7. Winning the War & Fighting the Peace: WWII and the Cold War

7.1 Mobilizing for War

7.2 "A Troubled Feast"

7.3 America at Midcentury, 1945-1960

7.1 Mobilizing for War

7.1.1 The Road to War

7.1.2 Overall Strategy

7.1.3 The Home Front

7.1.4 Women and the War

7.1.5 Everyday Life at Home

7.1.6 The Constitution and the War

7.1.7 Life (and Death) in the Military

7.1.8 The European Theater

7.1.9 The Pacific Theater

7.1.1 The Road to War

War Is Not for the Faint of Heart

"We sleep soundly in our beds at night because rough men stand ready to do violence on our behalf."
-Winston Churchill



The Skies Darken

A nation unprepared

- 1930's: military funding was a low priority
- 1939: U.S. army ranked 45 in size
 - December 1941: Allies were losing
 - German U-boats controlled the Atlantic

Pearl Harbor

Yesterday, December 7, 1941

– a date which will live in
infamy – the United States of
America was suddenly and
deliberately attacked by the
naval and air forces of the
Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation...

- Franklin D. Roosevelt



7.1.2 Overall Strategy

Europe-first strategy

- Soviets taking huge losses against Germany
- Roosevelt needed to ensure that Soviet Union would not seek a separate peace with Germany
 - U.S. concentrated on Europe first
 - Roosevelt, Churchill,
 Stalin agreed

War in the Pacific

- Pacific Theater was largely our responsibility
 - Soviets didn't declare war on Japan
 - British had few troops
 - Douglas MacArthur
 - 1942: Leaves
 Philippines "I shall return"

- MAGIC
 - Code-breaking machines
 - U.S. well-prepared for Japan
- Battle of Midway was turning point
 - Japan on defensive for rest of war



7.1.3 The Home Front

Home Front: Production

- Businesses, universities, and the war effort
 - Massive retooling
 - Businesses
 overwhelmingly
 cooperated

- Manhattan Project
 - \$2 billion secret effort to build atomic bomb
 - 1942: Produced first sustained nuclear reaction at University of Chicago
 - 1943: Secret
 community for atomic
 scientists in Los
 Alamos, New Mexico



- Science and Technology
 - Government-funded research programs
 - MIT receives \$117 million
 - Improved radar systems, proximity fuse

- Opportunities for workers
 - New defense factories required millions of workers
 - 16 million men in armed forces -> need for workers

- Certain industries
 refused to hire Blacks
 - Executive Order No. 8802
 - Prohibited discrimination in war industries & government jobs

"Let John Henry Go"

The cover of the National Urban League publication Opportunity reflects the rising militancy of African Americans in the World War II era.



Organized labor

- National War Labor Board (NWLB)
 - Created to settle labor disputes

- Temporary settlement
 - Workers could not be required to join a union, but unions could enroll as many members as possible
 - Union membership went from 8.5 to 14.8 million

- War Labor Disputes (Smith-Connelly) Act
 - President could seize and operate any strikebound plant essential to national security

7.1.4 Women & the War

Women at Work

- Industries needed women workers
- War Manpower
 Commission
- Glorified fictional
 "Rosie the Riveter"

- Only 16% of women workers defense jobs; but 6 million entered labor force
- Number of working women increased by 57%
- Some plants offered high pay and child care

War Workers

- More than 6 million women entered the work force during World War II.
- Unlike women workers in World War I, many continued as wage workers after WWII ended.





Women at War

Members of the Women's Army Corps disembark in North Africa in 1944.



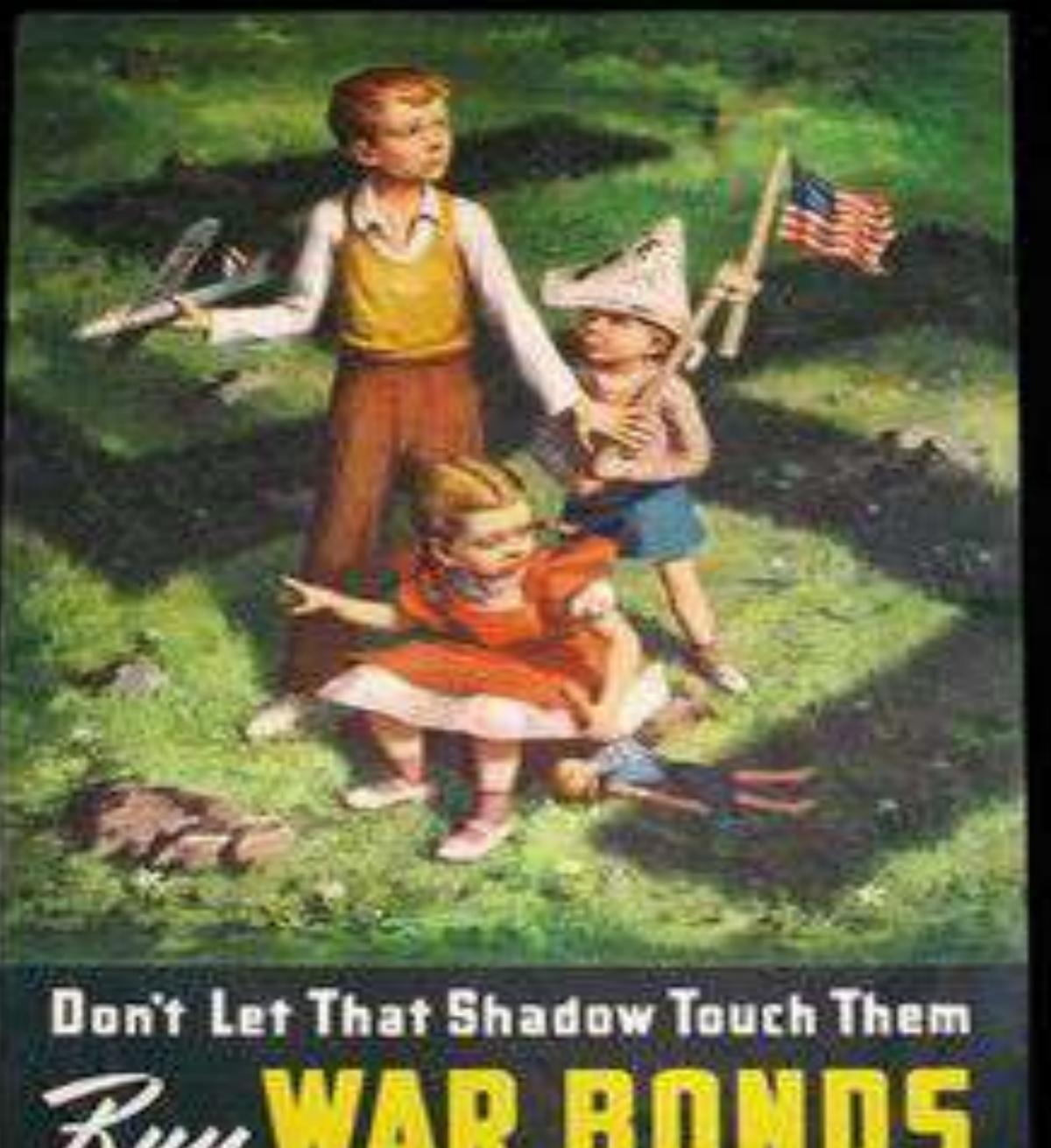
7.1.5 Everyday Life at Home

Life on the Home Front

- Supporting War Effort
 - 20 million "victory gardens" free up food supplies
 - Children collected scrap metal
 - Strict rationing policy

- War Production Board
 - Controlled supply of many items
- Office of Price
 Administration

- Propaganda
 - Office of War Information
 - Handled domestic propaganda
 - "Americans should save and sacrifice"



Fin WAR BUNDS

When you ride ALONE you ride with Hitler!



Join a
Car-Sharing Club
TODAY!

"You're a Sap, Mr. Jap"

You're a sap, Mr. Jap, Uncle Sammy's gonna spanky
Wait and see before we're done
The A, B, C and D will sink your rising sun*
You're a sap, Mr. Jap, you don't know Uncle Sammy
When he fights for his rights, you'll take it on the lammy
For he'll wipe the Axis right off the map
You're a sap, sap sap, Mr. Jap

You're a sap, Mr. Jap, you make a Yankee cranky You're a sap, Mr. Jap, Uncle Sammy's gonna spanky Wait and see before we're done The A, B, C and D will sink your rising sun You're a sap, Mr. Jap, oh what a load to carry Don't you know, don't you know, you're committing hari-kari For we'll wipe the Axis right off the map You're a sap, sap, sap, Mr. Jap

7.1.6 The Constitution & the War

Compromising American Ideals?

- Alien Registration
 (Smith) Act: 1941
 - Unlawful to advocate overthrow of the government
 - Germans, Italians, and other Europeans interred for <u>suspicion</u> of treason (14,000)

- Internment of Japanese Americans for ethnicity
 - 112,000 were interred
 - Korematsu v. U.S. (1944)
 - Supreme Court upheld the actions of the U.S.
- all-Japanese American unit (442nd Regimental Combat Team) fought courageously for the U.S. in Europe

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Presidio of San Francisco, California April 1, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE

ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, being proceedly world the north-outh line established by Junipero Seera Boolevard, Worehester Avenue, and Niteriorath Avenue, and bying generally much of the cast-west line established by California Street, to the intersection of Market Street, and the new Worket Street.

All Japanese persons, both aften and non-alien, will be exacuated from the above designated availy 1200-2-lock noon Tuesday, April 7, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 200 a.m., Thursday, April 2. 1912, without obtaining special permission from the Provost Marshal at the Civil Control Station located at

120f Van New Assume San Francisco, California

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese possibility office. I

Headquar Western Defense and Fourth

> Presidio of San Francisco April 1, 1942

Civilian Exclusion C



- all-Japanese American unit (442nd Regimental Combat Team) fought courageously for the U.S. in Europe
- "Double V" Campaign
 - Winning abroad and gaining civil rights at home
- Segregated Military ("Tuskegee Airmen")



