I. WWII and social change

A. global

1. collapse of colonialism and its empires

2. rise of US empire

3. Cold War and technologies of destruction

4. movements of national liberation

5. International Institutions - UN

6. International Agreements on Rights

B. Domestic

1. end of depression

2. economic boom based on good fortune vs bad fortune

of Europe

3. propaganda and expectations

4. power elite

5. military industrial complex

II. We are going to examine American culture and society by looking at the birth of the "American Dream" and one aspect of conventional wisdom, "American ideology."

A. Ben Franklin's American Dream *Autobiography*

1. economic success - "rags to riches"

2. the philosophy of individualism, i.e., "rugged individualism"

3. personal fulfillment

B.. Prior to the late 1940s the American Dream had not

taken complete shape, although certain strands of it,

incipient forms of advertising, consumerism, Victorian

family, but it hadn't taken the form of a "dream" for

all, nor had it congealed into a dominant ideology

I. American Society -1950s

A. The "American dream" that took shape in the 50s

1. nuclear family

a. definition

b. companionate marriage, free mate selection

c. marriage

i. survey 1950s: 90% can’t be happy outside of marriage

ii. over 95% married, highest per cent ever

iii. social norm: early marriage (19w, 21m)

d. wife's world - domestic sphere

e. social role

i. child raising: nurturing the development

of the child

ii. housekeeping.-time for house work increased despite domestic conveniences, a medium of expression for their feminism and individuality

iii. emotional support

iv. sex

v. head consumer

"the new culture of consumerism told women they should be homemakers and saw them merely as potential buyers for all the new washers and dryers, freezers, floor waxers, pressure cookers, and blenders."

vi. Mrs. America: making bed, vacuuming,

cooking, and swimsuit

c. children

i. lots of children

ii. subordinate your life to children and husband

2. Suburbs

a. Ranch house with white picket fences

b. two cars

i. husband to commute

ii. wife for errands and to chauffeur the kids

c. television

i. life around TV set

ii. evenings watching Leave It to Beaver

d. suburban environment

i. fast foods

ii. malls

3. Consumerism as a way of life

a. be able to acquire all the goods and services being produced

b. social role in relation to economy: consumer

a. social norm: conspicuous consumption

b. TV as the "dream machine"

4. good job for the man

a. afford the above

b. meaningful work

c. retirement and insurance

d. gender role

i. man is breadwinner

ii. family is patriarchy - king of his castle

B. Conventional wisdom of the 50s

1. American society in not a “class” society

a. everyone could live the dream, equality of

opportunity for all

b. basically a middle class society with no class

divisions

c. meritocracy, rewards hard work and talen

2. Business is Business of America: what is

good for GM is good for America

a. social contract between worker and corporation

b. benefits to all

3. political system is best in world

a. Americans are free

b. two party system makes our democracy stable

c. Eisenhower: only viable ideas are ideas of the

center

4. technological development = quality of life, moving

towards the Jetsons

a. technology will solve problems

i. atomic energy no limits

“too cheap to meter”

ii. pesticides and insecticides

“increase crop production and decrease disease

iii. anti-biotics

b. increase convenience and leisure time

i. robotic butlers,

ii. jet backpacks, flying cars, atomic cars

5. Commies everywhere: they just hate America for

who we are: are freedoms

a. threat of nuclear war

b. subversion - neighbors, teachers, ministers,

media, government employees

I. Creating the American Dream - American Society

A. Post-WW II economic boom and the "affluent society"

1. US in great position, rest of the world had just

blown itself up

2. industrial productivity

a. increase in blue collar jobs,

i. manual labor

ii. skilled and semi-skilled

b. consumer durables, housing, military industrial complex, autos, highway construction

c. increase in wages, skilled and semi-skilled

production workers were able to become

middle class

d. and see opportunity for their children, college

2. Larger organizations - government and corporate

a. Huge increase in white collar jobs,

i. mental

ii. managers, execs, advertising, Pr

personnel

iii. teachers and government workers

a. highest per cent of workers

b. higher status than blue collar, privileging of

mental over manual labor

3. but also after 1950 millions of jobs for secondary

teachers, local and federal government office workers,

and hospital staff

4. Benefits to workers

a. Disposable income doubled

b. per capita +35%

c. 60% middle class

B. Government subsidized this

1. GI Bill of Rights 1944, called the Serviceman's

Readjustment Act provided for

a. education,

b. job training,

c. business loans,

2. Employment Act of 1946, which committed the

gov to promote "maximum employment,

production, and purchasing power and set up

a Council of Economic Advisers for developing

"national economic policies"

