









AN ORDINARY MAN

HIS EXTRAORDINARY JOURNEY

Harry Truman was a reluctant farmer and a commanding soldier. A struggling businessman and a controversial statesman. A devoted husband and an attentive father. He was an unlikely President, whose journey to the White House was circuitous and unplanned.

But this everyday man changed the course of American history. And his decisions as the 33rd President of the United States have made an enduring impact on our world.



**"OUR GOAL MUST BE —
NOT PEACE IN OUR TIME —
BUT PEACE FOR ALL TIME."**

- HARRY TRUMAN,
JULY 4, 1947



PLOW TO POLITICS

*"I've always had a sneakin' notion that
someday maybe I'd amount to something."*

— HARRY TRUMAN, IN A LETTER TO
FUTURE WIFE, BESS WALLACE, 1911

On April 12, 1945, Harry Truman received an urgent call. President Franklin Roosevelt was dead. Truman was a farmer, a war veteran, a failed haberdasher, and a county judge. He was a little-known Senator from Missouri, and Vice President for just 82 days. Now, he was the President of the United States. The world was at war, and the country questioned if he was ready.

To meet the challenges that lay ahead, Truman leaned on his midwestern background, strong values, diverse life experiences, and close personal relationships.

*What in Truman's past prepared him
for the Presidency?*



HOUSEFUL OF BOOKS

Books transported young Harry from his safe, quiet hometown into bloody battles, sacred halls of knowledge, and sometimes back to Missouri in the thrilling tales of Mark Twain. Harry claimed to have read the Bible twice by age 12. He ran from fights, and his glasses kept him from sports, but neighborhood kids consulted Harry when they had questions about history or religion. When he was 11, his father bought a piano, and Harry quickly discovered another passion: music. Most days, he practiced for two hours before he left for school. Eventually he even considered becoming a concert pianist.

PAPA AND MAMMA

"Being ten good is apt to be embarrassing."

—Harry Truman, 1904

Harry's "Papa" John Truman, was an ironworker, but farming, and teaching ironworkers who traveled across in local railroads and other shopped iron mines. "Mamma" Martha Ellen Truman was both a homemaker and a "light and happy" and highly educated, and made like she loved reading, sewing, and music. She also loved Harry, and he loved her. He was devoted to her, reading her the Bible, playing piano, books, and everything else. When he became a president, she also kept her family grounded.



The family portrait of John and Martha Truman, circa 1900.

MISSOURI BOYHOOD

The world that formed Harry Truman differed greatly from the one he shaped as President. Born in Lamar, Missouri, in 1884, his family had no electricity or running water. There were no cars or paved roads. Harry's father plowed with horses and forged his own iron tools. Harry lived on farms until he was six. Then his parents brought him and his siblings to Independence, in part for the community schools. A good-natured, curious child, Harry adored his teachers, music, and books. By fourth grade, he also adored a girl in his Sunday school class, who would later become his wife.

The Truman family in Independence, 1890.



"GOLDEN-HAIRED GIRL"

Elizabeth Wallace, or "Bossie," lived in a large house a few blocks from the Trumans. She came from a prominent family — her grandfather George Porterfield Gales co-founded the Waggoner-Gales Milling Company. She was popular and a superb basketball player, and tennis player. Harry first saw her in Sunday school and recalled falling in love with her on the spot. Though they would not date until decades later, she would be his first and forever love. His closest friend and confidante.



"When I was about 16 or 17 years old, I met Elizabeth Wallace. She was a beautiful girl and I was very much attracted to her. She was a very good basketball player and I was very much attracted to her. She was a very good basketball player and I was very much attracted to her."

—Harry Truman

"YOUTH, THE HOPE OF THE WORLD"

Missouri's youth played a big role in the independence high school graduation play that depicts the life of the nation's first president. The play is a tribute to the youth of the nation and the youth of the world. The play is a tribute to the youth of the nation and the youth of the world. The play is a tribute to the youth of the nation and the youth of the world.

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A WILLING WORKER

After graduation, tenacity and hard work pulled Harry through two major setbacks. First, West Point rejected him for poor eyesight. Then his father risked everything on wheat futures – and lost. Forced to sell their house in Independence, the family moved to Kansas City to find jobs. Daring city life held many temptations, but Harry kept his head down and found he could get along with most anyone. He impressed his boss looking after the traveling workers (or “hotels”) as a timekeeper for the Santa Fe Railroad. Keeping accurate records and paying close attention to detail would become hallmarks of Truman's work ethic.

After graduation, tenacity and hard work pulled Harry through two major setbacks. First, West Point rejected him for poor eyesight. Then his father asked everything on wheat futures – and lost. Forced to sell their house in Independence, the family moved to Kansas City to find jobs. Busting city life held many temptations, but Harry kept his head down and found he could get along with most anyone. He impressed his boss, bank booksie and amused the traveling vendors (*or "hobos"*) as a timekeeper for the Santa Fe Railroad. Keeping accurate records and paying close attention to detail would become hallmarks of Truman's work ethic.

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From 1998, an increasing number of Tawakeo have been leaving their home islands to work in the United States. The majority of these workers are women, who have left their families and communities to find employment in the garment and maquila industries. In doing so, they have lost their traditional ties to the land and the community. This has led to a loss of traditional knowledge and skills, and a loss of the cultural identity of the Tawakeo people. The loss of traditional knowledge and skills has led to a loss of the cultural identity of the Tawakeo people. The loss of traditional knowledge and skills has led to a loss of the cultural identity of the Tawakeo people.



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According to Truman, the ill-fated National Guard, in need of recruits, drafted him in 1925 in spite of his dyslexia. Harry probably went to the Graceland home to view old family pictures in uniform for General "Uncle Sam" but his father was the only member of the household as they rarely returned the family during the Great Depression, she said. "I'm into the Navy since 1935, that's a whole different life in the Navy. How I'm going to be a pilot," Young Harry noted.



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SEEDS OF LEADERSHIP

Harry's future was threatened uncertainly when his father's investments again failed. Yet it was the "Golden Age of American Agriculture," with high prices and the value of farmland increasing. Harry left his home job to manage the Grandview Farm with his father and brother. He stayed for 11 years. Farm habits of early rising, recent tending, and hard work served him later in the military and in politics. The National Guard and the Marine provided friendship and valuable connections. Most importantly, he at last reconnected with Boss Wallace.



COMING HOME

On Sept. 22, 1919, Harry left Kansas City and returned to Grandview Farm. The 27-year-old Harry had spent the last year in the military, serving in the 10th Cavalry. He had been promoted to sergeant and was a member of the 10th Cavalry Band. He had also been a member of the 10th Cavalry Band. He had also been a member of the 10th Cavalry Band. He had also been a member of the 10th Cavalry Band.

Harry's return to Grandview Farm was a homecoming. He had been away for a year, and he was now back home. He had been away for a year, and he was now back home. He had been away for a year, and he was now back home.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Livestock!
SATURDAY APR. 4th
NOON TO 4 P.M.

20 Belted Gait and Belts of all sizes	1 Lamb to Mother's Side (Blooded Stock)	1 Head of Horns, Black	1 Head of Horns, Black
1 Calf to Mother's Side (Blooded Stock)	1 Calf to Mother's Side (Blooded Stock)	1 Calf to Mother's Side (Blooded Stock)	1 Calf to Mother's Side (Blooded Stock)

J. V. TRUMAN
Auctioneer

BROTHER TRUMAN

Truman's father, John, was a farmer and a politician. He was a member of the 10th Cavalry Band. He had also been a member of the 10th Cavalry Band. He had also been a member of the 10th Cavalry Band. He had also been a member of the 10th Cavalry Band.



THE MAN

THE MAN WHO WAS THE FIRST TO BE ELECTED TO THE SENATE FROM TEXAS IN 1911. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR.

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DATING BESS

HE MET BESS IN 1911. SHE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR.

"I've had a few setbacks in my life, but I never gave up."



BRANCHING OUT

HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR.



POLITICAL MISGIVINGS

HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS BAR.









PEACE AT LAST

The warring nations signed an armistice on November 11, 1918. Cheers rose along the line. Celebrations lasted all day and night. Drunken French troops marched around an exhausted Captain Truman's cot, shouting, "Vive le Capitaine Américain! Vive le Président Wilson!" Yet five months passed before Truman could go home. He toured France, met General Pershing, and tried to keep his men out of trouble during the endless wait. He worried for his family amidst a horrific flu epidemic. He was also anxious to marry Bess Wallace at last.

"The great drive has taken place and I had a part in it, a very small one but nevertheless a part...The papers are in the street now saying that the Central Powers have asked for peace, and I was in the drive that did it!"

- HARRY TRUMAN, IN A LETTER
TO BESS WALLACE,
OCTOBER 6, 1918

"You may invite the entire 95th Division to your wedding if you want to. I guess it's going to be yours as well as mine...Just get yourself home and we won't worry about anything."

- BESS WALLACE, IN A LETTER
TO HARRY TRUMAN,
MARCH 16, 1919

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

After the war, President Woodrow Wilson worked to negotiate and construct the League of Nations. He won a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts. A Democrat, he represented progressive Englishmen abroad. For these reasons, Harry Truman admired President Wilson. Truman unified the Democrats and helped when he was elected to a second term in 1920.

10-20 #1

JACKSON COUNTY

MAP OF

MISSOURI

SHOWING

ROADS

Map

so State & U. S. Highways
and other County Roads

Callup Map & Supply Co.
"Everything in Maps"
Kansas City, Mo.



SENATOR

FROM MISSOURI

Judge Truman longed to be nominated for Missouri Governor, but the Pendergasts passed him by. Finally, in 1934, the machine delivered. After four other candidates declined, the Pendergasts endorsed Truman for United States Senate. He launched a vigorous campaign – and won. In Washington, Truman thrived in the fraternity of the Senate. He worked hard to distinguish himself. By 1943, he gained national acclaim by uncovering fraud in the defense industry.



"I am hoping to make
as a Senator...I won't
I'm perfectly willing to



Trains on the Stage

NEW DEAL
DEMOCRAT

Truman's Senate campaign platform was simple: he backed President Roosevelt. Elected in 1932, Franklin Roosevelt enacted bold programs, reforms, and regulations called the New Deal to pull America out of the Great Depression. The New Deal redefined the role of government - and energized the Democratic Party. Truman campaigned hard and won his primary by 40,000 votes. Some credited Perdue as well. Others saw a tough campaigner in Truman. The Democrats once again dominated Missouri in the general election. Truman was off to Washington.

COMMON-SENSE COUNTRY BOY

On the overnight trail, Thomas faced very complex and, in many ways, apparent attacks by a host of enemies and a determined hit list to the Pasadena track. Yet he rose to his biological and competitive instincts with advantage. He fought a fierce encounter with a young black bear before, spending nearly an hour, finally, he killed the bear with his bow. Fred Clark.



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"SENATOR FROM
PENDERGAST"

Upon his arrival in Washington, Turner was welcomed at the "Dynamite and Penicillin" as a "valuable asset" to the group. He kept his true identity and background secret, but he joined the American Communist Committee, New York, getting money "upheld with the dynamite fund" (a fund for the dynamite fund) that he brought with him from New York and New Jersey. At the meeting, Washington, D.C., and Margaret had had enough of the matter, and they turned to the next speaker.