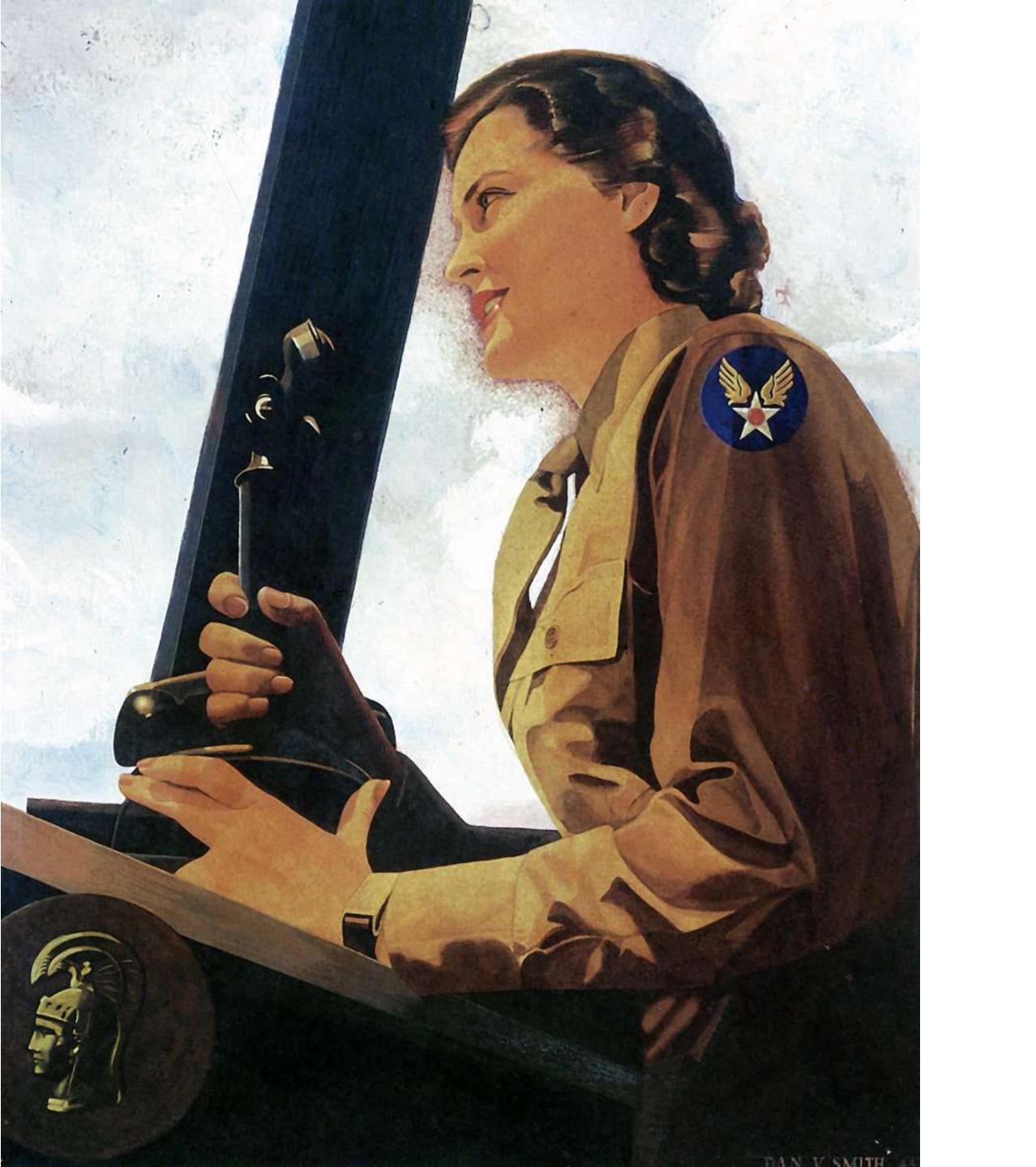


7.1.7 Life (and Death) in the Military

- Selective Service Act ("the draft")
 - Deferments were allowed
 - small number of college deferments
 - deferments for "critical occupations"
 - war industries and agriculture



- WAC: Women's Army Corps
 - Slogan: "Release a Man for Combat"
- War losses
 - 45 months of war
 - 300,000 American dead
 - 1 million wounded



7.1.8 The European Theater

Winning the War

- Allied tensions
 - Soviets press the U.S. and Britain to open a second front to draw German troops away from the USSR
 - 1943: "Big Three" met in Teheran, Iran
 - Plan Operation Overlord
 - invasion of France

- D-Day (June 6, 1944)
 - 140,000 Allied troops commanded by Eisenhower scramble ashore at Normandy
 - By the end of June, 170,000 additional troops are fighting in France

Allies in control late
January 1945 after
Battle of the Bulge



Victory in Europe

- Yalta Conference
 - "Big Three" met at Yalta
 - Agreed to transfer part of Eastern Germany to Poland

- Rest of Germany divided into 4 zones
- Stalin agreed to declare war on Japan within 3 months of Hitler's defeat
 - Russia to receive Japanese lands in return

- V-E Day
 - May 8, 1945:
 Germans surrender unconditionally





Liberating France

A GI from Des Moines, lowa, receives a kiss of welcome from an elderly French couple after American troops liberated their town of St. Sauveur in August 1944.



American and Soviet Soldiers Meet in Germany, 1945

 Such friendly sights soon became rare as mutual suspicion deepened.



The Horrors of the Holocaust

Although the outside world had some knowledge of the Nazi death camps before the war's end, the full revelation of Hitler's atrocities stunned and sickened the invading troops as the Allies overran Germany in the spring of 1945.



7.1.9 The Pacific Theater

Truman and the Pacific

- Roosevelt dies early in 4th Term
 - VP Harry Truman becomes president
 - Hitler kills self;
 Germany surrenders
 18 days later

- War in the Pacific
 - American's used an island hopping strategy
 - MacArthur landed in the Philippines to retake them in October 1944
 - February 1945, U.S. and Japanese forces fought for Iwo Jima

The End Game

- February, 1945: Fight for control of Iwo Jima
 - 6,821 Americans &
 20,000 Japanese die

- Bombing of Japan
 - March 9, 1945:
 bombing of Tokyo kills 100,000
 - U.S. bombs Japan for months: 900,000 dead
 - U.S. drops Atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- Truman says bombings would end war and save American lives
 - August 14, 1945: Japan surrenders



The Flag Raising at Iwo Jima

Atop Mount Suribachi, press photographer Joe Rosenthal snapped this dramatic picture, probably the most famous of the war.



Hiroshima, Japan, August 1945

 Two stunned survivors walk through the unbelievable destruction. The single atomic blast at Hiroshima killed approximately 130,000 Japanese.



The Japanese Surrender

Representatives of the Japanese government arrived to sign the surrender document on the deck of the battleship Missouri in Tokyo harbor, September 2, 1945.

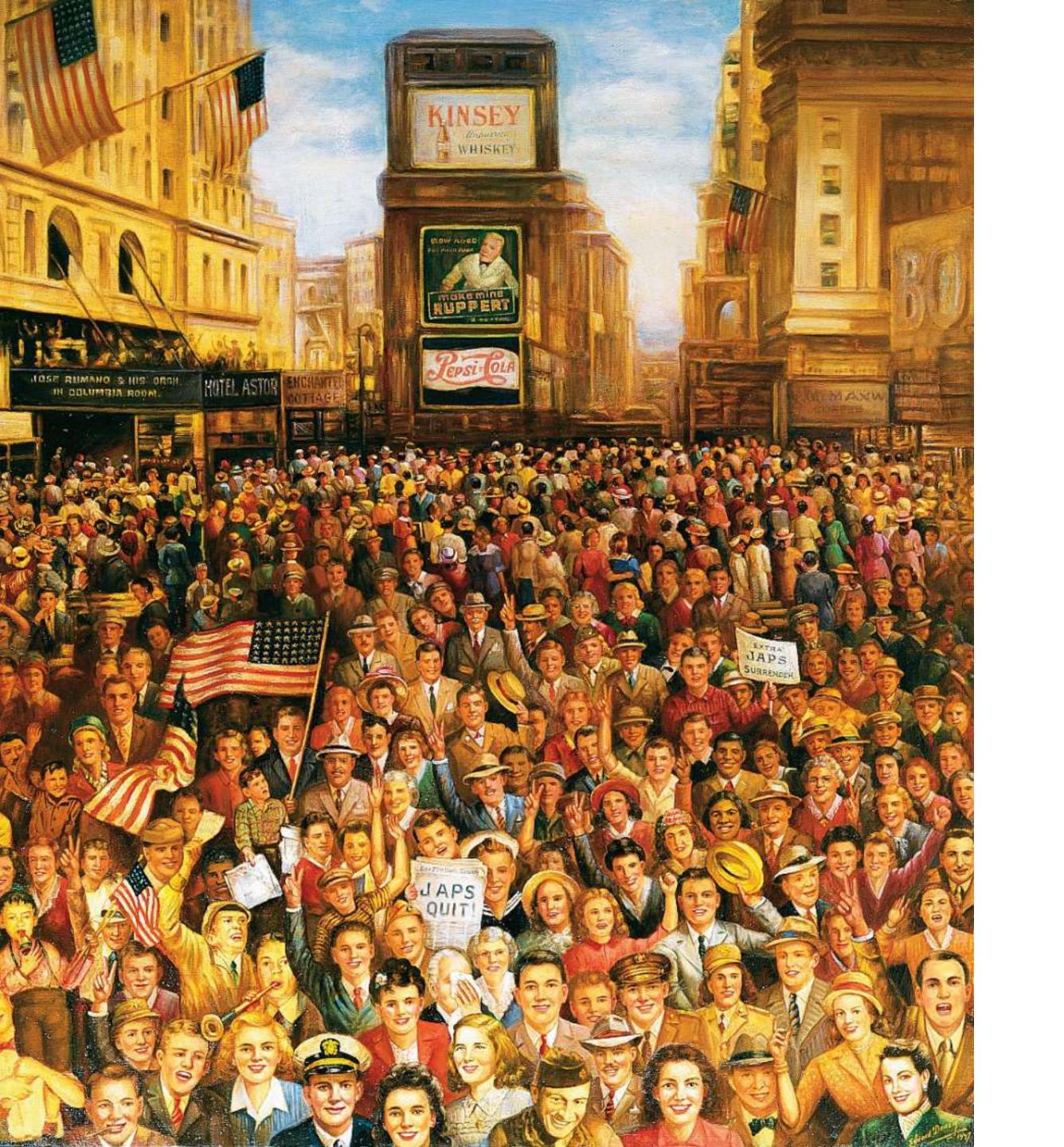
 General Douglas MacArthur expressed hope "that from this solemn occasion a better world shall emerge...a world founded on faith and understanding."

 A Japanese diplomat attending wondered "whether it would have been possible for us, had we been victorious, to embrace the vanquished with a similar magnanimity."



V-J Day: Crowds
Cheering at Times
Square
- Edward Dancig,
1947

Edward Dancig captured the feelings of triumph and relief that Americans felt at the end of World War II.



7.2. "A Troubled Feast"

7.2.1 Justice and Peace for All for All

7.2.2 Two Superpowers

7.2.3 Containment and Conflict

7.2.4 Germany: The New Powderkeg?

7.2.5 Cold War in Asia

7.2.6 The Korean War

7.2.7 "I Like Ike"

7.2.8 Covert operations

7.2.9 The Space Race

7.2.10 The "Friendship Race": A
Struggle for Third World Allies

7.2.1 Justice and Peace for All for All

The Nuremberg War Crimes Trial, 1946

Nazi defendants

 Hermann Goering (suicide); Rudolf Hess (life); Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel, Ernest Kaltenbrunner (executed)



Karl Doenitz (10 years);
 Erich Raeder (life);
 Baldur von Schirach (20 years);
 Fritz Sauckel (executed)