c. Govt subsidies to auto industry

a. highway construction 1956 Interstate and

Defense Highway Program $97 billion

b. factories built during war to auto industries

military-industrial complex

c. oil reserves to corporations

d. air transportation system

e. atomic energy system

B. new social environment -- Building the "burbs"

1. suburbanization

a. one of largest demographic movement

b. 40-50 million middle class moved to suburbs

2. mass production of suburubs

a. Private developers constructed huge suburban

housing developments, Levittown

i. largest housing project in history, 18,000

ii. two types, Cape Cod $7900 and ranch

$9500

b. Owning a house, in the suburbs, a central

figure was William J. Levitt (132)

i. 1944 114,000 housing starts, 1950 1.7m

ii.17,000 in first Levittown, 180 a week, 36 each day, 18 in the morning, 18 in the afternoon,

iii. no down payments, no closing costs, no secret extras

iv. their was criticism of the homogenization

Lewis Mumford: "a multitude of uniform, unidentifiable house, lined up inflexibly, at uniform distances on uniform roads, in a treeless command waste, inhabited by people of the same class, the same incomes, the same age group, witnessing the same television performances, eating the same tasteless prefabricated foods, from the same freezers, conforming in every outward and inward respecxt to a common mold manufactured in the same central metropolis. thus the ultimate effect of the sububrban escape in our time is, ironically, a low-grade uniform environment from which escape is impossible." *The Invasion of the Body Snatchers*

3. low interest FHA and VA loans

a. VA $1 down, FHA

b. 2 to 3% interest rate

c. private institutions banks and insurance cos

made loans and provided ins for homes and

businesses in suburbs

2. federal revenue to suburban infrastructure

a. money was directed towards developing the

infrastructure for the suburbs, sewage, power,

schools

b. highways

D. The Car Culture

1. Much of this was due to Henry Ford and the method of mass production called Fordism

2. Ford developed the Model T with which he saturated

the market, one model, one color, black

3. however, it was GM that put the car in the center of

the American dream

a. GM was the richest and largest corporation in the world, a universe unto itself,

i.small cars make small profits

ii. safety doesn't sell

b. Alfred P. Sloan, his dream, a super corporation to exploit the conusmer society

c. a brand for every strata of society,

i. Chevy by far the largest branch, 75% of profit was for blue collar and young couples

ii. Pontiac was for those more secure who wanted a slightly sportier car, Olds - more sedate, Buick was for town doctor, CADILLAc, top executive or owner of local factory

4. Sloans and Gms policy to create and encourage dreams - identity, freedom, independence

a. emphasis on status and style, and changing style each year,

b. art departments, and advertsing became central.

"We design a car to make a man unhappy with his 1957 Ford 'long about the end of 1958."

5. planned obsolescence, "dynamic obsolence"

"Fins, the most famous automotive detail of the era, represented no technological advance; they were soley a design element whose prupose was make the cars seem sleeker, bigger, and more

powerful." Harley Earl, 'visible prestige marking for an expensive car."

6. It is estimated that 68-70 million cars were sold

in the 50s, GM sold over half of these, and 4.5 million

were scrapped each year, many just because new

models came out

7. In one year $65 billion was spen on motor vehicles,

1/5 of the gross national product, the year of the

'55 Chevy 265 cubic inch V8 with 160 hspower, then

250, 325, 410.

8. The cost of cars rose twice as fast during the

decade than the rest of the wholesale cost index

9. of course they had to make cars a necessity

a. US had best mass transit in the world

b. GM, Greyhound, Firestone used a dummy

holding company New City Lines

i. bought and tore up mass transit in most

major US cities

ii. fined $5000

D. The suburban landscape, malls, fast foods, vast networks

of interstate, and motels

1. McDonald's "fast foods" for a fast country

a. Dick and Mac built a hamburger stand in San

Bernidino on $5,000 loan from Bank of America

b. It was a success, but they thought they needed

"speed"

c. American's had less time because of commuting

and family, young families needed a inexpensive

meal

d. Fordism to fast foods - mass production, efficient,

and standardized

i. introduced paperware instead of hardware

ii. hamburgers smaller,10 per pound,

iii. standardized condiments,

iv. machine to make consistent patties,

v. new grills to cook more hamburguers

new shake machine

vi. production line assembly, modified shake machine - McJob

d. enter Ray Kroc, who saw that McDonald's was

taking advantage of the "instant suburbs"

e. Kroc - highly standardized- everything consistent

food to service to location -- the perfect hamburger

stand

In 1958 in told the MC brothers: "We have found out, as you have, that we cannot trust some people who are nonconformists. We will make conformists out of them in a hurry. Even personal friends who we know have the best of intentions may not conform. . . You cannot give them an inch. The organization cannot trust the individual; the individual must trust the organization or he shouldn't go into this kind of business."