"Work hard, keep your mouth shut,
and master your craft."

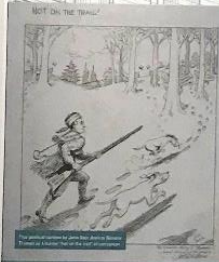


a reputation
sell influence and
to be cussed if I'm right."

- HARRY TRUMAN,
IN A LETTER TO BESS TRUMAN,
JUNE 28, 1935

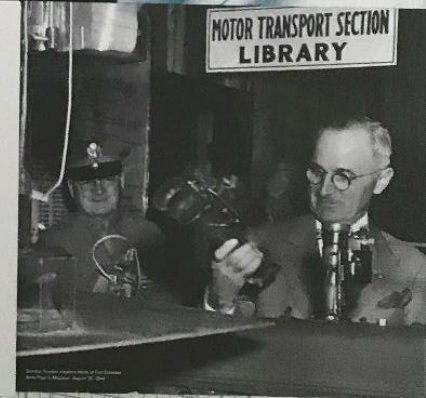
A TOUGH RE-ELECTION

By the end of his first term, Truman made the front page of the New York Times for his attacks on corporate greed and corruption. He had sponsored successful legislation. He had denounced poll taxes and lynching and promoted military preparedness. But when old friend Governor Lloyd Stark announced a run for his Senate seat in 1940, Truman was furious. Stark was freshly credited with landing Tom Pendergast in prison for tax evasion. Truman's out-starved campaign against millionaire Stark was the toughest of his career. Truman won by only 8,000 votes.



THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE

As Truman battled for his second term, World War II was beginning in Europe. Britain was under threat. America began unprecedented defense production. This "Arsenal of Democracy" supplied Europe with weapons to fight the Nazis. Truman supported the program, but he became aware of fraud in it. He moved to set up a bipartisan committee to investigate the National Defense Program. It would become known simply as the Truman Committee. Its reports on inefficiency and waste led to notable defense savings. It also shined a spotlight on the Senator from Missouri.



"I am hoping to make a reputation
as a Senator...I won't sell influence and
I'm perfectly willing to be cussed if I'm right."

- HARRY TRUMAN,
IN A LETTER TO BESS TRUMAN,
JUNE 28, 1935

SENATOR MISSOURI

Despite his reputation for
being the President's pick,
1934, the machine politician
who had led the
senate Truman for United States
had a different strategy - and
one. Truman tried to win the
senate seat by doing what
he could to make sure he
was the choice of the



NEW DEAL DEMOCRAT

Truman's Senate campaign profiled a "New Deal" Democrat, a man who had been in the Senate since 1912. He was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee and had been a member of the Senate since 1912. He was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee and had been a member of the Senate since 1912. He was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee and had been a member of the Senate since 1912.



COMMON-SENSE COUNTRY BOY

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PROGRESSION OF THE WAR

WORLD EVENTS
TRUMAN'S
CAMPAIGN

1939

January: Truman claims U.S. ordered mobilization as a member of the Military Reluctance Committee of the Appropriations Committee.

December: Truman announces that the U.S. will support the Chinese people's struggle for independence.



1940

April: Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the War Relocation Authority to intern Japanese-Americans in the United States.

September: The Battle of Britain ends as the Luftwaffe fails to gain air superiority over the Royal Air Force.

May–November: Truman launches his re-election campaign for Senator and wins.



1941

March: President Roosevelt signs the Lend-Lease Act, authorizing the U.S. to provide war materials to Great Britain.

December: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, an American naval base in Hawaii. The U.S. formally enters the war, joining the Allies.

February: Truman convinces the Senate to create a special committee to investigate allegations of racism, corruption, and fraud in the U.S. defense industry. It later becomes known as the Truman Committee.



1942

January: The Truman Committee presents its First Annual Report to the Senate, spurring President Roosevelt to establish the War Production Board to oversee the U.S.'s wartime economy.



February: Roosevelt announces the 'Four Big Goals' for the war effort: victory, peace, democracy, and justice.

June: The U.S. enters Japan in the Battle of Midway.

November: In Operation Torch, American forces invade North Africa, joining the British in North Africa campaign.

1943

February: The Truman Committee is reauthorized to investigate the U.S. government on wartime activities.

September: Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin meet at the Tehran Conference to discuss military strategy.



July: The United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union issue the Declaration of St. James, calling for a 'Four Big Goals' for the war effort.

1944

July: As the Democratic National Committee in Chicago, Truman is nominated for Vice President at Roosevelt's prompting.

November: Truman is elected Vice President of the United States.



PROGRESSION OF THE WAR

► September: Hitler invades Poland. Britain and France declare war on Germany two days later.



1939

Senator Truman visits U.S. House institutions as a member of the Military Subcommittee on Appropriations Committee.

▼ May–November: Truman launches his re-election campaign for Senator and wins.



1940

May: Germany invades France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. All eventually surrender. Britain stands to fight Nazi aggression largely alone.

September: Italy and Japan join forces with Germany.

October: The Battle of Britain ends as the Royal Air Force holds off the German Air Force (Luftwaffe). Germany continues to bomb British cities in the blitz through May 1941.

1941

March: President Roosevelt signs the Lend-Lease Act into law, allowing the U.S. to provide military supplies to allies without violating America's official position of neutrality.

June: Germany launches a massive attack on the Soviet Union. The Soviets ally with Britain in response.

► December: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, an American naval base in Hawaii. The U.S. formally enters the war, joining the Allies.



February: Truman convinces the Senate to create a special committee to investigate allegations of waste, corruption, and fraud in the U.S. defense industry. It later becomes known as the Truman Committee.



February: Germany implements the "Final Solution," the organized execution of European Jews.

June: The U.S. defeats Japan in the Battle of Midway.

November: In Operation Torch, American forces invade North Africa, joining the British to battle German occupation.

1942

► January: The Truman Committee presents its First Annual Report to the Senate, spurring President Roosevelt to establish the War Production Board to oversee the U.S.'s wartime economy.



1943

February: The Truman Committee is reported to have saved the U.S. government an estimated \$11 billion.

February: German troops surrender to the Soviets in Stalingrad, marking Germany's first major defeat.

► September: Dictator Benito Mussolini is ousted from Italian government. Italy's new leadership surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.



► July: Allied troops invade the beaches of Normandy, France. Their massive victory severely weakens the hold of Nazi control on Western Europe.

December: Desperate for a victory, Germany launches its final offensive, known as the Battle of the Bulge, and loses.

1944

► July: At the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Truman is nominated for Vice President as Roosevelt's running mate.

November: Truman is elected Vice President of the United States.



1945

January: Truman is sworn in as Vice President.

► April: Franklin D. Roosevelt dies. Truman is sworn in as the 33rd President of the United States.

January: Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz, the massive Nazi concentration camp.

March–April: Americans continue fighting in the Pacific, primarily on the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

AGGRESSION THE WAR



1940

September: The Wheeler-Truman Act of 1940 serves to regulate and reorganize America's railroads.

▼ May–November: Truman launches his re-election campaign for Senator and wins.



May: Germany invades France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. All eventually surrender. Britain stands to fight Nazi aggression largely alone.

September: Italy and Japan join forces with Germany.

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March–April: Americans continue fighting in the Philippines on the island of Luzon.

1945

January: In...

► April:...

WAR AND POLITICS

When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the United States was suddenly thrust into World War II. Franklin Roosevelt, now presiding over a brutal war, decided to run for an unprecedented fourth term in 1944.

Truman did not seek the 1944 Vice-Presidential nomination. He enjoyed the Senate, thriving on the fellowship and respect of colleagues. Insiders knew the President was gravely ill, and many believed Vice President Henry Wallace was too liberal to assume the reins in wartime. In a backroom meeting, Roosevelt met with Democratic Party bosses. They discussed possible replacements for Wallace, knowing that whomever they chose might soon lead the nation.

[illegible]

A DIFFICULT CHOICE

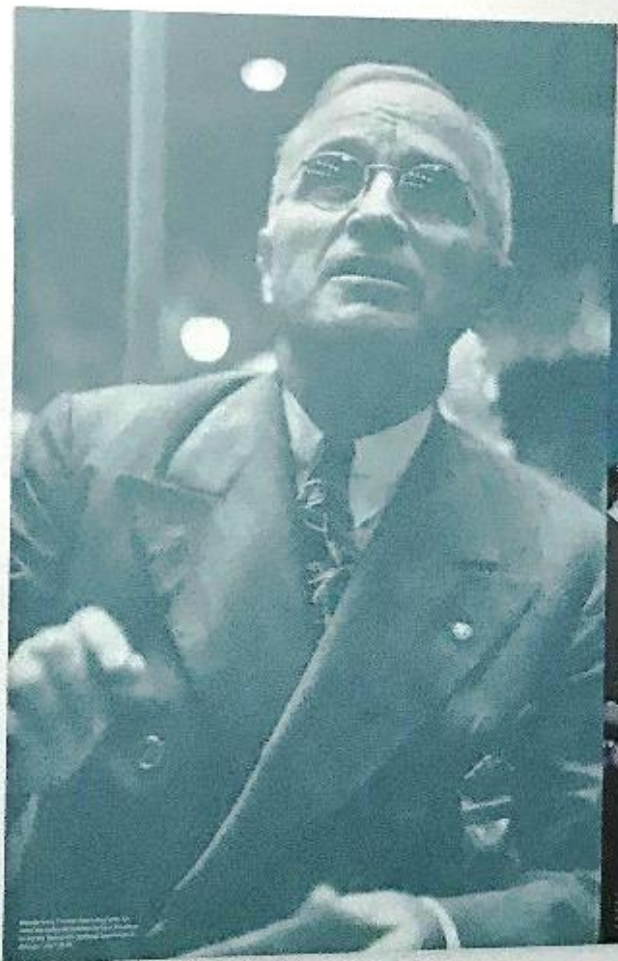
Eight days before the Democratic National Convention, party leaders met President Roosevelt at the White House to discuss a replacement for Wallace. Alben Barkley, a Senator from Kentucky, was too ill. Former South Carolina Senator James Byrnes had locked out anti-lynch legislation and was unpopular with black voters. Robert Hargraves, the Democratic National Committee Chairman from St. Louis, floated a new possibility: why not Harry Truman? The President barely remembered him. But, the Senator was loyal. He had no major scandals. He was loyal like Truman. Roosevelt's preference was unclear.

"THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE"

"You tell Jefferson that if he wants to break up the Democratic Party in the middle of the year, that's his business and I'll be there."

00000000000000000000000000000000

When the Democratic Party gathered in the summer of 1904, to nominate a candidate for the Hudson Riverfront, it was never understood just how much was at stake. Governor John D. Wickersham was chosen to New York's Governor's office, and the decision to place the President's name, who had never in the nomination, in nomination (these names—namely John D. Wickersham, Governor, and James A. Smith, who was not present at the time of the previous election) all but he returned to action. It was not so much as the first and the second of the first name removed himself. In the aftermath of the election, however, the party withdrew from "The Hudson Riverfront."



VICTORY

It is important to note that the results of this study are based on a cross-sectional design. Therefore, the causal relationship between the variables cannot be established. Future research should use a longitudinal design to investigate the changes in the variables over time.

