1 The Cold War, Civil Rights, Vietnam, & the Counterculture
   Presented by Mr. Anderson, M.Ed., J.D.

2 The Truman Years (1946-1952)
   • FDR dies on April. 12, 1945
   • Largest rise in GNP ever (doubles in 15 years) incomes double from $1526/yr - $2788/yr.
   • Taft Hartley Act of 1947 (80 day cooling off period)

3 Civil Rights & the Federal Government
   • Desegregation of the military
   • Desegregation of the Federal Gov’t.
   • Jackie Robinson & Branch Rickey
     • Rickey - Brooklyn Dodgers Gen. Mgr.
     • Robinson – 1st African American MLB (1947)
       • Rookie of the year 1947; MLB - MVP 1949

4 Benefits for Veterans
   • The GI Bill
     • Incentives to continue their education after military life

5 The “Iron Curtain” & Containment
   • NATO - Apr. 1949 - Collective Security
     • The Soviet Response (Warsaw Pact)
       • Poland & other Satellite Nations
         • Seeds of the Cold War began in 1917
     • The Truman Doctrine & The Marshall Plan (European Recovery Plan)
       • $13 billion over 4 yrs. in grants & loans
       • Soviet Union invited, but refused to participate
       • Berlin Airlift

6 The “Iron Curtain” & Containment
   • McCarthyism – 2nd Red Scare
• HUAC (est. 1938)
  • Investigate disloyalty on the eve. of WWII
  • Now postwar probe of Communist infiltration of gov’t. agencies & a probe of Hollywood
  • “The Hollywood Ten” & the “Blacklist”
  • “Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?”

• Federal Employee Loyalty Program & Loyalty Review Board (1947)

7  The Korean Conflict (1950 – 1953)
• Korea after WWII
• The 38th parallel
• Invasion from the North (Chinese)
• US might use any weapon in its arsenal
• The Firing of MacArthur – insubordination (April 11, 1951)
  • wanted to open a second front
  • attacked Truman’s policy in a letter to House Minority Leader (March 1951)

8  The Election of 1948
• Difficult from the beginning for Truman because of a split in his own party
  • Truman v. Dewey

• The “Dixiecrats” were against racial integration & civil rights movement
  • Rt. Wing Democrats
  • Strom Thurman was their nominee

9  Polls got it wrong

10  The Eisenhower Years (1952-1960)
• Fmr. Supreme Allied Commander of the Allies during WWII
• Favored big business & the Republican approach (cut spending, reduce taxes, balance budget)

• Dynamic conservatism (K1C2)
  • Korea, communism, & corruption

11 **Eisenhower (Ike)**
• End of the Korean War (1953)
  • 55K killed, 113K wounded
  • serious about stopping communism?
• Continuation of the economic boom
  • Big business
  • Credit cards (1960)

12 **Eisenhower**
• Women's roles in the '50's

• Suburbia and “keeping up with the Jones”
• The Beat movement and Rock & Roll
  • “beatniks”-rebelled against conformity and tradition

13 **Eisenhower Years (1952 - 1960)**
• Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

• The Montgomery Bus Boycott & Rosa Parks

• Martin Luther King Jr.

• The Little Rock 9 & Central High School (integration)

14

15 **Martin Luther King, Jr.**

16 **The Eisenhower Years (1952-1960)**
• The Cold War intensifies!
- Cuba 1959 - Batista overthrown
- Invasion of Hungary 1956
- Sputnik in 1957 & Congress response
- Interstate Highway system
- The U2
- Military Industrial Complex

17

18  Sputnik II
    Laika

19  Growth of ICBM's

20  SLBM

21  Typhoon Class

22

23

24  Major Campaign Issues
    - The Economy (sluggish at the time)
    - The Missile Gap
    - U.S. Prestige
    - Threat of Communism
    - Civil Rights
    - Experience

    - Overall, he had a weak ‘mandate’

25  The Campaign
    - Television debates
    - Americans put two candidates side by side for the first time
      with these visible debates (Americans could see for
      themselves who they liked)
    - Candidates went to bed not knowing the results (Tex., Ill.,
26 Election of 1960

Kennedy
- 34,226,731 popular votes
  - 49.7%
  - 303 EV

- From Massachusetts
- Catholic
- His promise: to get the US economy rolling again!

