

Cold War 1945-1960

OBJECTIVES:

- **Identify and explain how the United States and the USSR differed in their post-war goals.**
- **Explain what helped achieve American goals in postwar Europe.**
- **Explain Communist advances on American foreign policy and the establishment of the iron curtain.**
- **Summarize the effects of the Cold War on American Life.**
- **Identify and explain the fundamental pieces of containment policy.**

United Nations found to be ineffective in protecting member nations and maintaining world peace.

- USSR had a permanent seat on the Security council...thus had veto power

NATO created in response

- *NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)* was an association of 12 democratic peace-loving states – *collective security*
- April 1949...U.S., Canada, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal all joined NATO
- Agreed that “*an armed attack against one or more of them...shall be considered an attack against them all.*”

1955...Soviets respond by forming *Warsaw Pact*, a communist NATO-like organization

Capitalism v. Communism

CAPITALISM

1. **Economic System**
2. **Ways of making money = private business**
3. **Profit motive – the harder you work, the more money you make**
4. **Problem: some people are VERY greedy**
 - do bad things to get more \$

COMMUNISM

1. **Economic System**
2. **Ways of making money = government**
3. **Equality Between People – the government tries to divide the resources equally**
4. **Problem: people are greedy.**

1949...tough year for United States in Cold War

- Soviets successfully test Atomic Bomb
- China falls to communism

United States freaked out by USSR's control of Atomic Bomb

- U.S. responds by developing thermonuclear bomb in 1952...establishes the U.S. as the leading nuclear power

Federal Civil Defense Administration...agency created to educate the public in case of a nuclear attack

- Bomb shelters, air raids, school drills, posters, public service announcements, etc...

Almost totally ineffective...and silly

China

- Mao Zedong, a Chinese communist leader, helped stand against Japanese in WWII...thus his army grew to 700,000 by the end of the war and he controlled some regions of China
- Launched popular political, social, and economic reforms in the regions he controlled

Communists begin fighting the Chinese government for control

U.S. doesn't step in because they believed that Mao was too strong and Communism inevitable in China...want to focus on combating Communism in Europe

- The loss of China to communism a black mark on Truman's presidency

Communist Expansion in Asia

China

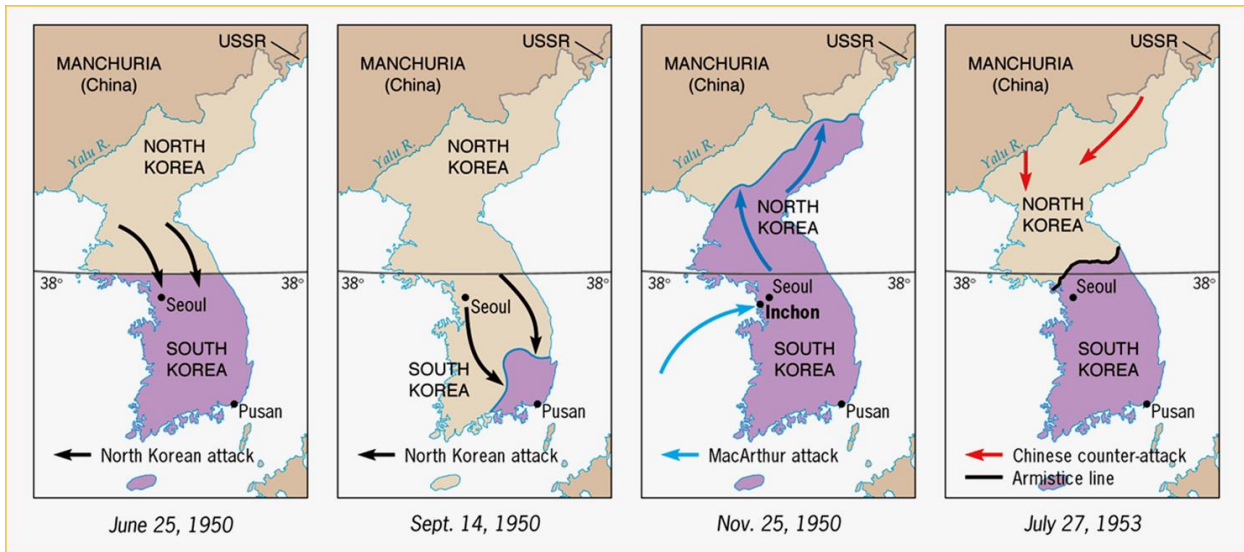
- Mao Zedong (Communist) got support sharing land, school, & healthcare
- Jiang Jieshi(Nationalist) lost support

Corrupt, high taxes, harsh

- Why did the U.S. back Jiang?
- Communists won in 1949

Nationalists fled to Taiwan

Korean War (The “Forgotten War”)



Korea under Japanese control during WWII

- Allies agreed to divide Korea after WWII...just like Europe and Germany

Soviets occupied North Korea

South Korea was controlled by America

- Governments soon formed in both regions based on the occupying nations providing support...communism in North, democracy in South

Both zones free from occupation by 1949 after USSR and United States withdraw from region

War broke out in 1950 after North Korean troops invaded South Korea, crossing the

38th parallel, the line that separates the two nations

- United Nations called on its members to defend South Korea
- U.S. General Douglas MacArthur was chosen to lead the UN forces in Korea

Tremendously successful commander of American forces in Asia during WWII

Leader of the occupation forces governing Japan after WWII

Was a hero to his troops and to the American public, but disliked by many politicians in Washington D.C.