Temporary Accommodations: Some people may need temporary accommodations to help them get through the interview. If you need a temporary accommodation, please contact the test administrator at least 10 business days before the test date. For more information, visit www.pearsoncmpt.com.

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IN THE DARK

[illegible]

EYE OF THE STORM

THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS

President Roosevelt had shared little with his Vice President. Now Truman faced some of the most momentous decisions ever put before an American President. On the day he was sworn in, President Truman was shaken and uncertain. He had to learn on the job. By August, he was more confident and resolute. The decisions he made in those chaotic four months ended the Second World War and foreshadowed the immense new challenges of the postwar world. At the same time, Truman and his family struggled to adjust to their new lives in the White House and in the spotlight.

What traits help us handle sudden adversity?

John F. Kennedy, "The American Revolution and the United States," 1961



Truman and his family struggled to adjust to their new lives in the White House and in the spotlight.

What traits help us handle sudden adversity?

Vice President Truman is sworn in as President of the United States.
April 12, 1945

HITLER COMMITS SUICIDE APRIL 30

LIBERATION OF DACHAU DEATH CAMP APRIL 29

MUSSOLINI EXECUTED APRIL 28

U.S. / SOVIET FORCES MEET AT ELBE APRIL 25

TRUMAN LEARNS OF ATOMIC BOMB APRIL 25

"A HIGHLY SECRET MATTER"

During the World War, the United States developed the atomic bomb. The project was kept so secret that even the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was not told until August 1945. The bomb was used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in August 1945, leading to the end of the war.

THE SECRET OF THE BOMB

The atomic bomb was developed by a group of scientists led by J. Robert Oppenheimer. The project was known as the Manhattan Project. The bomb was used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in August 1945, leading to the end of the war.



TRUMAN MEETS WITH MOLOTOV APRIL 23

ROOSEVELT'S FUNERAL APRIL 15

FIREBOMBING OF JAPAN APRIL 13-14

FIRST FULL DAY AS PRESIDENT APRIL 13

LIBERATION OF OHREDRUP APRIL 13



The Project to Build the Bomb

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MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

APRIL 30

HITLER COMMITS SUICIDE

APRIL 29

LIBERATION OF DACHAU DEATH CAMP

APRIL 28

MUSSOLINI EXECUTED

BESS TRUMAN CHRISTENS AIRPLANES MAY 30

U.S. FIREBOMBS EMPEROR'S PALACE MAY 24-26

CABLE FROM CHURCHILL: MUST MEET STALIN MAY 12

KAMIKAZE ATTACK ON USS BUNKER HILL MAY 11

TRUMANS MOVE INTO WHITE HOUSE MAY 7

LIBERATION OF MAUTHAUSEN DEATH CAMP MAY 5

"An Iron curtain is drawn
down upon their heads...
We do not know what
is going on behind."



SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS

Few Presidential acts have ignited as much controversy as President Truman's decision to use atomic weapons against Japan. Was the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki necessary to bring about the surrender of Japan? Did the decision save more lives than it cost? Were there alternatives for ending the war?

"It was a terrible decision. But I made it. And I made it to save 250,000 boys from the United States, and I'd make it again under similar circumstances."

— HARRY TRUMAN
IN ALPHABETIC ORDER, JULY 1945

During the summer high season of military rule, the summer of 1945, the government of Japan, and the American people, were faced with the decision to use atomic weapons against Japan. It was a decision that would change the course of the war and the lives of millions of people.

Although the use of atomic weapons was a controversial decision, it was a decision that was made in the name of saving lives. The decision was made by a man who was a man of peace, a man who had spent his life working for the betterment of the world. It was a decision that was made in the name of a higher power, a power that was greater than any man.



- SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY SIMONS, INC.

EDWARD FRANK, INSTRUCTOR

PH 570022-2, NC 66-5733A-1, 17 FEB 68, 114

— 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-2712, 2713-2714, 2715-2716, 2717-2718, 2719-2720, 2721-2722, 2723-2724, 2725-2726, 2727-2728, 2729-2730, 2731-2732, 2733-2734,

Few Presidential ac
Truman's decision
bombing of Hiroshi
surrender of Japan
Were the

"It's
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*...If we continue the war, the result will be that our homeland will be reduced to ashes.



where the American community, the British Royal Air Force and the United Nations have been working to help the people of Afghanistan rebuild their lives. The British Royal Air Force has been providing humanitarian aid to the people of Afghanistan, and the United Nations has been providing humanitarian aid to the people of Afghanistan.

"Today the gates are closed. A great tragedy has unfolded. A great victory has been won. The skies no longer veil death - the sun has only a transient light. All things stand upright in the sunlight. The entire world is quietly at peace. The holy mission has been completed."



IT TOOK
2,000
TONS OF FOOD **PER DAY**
TO FEED THE CITIZENS
OF BERLIN.

PILOTS DELIVERED
4,652,812,000
POUNDS OF SUPPLIES ON
277,000+ FLIGHTS,
AVERAGING ALMOST
600 FLIGHTS PER DAY.

THE CANDY BOMBER

"Candy Bomber" Lt. Carl G. Hays, a World War II veteran, led candy bars and gum from his personal ration in hand-drawn parachutes to what became known as "Operation Little Vittles." The dropped these from the plane on his plane. Crowds grew. Hays' and Army base began contributing. Soon, candy from donors across America helped fuel Hays' operation, and a fleet of "candy bombers" who served as goodwill ambassadors for the U.S. Air Force, joined him.

COVERED
12,000
SUPPLIES ON
+ FLIGHTS,
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GHTS PER DAY.

GERMAN CREWS
UNLOADED **EACH**
AIRCRAFT IN
20-30
MINUTES.

THE **RUSSIAN** BLOCKADE
LASTED FROM **JUNE 24, 1948**
TO **MAY 11, 1949**, BUT THE
AIRLIFT CONTINUED
FOR SEVERAL MORE
MONTHS IN ORDER
TO STOCKPILE SUPPLIES
FOR THE CITY.

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ACCIDENTS AND CRASHES
TOOK THE **LIVES OF**
39 BRITISH, **32** AMERICANS,
& **7** GERMANS. THEY ARE
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ON THE BERLIN AIRLIFT MONUMENT
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ARMY ENGINEERS
AND **BERLIN VOLUNTEERS**
BUILT THE **TEGEL**
AIRFIELD WITHIN
THE FRENCH SECTOR IN JUST
3 MONTHS.





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BOMBING

During the Berlin Airlift, the Soviet Union and the United States engaged in a series of bombings of each other's airfields and supply lines. The Soviet Union bombed the British and American airfields, while the United States bombed the Soviet airfields. The bombings were a major part of the Cold War, and they resulted in the deaths of many people.

ACCIDENTS AND CHALLENGES
TOOK THE LIVES OF
20 BRITISH, 32 AMERICANS,
& 7 GERMANS. THEY ARE
REMEMBERED
ON THE BERLIN AIRLIFT MONUMENT
AT TEMPELHOF AIRPORT.

FLOUR

UNFROZEN
WATER

SEPTEMBER 1947

FRONT - W-8-025 (A-100)

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

AND THE END OF THE BERLIN BLOCKADE

ON MAY 12, 1949

THE BERLIN AIRLIFT MONUMENT

AT TEMPELHOF AIRPORT



THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND CONTAINMENT



A NEW THREAT



"... an iron curtain across the Co

"...it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world...and we shall surely endanger the welfare of this Nation."

- PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS, MARCH 12, 1947

Following strong American protests, the Soviet Union had reluctantly withdrawn its troops from Iran in 1946. But by 1947, Communist governments ruled Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria. Communist Yugoslavia pressed Italy for control of Trieste. Great Britain, near bankruptcy, withdrew from Greece and Turkey, and both nations faced strong Communist pressure. Truman saw this as a threat to national security. If Greece and Turkey fell, he reasoned, Western Europe would be next. He secured \$400,000,000 in aid during an emergency joint session of Congress. The use of aid to "contain" Soviet expansion became the basis of the Truman Doctrine.

In Address, Truman outlined that the money was sent to the U.S. and British governments to help Greece and Turkey.

KENNAN AND THE "LONG TELEGRAM"

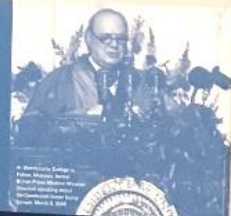
George Kennan, an American diplomat in Moscow, was instrumental in making Soviet containment one of Truman's key foreign policy goals. In 1946, he wrote a State Department paper that outlined his views on Soviet expansionism. It was titled "The Sources of Soviet Conduct." It was a 4,400-word document that was published in the journal Foreign Affairs. It was a key document in the development of the Truman Doctrine.

"The basic source of Moscow's policy is the desire to dominate Europe and to control the world. They cannot tolerate a world in which they are not the dominant power. They will use any means necessary to achieve their ends."

GEORGE KENNAN, "LONG TELEGRAM" (FOREIGN AFFAIRS), FEBRUARY 22, 1946

CHURCHILL'S "IRON CURTAIN" SPEECH

A month after George Kennan sent his telegram, Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, gave a speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, in which he coined the term "Iron Curtain." He said, "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the dark forests of the Great Bear and the Little Bear, the dark forests of the North Atlantic, the dark forests of the North Atlantic, the dark forests of the North Atlantic."



NATO: M DEFENSE

Before World War II, U.S. policy of foreign affairs was isolationist. Truman moved to a policy of containment. On April 4, 1949, Truman signed the North Atlantic Treaty. It was a mutual defense pact between the United States and ten European countries. It was the first step in the creation of NATO. It also gave birth to the Truman Doctrine. It was a key document in the development of the Truman Doctrine.

THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND CONTAINMENT



A NEW THREAT



"... an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."

— WINSTON CHURCHILL,
FULTON, MISSOURI, 1946

"...it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world...and we shall surely endanger the welfare of this Nation."

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KENNAN AND THE "LONG TELEGRAM"

George Kennan, an American diplomat in Moscow, was instrumental in shaping Soviet containment, one of Truman's key foreign policy goals. In 1946, he wrote in a State Department telegram that Soviet aggression was driven by insecurity and indifference to negotiation. It must be "contained." Soviet leaders were "impervious to the logic of reason," yet they were "highly sensitive to the logic of force." The 19-page telegram was the basis for the Truman Doctrine and other aspects of Truman's foreign policy.

"In the name of Marxism they sacrificed every single ethical value in their methods and tactics. Today they cannot dispense with it. It is the test of their moral and intellectual respectability."

GEORGE KENNAN,
"LONG TELEGRAM" FROM MOSCOW,
FEBRUARY 22, 1946

NATO: MUTUAL DEFENSE

Before World War II, U.S. policy was to stay clear of foreign wars. Truman moved away from this isolationist stance by committing the United States to a mutual defense pact as a way to enforce the policy of containment. On April 4, 1949, America joined Canada and ten European nations in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). An attack on one member of the alliance was to be considered an attack on all. NATO promoted security in Western Europe. It also gave teeth to the Truman Doctrine. When West Germany joined NATO in 1955, the Soviet Union and its Eastern bloc satellites responded by forming their own collective defense treaty, the "Warsaw Pact."