Hopes for World Peace: The UN in 1947



Achievements

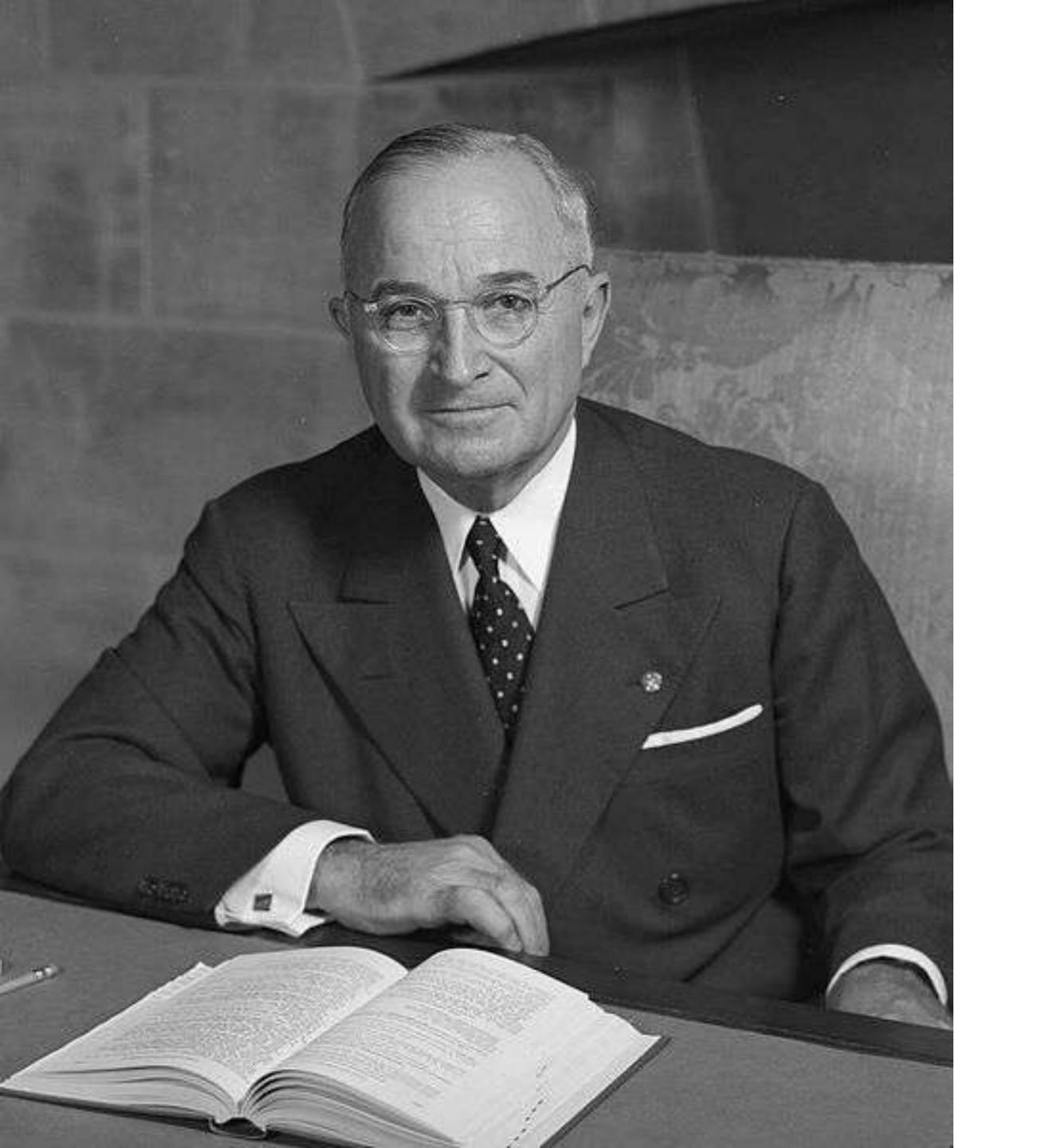
- International trade doubled in the 1950s, doubled in the 1960s.
- Global commerce increases 10x over 1950 levels

- Fueled postwar recovery in Europe and Japan
- Several underdeveloped modernize
 - Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, India, and China

7.2.2 Two Superpowers

Transition to Truman

- 1945: What's America without FDR?
 - Truman becomes president
 - U.S. drops atomic bombs on Japan



- Ho Chi Minh
 - U.S. involved in Vietnam
 - American OSS gives
 Vietminh weapons
 - Ho and his followers then declared themselves Communist
 - U.S. perceives Sovietdirected, worldwide communist conspiracy



Allies to Adversaries

- Decolonization
 - A new Third World evolves
 - Washington and Moscow saw developing nations as potential allies, potential military bases

- Stalin's aims
 - Expand Soviet borders
 - Did <u>not</u> promote rapid rebuilding of war-ravaged economies or world trade

- U.S. aims
 - Quick rebuilding of nations, world economy based on free trade

The Odd Couple: Stalin & Truman

- Stalin
 - Hostile to western powers ruthless with his own people
 - Did not want war with U.S.
 - Serious Xenophobia fear of anything foreign



- Truman
 - Prone to us vs. them world-view
 - "Only thing Russians know is strength" approach

Cold War Starts

- No exact date
 - Ongoing process begun in 1917, reignited in 1945
 - Heats up in 1947

- Soviets encouraged communist coups in Hungary (1947) and Czechoslovakia (1948)
 - "U.S. meddling in Europe"
 - Moscow criticized
 U.S. intervention in eastern Europe

- U.S. insisted U.S.S.R. stay out of L. America
- Atomic Diplomacy:
 Soviets claimed U.S.
 held nuclear
 monopoly force
 Russian diplomatic
 concessions

Warnings from Kennan & Churchill

- George F. Kennan (U.S. diplomat in Moscow)
 - only toughness can work against the Soviets
 - Some of Truman's people felt U.S. was too harsh
 - Bullies never prosper

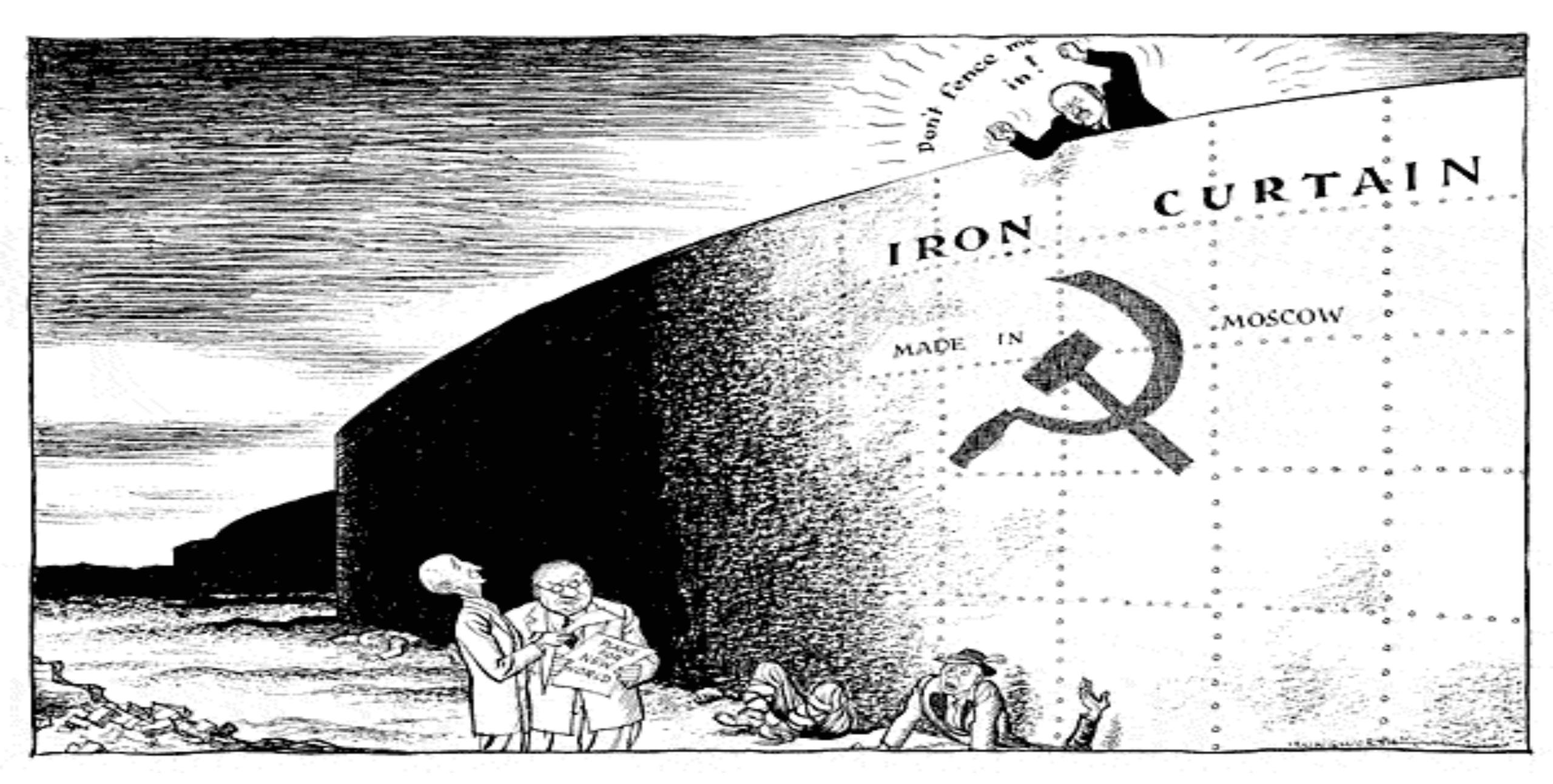


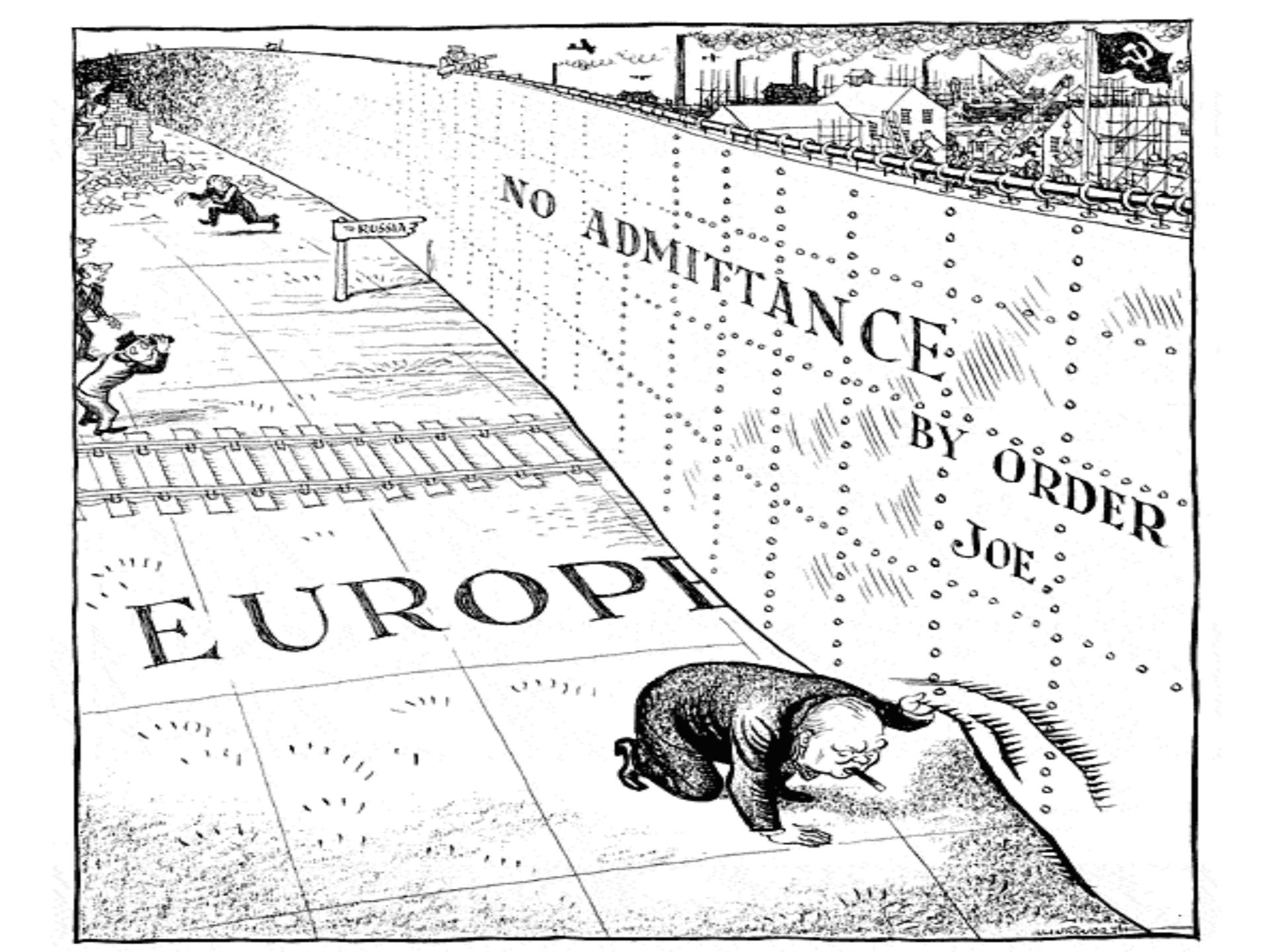
- Winston Churchill (1946)
 - Warned that a Sovieterected 'iron curtain' cut off eastern European countries from the West
 - Called for new Anglo-American partnership

The Communist Menace

New York Daily News map (January 6, 1946) reflected Americans' rising anxiety after World War II







7.2.3 Containment and Conflict

Plans to Save Europe

- Truman Doctrine
 - Communism threatens world peace
 - U.S. must support free peoples resisting subjugation
 - Sought aid for Greece and Turkey to resist Soviets

- Marshall Plan
- U.S. would finance massive European recovery program
 - \$12.4 billion to western Europe until 1951
 - Europeans must spend money on U.S. products

- National Securities Act
- Created the Office of Secretary of Defense, the National Security Council (NSC), and the CIA

Coca-Colonizing the World

- American consumerism
- —and American products
- —flooded the globe after World War II, as this 1950 *Time* magazine cover suggests.