Brilliant military strategist

Korean War (The “Forgotten War”)

North Korea had the support of the Soviet Union and communist China

- Tanks, airpower, weapons, etc...

North Korean troops had swept through South Korea in just weeks, leaving just the region around the port city of Pusan unconquered

Korean War (The “Forgotten War”)

Gen. MacArthur saw that because of the rapid advance of the North Korean army, their supply lines were stretched long and thin.

- September 1950...He sent troops to reinforce and defend Pusan, then landed troops at Inchon in Northwestern South Korea and attacked the N. Korean supply lines

Korean War (The “Forgotten War”)

Caught between the U.N. forces in the north and south, the North Korean invaders fled back to the 38th parallel

- U.N. troops pursued them northward
 - U.S. and South Korean leaders began to boast of reuniting Korea under South Korean control
 - This talk freaked out the Chinese Communists, who did not want a pro-Western nation next door
- Korean War (The “Forgotten War”)
- As U.N. troops approached North Korea’s border with China, the Chinese warned them not to advance any farther
 - Gen. MacArthur ignored the warning
- Nov. 24, 1950...the “Home by Christmas” offensive...designed to drive the enemy across the North Korean border at the Yalu River into China and end the war
 - Chinese troops poured across Yalu river to take the offensive
 - Chinese troops, combined with the North Koreans, drive the U.N. army back across the 38th parallel into S. Korea
 - A stalemate soon developed

Korean War (The “Forgotten War”)

Gen. MacArthur wanted to break the stalemate by opening a second front in the war

- Chinese opposition forces of Jiang Jieshi were on the island of Taiwan
- MacArthur wanted to bring them in to the mainland to fight the Chinese Communists
- Truman opposed this plan, saying it would lead to widespread war in Asia

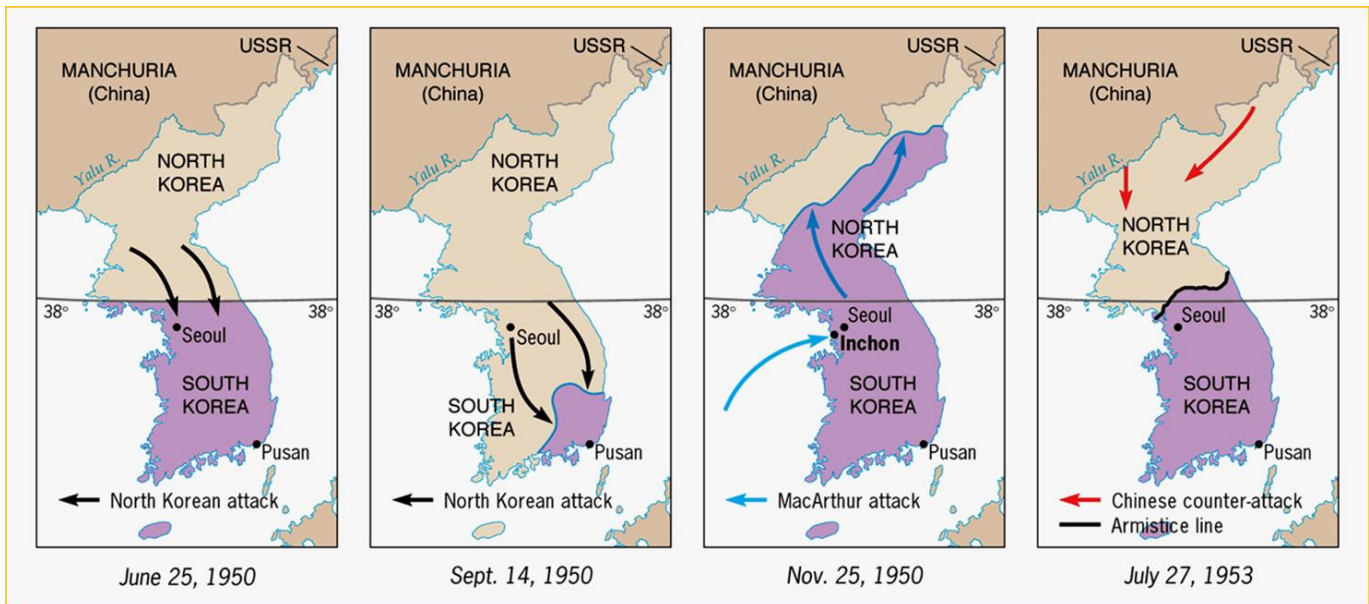
Gen. MacArthur sent a letter to the House of Reps, attacking the President's policies

- The letter was made public, and Truman fired MacArthur for insubordination on April 11, 1951.