CHURCHILL'S "IRON CURTAIN" SPEECH

A month after George Kennan sent his telegram, former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill came to Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, at President Truman's invitation. There he gave one of the most famous speeches of the 20th century: a stirring assessment of the Soviet Union. Although Truman introduced Churchill, he still held out hope for a working relationship with the Soviets.



At Westminster College in
Fulton, Missouri, former
British Prime Minister Winston
Churchill speaking at the
Truman-Churchill Conference
during his visit to the U.S.
March 5, 1946

IRON CURTAIN

CO
BA

MAP KE

• Soviet Union
• Communist
• Western
• NATO
• Warsaw Pact

THREAT

"... an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."

— WINSTON CHURCHILL,
FULTON, MISSOURI, 1946

NATO: MUTUAL DEFENSE

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IRON CURTAIN



COLD WAR BATTLEGROUND

MAP KEY

- SOVIET UNION
- COMMUNIST EXPANSION
- COMMUNIST EXPANSION PREVENTED BY U.S. AND ALLIES

IRAN CRISIS

NOVEMBER 1945 - DECEMBER 1946

British and Soviet forces had jointly invaded and occupied Iran during the war. They secured supply and transportation routes and forced oil from Iran's ruler, Reza Shah, to favor his son. They signed a pact that occupying forces would withdraw six months after the war's end. When the time came, the British withdrew, but the Soviets did not. The Soviet Union demanded a separate state, and Soviet forces occupied northern Iran. Only negotiations with the Iranian premier and pressure from Truman through the United Nations Security Council persuaded them to leave.

GREEK CIVIL WAR

MARCH 1946 - OCTOBER 1949

Following the Second World War, a civil war broke out in Greece. The Soviets and neighboring Communist states offered support to the Communist faction. Great Britain backed the Greek resistance, no longer provide loans. Truman feared a Communist victory in Greece would lead to Communist expansion throughout Western Europe. He secured financial support for the Greek ruling government, which ultimately prevailed. The early proxy conflict in the Cold War laid the basis for the Truman Doctrine.

TURKISH STRAITS CRISIS

AUGUST 1946 - MAY 1953

After the war, the Soviets demanded control of the Turkish Straits, a valuable shipping channel in the Mediterranean Sea. When Turkey refused, the Soviets built up naval forces along the border. Truman believed that the Soviets' real objective was to control Turkey and control through Western Europe. This perception, along with the Greek Civil War, led the Truman Administration to respond with the policy known as the Truman Doctrine. With U.S. aid, Turkey was able to reject Soviet pressures.

HUNGER

POVERTY



POSTWAR EUROPE

Postwar Europe suffered poverty, starvation, and political unrest. Famine, drought, and bitter winter storms worsened the situation. As the Soviet army entered Europe, Communists in France and Italy gained strength. Great Britain's food supplies and housing bankruptcy threatened other European allies. President Truman sent former President Herbert Hoover to assess the situation. Upon his return, Hoover advised supplying food rations for the Marshall Plan. Truman trusted Hoover. He also knew that, as a Republican, Hoover was likely to securing bipartisan support for the early international aid program.

"I told the history of the world, we are the first great nation to feed and support the conquered, and responsible for relief of us. Their leaders have no lives, no soldiers, no tanks, no big guns. Good up."

HERBERT HOOVER, IN AN
ADDRESS TO CONGRESS, 1945

Northern Europe suffered poverty, starvation, and political unrest. Floods, drought, and better winter storms worsened the situation. As the Soviets entered Eastern Europe, Communists in France and Italy gained strength. Great Britain's food and shipping supplies were threatened. American President Truman sent former President Hoover to assess the situation. Upon his return, Hoover advised supplying food to Western Europe. His report became part of the blueprint for the Marshall Plan. Truman trusted his own instincts, but he also knew that, as a Republican, Hoover was key to securing bipartisan support for the early international aid program.

"In all the history of the world, we are the first great nation to feed and support the conquered, our neighbors are not afraid of us. Their borders have no forts, no soldiers, no tanks, no big guns lined up."

—HAPPY BIRTHDAY, ALAN
—HAPPY BIRTHDAY, ALAN

GERMANY DIVIDED

The four Allied Powers and its capital, Berlin, and four occupation zones after the war. The French, British, and Americans controlled West Germany, Germany and East Berlin. The Soviet Union controlled East Germany and East Berlin. Berlin lay in ruins in the heart of Soviet East Germany. Having won the Battle of Berlin, the Soviets took East City and nationalized its institutions. Barbarians had to acquire food and housing in the dead Reich.

OCCUPATION ZONES

- SOVIET (EAST GERMANY)
- WEST GERM (WEST GERMANY)
- BRITISH (WEST GERMANY)
- FRANCE (WEST GERMANY)
- AMERICAN (WEST GERMANY)

A DIVISIVE SOLUTION

The plan to divide Germany was not a solution. It was a disaster. The Marshall Plan to rebuild Germany was not a solution. It was a disaster. The Marshall Plan to rebuild Germany was not a solution. It was a disaster.

The Allies divided Germany and its capital, Berlin, into four occupation zones after the war. The French, British, and Americans controlled West Germany and West Berlin. The Soviet Union controlled East Germany and East Berlin. Berlin lay in ruins in the heart of Soviet East Germany. Afterward the Battle of Berlin, the Soviets took apart the infrastructure as reparations. Westwies had to acquire food and supplies on the black market.

OCCUPATION ZONES

- [illegible]



The road to Italy
smuggling countries in
Europe was clear: not
the Marshall Plan proved
communist. Comments
maintained that the high
cost of the program
would severely damage
the domestic economy; a
perspective conveyed in
the 1946 political cartoon
by Joseph Farnish of the
Chicago Tribune.



POSTWAR ASIA

The Truman Doctrine articulated America's approach to Soviet expansion in Europe. Yet policy toward Communism in Asia was less defined. The legacy of colonialism and World War II left deep scars on the region. Truman and his advisors sometimes misunderstood longstanding historical conflicts. They also incorrectly assumed Stalin was the driving force behind Communist movements in China and Korea. Truman received heavy criticism for failing to stop the spread of Communism in Asia. In a matter of years, it would be here, too, that the Cold War would turn hot.

Anticommunism in Pusan, North Korea, in May 1950



PARTITION OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

In 1947, the British colonial rule of present-day India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh ended. The region became known as British India, and its government was the British Raj. In 1947, the Raj dissolved and the region split into two nations. The majority Hindu region became India, the majority Muslim region became Pakistan. This partition made more than 14 million people religious minorities where they lived. Horrific, large-scale violence erupted, resulting in the deaths of up to two million people and creating a massive refugee crisis.

POSTWAR PHILIPPINES

Prior to World War II, the United States occupied the Philippines. Filipino and American troops suffered together under Japan's brutal wartime occupation, and more than one million Filipinos died. The U.S. had vowed to grant the nation independence after the war to reward its loyalty, but independence would come with conditions. To receive aid, the nation gave favored access to American military and commercial interests. The CIA also exercised influence through covert operations.

OCCUPIED JAPAN

General Douglas MacArthur oversaw America's occupation of Japan and was revered for his almost imperial style and his caution not to disgrace the Japanese. Political prisoners were freed. The emperor was reduced from divine to mortal status. The government was placed under MacArthur's supervision. The general authored a new constitution that secured free elections, women's right to vote, collective bargaining, and civil liberties. It also included a "no war" clause. Japan was disarmed and depended on the United States for its defense.

KOREA DIVIDED

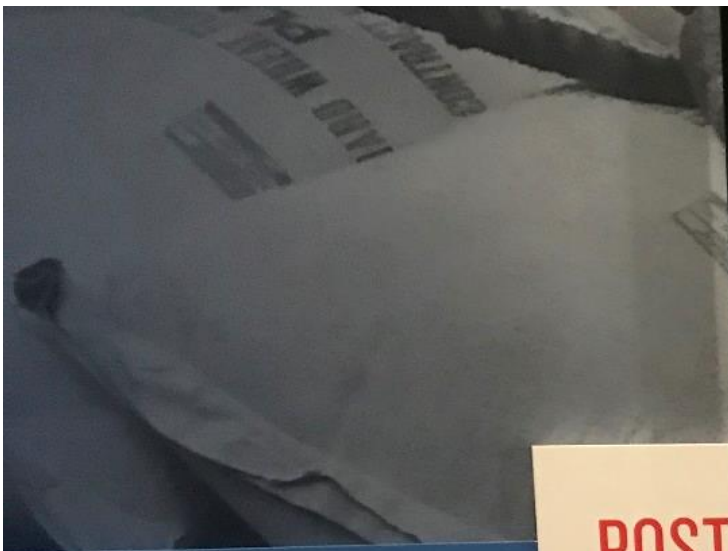
Japan occupied Korea until 1945. When the Soviets joined the war, U.S. military officials drew an arbitrary line on a map at the 38th Parallel, dividing Korea roughly in half. The line assigned occupation zones in the event of surrender. Above the line, Japanese forces would surrender to the Soviets. Below the line, they would surrender to the Americans. The war ended less than a week later after the atomic bombing of Nagasaki. Tension between the Soviets and Americans eventually led to the creation of two separate nations. North and South Korea, divided by what was intended to be only a temporary boundary line at the 38th Parallel.

CONFLICT IN CHINA

Civil war had plagued China for decades, but the Japanese invasion of 1937 forced rivals Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Zedong into an uneasy partnership. Their cooperation ended after World War II. Mao's Communists believed Chiang was a puppet of the U.S. They promised land reform and recruited support from the peasants of the countryside. They also took advantage of the war-weakened position of Chiang's Nationalists. Madame Chiang, the general's wife, campaigned for American support against Mao. General George C. Marshall traveled to China in 1947 in an attempt to broker peace between the two factions – but he did not succeed.

VIETNAM AND THE LEGACY OF COLONIALISM

The French colonized present-day Vietnam in 1887, and Japan seized control in 1941. After World War II, Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese Communist leader, petitioned President Truman for Vietnam's independence, citing the "self-determination" goals in the Atlantic Charter. Truman did not respond. Violence broke out between Ho Chi Minh's forces and the French, who struggled to regain control of their former colony. In 1950, Stalin and Mao backed Ho Chi Minh's independence movement. In the context of the Cold War, the United States, instead of supporting Ho Chi Minh's independence movement, backed the French efforts as a means to contain Soviet and Chinese influence in the region.



The starving, homeless people of Berlin begged for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) aid.

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL



General George C. Marshall, 1947

Truman chose Secretary of State George C. Marshall as his advocate for the Marshall Plan. In World War I, Marshall had commanded all American forces — including Truman's own artillery battery — in the final offensive of the war. Admired for his leadership and integrity, he was also a skilled bipartisan negotiator. Marshall presented the idea for the Plan in a June 1947 speech at Harvard University. He gathered support for the Plan from Republican majorities in Congress.

WHY NO MARSHALL PLAN IN ASIA?

The Marshall Plan provided assistance only to Europe, leaving critics like Republican Congressman Walter Judd to wonder why it was not offered in Asia. Judd had traveled with Senator Truman in 1943 to promote the United Nations, and he supported the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine. Yet he believed that Dean Acheson, Marshall's successor as Secretary of State, did not adequately support the Doctrine's aims in Asia. Why did China, Japan, and others receive less aid? Judd blamed racism and Eurocentrism — but he also believed in America's obligation to promote "Christian democracy" around the world.

