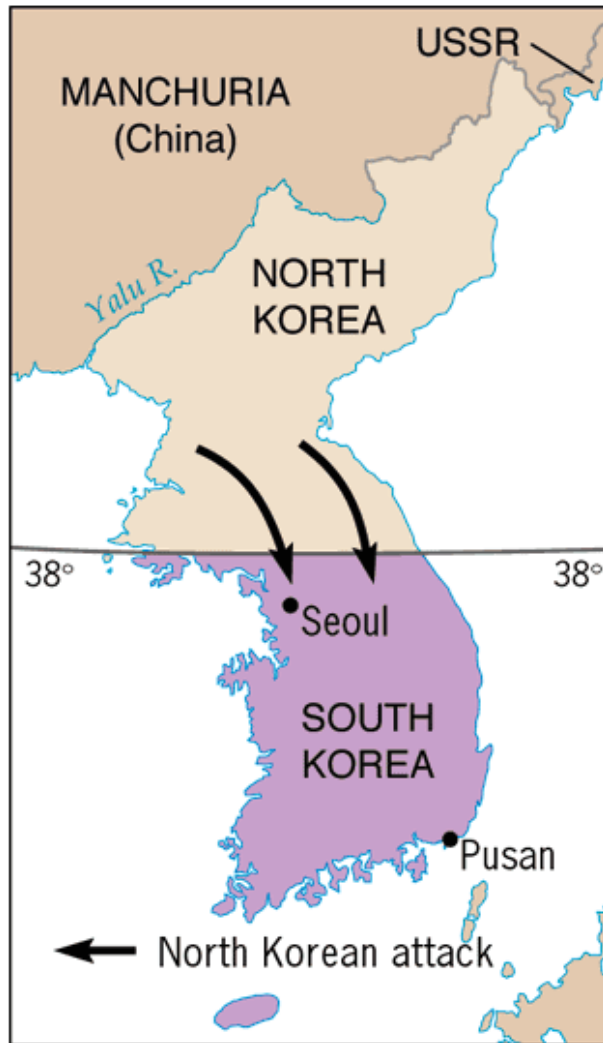
**Secretary
of State
Dean
Acheson**



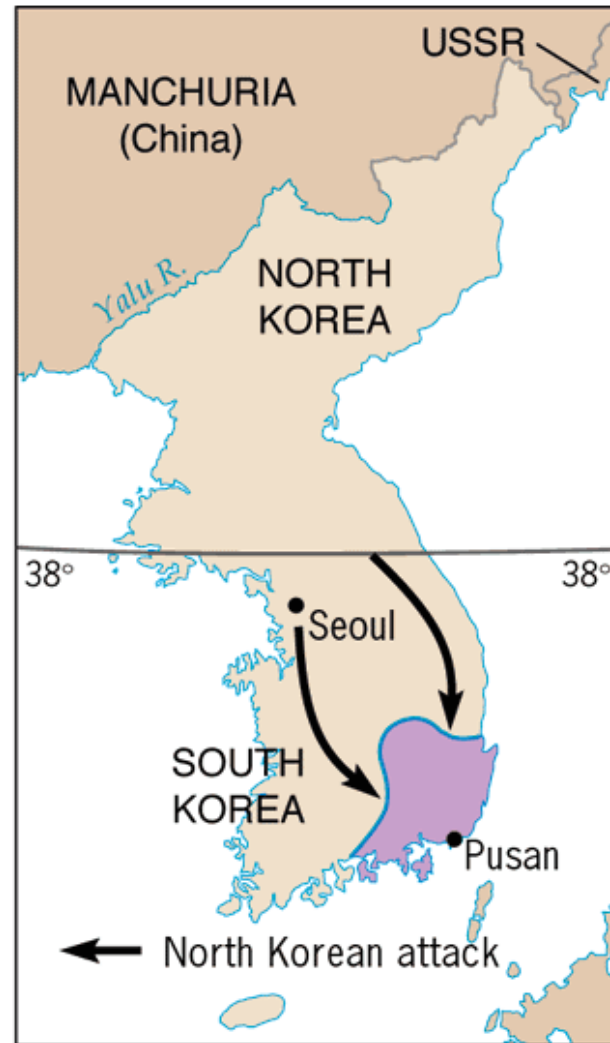
The Korean Volcano Erupts (1950)