Gen. MacArthur returned home to a hero's welcome and retired

- Korean War (The "Forgotten War")
- Once tempers cooled, Truman was able to keep the war limited
 - The Korean War stalemate dragged on for over two more years
- Finally, a truce was signed in 1953
 - This left Korea divided at almost the exact same place as before the war...the 38th parallel
 - This caused enormous frustration back in the U.S.
 - 55,000 U.S. soldiers died
 - 110,000 were wounded
 - People wondered why this had to happen for such limited results

KOREAN WAR - CASUALTY SUMMARY					
As of May 16, 2008					
CASUALTY TYPE	TOTAL	ARMY	AIR FORCE	MARINES	NAVY
Killed in Action	23,613	19,715	209	3,320	369
Died of Wounds	2,460	1,887	14	532	27
Missing in Action - Declared Dead	4,817	3,337	991	386	103
Captured - Declared Dead	2,849	2,792	24	29	4
TOTAL HOSTILE DEATHS	33,739	27,731	1,238	4,267	503
Missing - Presumed Dead	8	4	4		
Other Deaths	2827	2,121	310	242	154
TOTAL NON-HOSTILE DEATHS	2835	2,125	314	242	154
TOTAL IN-THEATER DEATHS*	36,574	29,856	1,552	4,509	657
TOTAL NON-THEATER DEATHS	17,672	7,277	5,532	1,019	3,844
TOTAL DEATHS	54,246	37,133	7,084	5,528	4,501



The Cold War At Home

Great Depression in U.S. led to thousands of people joining Communist party

- These involvements led to mistrust and persecution during the 1950's and 1960's

U.S. government begins rooting out communist elements in America...MANY Soviet spies existed in the U.S. during WWII

Truman establishes a federal employee loyalty program in 1947

- All new employees were to be investigated, FBI checked its record for suspicious activities...those accused were brought before a Loyalty Review Board and their case was heard

HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee)...established in 1938 to investigate disloyalty pre-WWII.

- Investigated postwar Communist infiltration of government agencies and the Hollywood movie industry.
- HUAC claimed that movies had power to influence the public...1947, charged that many famous figures in Hollywood had Communist leanings
 - The Hollywood Ten
 - "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party?"

Studios working with the U.S. gov't compiled a Hollywood *blacklist*...a list of people who employers agree not to hire (Communists?)

- As a result of this investigation, film studios hesitant to make films that deal with any controversial subject -

McCarran-Walter Act...Congressional Act passed in 1952 re-establishing an immigration quota system for each country of the world.

- Discriminated against Asian, Southern European, and Eastern European immigrants.

Based off the belief that most disloyal Americans were immigrants from Communist-dominated parts of the world

**Two famous spy cases reinforced fears that Soviet spies in the United States were stealing American secrets and giving them to foreign Communists.
Cases of Alger Hiss and of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.**

Alger Hiss was a high-ranking member of the U.S. Dept. of State. HUAC accused him of passing classified documents to the Soviet Union.

(Hiss was not found guilty of espionage since it was beyond the statute of limitations / 7 yrs).

Richard Nixon was a 1st term Congressman on the HUAC committee that succeeded in getting Hiss convicted of perjury and put in prison for several years.

Since the Soviet Union suddenly exploded a nuclear bomb in 1949, many Americans thought spies had given American knowledge to the communists.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, of NYC, were found to be the leaders of a spy ring that delivered nuclear bomb instructions to the Soviet Union through a British spy named Klaus Fuchs. The Rosenbergs were found guilty of espionage and executed in the electric chair in 1953.

McCarthy's Rise to Power

- **Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy was up for reelection in 1950**
- **McCarthy produced a list of 205 names of presumed Communist government employees – State Department.**
 - **Numbers kept changing – eventually he said there were only 57**
 - **McCarthy's accusations were baseless and unprovable**
 - **Few were willing to risk their reputations by speaking out against him.**
 - **His accusations sparked anti-Communist hysteria and fear**

McCarthy's Fall

In early 1954, McCarthy's crusade, reached the army.

Democrats asked that the hearings be televised

By mid-June 1954, McCarthy had lost even his strongest supporters.

The Senate formally condemned him for his actions.

In 1954, the Army versus McCarthy hearings were televised and McCarthy lost his popularity. He looked foolish and was unable to prove his claims of communists being inside the American government.