E. By the early 50s American had aready begun

organinzing their leisure time around their favorite

TV shows 'toilets flushed all over the city at the same time."

1. In 1949 there were only 1 million sets by 1953

20 million

2. 1000 stores opened each month selling TV sets

3. selling 16,000 a day, one year 5 million

4. technology and social change

a. stores closed on the night I Love Lucy was on

b. shattered movie industry

i. 50s 1/3 of theaters closed

ii. Between 46 and mid 50s audience

decline one-half

iii. movie cos began producing TV shows

iv. gimmicks - Cinerama, Three D, smellavision

c. destroyed radio as it was

d. decrease in reading, library use, and buying books

e. new family ritual for dinner

f. increase in fast foods restaraunts and decrease in

family restaraunts

g. advertising in the home

h. changed politics

G. early examples, Milton Berle and I Love Lucy

1. Berle, first TV superstar, cover of Time and Life,

long term contract, popular with urban viewers,

falling down, coaxial cable and rural and suburban

2. Lucy, by 1954, more than 50 million viewers for

some episodes

E. Television and advertising and the American dream

1. Television was a much more powerful tool for

selling "dream machine"

a. products advertised on TV soared,

b. 90% of all American homes by 1960.

Rosser Reeves: "We could take the same advertising campaign from

print or radio and put it on TV, and even when there were very few sets, sales would go through the roof."

2. Television advertising billings: 1949 $12.3 million,

1951 $128 million

3. Advertising agencies went from $40 million in sales

to $235 million in 15 years, 1945-1960.

Yale historian David Potter in People of Plenty: "Advertising now compares with such long-standing institutions as the school and the church in the magnitude of its social influence. It dominates the media, it has vast power in the shaping of popular standards and it is really one of the very limited groups of **institutions which exercise social control."**

F. Advertising

1. shows us product, how it works but

2. creates and sells dreams and desires

3. advertisers discovered that how a product was marketed, design, presentation,

was as or more important that what it did, or how

well it was supposed to do what it did

4. influence on the development of autos

"Some auto executives later decided that television advertising tilted the balance within their companies, making marketing and sale gradually more important than engineering and manufacturing . . . if the styling was half way decent and the ad campaign good enout, the marketing department could sell them,"

5. Target identity through symbolic meanings and associations

a. Chevy's adds, see the USA in a Chevrolet, the son

going to the prom, people with old car

6. Marlboro and Philip Morris, not a major player,

a women's cigarette

7. Advertising, ferocious consumerism, credit, and the

Puritan ethic

B. Other dissent came from sociology which is quite surprising

because it was dominated by very conservative school that

appeared to be more or less a justification for the status quo

1. The critic was C. Wright Mills who analyzed American

society in terms of Marx's concept of alienation in a book

called White Collar,

a. Mills' argued that alienation was just not a working class problem but one for newly emerging

white collar workers--

i. the "in-corporation" of the human spirtit,

ii.reducing human beings to cogs in growing corp bureaucracies

iii. defining success as social conformity at both work and leisure

2. Mill's other book analyzed American society as a

power structure,

a. where a small minority determined, the policies of the country, and controlled the institutions

both public and private --

b. Power Elite corporate leaders, military and high level politicians - the military industrial

complex

c. dominated through control of information, the

media

C. Rock and Roll

Elvis and Rock and Roll, James Dean, films like,

The Wild One, Rebel without a Cause, The Blackboard

Jungle

II. The "success" of the system muted most criticism, and muting criticism was part of the system, however, there was clearly a dark side- reality, or equal opportunity

