

Chapter 36

American Zenith, 1952–1963



1

1946 to 1961:

Four Main Themes

- ✓ COLD WAR
- ✓ A CONFIDENT NATION
- ✓ CONSUMERISM
- ✓ CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Was it a time of “happy days or anxiety, alienation and social unrest”?

2

The Eisenhower Years

1953-1961



3

PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER



- **Nickname:** “Ike”
- **Born:** Oct. 14, 1890, in Texas
- **Died:** March 28, 1969, in Washington, D.C.
- **Education:** Graduate of West Point
- **WWII:** Supreme Allied Commander during WWII

- **34th President:** Republican, 1953 to 1961
- **VP:** Richard Nixon

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III. The Advent of Eisenhower

Election of 1952:

- Democrats
 - Nominated a reluctant Adlai E. Stevenson
- Republicans
 - Enthusiastically chose war hero General Dwight D. Eisenhower on first ballot
 - “Ike’s” running mate was Richard M. Nixon, who gained notoriety as a red-hunter
 - Nixon campaigned with bare-knuckle style of political combat



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III. The Advent of Eisenhower (cont.)

- Politics and television:
 - Nixon, accused of taking illegal donations, denied charges on television—**Checkers Speech** saved his spot on ticket
 - Television now a formidable political tool
 - Allowed candidates to bypass party machinery
- Results of 1952 presidential election:
 - Eisenhower pledged to go to Korea to end war if elected:
 - Won 33,936,234 votes to Stevenson’s 27,314,992
 - 442 electoral votes to 89 (see Map 37.1)
 - Ike brought Republicans to GOP control of new Congress

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Checkers Speech



Dwight Eisenhower was elected president in 1952 & served until 1961



Eisenhower was a war hero who planned the D-Day invasion during World War II

His military experience gave Americans confidence that he could face the threat of the USSR during the Cold War



Ike campaign commercial

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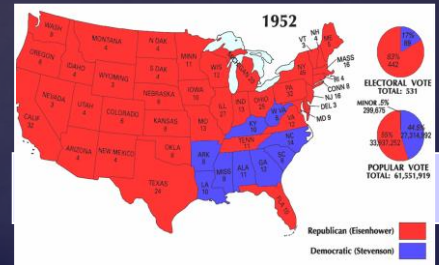
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First Presidential Ad



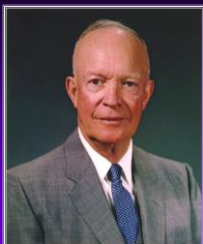
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Eisenhower's Modern Republicanism



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PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER



Issues/Events

Civil Rights

- Plessy vs. Ferguson overturned
- Public Schools Integrated
- Rosa Parks
- Montgomery Bus Strike
- Rise of Martin Luther King
- Little Rock Nine

Cold War

- Ended the Korean War
- Suez Canal
- Hungary
- Berlin
- Sputnik
- U-2 Spy Plane

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III. The Advent of Eisenhower (cont.)

- Eisenhower's presidential term:
 - Fulfilled pledge with three day visit to Korea
 - Took him seven more months to get armistice signed
 - Korean War lasted three years (1950-1953):
 - more than 30,000 Americans lay dead
 - more than one million Chinese, North Koreans, South Koreans dead
 - Tens of billions American dollars spent
 - War bought only return to conditions of 1950
 - Korea remained divided at 38th parallel
 - Cold War continued

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III. The Advent of Eisenhower (cont.)

- Eisenhower as a leader (military and civilian):
 - Cultivated style that self-consciously projected image of sincerity, fairness, and optimism
 - As President, struck pose of "unpolitical" president
 - Serenely above partisan fray
 - His greatest "asset" was "affection and respect of our citizenry"
 - Critics charged he hoarded "asset" of immense popularity, rather than spend it for a good cause (e.g., civil rights)
 - Ike failed to stand up to McCarthyist demagoguery in GOP

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Eisenhower's Modern Republicanism

"I'm conservative when it comes to money and liberal when it comes to human beings"

- ↳ Eisenhower labeled his politics "Modern Republicanism":
 - ✧ "Ike" believed in conservative gov't spending & a balanced budget but he had no desire to end New Deal programs
 - ✧ The affluent, postwar "good life" at home was dependent upon a strong Cold War foreign policy

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IV. Desegregating American Society

- America's black community in 1950s
 - 15 million African American citizens in 1950
 - Two-thirds of whom lived in South
 - **Jim Crow** laws:
 - Rigid set of laws governed black life in South
 - Array of separate social arrangements kept blacks insulated from whites, economically inferior, and politically powerless
 - Only about 20% of those eligible to vote were registered
 - » Fewer than 5% in Deep South
 - Where law proved insufficient to enforce regime, vigilante violence did job:

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IV. Desegregating American Society (cont.)