POSTWAR EUROPE

Postwar Europe suffered poverty, starvation, and political unrest. Floods, drought, and bitter winter storms worsened the situation. As the Soviets annexed Eastern Europe, Communists in France and Italy gained strength. Great Britain's food shortages and looming bankruptcy threatened other key European allies. President Truman sent former President Herbert Hoover to assess the situation. Upon his return, Hoover advised supplying food to Western Europe. His report became part of the rationale for the Marshall Plan. Truman trusted Hoover. He also knew that, as a Republican, Hoover was key to securing bipartisan support for the costly international aid program.

"In all the history of the world, we are the first great nation to feed and support the conquered...our neighbors are not afraid of us. Their borders have no forts, no soldiers, no tanks, no big guns lined up."

— HARRY TRUMAN, IN AN UNDELIVERED SPEECH, 1948

GERMANY DIVIDED

The Allies divided Germany and its capital, Berlin, into four occupation zones after the war. The French, British, and Americans controlled West Germany and West Berlin. The Soviet Union controlled East Germany and East Berlin. Berlin lay in ruins in the heart of Soviet East Germany. Having won the Battle of Berlin, the Soviets took apart city infrastructure as reparations. Berliners had to acquire food and supplies on the black market.

OCCUPATION ZONES

- SOVIET (EAST GERMANY)
- AMERICAN (WEST GERMANY)
- BRITISH (WEST GERMANY)
- FRENCH (WEST GERMANY)



A DIVISIVE SOLUTION

The need to help struggling countries in Europe was clear, but the Marshall Plan proved controversial. Opponents maintained that the high cost of the program would severely damage the domestic economy, a perspective conveyed in this 1948 political cartoon by Joseph Parrish of the Chicago Tribune.



DISPLACED PERSONS



"TODAY, NOT TOMORROW"

As a Senator, Truman criticized Britain's immigration policy. In a 1945 speech, he spoke of the horrors of death camps and demanded a safe haven for Europe's Jewish refugees.

"Today - not tomorrow - we must do all that is humanly possible to provide a haven and place of safety for all those who can be grasped from the hands of the Nazi butchers. Free lands must be opened to them."

— SENATOR TRUMAN
IN A SENATE ADDRESS, THE UNITED STATES
TO PROVIDE REFUGES, JAN. 1945, IN 1945

By the end of World War II, more than 250,000 Jews had been forced from their homes. Earl G. Harrison of the Intergovernmental Commission on Refugees briefed Truman on Allied-run "displaced persons" camps in August 1945. Harrison's report described horrific conditions. Many Jews did not feel safe in Europe, and their options were limited - anti-Semitism and politics restricted Jewish immigration to the U.S. and Great Britain. Truman appealed to the British, hoping they would lift immigration restrictions in Palestine, where some Jews hoped to move. Prime Minister Attlee refused, suggesting instead that America lift its own immigration quotas.

"As matters now stand, we appear to be treating the Jews as the Nazis treated them, except that we do not exterminate them."

— EARL G. HARRISON
HARRISON REPORT
AUGUST 1945



MANDATE OF PALESTINE

Palestine has long been the site of political conflict. In 1917, the British government issued a statement favoring the establishment of a Jewish national home there. Known as the Balfour Declaration, the statement was, in part, payment to the Jews for their support of the British against the Turks during World War I. After the war, the British occupied the region; it officially became known as the British Mandate of Palestine in 1920.

With Britain in charge and supportive of their cause, optimistic Jews immigrated to Palestine from a number of countries. When a large influx arrived in the 1930s, having fled Nazi persecution in Germany, Arabs feared that Palestine would become the national homeland the Jews sought.

MAP KEY

- PROPOSED JEWISH STATE
- PROPOSED ARAB STATE
- CITY OF JERUSALEM



EXPLOSION

In the 1930s, violence raged as nationalists tried to violently attack Arabs. Both attacks. In 1946, a Jewish underground administration headquarters facing bankruptcy, turned to

Truman announced U.S. support in 1946 on the eve of Yalta. Would this prompt Soviets that would cut America stood firm, feeling strong public creation of a State of Israel.

U.N. PARTITION PLAN OF 1947

Crippled by debt following the Second World War, Great Britain announced that it would terminate its mandate in Palestine. On November 29, 1947, the United Nations recommended partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab states following the general British withdrawal in May 1948. Jewish leaders welcomed the plan. Violence again erupted, threatening any hope for cooperation.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall asked U.S. Representatives of the United Nations to provide a "peace plan." U.N. forces would be sent to keep the peace after the British withdrew. This could buy time for a negotiated. Arab leaders agreed to Marshall's plan without Truman's approval. Truman was told, he did not intend to delay recognition. He felt the State Department had publicly understood this.

"This morning I find that the State Dept. had reversed my Palestine policy. The first I know about it is what I see in the papers! Isn't that hell? I'm now in the position of a liar and a double-crosser."

— HARRY TRUMAN, IN A SENATE SPEECH
MARCH 19, 1948

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MAP KEY
 ■ PROPOSED JEWISH STATE
 ■ PROPOSED ARAB STATE
 ■ CITY OF JERUSALEM

In the 1930s, violence ran rampant in Palestine. Arab nationalists tried to violently repel Jewish settlers. Zionists attacked Arabs. Both attacked the occupying British forces. In 1946, a Jewish underground faction bombed the British administration headquarters at the King David Hotel. Britain, facing bankruptcy, turned to the United Nations for advice.

Truman announced U.S. support for a "viable Jewish state" in 1948 on the eve of Yom Kippur. His advisors were concerned. Would this prompt an Arab alliance with the Soviets that would cut American access to oil? But Truman stood firm, feeling strong public pressure to support the creation of a State of Israel.

PLAN OF 1947

Created by a joint following the Second World War, Great Britain announced that it would terminate its mandate in Palestine. On November 29, 1947, the United Nations recommended partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab states following the planned British withdrawal in May 1948. Zionists celebrated, Arabs denounced the plan. Violence again erupted, threatening to begin for independence.

U.S. Marshall asked U.S. Government to "reconsider its position on the 'Plan of 1947'."

Secretary of State George C. Marshall asked U.S. Representatives in the United Nations Warren Austin to promise to "treat the British as equals." U.N. leaders would be sent to keep the peace after the British withdrew. This could lay the road for a compromise. Austin argued for Marshall's plan without Treasury approval. Treasury was furious. He did not even inform other members. He felt the State Department had publicly undermined him.

"This morning I find that the State Dept had reversed my Palestine policy. The first I know about it is what I see in the paper! Isn't that hell? I'm now in the position of a liar and a double-crosser."

SHOWDOWN IN THE OVAL OFFICE



TRUMAN & JACOBSON

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WHAT IS ZIONISM?

Zionism is a political movement that seeks to reestablish a Jewish homeland in the territory defined as the historic Land of Israel. Also called Zion, Israel is named in ancient Biblical stories of Jewish history. Not all Zionists are Jewish – President Woodrow Wilson, a Christian, was an early supporter – and not all Jews are Zionists. Some Jews consider their homes to be elsewhere; others oppose the seizure of land and expulsion of Arab residents.

PERSPECTIVES ON PALESTINE

Questions are asked to do about Palestine varied widely without boundaries national, when, where, and how many of the Jewish population were Jewish, and many, and many others were Jewish. The Jewish people have been in the land of Israel for thousands of years, and the land has been a part of the Jewish people's identity for thousands of years. The Jewish people have been in the land of Israel for thousands of years, and the land has been a part of the Jewish people's identity for thousands of years.



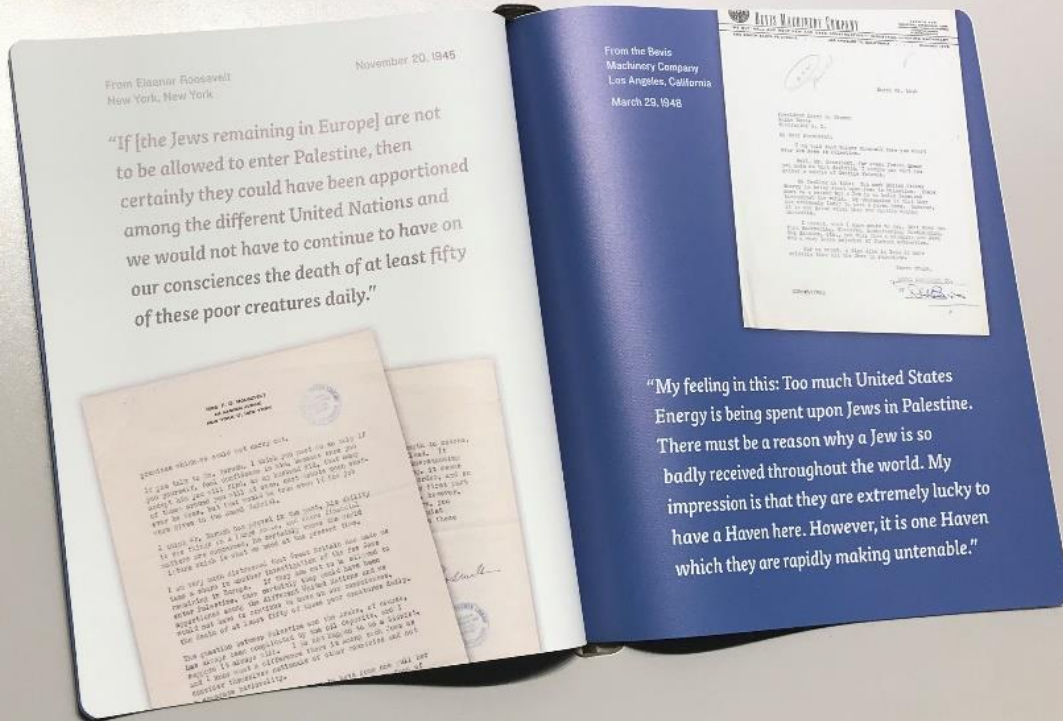
"I think the proper thing to do, and the thing I have been doing, is to do what I think is right and let them all go to hell."

Ben-Zion's reply to the Arab leader, Haj Amin al-Husseini, in 1941.



ERSPECTIVES N PALESTINE

ons on what to do about Palestine varied within Truman's political inner circle outside of it. He received impassioned s, postcards, and telegrams from a y of citizens and organizations; even r First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt wrote re her thoughts. Arguments in favor of tablishment of a Jewish state focused athy for displaced Jews and concerns ongoing war. Opposing arguments on everything from human rights rns for the people of Palestine ant anti-Semitism.



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THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 26 8 26 AM '98
RECEIVED



As an American first and a

...the United States
...of Palestine.
...millions of Americans who have been
...haven't, know

I am completely opposed to your U.S. position than the

I am completely opposed to the program if for no other reason than the limited against world

The people for Partition of Palestine
... to be practically

Sincerely yours,
Edward R. Place
Edward R. Place (sec't'y)

From Edward R. Place
Washington, D.C.