A. Michael Harrington wrote a book at the end of the

50s called The Other America, which discovered poverty

in the Appalachias

1. However, the poverty rate was quite high, 25%,

1 out 4 persons were below poverty level in mid-

50s

2. poverty rate for children was 1 out 3 or 33%

3. 60% of aged had incomes below $1000 a year

4. no social programs as safety nets, food stamps, medi- caid

B. No racial equality - blacks were excluded from the

American dream

1. US was legally segregated until 1954 following

Plessy vs Ferguson 1897

2. Brown vs Board of Ed in 1954 ruled segregation

unequal and unjust but not in suburbs, "deliberate

speed"

3. Private developers like Levitt excluded blacks

4. Govt endorsed "restrictive covenants" for FHA loans,

exclude Jews and Blacks from loans

5. Banks and insurance companies "redlined"

6. high unemployment and job segregation kept

wages low for blacks and poverty high

7. black women were no June Cleaver's almost half

worked outside the home

C. A new social environment opposite of suburb- the urban ghetto

1. black migration to north as agriculture automated

to get semi-skilled and un-skilled jobs in industry

2. about 2/3 of 10 million blacks and millions of poor

whites moved north to urban area

3. middle class and upper middle class whites moved to

suburbs, businesses eventually moved,

a. lost tax base, property, business, sales

b. lost jobs

c. resources to suburbs and superhighways

i. no money to mass transit and destroyed

ii. schools, hospitals, housing deteriorate

4. lack of jobs, tax base and resources create ghetto

G. Social roles and conformism-- women

1. women had made a great deal of progress in

both employment and education opportunity, prior

to the depression, majority of states had laws prohibiting

the hiring of married women

2. women entered labor force in Depression for

second income, but then during WWII were

hired in large numbers for jobs to which they had no

access, airplane and auto construction

3. after the War they were "encouraged" to leave to

take up their newly defined social roles

a.2 million women lost their jobs within two years of the end of WWII

b. those that remained found their jobs downgraded

that they were put on the slow track to no where

wages feel from 66% of mens to 53% in just a few

years

c. fewer women doctors and lawyers than two decades before, women went to college to find

a man

4. the mass media, women's magazines and

Televison created this new norm - norms and deviance

a.the independent woman is a contradiction in term'

b.'women are first line of defense against communism"

c. 'sexual freedom is subversive and perhaps pro

communist

d. women's employment "symbolic castration"

e. failure to bear children "quasi-perversion"

f. abused wife - masochist who provokes her husband

g. incest-- sexual delinquency

Halberstam: "A postwar definitions of feminity evolved. To be feminine, the American woman first and foremost did not work. If she did, that made her competitive with men, which made her hard and aggressive and almost surely doomed to loneliness. Instead, she devotedly raised her family, supported her husband, kept her house spotless and efficient, got dinner ready on time, and remained attractive and optimistic; each hair in place.

5. women's magazines Ladies Home Journal, Redbook,

McCall's, and Mademoiselle provided the 'corporate"

guidance for this new lifestyle

6. If women did not feel happy or fulfilled they were

encouraged to believe it was their fault.

many,

a. women especially unhappy and depressed, tranquilizers were developed mainly for what was perceived by the medical profession as women's problems, non-existnent in 1955, 462.000 lbs in 1958, 1.5 million lbs in 1958. Even popular culture talked about women being trapped

b. electroshock therapy to get their mind right

J. Conformism - norms, deviance, and social roles

1. the development of white collar jobs in large

corporate institutions demand conformity,

a. appearance, behavior, and thought

b. loyalty and being a team player

c. most important to learn all signals and cues and

share all attitudes and prejudices of those above

d. wife's also acted in expected ways

e. *Man in a Grey Flannel Suit*

2. men should get married, how else would one be

happy or fulfilled, single man is gay

"Men still single in their thirties were considered suspect by many employers while homosexuality was a criminal offense that was said to sap the moral fiber of the individaul and the nation. Indeed, the anti-communist movement of the postwar years engendered a wave of officially sponsored homophobia, and the persecution of male and female "perverts" became more intesnse than ever before. The FBI mounted an all-out effort to discover the personal sexual haits of those under suspicion of subversive behavior. Gay-baiting rivaled Red-baiting in its ferocity, destroying careers, encouraging harassment, and forcing those who "confessed their guilt" to name others with who they associated." WBA 521

K. Cocooning -- isolated suburbs from reality of world, but

also from ugly realities behind the doors, sexual abuse,

violence, drug use, child abuse, and spousal abuse,p35

L. Production-advertising-consumption

1. consuming is right and duty,

2. depoliticizes polity

3. campaigning becomes advertising "The Selling of the

Presidency"

M. Environment - infinitely abundant, land without limits

I. Cold War I:

A. Commies Everywhere

1. US Chamber of Congress report on communist

infiltration in the U.S.

