

COLD WAR

Freedom Train <http://www.freedomtrain.org/freedom-train-home.htm>

- Sept. 16, 1947, Philadelphia
- Exhibit visited over 300 cities across the US in 16 months
- Patriotic Campaign to celebrate democracy and the US victory of Hitler's tyranny
- Freedom Pledge, sign Freedom Scroll
- Mayflower Compact, Declaration of Independence, Gettysburg Address (133 historical documents)
- Bias of American Heritage Foundation - removed items related to organized labor & social legislation (Wagner Act 1935, 14th/15th Amendments, Executive Order 8802 Fair Employment Practices Commission FEPC)
- No Segregation policy - Memphis, TN and Birmingham, AL were canceled due to policies of segregation
- Became a stark contrast to anti-communist sentiment that would grow from the Containment Policy

POLICY OF CONTAINMENT

US-Soviet Relationship Sours

- 1942 FDR - Molotov - agreed they would postpone hashing out their war goals at a later date
- 1945 Truman - Molotov - Truman took an aggressive stance, accusing Soviets of breaking promises made at the Yalta Conference with FDR
- Truman cuts aid to Soviets, who did a majority fighting against Nazi Germany
- Soviets (Stalin) assert Communist control of Poland, Bulgaria, Romania ...
- 1945 Potsdam Conference - agreed that Soviets could dismantle manufacturing in Germany
- Soviet Influence - model the world after their own society (Communism)
- US Influence - model the world after their own society (Democracy)

How did the USSR expand its control after WWII?

- 1945 Yalta Conference the Soviets agreed to allow democratic elections in Poland, but given some latitude to influence eastern European
- Soviet Communistic influence over Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, , & Albania
- Occupied northern Iran for oil until pressured to leave (1945 Yalta Conference - Free Elections in Poland?)
- What was Soviet justification of expansion after WWII? -
 - Soviet Army liberated Eastern Europe from Germany during WWII - Crucial role in defeating Hitler
 - Wanted Eastern Europe as a buffer zone from invasion from western invasion
 - 25 million dead from WWII
 - 13 million dead from WWI
 - Lots-o-dead from Napoleon's invasion of Russia
 - Wanted neighbors with communist governments that they controlled

Roots of Containment

- 1946 Long Telegram (George Kennan, expert advisor on Soviet affairs) -
 - American diplomat warned Truman that based on his observations and experiences in Moscow, Soviets goals = expansion of Communist power
 - US must contain the expansion of Communism
 - Believed the Soviets were looking to spread world-wide Communist revolution
 - Occupation of Eastern Europe was seen as proof of Soviet plans for world domination
- Marshall Plan (1947): Secretary of State, General George Marshall
- NSC - 68 (1950) Undersecretary of State, Dean Acheson

Iron Curtain: Phrase coined by Winston Churchill

- 1946 Former PM Winston Churchill, speech in Fulton, Missouri
- declared that, "An iron curtain has descended across the continent" (of Europe)
- Metaphor used to refer to the division between the free West from the Communist East
- US and western democracies versus the USSR and its satellite nations

Truman Doctrine:

- US emerges as leader of free world: 1947 Britain informed the US it couldn't maintain a strong international role of influence in Europe due to its economic hardships after WWII
- Greece and Turkey were both in danger of communist revolution
 - Greece and Turkey were in the middle of Soviet interests, oil in the Middle East
- March 12, 1947, Truman Speech to Congress - uses the rhetoric of defense of freedom to draw public support for foreign aid and assistance to other nation's who may succumb to Communism
- Truman Speech used "free" or "freedom" 24 times in an 18 minute speech
- Forces of darkness threatened to enslave the free world became the premise for the Cold War
- Foreign Aid: Truman asked Congress (and received) \$400 million in economic and military aid to assist the "free people" of Greece and Turkey from "totalitarian" regimes
- Economic and Military expansion to influence other nations alarmed some Americans who worried about the use of military actions in overseas conflict ("Are we to shoulder the mantle of 19th Century British imperialism?" San Francisco Chronicle
- Formed federal agencies: to support the government role of combating Communism
Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Council, Central Intelligence Agency

What was the Cold War?

- Military, political & economic competition between US (west) & USSR from 1945 until 1991
 - o Military alliances
 - o Arms race
 - o Each support opposing sides in civil wars (Korea, Vietnam)
- No direct fighting between the US & USSR