"We absolutely approve of your new plan to settle the Palestinian muddle and do away with the partitioning of Palestine into two states. For partitioning would create a tremendous number of enemies from among the Mohammedans, as well as no real satisfaction among Jewish people. It is exceptionally wise to create a trust of the Holy Land, for Palestine has become a very important political center in the world, and the Jewish People have never shown the ability to maintain a permanent state."

Bishop's House
2608 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
April 2, 1944

April 2, 1945

We absolutely approve of your new plan to settle the Palestinian middle and do away with the partitioning of Palestine into two states. For partitioning would create a tremendous number of enemies. For partitioning of as no real satisfaction among Jews among the Moslems, as well as become a very important trust of the people. It is essential for the Jewish People have never shown the Holy Land, for Palestine permanent state. History says that repeats itself and cannot afford to state. History says that repeats itself and cannot afford to state. History says that repeats itself and cannot afford to state. History says that repeats itself and cannot afford to state.

We, therefore, suggest that Palestine shall remain Holy Land for Jews, Christians and Arabians, and if the three groups will agree to believe in the good will principles of either of the three holy books, and outlaw war and strikes, they will lay the foundation for Peace, not alone for themselves, but Universal Peace.

The most important thing is to keep Palestine holy and not have it made a ghetto, which will cheapen it, and therefore, an appeal should be made to the world.

From the Diocese
of Harrisburg
Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania
April 2, 1948

WHAT IS FAIR?

*"I am not asking for social equality,
because no such thing exists, but I am
asking for equality of opportunity for all..."*

— HARRY TRUMAN, AUGUST 18, 1948

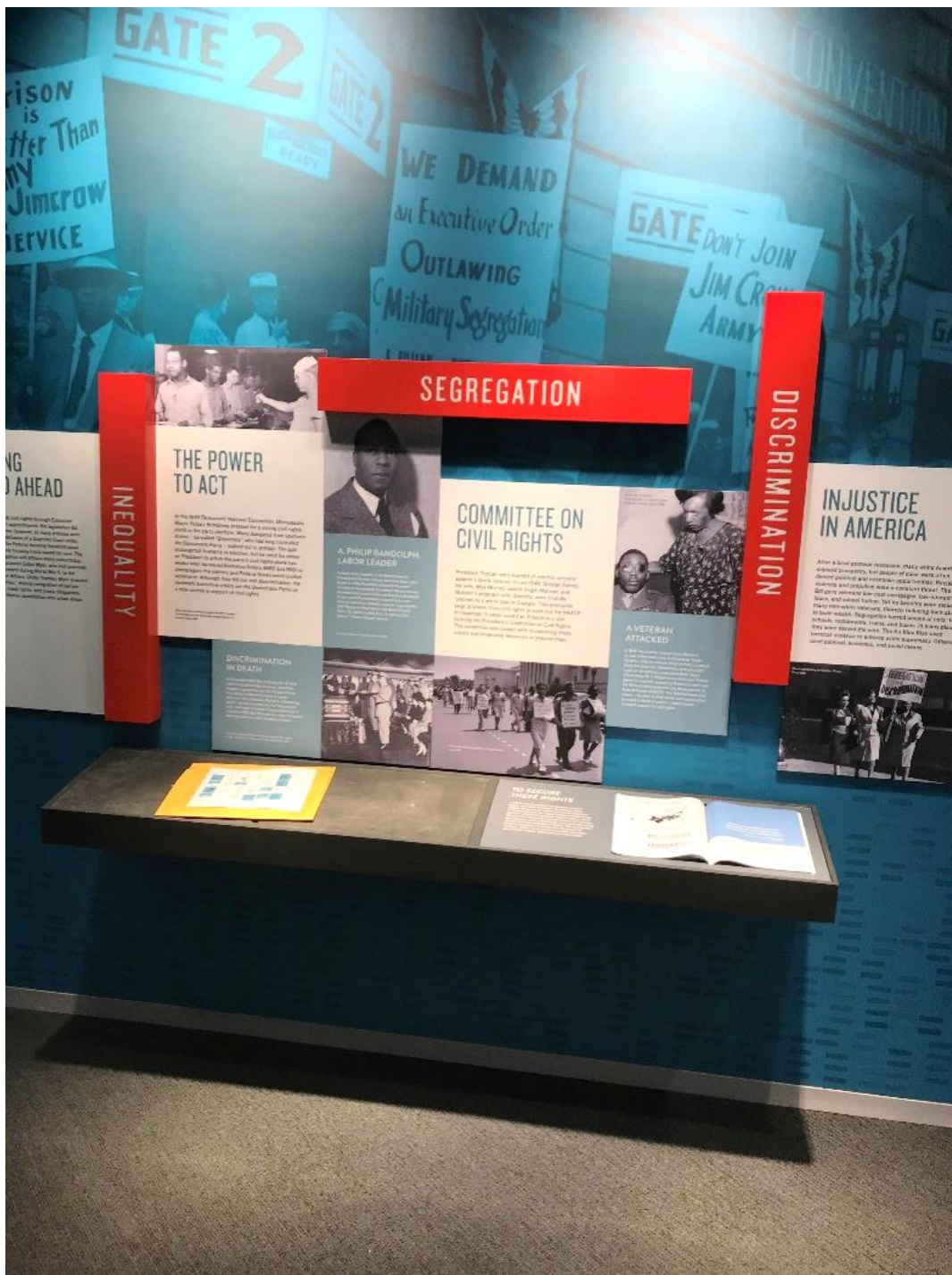
Harry Truman's own modest background, reinforced by his appreciation for the shared sacrifices of ordinary fellow Americans during the Second World War, led him to endorse initiatives favoring the common man over business elites. The idea of "fairness" was a guiding principle for Truman. After the war, he sought to hold corporations accountable and address inequality. Yet Congress rejected his ambitious 21-point domestic agenda. In 1948, his growing awareness of racial violence led him to desegregate the military and civilian Federal Government workforce by Executive order. This marked a historic turn in the Democratic Party toward support for civil rights. Truman stunned the nation when he won his 1948 re-election campaign. As President in his own right, he re-branded his agenda the "Fair Deal."

*How does a President balance
general welfare and personal liberty?*

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*How does a President balance
general welfare and personal liberty?*

Members of the Negro Labor Committee wait
to greet President Truman, October 1952



TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS

In 1947, the President's Committee on Civil Rights put forth its report, *To Secure These Rights*. Drawing its name from the Declaration of Independence, the report exposed differences between America's promise and its reality: while the country served as a global beacon of freedom and equality, many Americans were actually being denied their Constitutional rights. The Committee used infographics and charts to illustrate its findings, which were based on public hearings, witness testimony, and existing staff studies.

SUFFRAGE IN POLL TAX STATES



POTENTIAL VOTERS WHO VOTED IN
THE 1944 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

8 POLL TAX
STATES-----18.31%



40 NON-POLL
TAX STATES---68.74%



PHOTOGRAPH BY AP/WIDEWORLD

SOURCE: U.S. Senate of Census

"...there are many backwaters in our political life where the right to vote is not assured to every qualified citizen."

— The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights

Every citizen in the United States is guaranteed the right to participate in the political process, but the Committee found that many state laws intentionally made voting more difficult for certain segments of the population. Eight states that required payment to register to vote (known as a poll tax) were enforcing it selectively, in a way that discriminated against non-white citizens. This greatly reduced voter turnout in those states.

"It will be sheer folly to spend...\$400,000,000 to stop the Communists in Golan, if our Department of Justice is not going to fix the legal situation at home."

In 1938, the House of Representatives formed the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAAC) to probe alleged disloyalty and subversive activity. During World War II, it looked for evidence of Japanese Americans. During the Truman administration, it investigated State Department official Alger Hiss and newly formed writers, actors, and activists. The HUAAC faded in 1975. Its duties moved to the House Judiciary Committee.

INVESTIGATIONS

ALGER HISS AND THE PUMPKIN PAPERS

[illegible]

THE LAVENDER SCARE

Discovered by agents in the "social screenings" themselves in government, universities, and hospitals, the homosexuals often worked at Defense Enterprises, but for Secretary Clyde Hoey of North Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities of New Hampshire, was available for the employment in the Federal Government. From the late 1940s and for years after, during the mid-1950s, the "Lavender Scare" was in full swing. Many people, employees were fired or forced to resign. Others were refused Federal employment or reinstated in jobs.

RICHARD NIXON

ESPIONAGE

NUCLEAR
EXPANSION

ATOMS: SPIES

test. The United States uncovered spies in its own atomic weapons program, and Communist forces threatened to prevail in China. These events prompted anti-Communist paranoia in the U.S. Panic and insecurity ripped through American culture, politics, and society. Truman hoped to preempt anti-Communist hysteria with his 1947 “Loyalty Order.” But fear was too powerful a political tool for lawmakers like Senator Joseph McCarthy.

How does a nation balance national security with individual privacy?

Background images, right to left:

Alger Hiss, accused of Communist espionage, taking an oath during hearings before the House Un-American Activities Committee. August 1, 1948

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. 1951

Mao Zedong, leader of the Chinese Communist Party. 1949

Senator Joseph McCarthy in front of the U.S. Capitol building.

McCarthy AND THE WHEELING SPEECH

Little-known Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy became a household name after a 1950 speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, in which he displayed what he said was a list of names and asserted that Truman State Department was "infested with Communists." (The names were never revealed.) McCarthy's six-year anti-Communist crusade destroyed countless careers, reputations, and lives. Although his efforts uncovered few real "subversives," a Gallup poll in January 1954 showed American support for McCarthy at 50%.

TOO FAR
FOR TRUMAN

Thousands of citizens were told early this morning by Radio-Canada - whose service this space daily goes through to the west. Corresponding to the news, Senator Paul McCarver announced the various members of the Act of 1986, which would require the government to negotiate with the government. Measures could be adopted of concerning the various bodies from the country. The Act also made it a crime to obstruct the various committees. The various committees of the Act would be the members of the various committees of the Act.

"Any governmental stifling of the free expression of opinion is a long step toward totalitarianism."



Min Tsoleng, of Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, Communist Party and the People's Republic of China, in 1987, he had passed beyond arguing Chiang's heroism in the Chinese Civil War. During the Japanese occupation in World War II, his family was opposed to the overlord, but when the war, when Kuo-Wei Chiang had led his family to escape, still was ongoing in 1945, Min, who, with Father's school, moved to Taiwan and when Mao's forces prevailed over Chiang's, China and the Soviets forced a communist takeover. "You could reasonably assume Mao's victory was desired by China. In fact, Min was disappointed that he did not receive very high rank in the Soviets."

“LOSS OF CHINA”

Before World War II, China was engulfed in civil war between Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists and Mao Zedong's Communists. After the war, Truman enlisted Gen. George C. Marshall in his task to broker an agreement between Chiang and Mao. The "Marshall Mission" failed. Hostilities resumed. Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson lacked confidence in Chiang and ordered military aid, citing corruption and waste. When Mao's Communists prevailed in 1949, critics blamed Truman and Acheson for the "loss of China." "Republicans who supported Chiang accused Truman of 'coddling' Communists. They even implied some in his State Department were disloyal."

"Chiang Kai-shek will not fight if we Communists will fight it out - they are functional. (Communists said to Chiang) would he pouring sand in a rat hole under the present situation."