- » Six black war veterans, claiming rights for which they had fought overseas, murdered in summer of 1946
- » Mississippi mob lynched 14-year-old Emmett Till in 1955 for allegedly leering at a white woman
- Segregation tarnished America's international image
 - African American entertainers Paul Robeson and Josephine Baker toured world recounting horrors of Jim Crow
 - Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* exposed scandalous contradiction between
 - "American Creed" of liberty and
 - Nation's shameful treatment of black citizens

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IV. Desegregating American Society (cont.)

- International pressure combined with grassroots and legal activism
 - Propelled some racial progress in North during and after WWII
 - Fought for and won equal access to public accommodations
 - Jackie Robinson cracked baseball's color barrier when Brooklyn Dodgers signed him in 1947
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) pushed Supreme Court:
 - To rule in *Sweatt v. Painter* (1950) that separate professional schools for blacks failed to meet test of equality
 - Other rulings benefited blacks as well as other minorities

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Civil Rights

Background

- ♦ Post WWI & WWII movement to urban areas
- ♦ African Americans influencing party politics by the 1950s
- ♦ Conflicting feelings about Cold War message of freedom and democracy



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Civil Rights

- ♦ Landmark in Desegregation
 - *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954)

- ♦ Federal troops uphold in Little Rock, Ark.
 - Little Rock 9
- ♦ Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955)
 - Rosa Parks, MLK, Jr.



- ♦ Civil Rights Acts of 1957 & 1960
 - First since Reconstruction
- ♦ SCLC
- ♦ Greensboro sit-in
 - SNCC

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CIVIL RIGHTS



Brown vs. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas

- ✓ May 1954, the Supreme Court overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* and the "*separate but equal*" doctrine.
- ✓ *Segregation* of children in public schools on the basis of race was *unconstitutional* and *discrimination*.
- ✓ States ordered to *integrate* their schools.

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LITTLE ROCK NINE



- *Central High School* in Little Rock, Arkansas was the first high school in the South to integrate.
- 1958, *President Eisenhower* sent Federal troops to accompany the nine black students attending an all white high school...

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CIVIL RIGHTS



December 1955, *Rosa Parks*, a 42 yr. old Black woman was ordered by a Montgomery bus driver to give up her seat to white passengers.

- Refused, arrested and fined \$10 for sitting in the white section.
- Blacks refused to ride buses until the law was changed.
- Begins the Civil Rights Era as a national movement to bring about equality for Black Americans.



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CIVIL RIGHTS




- Rosa Parks case led to the **Montgomery Bus Boycott** against segregation on public buses.
- **Led by Martin Luther King, Jr.**
- Montgomery City Government ended segregation.

Martin Luther King, Jr.



- Leader for Black Civil Rights
- End Jim Crow
- Promote integration
- Increase voting rights
- Bring about a true democracy
- Rights deprived since Civil War

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IV. Desegregating American Society (cont.)

- African American suffering continued, especially in South:
 - Increasingly blacks refused to suffer in silence
 - In Dec. 1955 Rosa Parks made history in Montgomery, Alabama, when she boarded a city bus, took a seat in “whites only” section, and refused to give it up
 - Her arrest for violating city’s Jim Crow statutes sparked year-long black boycott of city buses
 - Served notice throughout South that blacks would no longer submit meekly to absurdities and indignities of segregation

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IV. Desegregating American Society (cont.)

- **Montgomery bus boycott:**
 - Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.:
 - Unlikely champion of downtrodden and disfranchised
 - Had been sheltered from grossest cruelties of segregation
 - His oratorical skill, strategic savvy, mastery of biblical and constitutional conceptions of justice, and devotion to nonviolent principles of India’s Mohandas Gandhi thrust him to forefront of black revolution.

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V. Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution

- President Truman
 - Horrified by murder of black war veterans in 1946
 - Commissioned report “To Secure These Rights”
 - Ended segregation in federal civil service and in armed forces (1948)
 - Congress resisted civil rights legislation
 - Truman’s successor, Eisenhower, showed no interest in racial issues

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V. Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution (cont.)

- Supreme Court and civil rights:
 - Assumed political leadership in civil rights struggle
- Chief Justice Earl Warren:
 - Courageously led Court to address urgent issues that Congress and Ike preferred to avoid
- **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954):**
 - Segregation in public schools "inherently unequal" and thus unconstitutional
 - Reversed Court's verdict in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) that "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional

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V. Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution (cont.)

- Desegregation must go ahead with "all deliberate speed"
 - Border States made reasonable efforts to comply
 - Deep South organized "massive resistance"
 - Southern members of Congress signed "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" in 1956:
 - » Pledged unyielding resistance to desegregation
 - Some states diverted public funds to start private schools
 - Ten years later, fewer than 2% of eligible blacks in Deep South in classrooms with whites

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V. Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution (cont.)