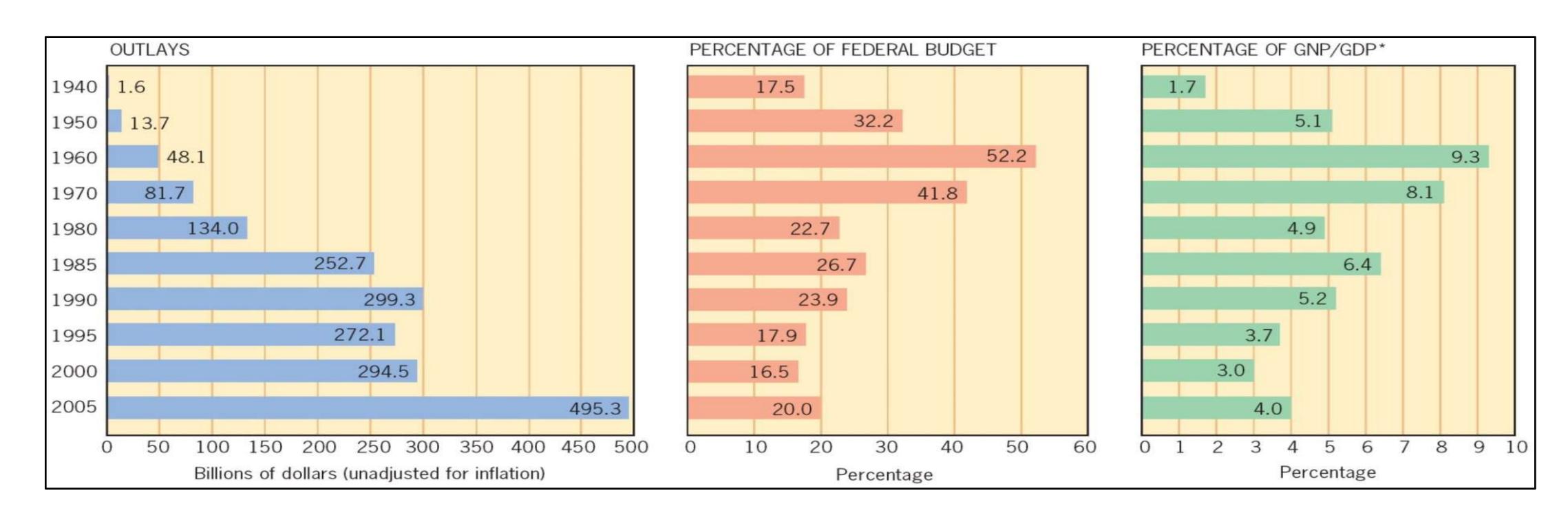
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



WORLD & FRIEND

Love that piaster, that lira, that tickey, and that American way of life.

National Defense Budget, 1940–2005



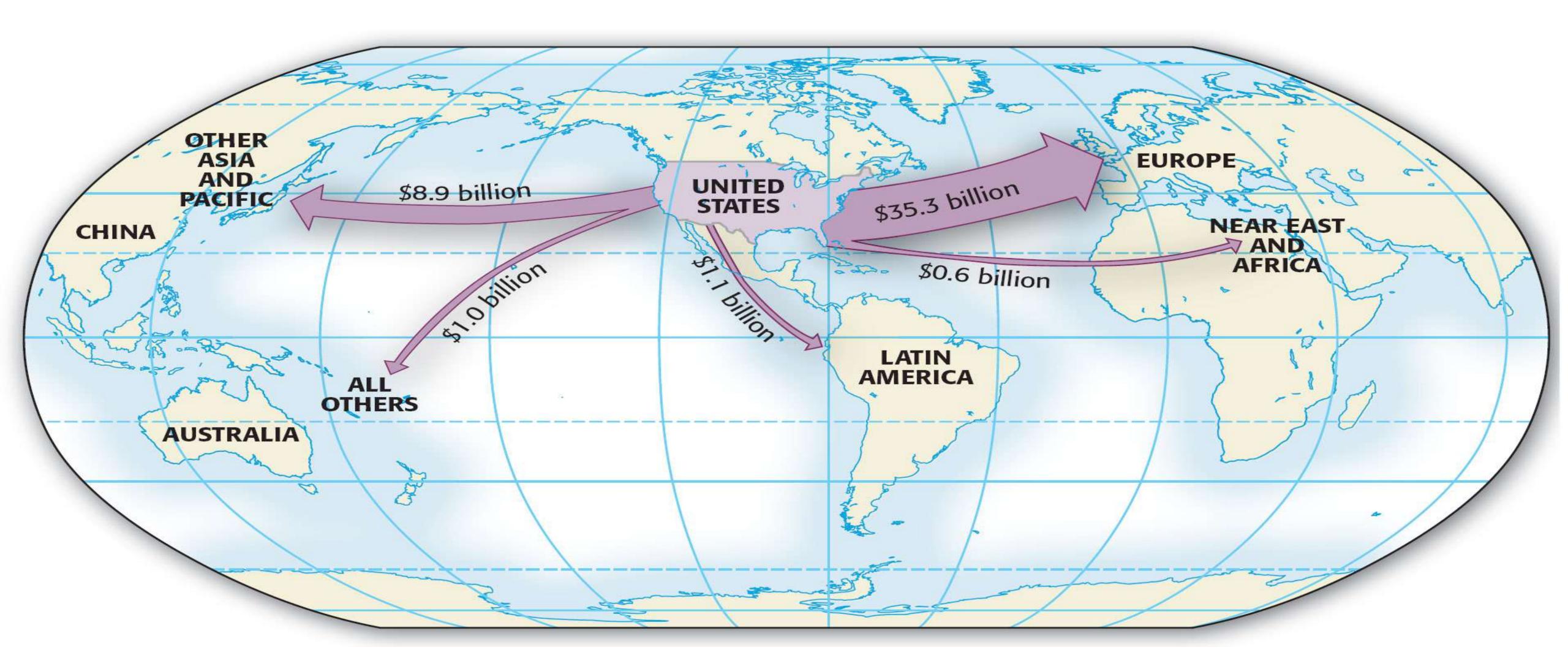
*Before 1960, gross national product (GNP) was used to measure national economic performance; since then gross domestic product (GDP) has been employed.

Where To?

Not all Americans were clear about the direction of America's new foreign policy in 1947.



United States Foreign Aid, Military and Economic, 1945–1954



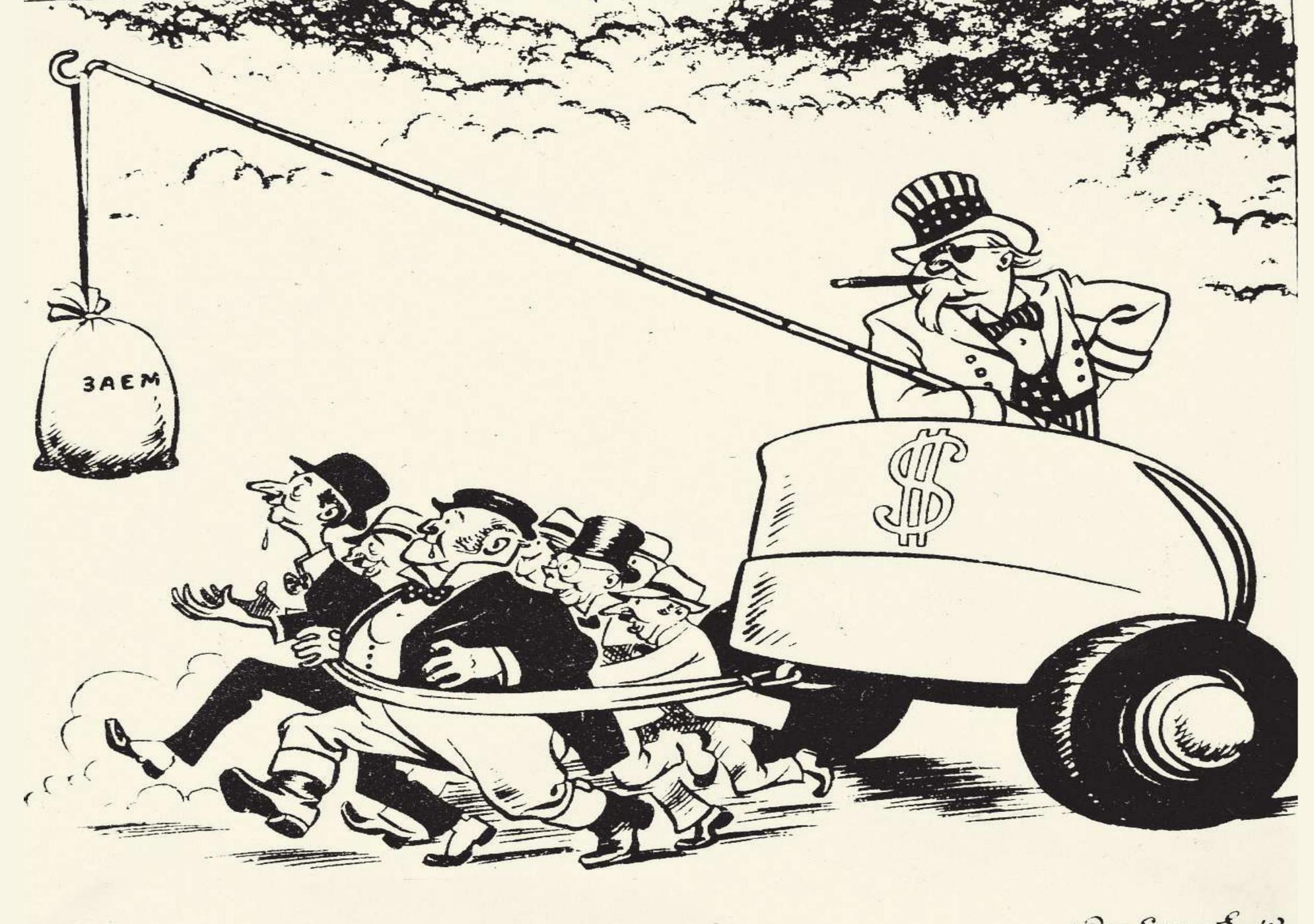
The Marshall Plan Turns Enemies into Friends

The poster translates to, "Berlin Rebuilt with Help from the Marshall Plan" (1950).



American Motor of the Latest Type

 In this Russian cartoon, 'Emperor' Truman uses U.S. moneybags to seduce dollar-hungry European nations.



Вир. Ермия 5-47.

7.2.4 Germany: The New Powderkeg?

Postwar Partition of Germany

The 4 military occupation zones were the basis for the formation of two separate countries in 1949

- British, French, and American zones became West Germany
- Soviet zone became East Germany.



Containment in Action

- Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948)
- 1948: West Germany formed

- Soviets cut off access to jointly occupied city of Berlin
- Truman orders a massive airlift of food, fuel, and supplies

- NATO (1949)
 - North Atlantic Treaty
 Organization
 - 12 nation mutual defense strategy
 - Warsaw Pact (1955)
 - Soviet-centered alliance for communist nations

Berlin Airlift, 1948

Grateful West Berlin residents watch a U.S. airplane deliver muchneeded supplies.