Representative Chiang Kai-shek was the military leader of the Chinese Nationalist Party, but he turned out the wife, Madame Chiang, to lead two public relations campaigns. His mother-in-law of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China, who completed his American education in his own way, became the Nationalist reform and campaign. Madame Chiang forged strong ties with Republicans and the media in the United States. She met with Truman and helped to secure his father and the Chinese. Many rumors, the Chiangs continued to insist, a late announcement on the island of Formosa (Taiwan).



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PARANOIA

JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG

Venona intercepts brought other American spy cases to the fore. Julius Rosenberg was accused of serving as a courier and interpreter for the Germans. He and his wife, Ethel, were arrested and charged. Although the case against her was quite weak, testimony from her brother, David Greenglass, who had given nuclear secrets to the Soviets, led to the Rosenbergs' convictions. While Greenglass received only a one-year sentence, the couple was sentenced to death. Thousands petitioned Truman to commute their sentences, but he refused to intervene on their behalf. The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 after Truman had left office.

ATOMIC SPIES

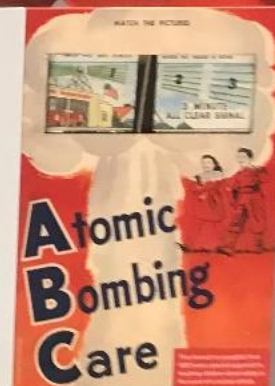
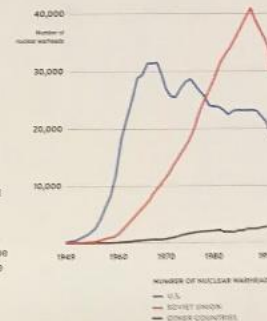
In 1949, a decryption program called "Venona," jointly run by British and American intelligence agencies, revealed spies in the U.S. atomic weapons program. Among Venona's discoveries: Manhattan Project physicist Klaus Fuchs had provided the Soviets with secret atomic weapons data. As the newly formed Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) worked to uncover more spies, it also caught many innocents. Meanwhile, FBI head J. Edgar Hoover kept actual Venona intercepts a secret from Truman and his staff. Many were not released for public review until 1995.



Soviet leader Joseph Stalin on the cover of The National Policy Review, 1952

NUCLEAR EXPANSION

On August 29, 1949, the Soviet Union ended the American monopoly on atomic weapons when it tested its first nuclear device, codenamed "First Lightning." The following April, the National Security Council issued a top-secret report, NSC-68. Authored by Paul Nitze, Truman's Director of Policy Planning, it recommended quadrupling the U.S. military budget and starting a massive buildup of conventional and nuclear arms. By the end of 1952, the U.S. had tested 32 atomic weapons. The Soviets had tested three, and the British, one. The arms race feared by many atomic scientists had started, and it would continue until the end of the Cold War in 1991.



ESPIONAGE

STIGATIONS

ALGER HISS AND THE PUMPKIN PAPERS

In 1948, *Time* editor and former Communist Whittaker Chambers made a startling claim before the House Un-American Activities Committee: Alger Hiss, a former Truman official, was part of a Communist conspiracy. Hiss sued for libel, but Chambers had proof. He retrieved microfilm copies of State Department documents from a hollowed-out pumpkin on his Maryland farm. Hiss was indicted for perjury after an initial mistrial, and when Truman dismissed the charges, Republicans accused him of a cover-up. Evidence made public.

HISTORY OF THE HUAC

"It will be sheer folly to spend...\$400,000,000 to stop the Communists in Greece, if our Department of Justice is not going to face this issue squarely at home."

— CONGRESSMAN J. PARNELL THOMAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE HUAC, IN A LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, APRIL 23, 1947

In 1938, the House of Representatives formed the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to probe alleged disloyalty and subversive activity. During World War II, it backed forced detention of Japanese Americans. During the Truman administration, it investigated State Department official Alger Hiss and many famous writers, actors, and activists. The HUAC folded in 1975. Its duties moved to the House Judiciary Committee.



J. Edgar Hoover led the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from its founding in 1908 until 1972.

"...Hoover would give his right eye to take over and all Congressmen and Senators are afraid of him. I'm not and he knows it. If I can prevent [it] there'll be no NKVD or Gestapo in this country. Edgar Hoover's organization would make a good start toward a citizen spy system. Not for me."

— HARRY TRUMAN, IN A LETTER TO BENJAMIN TRUMAN, SEPTEMBER 22, 1947

UN-AME

LOYALTY ORDER

An Executive order issued by President Truman in 1947 created a loyalty program for Federal employees. It also directed Attorney General Tom Clark to create a list of "subversive" groups. When published, the list was used to bar individuals from both public and private employment. Those on the list received little due process, and Truman drew fierce criticism from civil liberties groups. From 1947 to 1956, more than 5,000,000 Federal workers underwent screening by loyalty review boards. This led to an estimated 2,700 dismissals and 12,000 resignations — but few confirmed subversives.

POLITICAL CALCULATIONS

In the 1940s, Republicans had seized both houses of Congress, in part due to fear of spreading domestic Communism. Loyalty to the country was important to Truman, but he also believed Republicans were overestimating Communist threats to exploit the nation's fears. In early 1947, he issued Executive Order No. 9835 — the Loyalty Order. He hoped it would preempt more destructive Republican laws. Yet it failed to satisfy critics and would become one of his great regrets.

THE LAVENDER SCARE

Considered by some to be "moral weaklings," susceptible to Communism, subversion, and blackmail, homosexuals also became targets of fear and suspicion during the McCarthyism period. A Senate investigation, led by Democrat Clyde Hoxby of North Carolina, claimed in its 1950 report, "those who engage in acts of homosexuality...are unsuitable for employment in the Federal Government." From the late 1940s and for years after, during the so-called "Lavender Scare," thousands of gay Federal employees were fired or forced to resign. Others were refused Federal employment or hesitated to apply, fearing investigation.



Entering the "Pumpkin Papers" hidden by Whittaker Chambers at his Maryland farm, 1948

RICHARD NIXON



Representative Richard Nixon (right) looks over records evidence in the Alger Hiss case

The Alger Hiss case propelled freshman Congressman Richard Nixon into the spotlight. It also sealed his reputation as a leading anti-Communist. The only lawyer on the House Un-American Activities Committee, he was lionized in pressing the case against Alger Hiss. After Hiss's indictment for

COLD WAR IN POPULAR CULTURE

During the late 1940s and early 1950s, fear of espionage, subversion, and atomic threats permeated American culture. Science-fiction novels, radio, television, and movies depicted sinister, calculating communists and spies. "The Red Menace" was a common theme. Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist attacks and his sensational, often untrue, claims that the military was concealing an alien invasion.

RISE OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Truman's declaration of a state of emergency in 1948, a move to increase military spending, and his support for the Marshall Plan between 1948 and 1950, all contributed to the rise of the military-industrial complex. The phrase "military-industrial complex" was coined by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1961. Eisenhower warned of the potential for the military-industrial complex to become a threat to the nation's interests.

SPY NETWORKS

With the discovery of high networks of spies infiltrating World War II, the fear of many Americans grew. Can you trust those around you? Can you trust those around you?



"This is the Greece of the Far East.
If we are tough enough now,
there won't be any next time."

- HARRY TRUMAN, ON ENTERING THE WAR IN KOREA

JUNE 1950

RETURN TO WAR

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces invaded South Korea, starting the Korean War. The United States and United Nations quickly intervened to support South Korea.

POLICE ACTION

The United States and United Nations launched a military campaign to repel the North Korean invasion. The campaign was successful in pushing the North Korean forces back to the 38th parallel.

DEFENSE PERIMETER

The United States and United Nations established a defense perimeter along the 38th parallel to prevent further North Korean advances.

HEROIC REARGUARD ACTION

As the North Korean forces pushed back to the 38th parallel, they fought a heroic rearguard action to delay the United Nations forces.

LANDING AT INCHON

On September 15, 1950, United Nations forces landed at Inchon, South Korea, in a surprise amphibious assault. This move cut off the North Korean supply lines and led to their retreat.

By August, MacArthur's troops had taken the last line of defense. At the crucial moment, MacArthur proposed a surprise amphibious assault at the port of Inchon, 90 miles from the North Korean front. It could only work if Truman approved the risky plan. The assault landed on September 15, 1950, trapped North Korean forces between two large wings of American and U.N. forces. North Korean forces quickly disintegrated and retreated.

MAR 22

MacArthur's
North Korea
the 38th parallel

SEPTEMBER 1950

MEETING WA ISLA

On October 15, 1950, Truman ordered the evacuation of American and other civilians from North Korea. MacArthur's forces followed them, but they were unable to prevent the North Korean forces from capturing them.

"This is the Greece of the Far East.
If we are tough enough now,
there won't be any next time."

- HARRY TRUMAN, ON ENTERING THE WAR IN KOREA

JUNE 1950

RETURN TO WAR

Truman was in bed on June 24, 1950, when he received a call from Secretary of State Dean Acheson. North Korea had invaded South Korea. Truman immediately returned to Washington and approved weapons and supply shipments to the South. He ordered airstrikes on North Korean forces. Truman and his advisors did not want to send Americans into another land war; they hoped a strong show of air and naval force would make Kim Il-sung back down. Although the U.S. believed Moscow was in Stalin, it was Kim — not Stalin — who had initiated the invasion.

MAP KEY

■ NORTH KOREA
■ SOUTH KOREA
--- PARALLEL



POLICE ACTION

After North Korea troops were pushed back beyond the 38th parallel, the U.S. Navy's Seventh Fleet was ordered to intervene. Truman's decision to intervene was based on the belief that the invasion of South Korea was a test of U.S. resolve. The U.S. Navy's Seventh Fleet was ordered to intervene. Truman's decision to intervene was based on the belief that the invasion of South Korea was a test of U.S. resolve.

Small text block below Police Action header.



HEROIC REARGUARD ACTION

Many of the best American ground troops in Korea, who fought the Battle of the Pusan Perimeter, were pushed back to the 38th parallel. The U.S. Navy's Seventh Fleet was ordered to intervene. Truman's decision to intervene was based on the belief that the invasion of South Korea was a test of U.S. resolve.

Small text block below Heroic Rearguard Action header.

DEFENSE PERIMETER

General MacArthur, the most experienced American general in the war, was ordered to defend the 38th parallel. The U.S. Navy's Seventh Fleet was ordered to intervene. Truman's decision to intervene was based on the belief that the invasion of South Korea was a test of U.S. resolve.

LANDING AT INCHON

"Tell the President I will land at Inchon on the 15th of September. And between the hammer of this landing and the anvil of the Eighth Army, I will smash and destroy the armies of North Korea."

Small text block below Landing at Inchon header.

By August, MacArthur's troops held their last line of defense. At this crucial moment, MacArthur proposed a surprise amphibious assault at the port of Inchon, behind North Korean lines. It could only work if precisely timed to take advantage of the tides. Truman approved the risky plan. The assault, launched on September 15, 1950, trapped North Korean forces between two large wings of American and U.N. forces. North Korean forces quickly disintegrated and retreated.