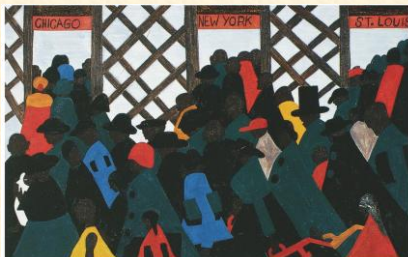
- Eisenhower reluctant to promote integration
 - His personal attitudes helped restrain him
 - Felt Court's ruling upset "customs and convictions of at least two generations of Americans"
 - Refused to issue public statement endorsing Court's conclusion
 - September 1957, Ike forced to act:
 - Orval Faubus, governor of Arkansas, mobilized National Guard to prevent 9 black students from enrolling in Little Rock's Central High School
 - Ike sent troops to escort children to their classes

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V. Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution (cont.)

- Congress passed first Civil Rights Act since Reconstruction
 - Set up permanent Civil Rights Commission to investigate violations of civil rights
 - Authorized federal injunctions to protect voting rights
- Martin Luther King formed Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957
 - Mobilized black churches on behalf of black rights
 - Churches were largest and best-organized black institutions

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Photo: National Geographic, L. Anderson

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V. Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution (cont.)

- Black “sit-in” movement launched Feb. 1, 1960
 - By four black college freshmen in Greensboro, NC
 - Demanded service at whites-only Woolworth’s lunch counter
 - Swelled into wade-ins, lie-ins, and pray-ins to compel equal treatment
 - April 1960: southern black students formed **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**
 - Gave more focus to these efforts
 - Impassioned, young SNCC members would eventually:
 - » Lose patience with more stately tactics of SCLC
 - » And even more deliberate legalism of NAACP

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VI. Eisenhower Republicanism at Home

- Eisenhower pledged “dynamic conservatism”
 - When dealing with people: “Be liberal, be human” but with “people’s money, or their economy, or their form of government, be conservative”
 - Balanced, middle-of-the-road course
 - No effort to roll back major achievements of New Deal
 - Halt further expansion of government programs
 - Strove to balance federal budget:
 - Guard Republic from what Ike called “creeping socialism”
 - Supported transfer of control over offshore oil fields from federal government to states

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VI. Eisenhower Republicanism at Home (cont.)

- Tried to curb TVA by encouraging a private company to build a generating plant to compete with TVA
- Eisenhower responded to domestic pressures and Mexican government concerns about illegal Mexican immigration
 - **Operation Wetback**—One million Mexicans apprehended and returned to Mexico in 1954
- Eisenhower sought to cancel tribal preservation policies of “**Indian New Deal**”
 - Proposed to “terminate” tribes as legal entities
 - Revert to assimilationist goals of Dawes Severalty Act of 1887
 - Most Indians resisted termination
 - Policy abandoned in 1961

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VI. Eisenhower Republicanism at Home (cont.)

- Ike backed **Federal Highway Act of 1956:**
 - \$27 billion plan to build 42,000 miles of fast motorways
 - Dwarfed public work programs of New Deal
 - Ike saw interstates as essential to national defense
 - Also created countless construction jobs
 - Sped suburbanization
 - Offered big benefits to trucking, automobile, oil, and travel industries
 - Robbed railroads, especially passenger trains, of business
 - Exacerbated problems of air quality and energy consumption
 - Disastrous for cities as downtown shopping replaced by shopping malls in suburbs

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Domestic Policy

- Balanced, moderate
 - "Bland leading the bland"
 - Overall, a time of prosperity
- New Deal a part of modern life
 - Expands farm aid, Social Security, housing, health services
- Highway Act of 1956
 - 42,000 miles of interstate highways linking major cities
 - Improve national defense
 - Good for jobs, trucking
 - Bad for the poor, public transportation

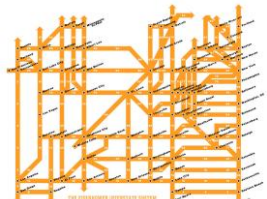
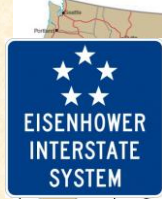


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In response to the threat of a Soviet nuclear attack, Congress created the Interstate Highway System in 1956



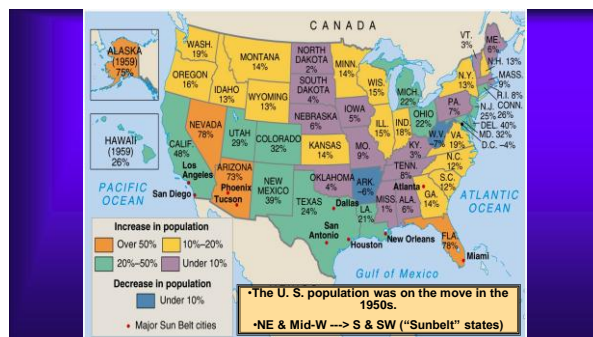
41,000 miles of highway connected U.S. cities and promoted trade & travel