- **June 25, 1950 – North Korea moved across 38th parallel**
 - **South Korean army pushed back to Pusan in southern Korea**

The Korean Front, June - September 1950



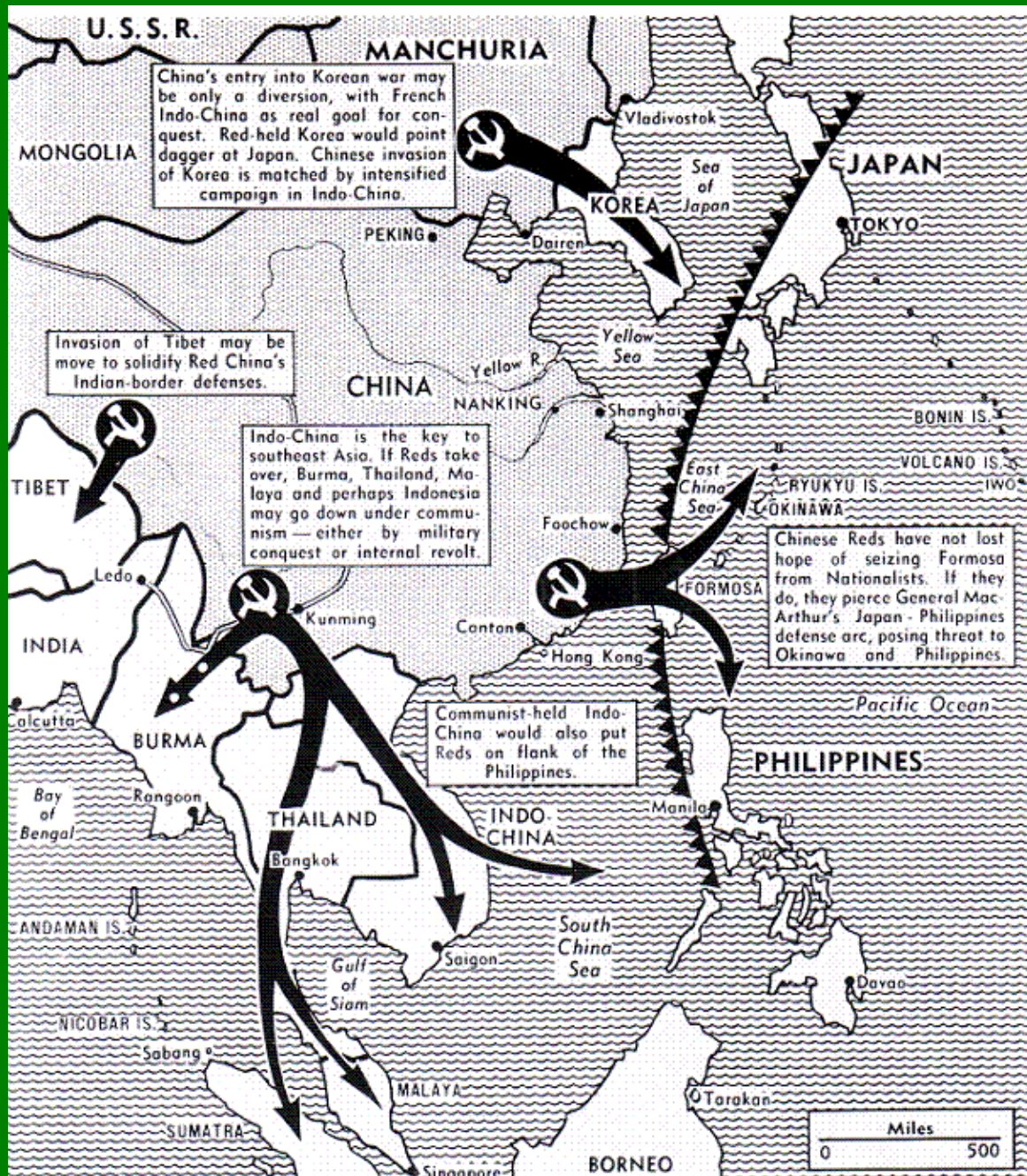
June 25, 1950



Sept. 14, 1950

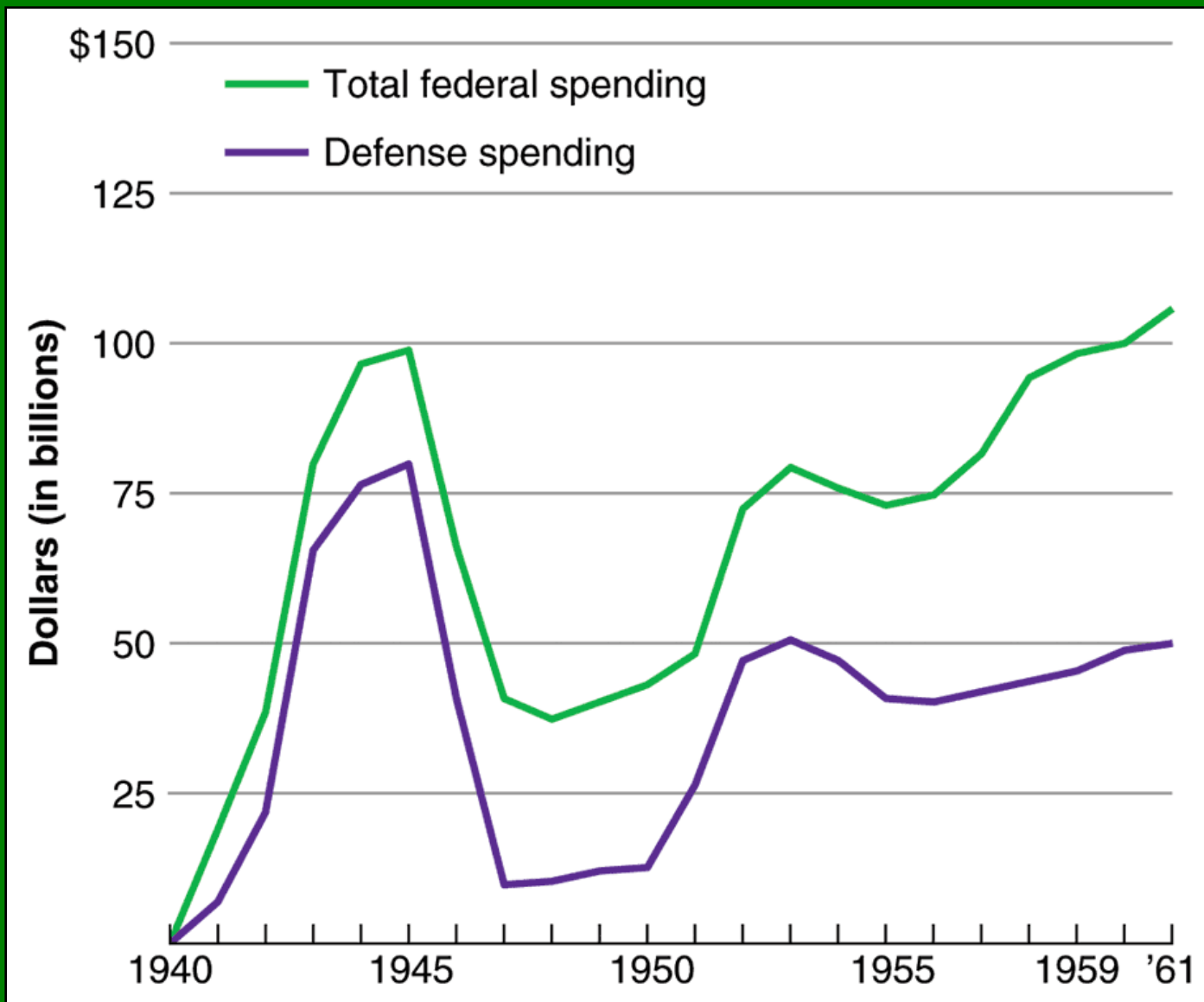
The Korean Volcano Erupts (1950)

- **Effects of the Korean War on US foreign policy**
 - **Korea seen as proof of containment doctrine**
 - **As soon as US let down its guard, communists sprang into action**
 - **Massive military buildup**
 - **Spring 1950 – NSC-68 recommended buildup, but was scrapped because it was seen as politically impossible**
 - **Korea made massive military buildup possible**
 - **Well beyond need to win in Korea**
 - **“Korea saved us” – Dean Acheson**
 - **NSC-68 reflected sense of limitless possibility that US felt after WWII**



This map from an American magazine published 14th November 1950 shows how much they feared the spread of Communism in the far east.