7.2.5 Cold War in Asia

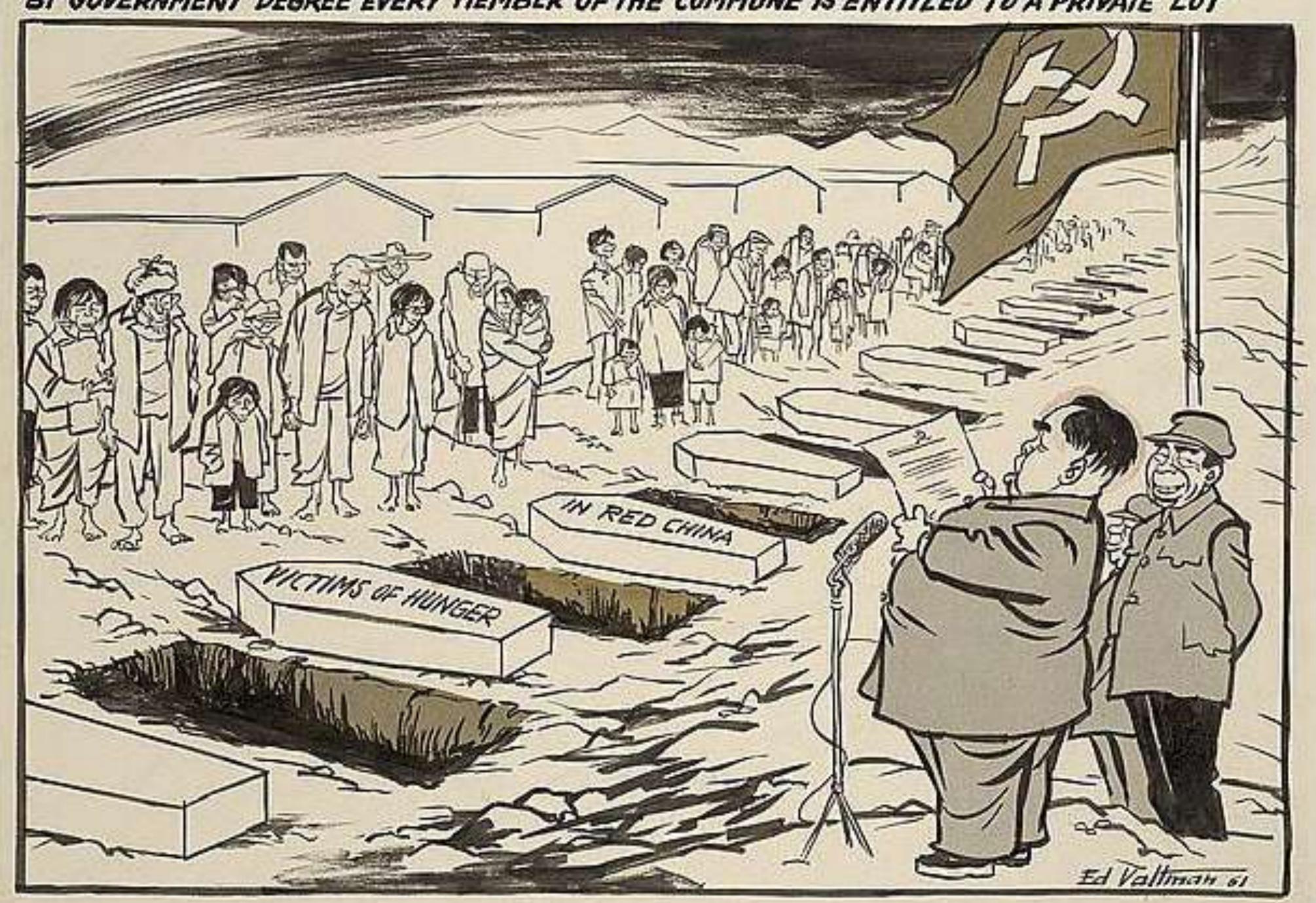
Cold War in Asia

- Japan crucial to U.S. strategy
 - A democratic revolution from above





'BY GOVERNMENT DEGREE EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMMUNE IS ENTITLED TO A PRIVATE LOT '



- Democratic constitution, women's voting rights, economic jumpstart, civil rights
- 1951: Japan's sovereignty restored/occupation ends

- Chinese Civil War
 - Mao's victory over Kuomintang -> Communism
- French Indochina
 (Vietnam)
 - U.S. alliance with
 French -> opposition to
 N. Vietnam

7.2.6 The Korean War

Korean War

- June 1950: Democratic People's Republic of Korea (N. Korea) invades S. Korea across the 38th parallel
- Soviets arm N. Korea; Americans arm S. Korea

- Truman blame Soviets for attack
 - MacArthur lands at Inchon and pushes North Korean army back to 38th parallel



- Truman claims new war aim - full reunification of Korea
 - U.N. forces advance into North Korea
 - China enters the war against "American imperialism"

 Tens of thousands of Chinese troops drive U.N. and American forces back to 38th parallel

Stalemate!!

- MacArthur and Truman disagree over war aims
 - Truman dismisses MacArthur
 - U.S. lost 54,000 in war
 - Did we contain communism, or accomplish nothing?

Korean War Scene

- A grief-stricken
 American soldier whose buddy has been killed is comforted.
- A medical corpsman fills out casualty tags.



Consequences

 Failure to achieve victory and impatience led to the election of Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower

- Military budget goes from 14 billion in 1949 to 44 billion in 1953
 - Highly militarized
 U.S. and Soviet
 foreign policy
 - Arms race

7.2.7 The General Is Now President

Brinkmanship

President Eisenhower

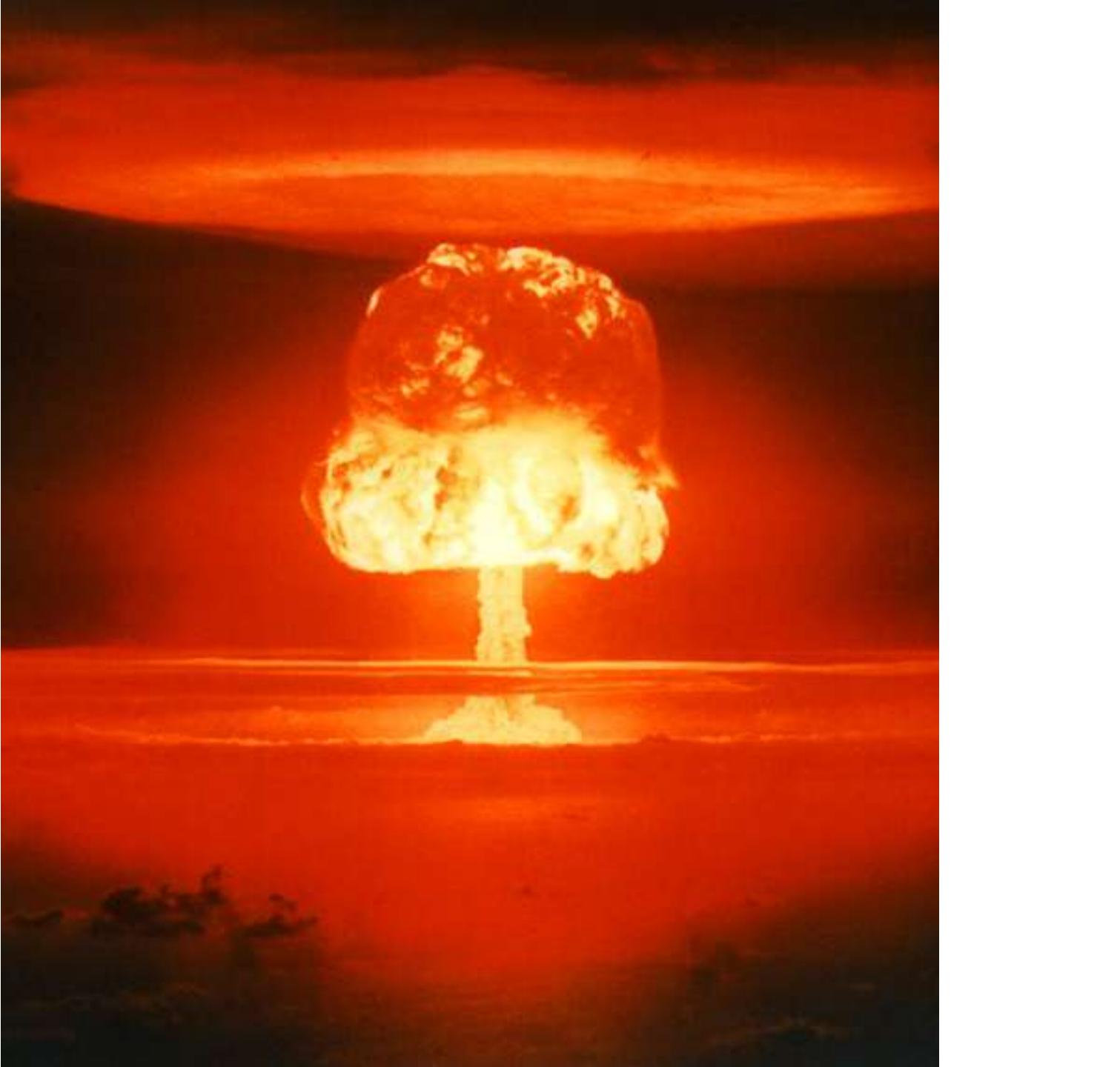
 Willingness of the nation to go to the edge of all-out war



The H-Bomb

Hydrogen bomb
The U.S. exploded the first H-Bomb (1952)

 Soviets followed soon thereafter (1953)