Highways served as a means to evacuate cities during a potential nuclear attack

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VII. A "New Look" in Foreign Policy

- 1952 Republican platform condemned "containment" and called for "new look" in foreign policy
- John Foster Dulles, secretary of state, promised:
 - To "roll back" red tide and "liberate captive peoples"
- Ike also promised to balance budget by cutting military spending
- Dulles announced **policy of boldness** in 1954:
 - Relegated army and navy to backseat; built up fleet of Strategic Air Command's superbombers equipped with city-flattening weapons
 - Inflict "massive retaliation" on Soviets or Chinese

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Foreign Policy

➤ Korean War ends in a stalemate.

➤ Shaped by John Foster Dulles

– Truman too passive

Brinksmanship

➤ Push Communist nations to the brink of war, they will back down to U.S. nuclear superiority

Massive Retaliation

➤ Focus on nuclear weapons, air power

➤ H-Bomb in 1953

➤ Criticized as "mutual extinction"



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KOREAN WAR



• Stalemate by 1953.

• Pres. Eisenhower negotiated an end to war

• Divided at 38th parallel

• Communism contained

• Remains divided today

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In the 1950s, President Eisenhower escalated the Cold War by using brinkmanship: threatening to use nuclear weapons & willingness to go to the brink of war

U.S.-Soviet Military Power, 1986-1987		
U.S.		Soviet
1,010	Intercontinental ballistic missiles	1,398
640	Submarine-launched missiles	983
260	Long-range bombers	160
24,700	Nuclear warheads	36,800
0	Antiballistic missile launchers	100
14	Aircraft carriers	5
2,143,955	Armed forces personnel	5,130,000

If the USSR attacked a NATO member, the U.S. would use massive retaliation: attack every major Soviet city & military target

As a result, the USA & USSR began stockpiling nuclear weapons & building up their militaries

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VII. A "New Look" in Foreign Policy (cont.)

– Advantage: nuclear intimidation with cheaper price tag

– Ike sought thaw in Cold War after Stalin's death:

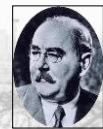
- Through negotiations with new Soviet leaders
- In the end, "new look" proved illusory
- Nikita Khrushchev rejected Ike's call for "open skies" mutual inspection program
- Ike refused aid to **Hungarian uprising** (1956)
 - America's nuclear sledgehammer too heavy for relatively minor crisis
 - Exposed strategic limitations of "massive retaliation"



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The Hungarian Uprising: 1956



Imre Nagy, Hungarian Prime Minister

- Promised free elections.
- This could lead to the end of communist rule in Hungary.

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VIII. The Vietnam Nightmare

- Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh:
 - Nationalists sought to end French colonial rule
 - Ho appealed to Wilson for self-determination in 1919
 - Cold War damped dreams of anticolonial Asians:
 - Their leaders became increasingly communists while United States became increasingly anticommunist
 - By 1954, America paying 80% of war costs in Indochina
 - Amounted to \$1 billion a year
 - Done partly to get French approval for rearmed W. Germany
 - » W. Germany entered NATO in 1955

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VIII. The Vietnam Nightmare (cont.)

- French rule crumbled under Ho's nationalist guerrillas—called Viet Minh
- French garrison trapped in fortress of Dien Bien Phu
- "Policy of boldness" tested:
 - Some (e.g., Nixon) favored intervention with U.S. bombers
- Eisenhower held back
- **Battle of Dien Bien Phu (1954)** a victory for nationalists
- Multination conference in Geneva halved Vietnam at seventeenth parallel (see Map 36.3)

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VIII. The Vietnam Nightmare (cont.)

- Ho in north consented to arrangement on assurance that Vietnam-wide elections held within two years
- South: pro-Western government under Ngo Dinh Diem entrenched at Saigon
 - Refused to hold promised elections
- U.S.A. proved aid to Diem
- Diem faced growing campaign by communist guerrillas
- Americans backed a losing horse (Diem) but could see no easy way to call off bet

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IX. Cold War Crises in the Middle East

- Fears that Soviets would penetrate oil-rich Middle East heightened Cold War tensions
 - Iranian government resisted Western oil companies
 - CIA helped engineer coup in 1953 that installed Mohammed Reza Pahlevi as dictator
 - U.S. intervention created resentment among Iranians
 - Two decades later, Iranians took revenge on shah and his American allies (see Chap. 38)

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To combat American fears of a nuclear attack, the U.S. government responded in a number of ways

National and local governments prepared citizens for a Soviet nuclear attack on the United States