2. Joseph McCarthy: Communists in the gov

3. Popular culture

a. Novels: Mickey Spillane and Mike Hammer,

b. TV: 1953-56 TV show I Led Three Lives, movies, I Married a Communist.

c. movies: Invasion of the Body Snatchers, My Son John, I Married a Communist

d. comic strips: Captain American

B. What is communism? Karl Marx

1. Marx in the Communist Manifesto

a. workers own means of productions,

i. make decisions on production and distribution

ii. economic realm is democracy

iii. classless society

b. all spheres of society would reflect this

egalitarian structure

i. everyone would have equal access

to social goods - housing, education, food,

ii. life chances would not be dependent upon

social location

c. capitalism will self-destruct: historic inevitability

i. monopolies

ii. declining rate of profit

iii. immiseration of workers

d. emergence of communism

i. dictatorship of proletariat,

ii. dissolution of state

B. What is communism? a paranoid society,

1. monolithic totalitarian social form - USSR

2. bent on world domination

a. conquest: domino theory

b. subversion

c. dehumanizing social order

i. controls thought and behavior

ii. propaganda and force

d. subversion

i. infiltrate all of society's institutions

ii. religious, educational, family, political

iii. undermine our institutions and turn

unsuspecting Americans into

iv. conformist commie sheep

e. SU was behind all of this

i. sending in its spies who were organized in

cells

ii. model Communist country: dictatorship with propagandized population, dissent muted

f. everytime there was a war of national liberation

US argued it was part of communist conspiracy

g. any time there was a protest movement in US it

was communist inspired

i. civil rights

ii. anti-war

iii. free speech

iv. feminism

C. Was the Soviet Union a communist country in Marx's

sense? Was it bent on world domination?

1. Soviet Union was not a communist country in

Marx's sense

a. Lenin dissolved soviets immediately after

taking control

b. dictatorship of the party

2. Soviet Union was not communist in the paranoid

sense

a. Communist China and Soviet Union not part

of worldwide pattern of domination

b. Soviet Union' creation of a buffer area in

Eastern Europe had been agreed to by

Roosevelt and Churchill

D. Why might communist social system appeal to the poor and disenfranchised?

1. State Dept records show that we understood why?

2.

I. Cold War I: fighting back

A. J. Edgar Hoover: "What You Can Do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."

B. What you can do: identifying Communists

1. reading material

a. liberal newspapers

b. books: The Complete Works of TJ

2. critical of US policies: foreign and domestic

3. advocate social change: civil rights

4. Beware: could be parents, neighbors, minister, teacher

C. Government search for Commies

1. 13.5 million people face some form of scrutiny 1 in 5

2. Truman 1947 EO9835

a. search for "disloyal Americans"

i. no judge

ii. no jury

iii. secret evidence

iv. secret or paid informers

v. no appeal

v. 500 of "questionable loyalty" out of 6.6 million

b. list of subversive organizations

c. sympathetic association

3. Internal Security Act of 1950

a. identify and register communist organizations that were security threats

b. Detention Camp Bill incl in ISA

i. FBI investigated thousands and had a Security Index

ii. 15,000 names of people to be rounded up in emergency Steinbeck, Hemingway, Dos Passos, Sinclair Lewis Pearl Buck -- advocated equality of the races

4. Loyalty boards, security checks, loyalty oaths,

a. Robert Oppenheimer, the head of the Manhattan Project, he was against the development of the hydrogen bomb

b. head of one loyalty board: "the fact that a person believes in racial equality doesn't prove he's a Communist, but it certainly makes you look twice, doesn't it"?

5. HUAC 1947

a. Communist influence in the film industry

i. friendly witnesses: Walt Disney, Ronald

Reagan, John Wayne (Motion Picture Alliance

For the Preservation of American Values)

b. Two choices:

i. repent and name names

ii. "blacklist"

iii. contempt

D. But McCarthy, the junior Senator from Wisconsin, and his

hearings the most visible

1. Feb 9, 1950 Pep Women's Club of Wheeling, W.Va

I have in my hand a list of 200 people who work

in the State Dept who are Communists

2. Press reported faithfully accusations, whether gossip,

hearsay, innuendo, guilt by association, went on for

four years

3. One person, Alger Hiss, perjury, however typical

example,John Service who worked for the State Dept,

made the mistake of saying "Mao was not a threat to the

U.S."