7.2.8 Covert Operations

CIA

Central Intelligence Agency

- Used spies to gather info abroad
- Undermined foreign governments

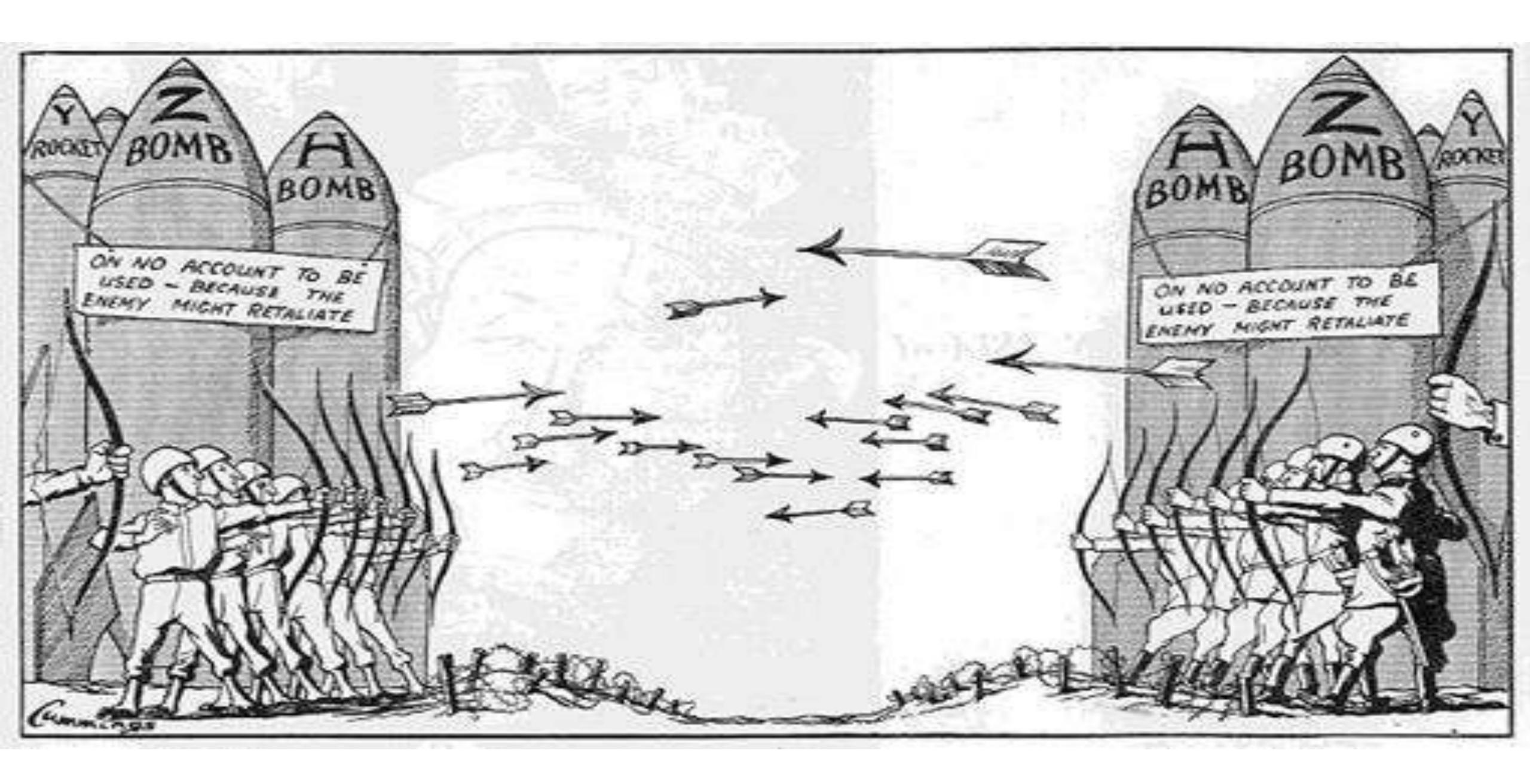


Geneva

Summit in 1955

U.S. and Soviet
 Union would allow
 "open skies"





U-2 shot down

Late 50's
U.S.'s U-2 planes spy
on the Soviets

Until one was shot down



7.2.9 The Space Race

Space Race

1957: Soviets launch

Sputnik

1958: U.S. launches

first satellite







7.2.10 The "Friendship Race": A Struggle for Third World Allies

Struggle for the Third World

- Threat of Communist expansion in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East
 - 1961: 90% of foreign aid went to developing nations

- Guatemala
 - CIA plotted to overthrow leftist leader Arbenz Guzman
 - United Fruit company gets land they wanted
 - Guatemala faces decades of civil war



Cuban Revolution & Fidel Castro

- 1959: Fidel Castro, fueled by anti-American nationalism, ousts Batista
 - 1960: Cuba signs trade treaty with the Soviet Union

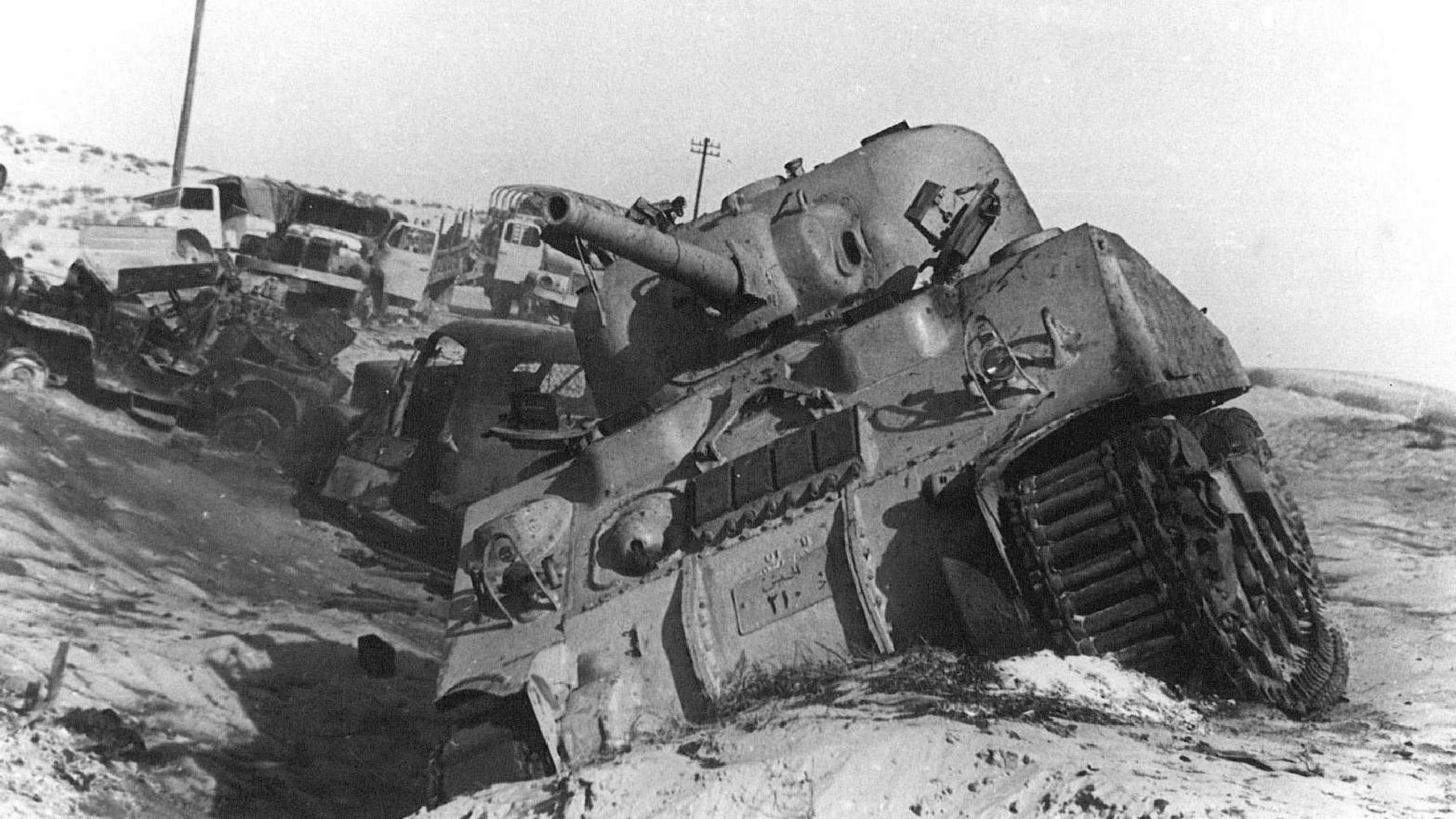


- Eisenhower orders the CIA to organize an invasion by Cuban exiles to overthrow Castro
 - "Bay of Pigs" operation is Kennedy's greatest fiasco

Suez Crisis

1956: U.S. breaks its promise to Egypt to help build the Aswan High Dam

- Egyptian leader Nasser responds by nationalizing the British-owned Suez Canal
- Plan: use its profits to build the Dam



- Nasser later receives help from the Soviets to build the dam
- French and British influence in the region declines

Eisenhower Doctrine

The U.S. will intervene in the Middle East if any government threatened by communist takeover asked for help

- Regional Truman
 Doctrine
- Would a regional Marshall Plan have been more effective?

7.3. America at Midcentury, 1945-1960

- 7.3.1 From Wartime to Peacetime Economy
- 7.3.2 Social Change in Postwar America
- 7.3.3 Domestic
 Anticommunism:
 From Concern to
 Hysteria

- 7.3.4 "We Like Ike"
- 7.3.5 Civil Rights
 Movement
- 7.3.6 "Roll over,
 Beethoven":
 Music & Literature
- 7.3.7 "Gimme Shelter"

7.3.1 From Wartime to Peacetime Economy

Strikes and Taft-Hartley Act

- Difficult conversion to peacetime economy
- 5 million workers on strike
 - railroads, maritime transportation, steel,
 & electric industries

- Truman: strikers in an industry vital to national security could be drafted
- Taft-Hartley Act
 - States could enact right-to-work laws outlawing closed shops

Truman's Fair Deal

Full Employment Act

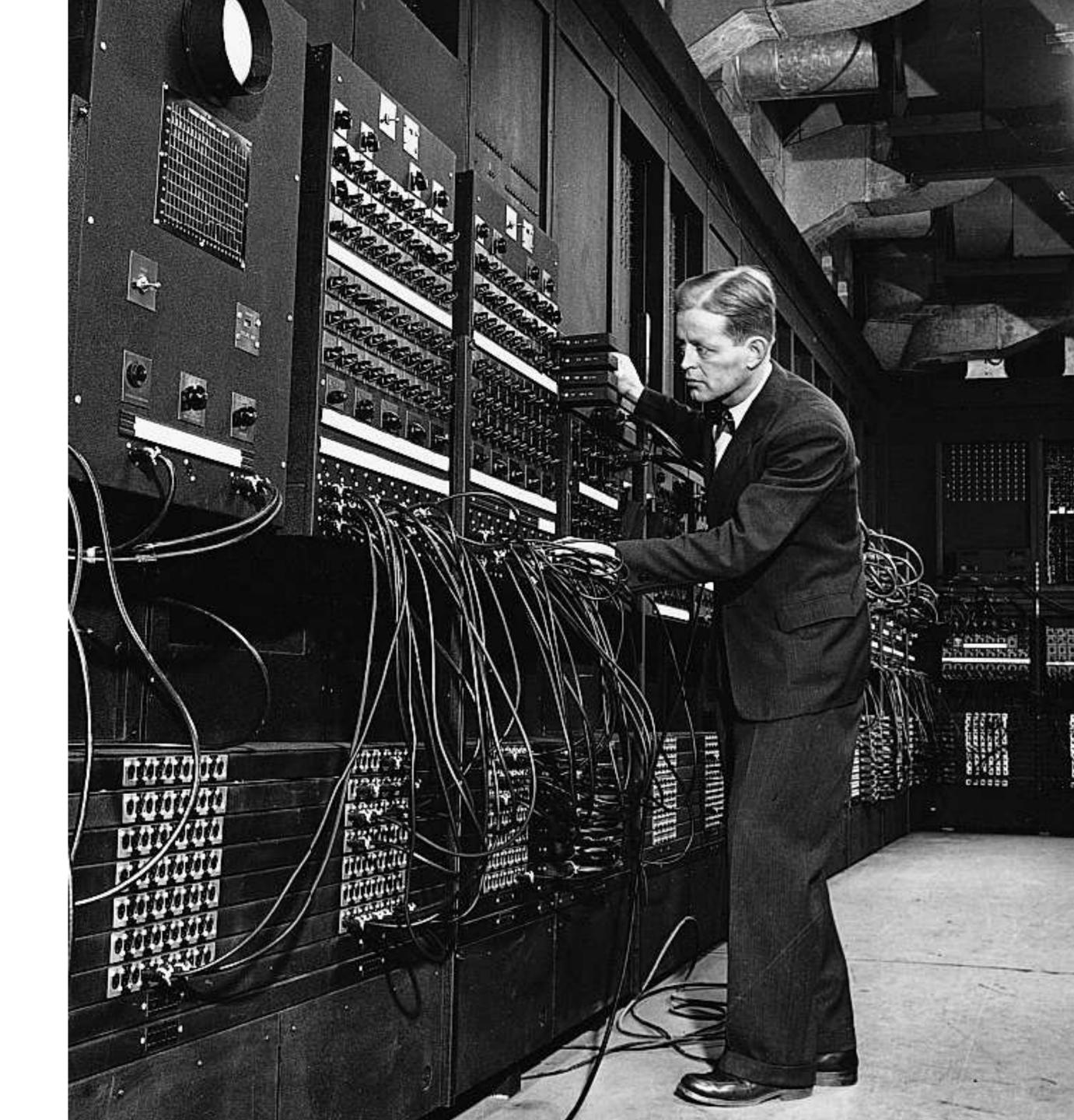
- Increased minimum wage
- Stated national goal: full employment, maximum production, and GNP