Citizens built fallout shelters in their backyards

Cities and schools practiced building evacuations and "duck & cover" drills



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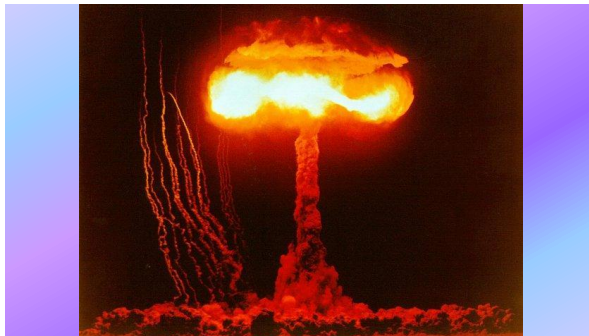
The Effects of Sputnik

- ♦ *Sputnik* led to fears that America was growing soft & was losing its competitive edge & work ethic
- ♦ The advanced placement (AP) program is a byproduct of the NDEA!
- National Aeronautics & Space Administration in 1958
- National Defense Education Act was created to promote math, science, & technology education

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In 1957, the USSR used its first ICBM to launch Sputnik, the first satellite into space

Sputnik shocked Americans who feared the U.S. had fallen behind the USSR in science & technology

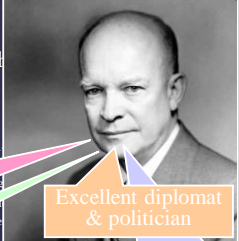
As a result of Sputnik, the Cold War escalated into a space race to show American & Soviet dominance

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Eisenhower Wages the Cold War

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Eisenhower & the Cold War



- WW2 military experience in Europe & Asia
- Pragmatic & well organized
- Excellent diplomat & politician
- Chose hard-liner John Foster Dulles to be Sec of State

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Massive Retaliation

"Massive retaliation" meant targeting civilian targets rather than military ones

Ike relied heavily on "*brinksmanship*" in which he used veiled threats of nuclear war to accomplish his goals

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Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)



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What are the stakes of war?
Massive Retaliation?
Mutual Assured Destruction?



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Chinese did not know if Ike was bluffing so China backed off this territorial expansion

In 1954, Eisenhower used a hard-line
...and the refusal of the USSR to aid China added a rift between Russia & China by the end of the 1950s
Taiwan
Eisenhower
war if China did not stop
Eisenhower hoped this pressure would drive a wedge between the USSR & communist China

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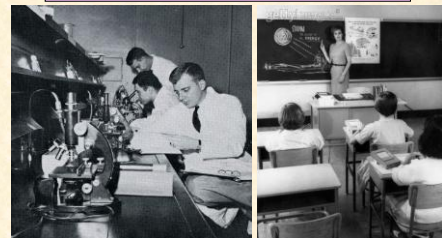
Massive Retaliation

"If those fellows start something, we may have to hit 'em—and, if necessary, with everything in the bucket"

In 1956, the Suez Canal was invaded by Egypt to take back the canal. The USSR opposed this intervention.
Eisenhower did not want the USSR to attack so he threatened Russia with nuclear war
England, France, & the USSR left Egypt & the U.S. became the leader in Middle East

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The U.S. government reacted to Sputnik by passing the National Defense Education Act to promote math, science, and technology education and to fund university research



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Progress Through Science

- 1951 -- First IBM Mainframe Computer
- 1952 -- Hydrogen Bomb Test
- 1953 -- DNA Structure Discovered
- 1954 -- Salk Vaccine Tested for polio
- 1957 -- First Commercial U. S. Nuclear Power Plant
- 1958 -- NASA Created (**National Aeronautical Space Administration**)
- 1959 -- Press Conference of the First 7 American Astronauts

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Effects of Sputnik on United States

Atomic Anxieties:

"Duck-and-Cover Generation"

Atomic Testing:

- Between July 16, 1945 and Sept. 23, 1992, the United States conducted 1,054 official nuclear tests, most of them at the Nevada Test Site.



Americans began building underground bomb shelters and cities had underground fallout shelters.



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■ **A haunting moment of atomic testing from Fallon is captured in this photo.**

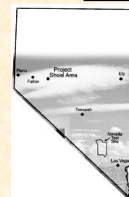
■ **Taken in the dead of night sometime in the early 1950s**

■ **The silhouette of a few trees is lit up by a bright flash to the south,**

■ **Presumably at the Nevada Test Site northwest of Las Vegas.**

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Desert Research Institute



- Between 1949 and 1963, the United States and Soviet Union conducted more than 100 above ground nuclear weapons tests.
- Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963 banned all above-ground testing sending nuclear tests underground.
- On Oct. 26, 1963 at the Shoshone underground nuclear test site 1,204 feet below the surface a nuclear detonation conducted in the Sand Springs Mountain Range about 30 miles southeast of Fallon, Nevada.
- Produced a yield of 12.5 kilotons and analyzed seismic detection of underground nuclear tests in active earthquake areas.
- The veiled purpose of the experiment may have been to discern the difference between Russian earthquakes and Russian nuclear testing.