Nixon
- 34,108,157 popular votes
  - 49.5%
  - 219 EV
  - 118,574 votes separated them

- From California
- Protestant

27 The New Frontier (Camelot)

Domestic Policies -
- Key Cabinet Members (The Best and the Brightest)
- Economy (Keynesian Fiscal Policy)
- Conservation
- Civil Rights (24th Amendment)
- Space Exploration-NASA-committed to landing a man on the moon by the end of the decade
  - Yuri Gagarin (April 12, 1961)
    - “Columbus of the Cosmos”
  - Jackie & the White House
    - Grace & Style

28 The New Frontier - Domestic Policies

- JFK asked for a huge increase in military spending so America could compete with USSR for space
• Big business was not a priority for JFK

• He struggled to push through legislation in Congress (not successful)
  • No Mandate

29 The New Frontier (Camelot) Foreign Policy

• JFK’s stance: stop the spread of Communism

• The presence of Cuba as a major foreign policy issue
  • Proximity
  • Communist (Castro in 1959 – Batista overthrown)
    • US would remain at odds with Cuba for decades to come

The New Frontier: Foreign Policy

• JFK begins to authorize a military build-up to show that the US would not be bullied by the USSR

  • Brinksmanship
  • Deterrence
  • MAD

  • As a response, the USSR began construction on the Berlin Airlift in August of 1961

31 The New Frontier: Foreign Policy

• in Cuba:
  • 4/17/1961

  • The CIA & US military aided 1500 Cuban exiles in attempting to re-take Cuba and establish a democracy friendly to the US
  • Disaster from the start
    • 15,000 Cuban soldiers repulsed the invasion
    • Destroys relations between the US & Cuba
32  Cuban (Russian) Missiles
   • Missile Locations
   • Range

33  The New Frontier: Foreign Policy
   • Cuban Missile Crisis -
     • Outcome?
     • 13 Days

34  The New Frontier: Foreign Policy
   • Test-ban Treaty 1963
     • The Peace Corps.
     • Alliance for Progress - Created in the Western Hemisphere to discourage the spread of Communism
     • SE Asia - sends 16,000 military advisors to Vietnam

35  The Assassination
   • Nov. 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas
     • Lee Harvey Oswald
     • Warren Commission
     • The President’s Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

36  JFK Assassination

37  Happier Times

38  Father & Son
LBJ (1963-1969)

- Early Victories:
  - Used leadership skills to push through Kennedy legislation
  - Income tax reduction
  - GNP rose steadily and the recession disappeared
  - The War on Poverty - social welfare spending
  - CRA of 1964 – Landmark Legislation

LBJ (1963-1969)

The Election of 1964

- vs. Goldwater
  - Major issue: War in Vietnam
  - Landslide election resulted in a strong MANDATE for Johnson

The Great Society

- Gains in Congress + landslide victory = passage of legislation unlike anything since the Great Depression
  - Mandate
  - Civil Rights Act (CRA) of 1965 (voting rights)
  - CRA of 1968 (Fair Housing Act)

The Great Society

- Federal aid to education
- Medicare & Medicaid
  - Large part of the Great Society
- Dep’t. of HUD
• Dep’t. of Transportation
• New immigration laws - drop quota system
• 25th Amendment – Presidential Succession

47 The Great Society
• Economic Opportunity Act
• Volunteers in Service to America
• Elementary & Secondary Education Act
• National Foundation of the Arts & Humanities
• Water Quality Act
• National Transportation & Motor Vehicle Safety Act (NTSB)

48 Beginning of the end for
The Great Society
• The end of the Vietnam War
• The election of conservative democrats
  • showed the belief that Johnson had given too much authority to the national government
• The split of the Democratic Party (RFK)

49 Tools of the ‘Negro Revolution’
• This was a ‘grassroots’ movement

  • MLK and the idea of NON-VIOLENT PROTEST (SCLC) Student Christian Leadership Conference
  • SNCC-Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee: it formed to enable students to make their own decisions about priorities and tactics
    • Stokely Carmichael and “Black Power”
    • separate from white society and lead their own communities