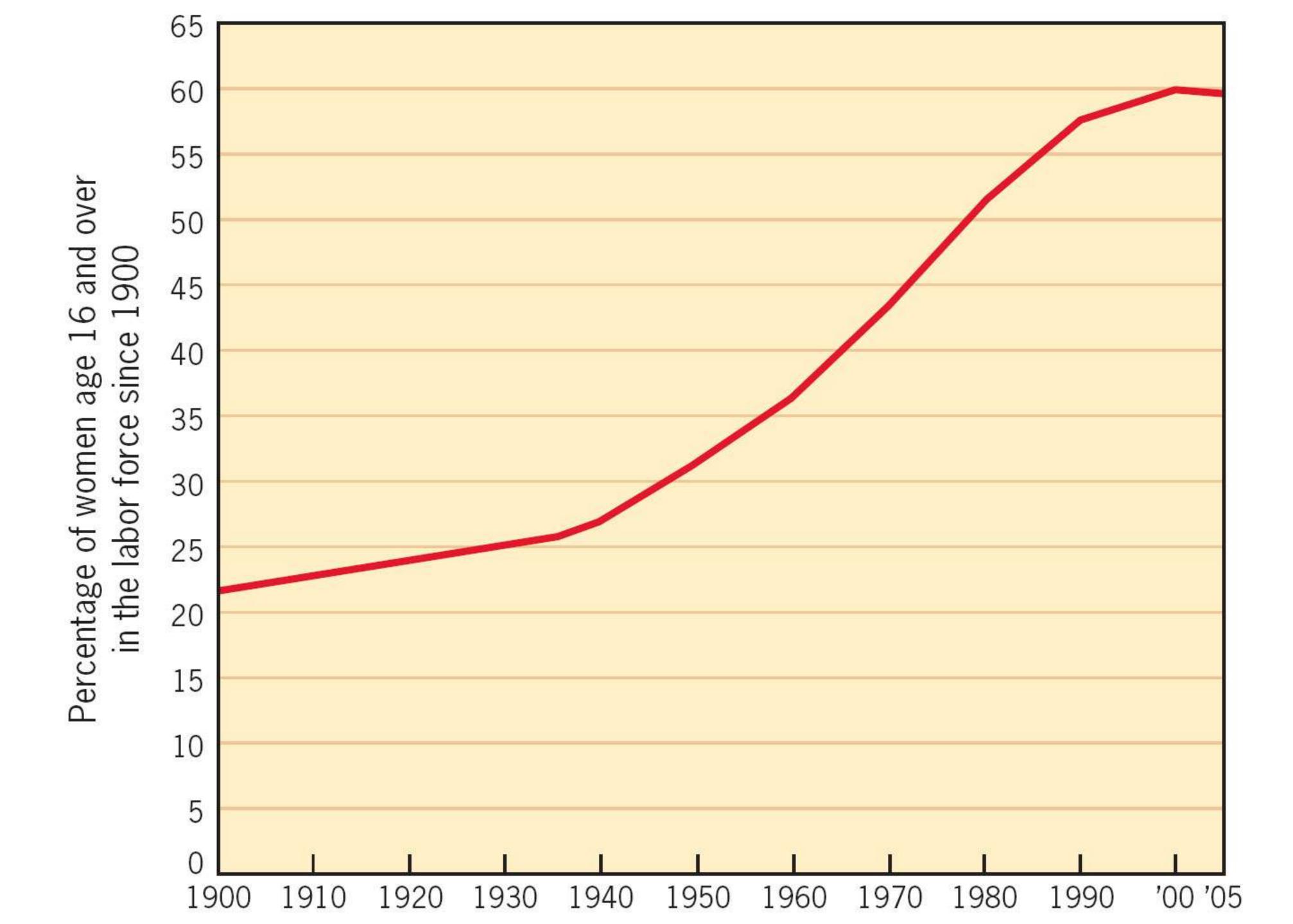
Fair Deal

- Every American gets "a fair chance at success"
- Proposes national health insurance program and federal aid for education

Early Computer, c. 1950

A few decades later more powerful computers would fit on a desktop





7.3.2 Social Change in Postwar America

Suburbia & the Baby Boom

- •1946-1960: Baby Boom
 - Peaks in 1957
- Suburbs
 - •William Levitt & Levittown
 - •180 houses per week
 - Homes sold for \$7,990

- Commercialism
 - TVs, radio, movies, cars, etc.
- National Highway Act (1956: Eisenhower)
 - 42,500-mile interstate highway system

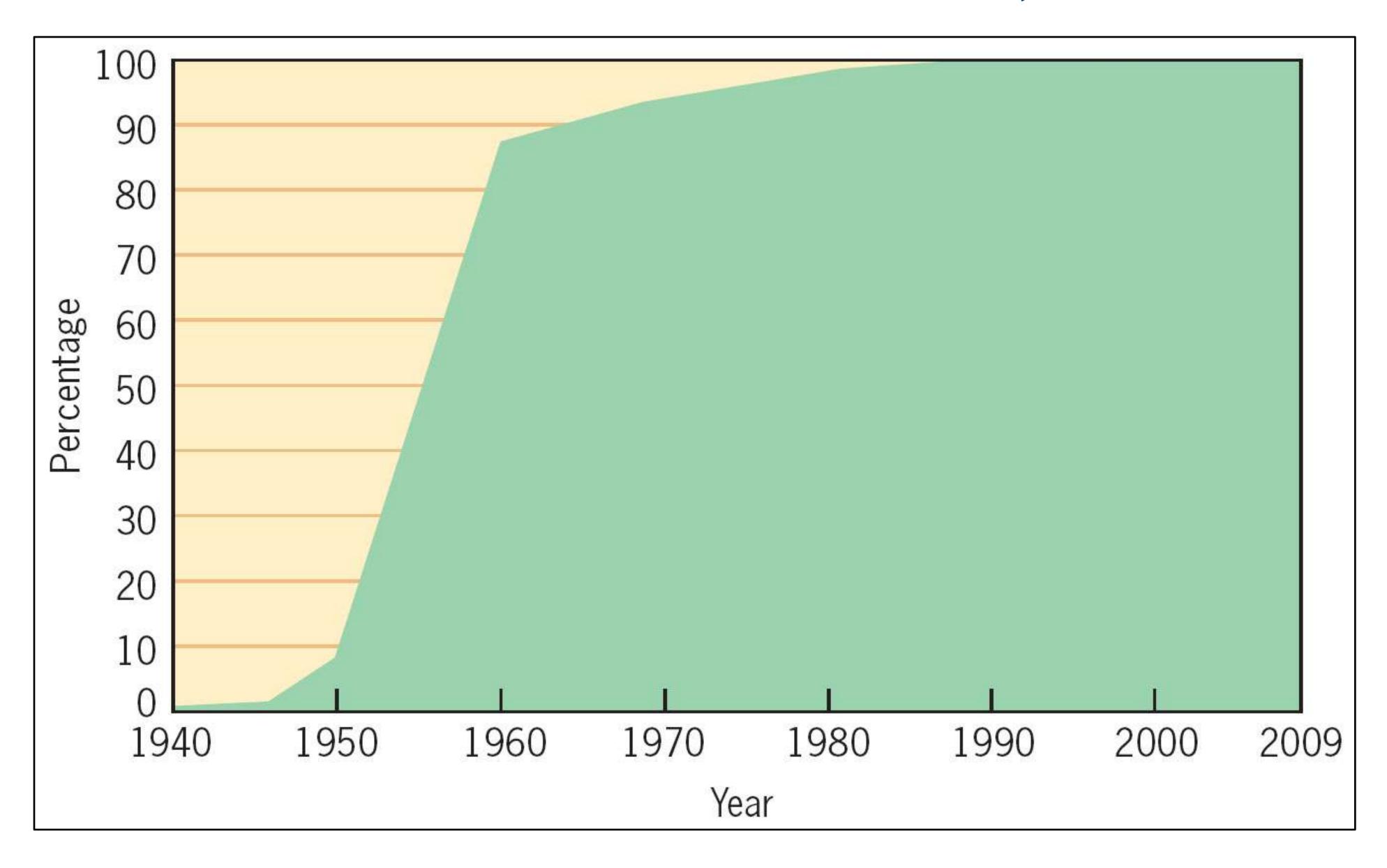


The Original Golden Arches, 1955

- 1953: Maurice and Richard McDonald replaced drivein hamburger with doublearched design
- 1955: sold to Ray Kroc
 - largest international franchised restaurant chain
 - global symbol of American consumerism.



Households with Television Sets, 1946–2009



7.3.3 Domestic Anticommunism: From Concern to Hysteria

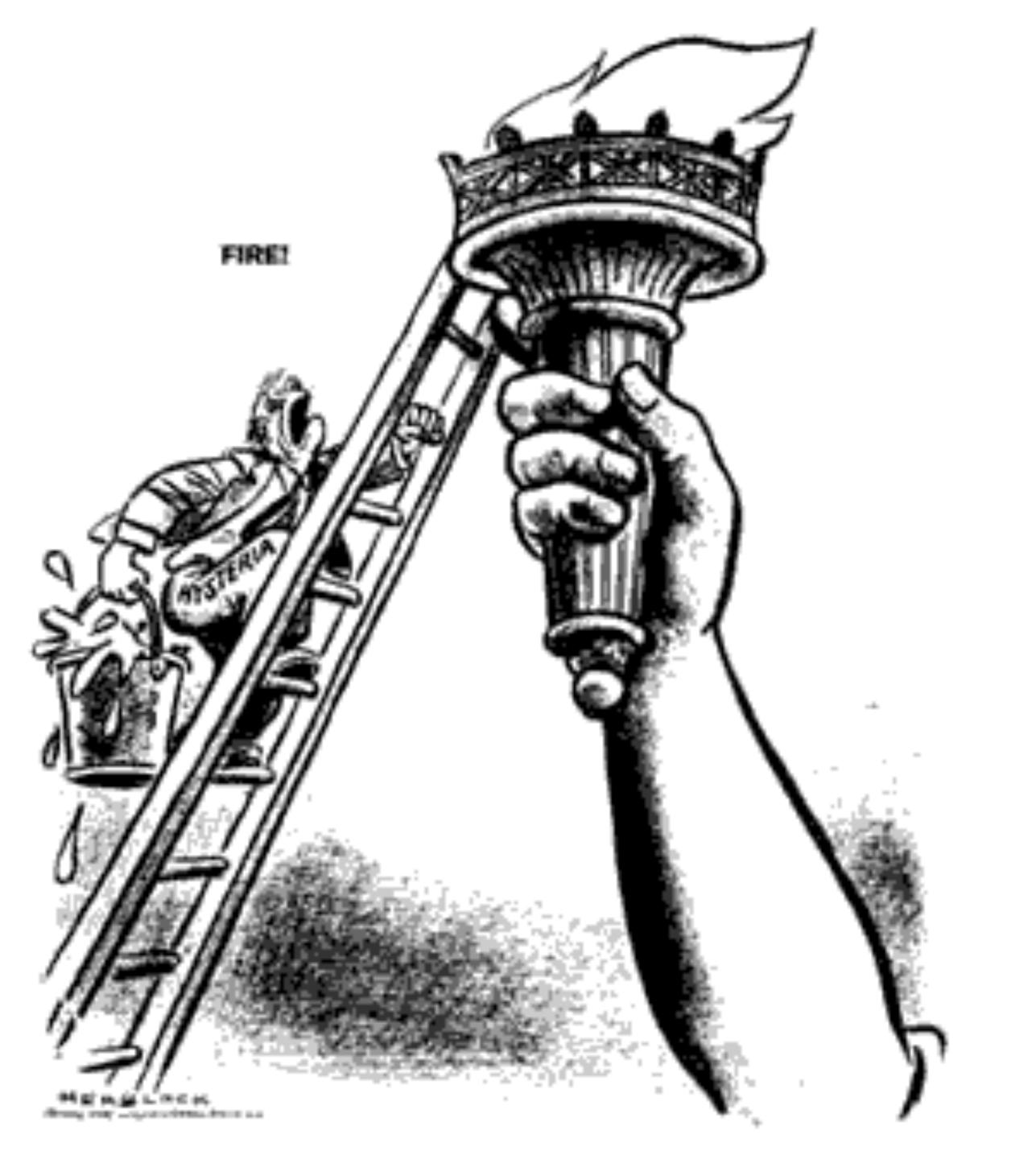
Cold War Fears

- Fear of Atomic Espionage
 - "Venona" top-secret project – proves Soviet infiltration of U.S. government agencies
 - "We must be ready when it [Soviet attack]does come."