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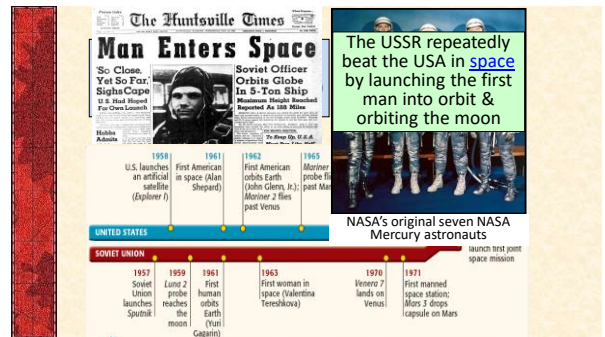
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The Space Race					
Spacecraft	Sputnik I	Explorer I	Vanguard I	Vostok I	Mercury
Country	Soviet Union	United States	United States	Soviet Union	United States
Date	October 4, 1957	January 31, 1958	March 17, 1958	April 12, 1961	May 5, 1961
Size	23 inches in diameter	80 inches long	6 inch sphere	16 feet	9.5 feet tall
Weight	184 pound satellite	31 pound satellite	3 pound satellite	10,000 pounds	3000 pounds
Highest altitude reached	589 miles	1529 miles	2453 miles	203 miles	116 miles
Orbited for	3 months	through 1967	6 years	single orbit of 108 minutes	15 minutes, 22 seconds
Accomplished	transmitted data for 21 days about temperature inside the satellite	detected zone of intense radiation inside Earth's magnetic field	obtained data about Earth's shape and variations in its gravitational field	first person in space: Yuri Gagarin	first American in space: Alan Shepard

Source: Stanley Reed, et al., Spaceflight & Exploration Guide, Macmillan USA, New York, 1961.
 The New Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., Chicago, 1993.

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The Space Program

•U.S. Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., standing in front of the spacecraft *Friendship 7*.

•First astronaut to orbit the earth's surface 3 times.

LATTER IN LIFE
 John Glenn served as a United States Senator for Ohio from 1974 to 1999. He was first elected in 1974 and served for 24 years, leaving the Senate in January 1999. John Glenn flew on the Space Shuttle Discovery as part of mission STS-95 in 1998, making him the oldest person to ever travel in space.

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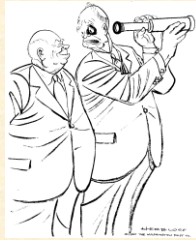


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- THEN, at the Paris summit conference in 1960, shortly after such promising progress at Camp David the year before, an enraged Khrushchev stormed out of the meeting after it was revealed that the Soviets had shot down a United States U-2 spy plane over Soviet territory.
- After initial denial of any knowledge of such a spy plane, Eisenhower was embarrassingly forced to take personal responsibility when the Russians revealed the wreckage AND the pilot!
- Sadly, Cold War tensions immediately tightened again over the **U-2 incident**.



What's So Funny? 1960
Premier Khrushchev gloats over Ike's spying discomfiture.

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U-2 SPY PLANE



- On May 1, 1960, a U.S. U-2 high altitude reconnaissance aircraft was shot down over central Russia, forcing its pilot, Gary Powers, to bail out at 15,000 feet.
- The CIA-employed pilot survived the parachute jump and was picked up by the Soviet authorities, who arrested him.
- On May 5, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev announced the capture of the U.S. spy, and vowed that he would be put on trial.

• After initial denials, U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower admitted on May 7 that the unarmed reconnaissance aircraft was indeed on a spy mission.

• In response, Khrushchev cancelled a long-awaited summit meeting in Paris, and in August, Powers was sentenced to ten years in a Soviet prison for his confessed espionage.

• However, a year-and-a-half later, on February 10, 1962, the Soviets released him in exchange for Rudolph Abel, a Soviet spy caught and convicted in the United States five years earlier.

• Led to the Berlin Wall being built and the Cold War "heating up again"

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U-2 Spy Plane



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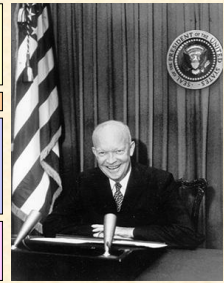
By 1960, Eisenhower's presidency was coming to an end and the Cold War was as tense as ever

Eisenhower's effectively limited communist expansion during his eight years as president

...but...

Eisenhower's build-up of nuclear weapons & use of brinkmanship created the potential for nuclear annihilation

Americans seemed to be losing the technology race against the USSR



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IX. Cold War Crises in the Middle East (cont.)