50 The Tools of the ‘Negro Revolution’
• National Urban League -
  • helped newcomers to city life find jobs and homes
• NAACP -
• interracial organization working to secure full legal equality for all races
• CORE - Congress on Racial Equality
  • challenged segregation in cities
  • also NON-VIOLENT

51 **Alabama - The Devil’s Den**
  • Montgomery Bus Boycott- Rosa Parks
  • was a catalyst to the Civil Rights Movement (SCLC a product of this event)

  • Birmingham- considered by MLK to be the most segregated city in America
  • Bull Connor
  • Police tactics and T.V.
    • opponents of the Civil Rights Movement

52 **Acts of Protest & Resistance**
  • Freedom Riders (1961) - African Americans took the public interstate transportation system from state to state on a voter registration drive
  • Freedom Summer
  • Met fierce resistance in Alabama
    • James Cheney killed
    • Buses bombed
    • Violent police tactics to enforce segregation
    • JFK called the protest “unpatriotic”

53 **Acts of Protest & Resistance**
  • March on Washington (1963) -
    • Organized by A. Philip Randolph
    • Their hope was to convince Congress to pass Civil Rights legislation

  • The Highlight of the March on Washington was MLK’s ‘I Have a Dream Speech’
“I have a...”

Acts of Protest & Resistance
- The Selma, Alabama March of 1964 -
  - Its major goal was to get voting rights legislation passed.

The Darker Side of the Civil Rights Movement
- Black Muslims & Malcolm X
  - Elijah Muhammad-Founder of the Nation of Islam
  - Malcolm X voiced the need for African Americans to separate themselves from white society

The Darker Side of the Civil Rights Movement
- The Black Panthers & the Black Power Movement
  - addressed the need to be separate from society
  - Huey Newton - Founder
  - Stokely Carmichael - “black power”
  - James Baldwin - The Fire Next Time
    - African Americans were angry and tired of promises

Black

The Darker Side of the Civil Rights Movement
- James Meredith
  - African American
  - admitted to University of Mississippi
  - Students rioted over admission
  - JFK sent army troops to restore order and protect Meredith

Results of the Civil Rights Movement
- Civil Rights Act (CRA) of 1964
  - Voting Rights act of 1965
    - many African Americans were elected to office at all levels
Other Major Movements of the 60’s

- Feminist Movement -
  - Theory that men and women should have political, economic and social equality
  - Betty Friedan’s book: *Feminine Mystique*
  - *Our Bodies, Ourselves*
  - NOW- Nat’l. Organization for Women
  - equal work/equal pay
  - *Ms. v. Good Housekeeping & Ladies Home Journal*
  - Many women rejected the movement (Phyllis Schlafly)

Other Major Movements of the 60’s

- Latino American Movement –
  - Spanish speaking segment of the population - mainly from Latin America
  - Journalist Ruben Salazar
  - Cesar Chavez-United Farm Workers (UFW)
    - Migrant Farm Workers – country’s most exploited workers
    - Boycott of non-union produce (Grapes @ 1st)
      - More Pay, Better Working Conditions & Union Recognition

Other Movements of the 60’s

- Native American Movement -
  - Native Americans today are declared citizens of their tribes and the US
  - The reason for their activism was the desire for the return of self-government
  - Alcatraz (1969 Protest)
  - Wounded Knee (S. Dakota - 1973)
    - American Indian Movement (AIM) - militant(Dennis Banks)
• Forced the U.S. Gov’t. to reexamine Native American Treaty Rights

64 Other Movements of the 60’s
• Founded JACL
  • Japanese Americans Citizens League
  • Sought Compensation for losses during WWII internment
  • Japanese American Claims Act
    • Eventually paid small sums for losses (some claims not settled until 1968)
      • 1988 U.S. apologized & paid further monetary compensation

65 Campus Protest & the Counterculture
• Movement questioned or rejected trad. values & morals
• Dr. Timothy Leary
  • Psychologist at Harvard
    • “Tune in, turn on, drop out”
• SDS - Students for a Democratic Society (demanded immediate withdrawal from Vietnam)
  • Woodstock & Altamont