- Anticommunist hysteria in the U.S.
 - Investigations (witch-hunts?)
 - HUAC (1938): House Un-American Activities Committee
 - Hunted down domestic communists

- McCarthyism (1950-54)
 - Senator Joseph McCarthy's witchhunts of suspected communists





Red Channels

The Report of

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN PADIO AND TELEVISION



Published By

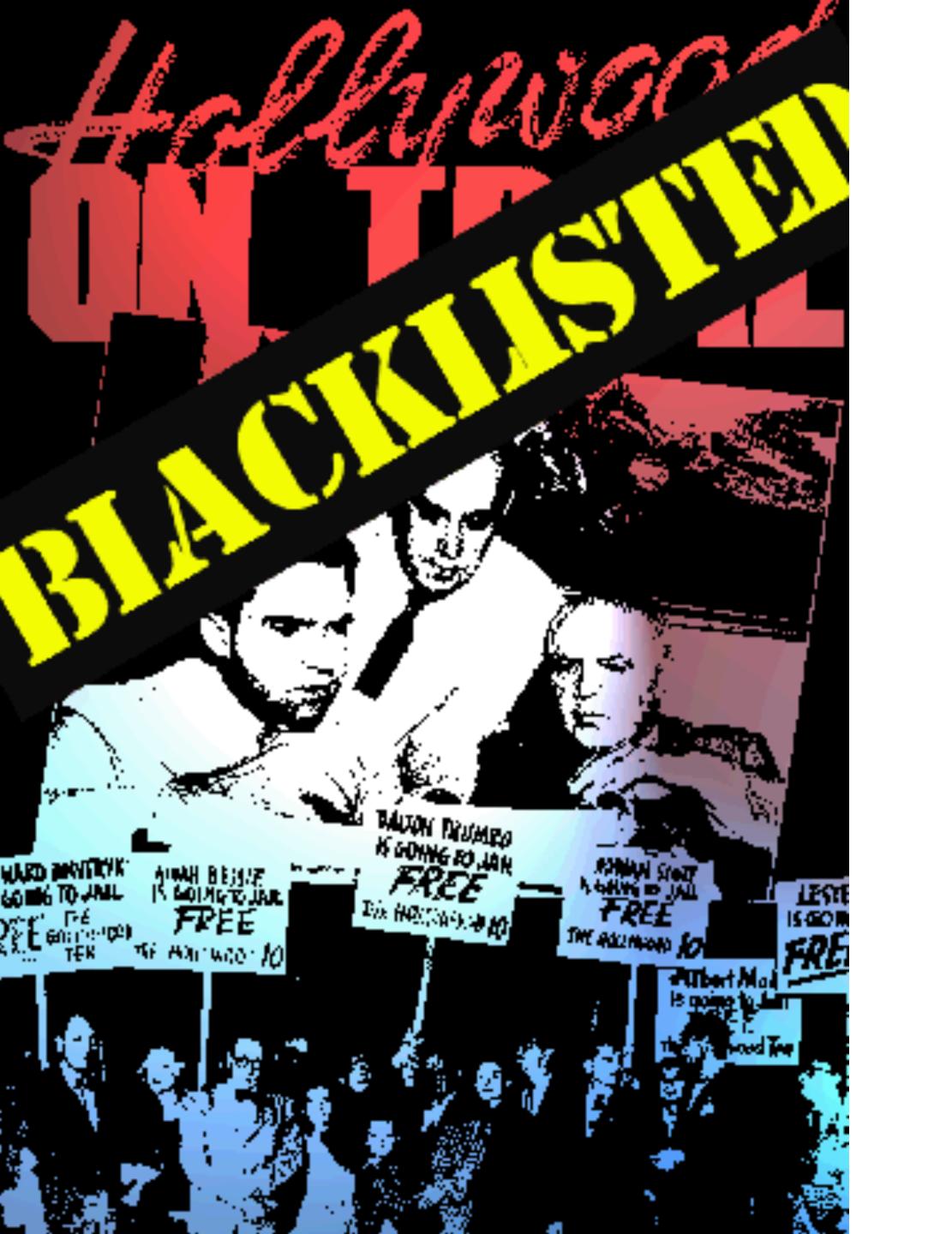
COUNTERATTACK

THE NEWSLETTER OF FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM 55 West 42 Street, New York 18, N. Y.

\$1.00 per copy







Red Scare (1919) & McCarthyism (1950-54)

- 1. Thousands of Americans expelled from the U.S.
- 2. Civil liberties of American citizens threatened

- 3. The Communist party gained thousands of new U.S. members
- 4. Many government employees gave secrets to the Soviets

7.3.4 "We Like Ike"

Republicans Choose a War Hero in 1952

Nominee Eisenhower and his vice-presidential running mate, Nixon, greet Convention delegates.



A Popular President, A Good Man

"Ike" exuded grandfatherly graciousness and goodwill.



7.3.5 Civil Rights Movement

Justice Delayed

- Growing Black Political Power
 - Truman supported black aspirations
 - Two executive orders ended federal racial segregation
 - Military
 - Bureaucracy

- Brown v. Board of Education
 - Eliminates separate but equal doctrine
 - Little Rock Nine & Central High School
 - Eisenhower sends National Guard

The Face of Segregation

In the segregated South of the 1950's, these women were entered the theater through a "Colored entrance". They were restricted to a separate "Colored section", usually in the rear.



- Montgomery Bus Boycotts
 - 1955: Rosa Parks refuses to give her seat to a white man on a city bus
 - Parks is arrested
 - Martin Luther King Jr. organizes a year-long bus boycott
 - Supreme Court Alabama's bus segregation laws unconstitutional

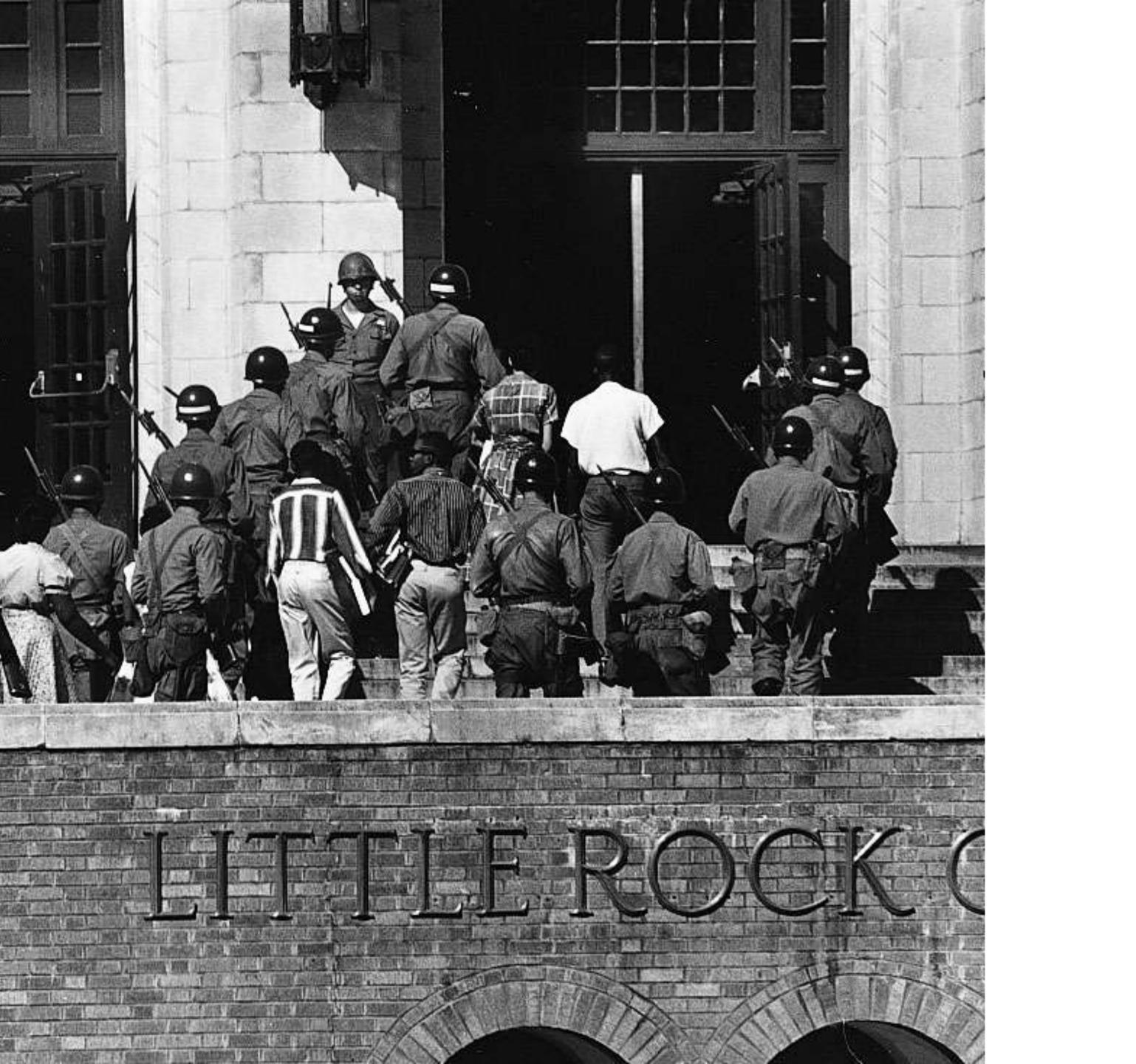
Dr. King & Wife, Coretta, Arrested

King and his wife were arrested in Montgomery (1955) organizing the bus boycott.



Integrating the schools at Little Rock, 1957

White mobs jeered at the first Black students entering Central High School; federal troops enforced the law.



White Resistance

- Some Southern Whites urged defiance of school desegregation
- Klan experienced a resurgence; violence against African Americans increased

- 1955: Emmett Till (14) was murdered by white men
- White Citizen's
 Councils ("uptown
 KKK") formed
 - J. Edgar Hoover claimed that communists may have infiltrated Civil Rights groups

Federal Authority vs. States Rights

- 1957: Congress passed the first Civil Rights Act since Reconstruction
 - Created Commission on Civil Rights

1957:

- Martin Luther King Jr.
 becomes first
 president of the
 Southern Christian
 Leadership Conference
 (SCLC)
 - African Americans ready for national civil rights movement

7.3.6 "Roll over, Beethoven": Music & Literature

Rock & Roll and the Beats

- 1956: Elvis Presley on the *Ed Sullivan Show*
 - Rock and Roll rejects conformity
- Youth Culture
 - James Dean: Rebel Without a Cause
 - Mr. Potato Head, hula hoop

- Beat writers rejected middle-class culture
 - Jack Kerouac's On the Road
 - Highly critical of middle class materialism
 - J.D. Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye
 - Critiques society, childrearing

The King

Elvis' appearance on the Ed Sullivan Show more daring than the "safe", "sanitized" acts of Bill Haley & the Comets, Pat Boone, etc.



7.3.7 "Gimme Shelter"