- **Suez crisis:**
 - Egypt's Nasser sought funds to build dam on Nile
 - America tentatively offered financial help
 - When Nasser began to deal with communists, Dulles withdrew dam offer
 - Nasser then nationalized Suez Canal, owned chiefly by British and French stockholders
 - Britain and France, with help from Israel, staged assault on Egypt (Oct. 1956) thinking they would get help from U.S.A.
 - A furious Eisenhower refused to release emergency oil supplies
 - U.N. force sent in after oil-less invaders withdrew

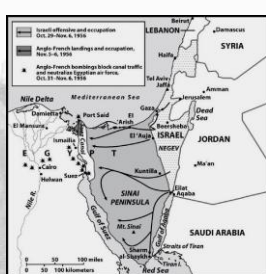
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The Suez Crisis: 1956-1957



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IX. Cold War Crises in the Middle East (cont.)

- Suez crisis last time U.S.A. could use “oil weapon”
 - 1940: U.S.A. produced 2/3 of world's oil, with 5% coming from Middle East
 - By 1948, U.S.A. had become net oil importer
 - Arab nations attempted to keep more of profit from their oil exports
 - 1960 **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** formed:
 - Member nations: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Venezuela
 - Within two decades, OPEC's stranglehold on Western economies would tighten

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Like the Monroe Doctrine in Latin America, the United States emerged as a police power in a new part of the world

the Middle East to Communism & Ike responded:

- In 1957, the Eisenhower Doctrine recommended U.S. armed force to protect the Middle East from Communist aggression
- In 1957, Ike sent the military to Lebanon to halt Communism & install a pro-Western gov't

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Covert Actions

Ike's administration used covert actions to expand U.S. influence in the world

"The end justifies the means"

In 1953, the CIA overthrew the elected Mossadegh in Iran in favor of a U.S.-friendly shah

These interventions led to anti-American hostilities in the Middle East & Latin America

In 1959, the CIA took a hard-line against new Cuban dictator Fidel Castro after his coup

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X. Round Two for Ike

- Election of 1956:
 - Eisenhower pitted against Adlai Stevenson
 - Voters still liked Ike
 - Results:
 - 35,590,472 for Eisenhower; 26,022,752 for Stevenson
 - Electoral College: 457 for Republicans, 73 for Democrats
 - Eisenhower made deep roads into Democratic South
 - Ike failed to win either house of Congress for GOP

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X. Round Two for Ike (cont.)

- Fraud and gangsterism tarnished unions, especially Teamsters
 - AFL-CIO expelled James R. "Jimmy" Hoffa
 - Convicted of jury tampering, served part of sentence before disappearing without trace
 - Eisenhower persuaded Congress to pass Landrum-Griffin Act (1959):
 - Designed to bring labor leaders to account for financial shenanigans and bullying tactics
 - Expanded some antilabor strictures of Taft-Hartley Act (see Chap. 35)

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X. Round Two for Ike (cont.)

- Soviets launched *Sputnik I* and *II* into space (1957)
 - Shock to American self-confidence and security
- "Rocket fever" swept nation:
 - Eisenhower created National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
 - Vanguard missile exploded on national television
 - By end of decade, several satellites had been launched and U.S.A. successfully tested its own ICBMs
 - *Sputnik* spurred changes in U.S. educational system
 - 1958: National Defense and Education Act (NDEA)
 - Promoted research and teaching in sciences, engineering, and foreign languages

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XI. The Continuing Cold War

- Nuclear arms race and tensions over Berlin continued
- Eisenhower invited Khrushchev to Washington 1959
 - Khrushchev met with Eisenhower at Camp David
 - Optimism evaporated prior to Paris "summit" of 1960
 - On eve of conference, American U-2 plane shot down over USSR
 - "Honest Ike" eventually took full personal responsibility
 - This ended Paris conference

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XI. The Continuing Cold War (cont.)

- Uncle Sam and Latin America:
 - Latin Americans resented meager U.S. aid
 - Chafed at America's continuing habit of intervening in Latin American affairs (CIA in Guatemala, 1954)
 - Washington supported dictators who claimed to be combating communists
- Cuba: Dictator Fulgencio Batista encouraged huge investments of American capital
 - Washington gave him support
 - 1959 Fidel Castro engineered revolution to oust Batista
 - Castro denounced Yankee imperialists

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Covert Actions

Elke's administration used covert A acts
to exploit the U.S. to the
In 1953, the CIA overthrew the
Mossaddegh in Iran in favor of a U.S.-
friendly shah

These interventions led to anti-American
hostilities in the Middle East & Latin America
In 1959, the CIA took a hard-line against
new Cuban dictator Fidel Castro after
his coup

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Soviet Concerns

- Stalin's Death (1953)
 - Khrushchev (1956): "peaceful coexistence"
- Hungarian Revolt (1956)
- Suez Canal Crisis (1956 to 57)
- Sputnik (1957)
- Second Berlin Crisis (1958)
 - Khrushchev: "We will bury capitalism"
- U-2 Incident (1960)
- Support for Castro in Cuba (1959)



