

The Cold War, Civil Rights, Vietnam, & the Counterculture

Presented by Mr. Anderson, M.Ed., J.D.

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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)

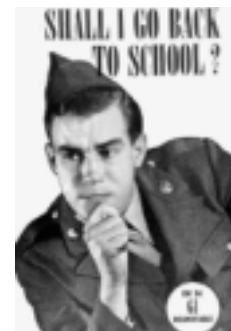


Civil Rights & the Federal Government

- 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
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Benefits for Veterans

- The GI Bill
 - Incentives to continue their education after military life



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
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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)
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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)

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

Polls got it wrong



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

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)



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



Eisenhower Years (1952 - 1960)

- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
- The Montgomery Bus Boycott (Dec. 1955 – Dec. 1956) & Rosa Parks (Dec. 1st, 1955)
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- The Little Rock 9 & Central High School (integration)

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Martin Luther King, Jr.



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Martin Luther King, Jr.



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The Eisenhower Years (1952-1960)

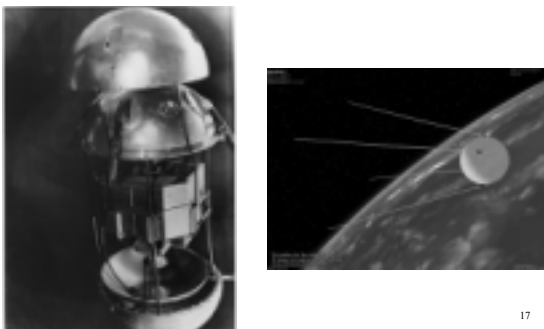
- The Cold War intensifies!
 - Cuba 1959 - Batista overthrown
 - Invasion of Hungary 1956
 - Sputnik in 1957 & Congress response
 - Interstate Highway system
 - The U2 incident
 - Military Industrial Complex

U-2



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Sputnik I



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Sputnik II Laika



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Growth of ICBM's



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B-52H



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SLBM



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Typhoon Class submarine



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SR-71

Human Speed Records



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The Election of 1960



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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'

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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., CA)

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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

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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

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The New Frontier - Domestic Policies

- JFK asked for a huge increase in military spending so America could compete w/ USSR for space
- Big business was not a priority for JFK
- He struggled to push through legislation in Congress (not successful)
 - No Mandate

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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

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The New Frontier: Foreign Policy

- JFK begins to authorize a military build-up to show that the US would not be bullied by the the USSR
- Brinksmanship
- Deterrence
- MAD
 - As a response, the USSR began construction on the Berlin Wall in August of 1961

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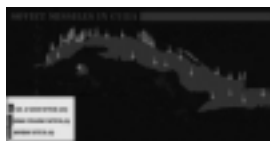
The New Frontier: Foreign Policy

- The Bay of Pigs Invasion 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

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Cuban (Russian) Missiles

Missile Locations



Complete List of U.S. Nuclear Weapons

Range



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The New Frontier: Foreign Policy

- Cuban Missile Crisis -
 - Event Sequence
 - Outcome?
 - 13 Days



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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

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The Assassination

- Nov. 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas
- Open air motorcade
- Cold Case
- Lee Harvey Oswald
- Warren Commission
 - The President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

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JFK Assassination



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Happier Times



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Father & Son



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The Salute Goodbye



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The Procession



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LBJ Taking the Oath of Office



LBJ (1963-1969)



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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

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The Election of 1964

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

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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)

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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

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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)

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Beginning of the end for The Great Society

- The costs 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)

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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

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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

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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

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Acts of Protest and 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"

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Acts of Protest and 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'

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“I have a Dream”



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Acts of Protest & Resistance

- The Selma, Alabama March of 1965 _
- Its major goal was to get voting rights legislation passed.

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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

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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

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Black Power



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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

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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
- CRA of 1965
 - Thousands of African Americans could vote for the first time

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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)

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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

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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

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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



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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

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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 - *Unsafe at Any Speed: 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

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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

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The Vietnam War

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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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)

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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

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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

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Brutality of the War

- Confusion on 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

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My Lai Massacre *

- 2nd Lt. William Calley
- Helicopter Pilot - Hugh Thompson
- Door (Machine) Gunner - Lawrence Colburn

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The Vietnam War Continues

- Election of 1968 – Nixon wins narrowly
- Invasion of Cambodia 1970 (Nixon)
- 1973 – Peace treaty signed (4 conditions)

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The Vietnam War Ends

- 1975 – Fall of Saigon –> Ho Chi Minh
- 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

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Fall of Saigon



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End of the Vietnam War

- Cambodia falls to Communism
 - Pol Pot and 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
 - when Pol Pot came to power, he killed all civilians that were 'tainted' by the war= 1.5 million Cambodians (1/4 – 1/3 of the pop.)

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Pong Invented - 1972



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