66 Environmental Movement
Demanded Honesty & Accountability from Industry & Gov’t.
• Rachel Carson - *Silent Spring* (DDT)
  • Chemicals enter The Food Chain
• Garrett Hardin - *The Tragedy of the Commons* (1968)
• Ralph Nader - *The Designed-In Dangers of the American Automobile*
• Wholesome Meat Act of 1967
  • Consumer Movement - Activism
• NRC- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  • Ensured that nuclear power plants were being run safely & efficiently
The Vietnam War
- 1955 - 1975: Fought to protect S. Vietnam from being taken over by the Communist north.
  - The U.S. government feared that if it did not get involved in the Vietnam War, Communists would take over S. Vietnam
    - The 'Domino Theory'
    - Containment

The Vietnam War
- North Vietnam
  - Capital - Hanoi
    - will be bombed throughout the war by the U.S.
  - Leader - Ho Chi Minh

The Vietnam War
- South Vietnam
  - Capital - Saigon
    - U.S. Embassy here
    - the U.S. will eventually have to evacuate their embassy during the Tet Offensive
  - Leader - Ngo Dinh Diem

The Vietnam War
- Early years of U.S. involvement:
  - Kennedy
    - believed that the spread of Communism must be stopped at all cost
    - by 1963, Kennedy had ordered 16,000 military advisors to Vietnam
    - His policy was to steadily increase the number of advisors in Vietnam

The Vietnam War
• Kennedy’s Secretary of Defense:
  • Robert McNamara (R)
  • Shaped Vietnam policy that would drag the U.S. deeper into the war
  • overthrow of the Diem regime

72 The Vietnam War
• The CIA called for and allowed the execution of a coup against the Diem regime
• He was assassinated in Nov. of 1963

73 War Escalation
• Gulf of Tonkin (Aug. 1964)
  • N. Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked U.S. destroyers in int’l waters
  • The result of these attacks was escalation of America’s involvement
  • Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution giving LBJ unprecedented war-making powers (only 2 no votes)

74 The War Drags On
• Through 1964, the VC continued to gain more ground in S. Vietnam
  • 1965 - 184,000 US Troops
  • 1966 - 385,000 US Troops
  • 1967 - 485,000 US Troops
  • 1968 - 536,000 US Troops
  • The VC were very skilled at jungle warfare & US soldiers were prone to infection & walking into booby traps

75 The Tet Offensive
• 1968 – Offensive mounted by the North & the VC
  • Surprise attacks
  • siege of Khe Sanh
• use of the Ho Chi Minh Trail

• The role of TV - brought the brutality of the war home
  • effect on LBJ

76  Brutality of the War
  • Confusion the part of soldiers
  • fighting for freedom the South didn't even seem to want
  • soldiers didn't know who the enemy was
  • no face-to-face encounters with the enemy
  • Saturation bombing/Agent Orange/Napalm

77  My Lai Massacre
  • Lt. Calley

  • Helicopter pilot Hugh Thompson

78  The Vietnam War Continues
  • Election of 1968 – Nixon wins narrowly

  • Invasion of Cambodia 1970 (Nixon)

  • 1973 – Peace treaty signed (4 conditions)

79  The Vietnam War Ends
  • 1975 – Fall of Saigon → Ho Chi Mihn
  • Domino Theory?
    • Laos & Cambodia
  • Legacy of the war:
    • 58,000+ US soldiers killed
    • 300,000+ wounded
    • > 2,500 MIA/POW’s
    • $150 Billion cost
    • Inflation
  • Treatment of returning soldiers
80 Fall of Saigon

81 End of the Vietnam War

- Cambodia falls to Communism
  - Pol Pot & the Khmer Rouge
  - Cambodians were perhaps the hardest hit people during the war
    - During the war, the US dropped bombs continuously on Cambodia killing 500,000+ civilians
    - Pol Pot rose to power, had all civilians killed that were ‘tainted’ by the war = 1.5 million Cambodians (1/4 – 1/3 of the pop.)