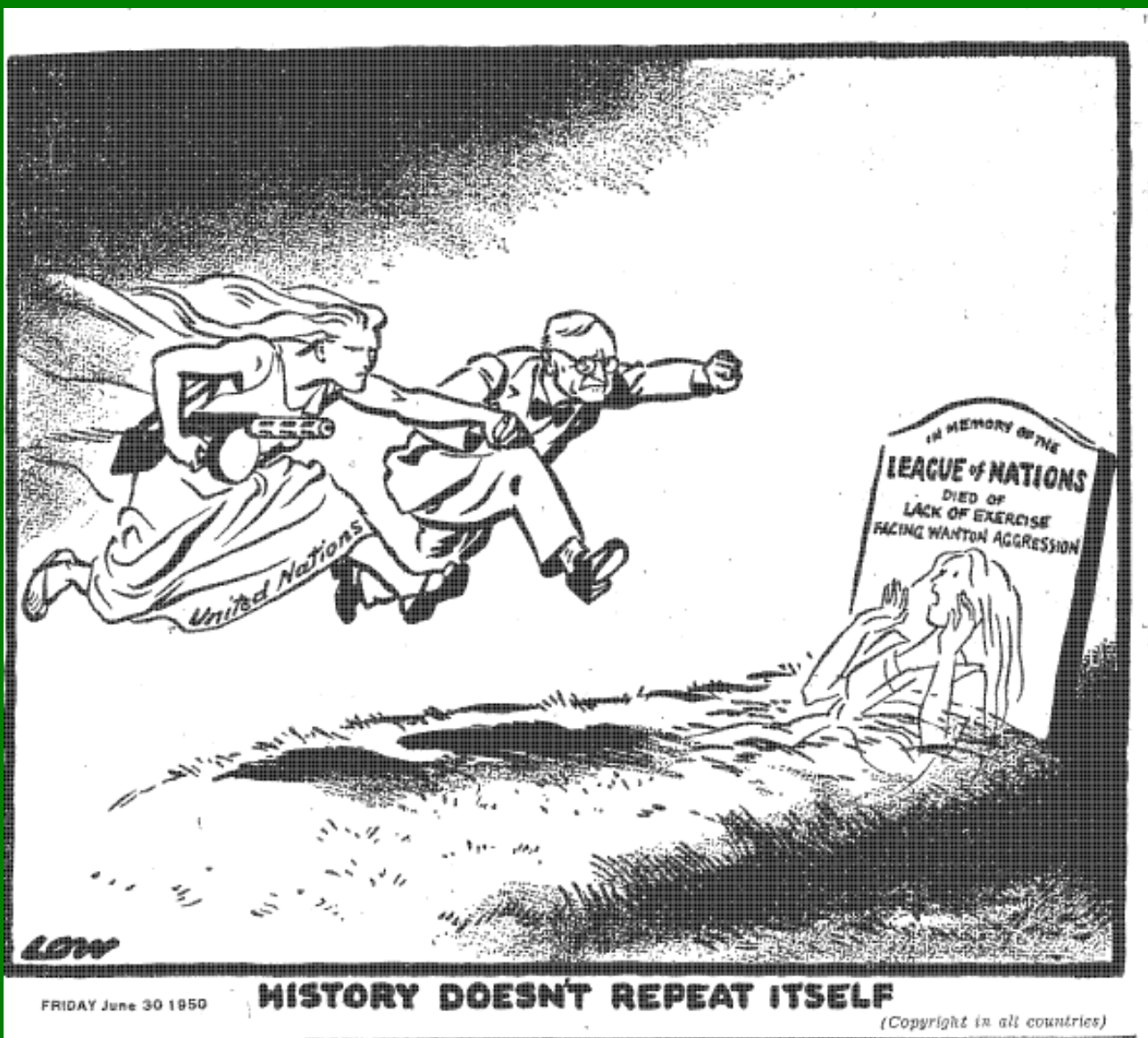
National Defense Spending, 1940 - 1961



The Korean Volcano Erupts (1950)