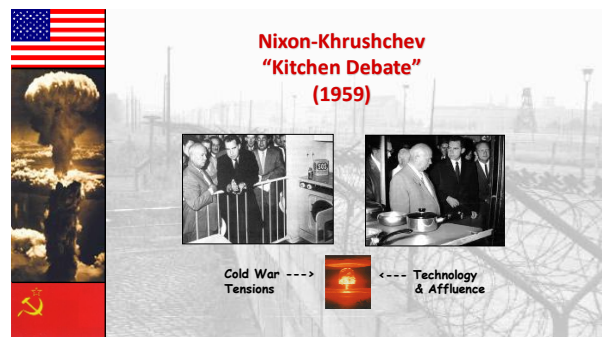
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Nikita Khrushchev



- New Soviet leader after Stalin's death in 1953 to 1965.
- Not as harsh as Stalin
- Believed US and Soviet Union could "*peacefully co-exist*" with one another but the Soviet Union had to be as strong militarily as the US.

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The 50's Come to a Close

1959 --> "Kitchen Debate"



Vice President Richard Nixon and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchey
U.S. Embassy, Moscow, Soviet Union at the American National Exhibition

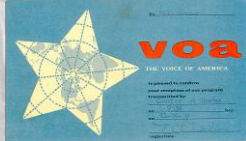



Cold War Tensions -->  <-- Technology & Affluence

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COLD WAR CONTINUES



Cold War continues with propaganda radio broadcasts

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COLD WAR CONTINUES





Cold War continues with the Soviets also using propaganda radio broadcasts

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COLD WAR CONTINUES



When Mad magazine launched its "Spy vs. Spy" column in 1960, most of the humor the cartoonists used was the stuff of fancy. No more. High-tech surveillance gadgetry is now available to both justice and crime.

• *Mad Magazine* makes fun of the Cold War with their Spy vs. Spy column.

• CIA vs. KGB

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XI. The Continuing Cold War (cont.)

- Castro began to expropriate American properties and pursue land-distribution program
- Washington then cut off U.S. imports of Cuban sugar
- Castro retaliated by confiscating Yankee property
 - Made his dictatorship an economic and military satellite of Moscow
- Anti-Castro Cubans headed for United States, especially FL
- Washington broke diplomatic relations with Cuba (1961)
- Imposed strict embargo on trade with Cuba

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Military-Industrial Complex

This military-industrial complex is part of the reason for the Soviet demise in the late 1980s & end of the Cold War in 1991

↳ In his farewell address in 1960, Eisenhower warned against the Military-Industrial Complex:

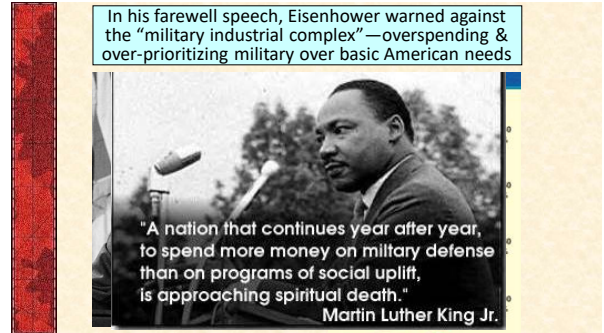
⌘ The massive military spending that dominate domestic & foreign politics



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From 1945 to 1960, the United States experienced successes and failures in the Cold War with the USSR

Truman successfully contained communism in Western Europe...	Eisenhower used the CIA & brinkmanship to limit Soviet global influence...
...but saw communism to spread in Asia & the USSR match America's nuclear weaponry	...but the USSR was winning the space race & Americans were anxious about a nuclear war

33.

Harry S. Truman 1884-1972

34.

Dwight D. Eisenhower 1894-1969

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CHRONOLOGY

1945	Sulzberger publishes <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i>	1954	NDA authorizes loans and grants for science and language education.
1946	Eisenhower debates Stevenson for presidency; Eisenhower publishes <i>The Distant Society</i>	1955	Goldwater publishes <i>The Distant Society</i>
1947	Truman publishes <i>Mr. Smith Goes to Washington</i>	1956	Truman visits Cuba
1948	CIA engineered coup in Guatemala	1957	Truman visits Cuba
1949	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	1958	Truman visits Cuba
1950	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	1959	Truman visits Cuba
1951	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	1960	Truman visits Cuba
1952	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	1961	Truman visits Cuba
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2009	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	2018	Truman visits Cuba
2010	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	2019	Truman visits Cuba
2011	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	2020	Truman visits Cuba
2012	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	2021	Truman visits Cuba
2013	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	2022	Truman visits Cuba
2014	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	2023	Truman visits Cuba
2015	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	2024	Truman visits Cuba
2016	Truman debates Stevenson for presidency	2025	Truman visits Cuba

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