Marshall Plan <http://marshallfoundation.org/marshall/the-marshall-plan/>

- Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, Harvard University speech, June 1947
- Truman submitted to Congress in December of 1947 asking for a \$17 billion, Congress approved \$12 billion in aid over a four year period (about \$120 billion today)
- European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan): Pledge billions to the economic recovery of Europe
- New Deal for Europe - create higher standard of living, increase employment, increase production
- Purpose: US offered economic aid to European nations in an attempt to prevent communist revolution and strengthen democratic governments
- Fear: Harsh economic conditions (caused by years of depression and war) encouraged the growth and popularity of communist parties in Europe, especially France and Italy
- Post War Hardships: food shortages, inflation, infrastructure destroyed
- Marshall insisted, "Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos." "Prosperity makes you Free."
- Foreign Aid - 1948 - 1951 - 16 nations receive \$12 Billion to improve production of agriculture and industry, rebuild housing, provide medical aid, and build transportation.
- The USSR and its satellites were offered aid from the Marshall plan, but refused
- Impact of the Marshall Plan
 - Massive US economic aid helped Western Europe rebuild and achieve self-sustaining growth by the 1950s
 - Strengthened economies decreased the influence of communists in western Europe
 - Expanded US economic growth by increasing US exports
 - Eastern Europe did not improve economically after WWII
 - Deepened the rift between East and West

World Trade Organization <https://www.wto.org/index.htm>

GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: 23 western nations agree to free trade and cooperation, stimulating the market for American goods and investment

Reconstruction of Japan

- Constitution - democratic, gave women the right to vote
- Military - maintained a modest force
- Economic - US helped rebuild industrial base, making Japan "a bastion of anticommunist strength in Asia"

BERLIN BLOCKADE <https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/cwr/107189.htm>

How was the occupation of Germany a problem after WWII?

Map: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g6080.ct002946/>

- Both were divided into temporary Soviet, French, British, and US occupation zones
- Berlin was located in the Soviet Zone
- Responsible for the administration of Germany and its capital, Berlin
- Division: Reunification was the ultimate goal, but division into East and West Germany resulted
- East Germany/Berlin - (Soviet) dismantle Germany manufacturing for compensation of war
- West Germany/Berlin - (US, Britain, France which merged for shared goals)
Wanted to rebuild Germany, invested in German industry, and opposed reparations in order to maintain stability in Europe and an economically independent Germany
- Marshall Plan: 1947, US foreign aid helped West Germany and other nations recover; East Germany (Soviet control) rejected US aid and instilled their own alliance; Warsaw Pact (1955)

Berlin Blockade: June 1948

Why:

- Soviets unable to convince the US that a strong Germany posed a threat to their national security
- Marshall Plan - influence of western economic policies (capitalism) in West Germany
- US, Britain, and France introduced a separate currency in the western zone - Deutsche Mark

What:

- Soviets blocked all road and rail access between West Germany and West Berlin

Berlin Airlift (June 1948 - May 1949)

- 11 month airlift with US, British, French planes supplying fuel, food, and clothing to West Berlin
- Soviet Union ends Berlin blockade, cementing the division of East and West Germany

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

Background <https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/cwr/102468.htm>

Video (creation, wall, goals) <http://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html>

- Created 1949 by US, Canada, ten western European nations
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_67656.htm
- Washington Treaty - signed in Washington DC on April 4, 1949
- Collective security (mutual defense) against Soviet Union (tested 1st atomic bomb 1949)
- Why? Western Europe (France, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg) fears a strong Germany
- include West Germany to ensure no future aggression

Communist China - 1949 <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/chinese-rev>

- 1949 Communist Revolution, Mao Zedong won Chinese Civil War
- People's Republic of China not recognized by US, denied it from taking China's UN seat
- Taiwan - occupied by ousted regime, Nationalist Party or Kuomintang (KMT)

NSC-68 (1950) <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/NSC68>

- Response to Berlin blockade, Communist China, Soviet test of atomic bomb
- US National Security Council approved a permanent military build-up to fight Communism
- Illustrate Cold War as an epic struggle between "the idea of freedom" and the "idea of slavery under the grim oligarchy of the Kremlin"
- Proposed "the rapid building up of the political, economic, and military strength of the free world."
- Impact - significant increase in military spending

Korean War 1950 - 1953 (1st battlefield of Cold War)

- WWII - Occupied by Japan
- 1945 - Korea divided between Soviet and US zones
- North Korea - communist
- South Korea - noncommunist
- June 1950 - North Korean army invaded South Korea - goal was to reunify
- North Korea occupied most of the peninsula
- United Nations persuaded by Truman to use force against the invasion
- Soviets did not veto the vote to intervene because they had boycotted Security Council meetings after Communist China was denied its seat in the UN
- US forces were the dominant force
- Sept. 1950 - General Douglas MacArthur launched a counterattack at Inchon, South Korea, effectively driving Communist forces back and occupying most of North Korea
- Oct. 1950 - Chinese forces prevented the United Nations forces from entering North Korea
- MacArthur demanded pushing north and invading China, using nuclear weapons
- Truman refused invasion and nuclear weapons to avoid an all-out war with the Asian mainland
- MacArthur publicly criticized Truman and was removed from command
- 1953 armistice led to restoring the prewar status quo
- 38th parallel became the boundary between North and South Korea
- Casualties: 33,000 Americans died 1 million Korean soldiers 2 million civilians

Global Impact of Cold War -

- **NATO** - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- **SEATO** - Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
- **CENTO** - Central Treaty Organization (Middle East: Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, UK)