a. Mc - that makes him a Red no proof, did you talk t o so and so at such and such a party, what did you talk about what do you read? what music do you listen to?

b. Didn't prove anythng, wasn't convicted of anything, career ruined, couldn't rent an apartment, couldn't get insurance

E. FBI

1. Groucho Marx's file: sixteen pages withheld on the grounds of national security still

a. number 3 rated show in 1953

b. viewer to FBI: made auto industry look silly

c. his real name was Julius Marx

d. never associated with CP but with civil rights

2. John Lennon

F. COINTELPRO 1956-71

1. 1971 Citizens Committee to Investigate the FBI

a. stole documents from FBI office in PA

b. revealed COINTELPROs real purpose

c. supposedly to surveil enemy agents

d. target groups that advocated social change

2. Congressional hearings on FBI and CIA 1975

a. real goal: expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit,

or otherwise neutralize

b. social movements

i. civil rights groups

ii. anti-war

iii. AIM

iv. UFW

3. method

b. infiltration

i. attend and disrupt meetings

ii. advocate unlawful and/or violent action

iii. cause friction within group

c. Psychological warfare or “dirty tricks”

i. plant false media stories

ii. print bogus leaflets and articles under the

groups name

iii. forge correspondence, write anonymous letters, make anonymous phone calls

iv. misinformation about meetings and events

d. Harrassment through the legal system

i. perjured testimony

ii. fabricated evidence

iii. wrongful imprisonment

iv. grand jury subpeoenas

e. Extra-legal force and violence

i. break-ins

ii. vandalism

ii. assaults and beatings

iv. political assasinations

v. resources, information to KKK

II. Consequences

A. Thousands of people lost their jobs, their liveliehoods

B. Organized labor was undermined,

1. communists and socialists were purged,

2. labor becomes partner with capitalism

3. organized crime filled the power vacuum

C. Most important, 50s and anti-communism elimnated

a wide range of ideas from the political spectrum

1. two party system

2. No labor party, no communist party (1949), no socialist party

F. Anti-communist foreign policy

1. Help from the Nazis and Japanese war criminals

2. CIA and covert operations, Greece, Itlay,

3. “Regime change”: Iran, Guatemala

4. Indonesia

5. US involvement in Vietnam by 1950s paying for

75% of French war effort

II. Cold War II - the US vs the "Evil Empire"

A. Arms race

1. MAD

a. Atom bomb

b. Hydrogen bomb

c. delivery systems

i. B52s and ICBMs

ii. submarines

d. multiple warheads

e. early warning systems

2. What if?

a. Civil Defense Shelters and drills

b. duck and cover

c. bomb shelters

B. Behind the Arms Race

2. Nuclear testing

a. 1054 between 1951-92

i. Nevada

ii. Truman: not in our back yard

b. which way is the wind blowing

i. Western Shoshone

ii. oops! St George, Utah

c. exposure

i. 200x to 2000x indicated by government

ii. fallout hotspots from NY to Maine

iii. all Americans from 1951

d. consequences

i. NCI recently released: killed 15,000 and

caused 80,000 cancers

ii. doesn’t include miners or plant workers or

US soldiers exposed

3. Mining on Navajo land

a. didn’t tell workers of dangers

b. deaths due to exposure decimated communities

c. Navajo Nation still contaminated

4. Sub-contracting

a. hundreds of small companies

b. workers exposed

c. dumped in communities

5. Human and animal experimentation

a. exposed animals to blasts and radiation

b. 1945-1947 plutonium injected into 18

unaware people

c. total: 31 human radiation experiments on

700 people

6 The forgotten war - Korea

i. Korea had been occupied by Japanese

for 35 years

ii. Post WWII divided into two countries

at 38 parallel

\* North Korea a socialist dictatorship

\*South Korea a military dictatorship

dependent on US

iii. June 28, 1950 N. Korea invaded the south

iv. US intervened on behalf of dictatorship of

south under auspices of the UN

v. US prosecuted war to point of its UN

mandate 'to repel the armed atttak and to

restore peace and security in the area

vi. this brought Communist China

vi. Truman threatened and the US conceived

of a plan to use nuclear weapons

vii. 2 million North and South Koreans were

killed and 40,000 Americans

viii. war ended where it began

ix. SDUnion 10/14/99 US war crime at

No Gun Rin and Tuksong Dong - hundreds of

civilians massacred