- **June 25, 1950 – Truman got UN security council to condemn North Korea as aggressor**
 - **USSR was boycotting UN because UN admitted Jiang Jieshi's Nationalist government (based in Taiwan) in UN as representation for China instead of Mao Zedong's government (based in mainland China)**
 - **USSR was not there, therefore, to veto this UN resolution**
 - **UN also called on members to “render every assistance” to Korea**

History Doesn't Repeat Itself



The Korean Volcano Erupts (1950)

- **Whether Stalin knew about (or approved) the attack remains controversial**
 - **People at the time believed North Korea was acting under direct orders from Moscow**
 - **Scholars later argued that Stalin was as surprised as the West when North Korea attacked**
 - **Now most believe that Stalin had given reluctant approval for the attack**

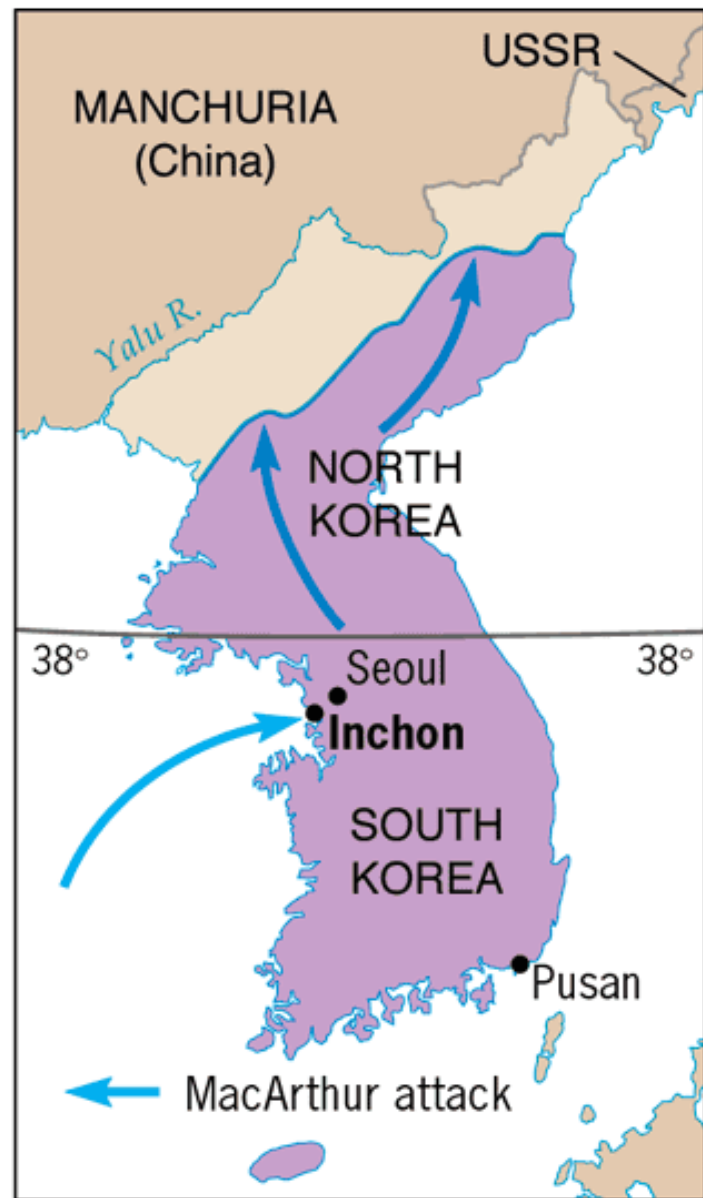
The Korean Volcano Erupts (1950)

- **Truman goes to war**
 - **June 27, 1950** – Truman sent in air and naval units to support South Korea without consulting Congress (for declaration of war)
 - Few days later ordered in army under General Douglas MacArthur
- **UN or US in control?**
 - Officially Korea was a “police action” under UN
 - In reality, most soldiers were US; MacArthur took orders from Truman, not UN

The Military Seesaw in Korea

- **September 15, 1950 – MacArthur launches amphibious assault behind North Korean lines**
 - **North Koreans retreat back across 38th parallel (which was supposed to be the goal of the US in the war)**
 - **South Koreans pursued the North Koreans across the 38th parallel**
 - **Truman ordered MacArthur to pursue North Koreans as long as no Chinese or Russian troops are met**

MacArthur's Lands at Inchon and Drives North Koreans Back

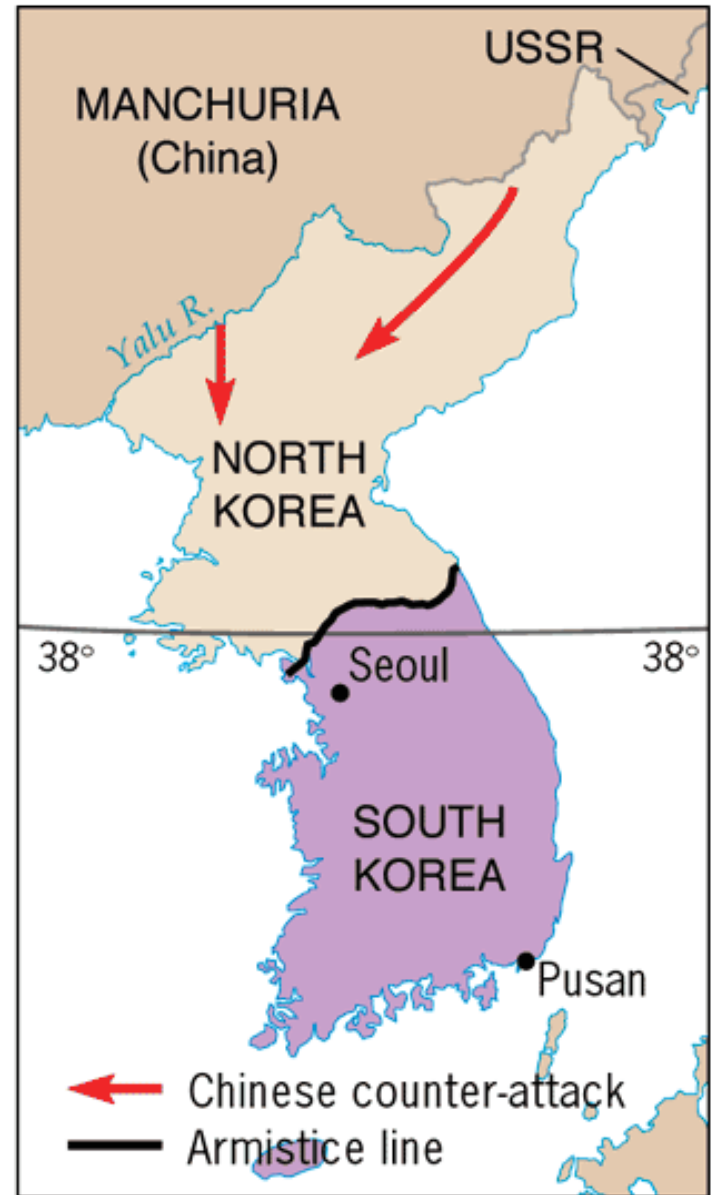


Nov. 25, 1950

The Military Seesaw in Korea

- **China publicly warned that they would attack if hostile troops approached Yalu River (between China and Korea)**
 - **MacArthur dismissed the warning**
- **November 1950 – thousands of Chinese troops attack US forces, driving them south**
- **Winter 1950 – war is at stalemate at 38th parallel**

Stalemate at the 38th Parallel



July 27, 1953

US Soldiers in Korea



The Military Seesaw in Korea

- **MacArthur demands attack on China**
 - **Blockade coast and bomb bases**
- **Truman (and other US planners) do not want an open war with China or USSR**
 - **Europe, not Asia, was primary concern of US**
 - **War in Asia would be “the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time, and with the wrong enemy” (chairman of Joint Chiefs)**

Fighting with Pins to Avoid an Atomic War



Hemmed In



**Hemmed
In**

Fighting with One Hand Tied Behind His Back



The Military Seesaw in Korea

- **MacArthur attacks Truman publicly**
 - Said he was being asked to fight a limited war (“there is no substitute for victory”)
- **April 11, 1951 – Truman removes MacArthur from command for insubordination**
 - MacArthur received parade when he returned
 - Truman denounced as a Communist appeaser
- **July 1951 – peace discussions with Korea began**
 - Went slow because of issue of prisoner exchange
 - Dragged on for 2 years

General MacArthur and Subordinates in Korea



MacArthur's Ticker Tape Parade in New York, 1951



Little Man in the White House