MAP KEY

■ NORTH KOREA
■ SOUTH KOREA
--- PARALLEL



SEPTEMBER 1950

SEPTEMBER 1950

OCTOBER 1950

MEETING AT WAKE ISLAND

On October 10, 1950, Truman flew more than 14,000 miles to Wake Island in the Pacific to convene with MacArthur on the "final phase" in Korea. The two had never met before, but Truman reassured the general and felt he was arrogant. While somewhat popular at home, MacArthur showed contempt for Truman to land first. During their 90-minute meeting, MacArthur predicted the war would be over soon and that the troops would be home by Christmas.

U.N. FORCES SWEEP NORTH

Elated by the success of MacArthur's assault at Inchon, Truman and the U.N. approved the general's next plan to cross the 38th Parallel and pursue Kim's forces into the North. On October 10, 1950, U.N. and South Korean troops captured the Northern capital of Pyongyang, driving Kim's forces nearly to the Yalu River, which borders China. Mao's diplomats had warned that China would enter the war if U.N. forces crossed the 38th Parallel. But MacArthur was certain they were bluffing.

MAP KEY:
■ NORTH KOREA
■ SOUTH KOREA
--- 38th PARALLEL



NOVEMBER 1950

CHINA ENTERS THE WAR

Contrary to MacArthur's predictions, by November 24, 1950, a quarter-million Chinese soldiers poured across the border into North Korea. Fearing his forces would be decimated, MacArthur proposed destroying the bridge connecting North Korea to China, blockading the Chinese coast, and seeking support from Chiang's troops on Formosa (Taiwan). He also urged dropping atomic bombs throughout China's mainland. Appalled, Truman felt this would render the United States as the aggressor and possibly trigger atomic war with the Soviet Union. He forbade aggression against China.

MAP KEY:
■ NORTH KOREA
■ SOUTH KOREA
--- 38th PARALLEL



"I've worked for peace for
and six months and it looks like
World War III is here

- HARRY TRUMAN, IN A LONGHAND NOTE
DECEMBER 9, 1950

NUCLEAR TENSION

Despite Truman's efforts to limit the war, he inadvertently contributed to MacArthur's aggressive stance during a press conference in November 1950. When asked by reporters about the possible use of atomic weapons in Korea, Truman said, "The military commander in the field will have charge of the use of the weapons, as he always has." Atomic spread throughout the world as newspapers reported that the battle was under consideration, and Truman was leaving the decision to MacArthur. Truman moved quickly to amend his statement.

DECEMBER

KOREAN EMERGENCY

With only 38th Parallel, North Korea's forces were in a desperate situation. The report generated by the National Security Council, which advised a massive increase in military spending, convinced Truman that the situation was serious. He ordered the United States to provide military aid to South Korea. On December 16, 1950, Truman declared a national emergency, and the United States began to supply weapons from Douglas for the Korean war.

"I've worked for peace for five years
and six months and it looks like
World War III is here."

- HARRY TRUMAN, IN A LONGHAND NOTE,
DECEMBER 9, 1950

OCTOBER 1950

U.N. FORCES SWEEP NORTH

Elated by the success of MacArthur's assault at Inchon, Truman and the U.N. approved the general's new plan to cross the 38th Parallel and pursue Kim's forces into the North. On October 19, 1950, U.N. and South Korean troops captured the northern capital of Pyongyang, driving Kim's forces nearly to the Yalu River, which borders China. Mac's diplomats had warned that China would enter the war if U.N. forces crossed the 38th Parallel. But MacArthur was certain they were bluffing.

MAP KEY
■ NORTH KOREA
■ SOUTH KOREA
--- 38th PARALLEL



NOVEMBER 1950

CHINA ENTERS THE WAR

Contrary to MacArthur's predictions, by November 24, 1950, a quarter-million Chinese soldiers poured across the border into North Korea. Facing his forces which he decimated, MacArthur proposed deploying the bridges connecting North Korea to China, blocking the Chinese retreat, and seeking support from Chiang's troops in Taiwan (Taiwan). He also urged dropping atomic bombs throughout China's mainland. Appalled, Truman felt this would reveal the United States as the aggressor and possibly trigger atomic war with the Soviet Union. He forbade aggression against China.

MAP KEY
■ NORTH KOREA
■ SOUTH KOREA
--- 38th PARALLEL



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BATTLE OF CHOSIN RESERVOIR

Nearly overwhelmed, 38th and South Korean troops held out against the Chinese forces at Chosin Reservoir. In December 1950, Chinese forces captured the town of Chosin Reservoir and drove the U.N. and South Korean forces back to the sea. The Chinese forces were 100,000 strong and the U.N. and South Korean forces were 40,000 strong. The Chinese forces were 100,000 strong and the U.N. and South Korean forces were 40,000 strong. The Chinese forces were 100,000 strong and the U.N. and South Korean forces were 40,000 strong.

DECEMBER 1950

KOREAN EMERGENCY

A Korean Emergency was declared in December 1950. The United States and the United Nations were called upon to provide aid to the Korean people. The United States and the United Nations were called upon to provide aid to the Korean people. The United States and the United Nations were called upon to provide aid to the Korean people. The United States and the United Nations were called upon to provide aid to the Korean people.



"SHIP OF MIRACLES"

The USS Intrepid (DD-852) was a ship of the Intrepid-class destroyer. It was the first ship of its class to be built. The ship was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The ship was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The ship was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The ship was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

RELIEVED OF COM

MacArthur continued to push for ending the war. He also pressed Chiang Kai-shek's forces in Korea prepared a cease-fire proposal. He also pressed Chiang Kai-shek's forces in Korea prepared a cease-fire proposal. He also pressed Chiang Kai-shek's forces in Korea prepared a cease-fire proposal. He also pressed Chiang Kai-shek's forces in Korea prepared a cease-fire proposal.



"I've worked for peace for 36 years
and six months and it looks like
World War III is here."

- HARRY TRUMAN, IN A LONGHAND NOTE,
DECEMBER 9, 1950

CHINA ENTERS THE WAR

Contrary to MacArthur's predictions, by November 24, 1950, a quarter-million Chinese soldiers poured across the border into North Korea. Fearing his forces would be decimated, MacArthur proposed destroying the bridges connecting North Korea to China, blockading the Chinese coast, and seeking support from Chiang's troops on Formosa (Taiwan). He also urged dropping atomic bombs throughout China's mainland. Appalled, Truman felt this would restart the United States as the aggressor and possibly trigger atomic war with the Soviet Union. He forbade aggression against China.

MAP KEY
■ NORTH KOREA
■ SOUTH KOREA
38°N PARALLEL



NUCLEAR TENSION

Despite Truman's efforts to build the war, he inadvertently contributed to MacArthur's aggressive stance during a press conference in November 1950. When asked by reporters about the potential use of atomic weapons in Korea, Truman said, "The military commander in the field will have charge of the use of the weapons, as he always has." When asked throughout the month an newspaper reported that the bomb was under consideration, and Truman was leaving the decision to MacArthur. Truman would quickly be proved his statement.

BATTLE OF CHOSIN RESERVOIR

Early on November 24, an American-led force was ambushed on the Chosin Reservoir and lost 100 men. The Chinese then moved on to the reservoir and the American force was forced to retreat. The battle was a tactical defeat for the Americans, but it was a strategic victory for the Chinese as it showed the world that they were capable of fighting a conventional war.

DECEMBER 1950

KOREAN EMERGENCY

In the early days of the Korean War, the United States and its allies were concerned about the possibility of a communist takeover of the entire Korean peninsula. This concern was based on the fact that the North Korean government was a communist regime, and it was feared that it might spread to the South.

"SHIP OF MIRACLES"

The USS General MacArthur was the only ship to escape the Chosin Reservoir. The ship was hit by a Chinese missile and was damaged, but it managed to escape and return to the United States. The ship was named after General MacArthur, who was the commander of the United Nations Command in Korea.

APRIL 1951

RELIEVED OF COMMAND

MacArthur continued to push for further attacks and widening the war. He also protested the relocation of Chiang Kai-shek's forces to Formosa (Taiwan). Truman proposed a peace plan for Korea, but MacArthur would his own public opinion, and Truman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed to full emergency for authority. On April 1, 1951, Truman fired MacArthur, exercising the principle of civilian control over the military.



THE FALLOUT

General MacArthur received a hard's welcome when he returned home to the United States. He was hailed as a hero and a national hero. He was also criticized for his aggressive stance in Korea. The war had ended in a stalemate, and the United States had not achieved its goal of unifying Korea.

STALEMATE AND ARMISTICE

1951 - JULY 1953



ICE AND CRIFICE

and to the "Forgotten War" is made on vehicles impacting on the front lines and across. In addition to combat, being from local weather in country. The conflict would only 5 million lives.

IC DUTY

"Vehicles froze, rifles
you got wounded, you
u froze to death."

A. J. MARINE CORPS

"...we had a job to do, and that was to
take care of our boys... As much as we
tried, we couldn't save them all."

CECILIA ANN BOLANDER, 1947 NUTTE COFFEE

"Things were really tough for blacks in
those early years. You would get mistreated
and have no place to go."

SAW GRAHAM, U.S. ARMY

PHIL DOUGLAS, TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

In March 2011, Thomson's average rating was at 20%, an all-time low. As spring came on, future goals around his response to impending global strikes, the firing of *MacArthur*, assembly in his administration, and eventually leaving Federal Air employees. Thomson fired his Attorney General and others, signed by what he saw as a betrayal of his trust. Other raised charges of corruption. His last Fed proposal failed. Senator McGorty attacked George C. Marshall and claimed Thomson was guilty of "a larger conspiracy, the worldwide web of which has been spun in Moscow." Thomson was exhausted.

NIGHT

The same night his daughter Margaret gave a small concert in front of a very big audience of 2,500 in Columbus, Ohio.

...was "out of control." Supporters praised

ATTEMPT

Dear Editor and Dear Friends: please
accept my warmest and most sincere
thanks for the many letters and
expressions of interest that I have
received from you in connection
with the book. I am glad to hear
that you are all enjoying it and
that it is helping you in your
work. I am sure that it will be
of great value to you in the
future.

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd
Journal of Internal Medicine 255: 103–110

100

100%

In November 1950, just as it seemed United Nations forces were on the verge of victory in Korea, more than a quarter million Chinese troops came to war across the border of North Korea. The strategically placed Chinese army's forces were trained behind

it induces resignation. By and by, the
Dance must be given a sort of moral
overhaul to make "Dance" a
word, not a word.



A blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

... (faint text) ...

A photograph of an open manuscript, likely from the 17th or 18th century, showing two pages of handwritten text in a cursive script. The paper is aged and slightly discolored. The handwriting is dense and fills most of both pages. The left page has a small heading or initial at the top left, and the right page has a small heading or initial at the top right. The text appears to be a continuous narrative or a series of letters.



TRUMAN'S CABINET

1945

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

OFFICE	DESCRIPTION
VICE PRESIDENT	Truman's running mate in 1948, he was the first vice president to serve more than one term.
SECRETARY OF STATE	Truman's top diplomat, responsible for the conduct of foreign relations.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY	Truman's top economic official, responsible for the management of the federal government's finances.
SECRETARY OF WAR	Truman's top military official, responsible for the conduct of the war effort.
SECRETARY OF NAVY	Truman's top naval official, responsible for the conduct of naval operations.
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Truman's top legal official, responsible for the conduct of legal affairs.
POSTMASTER GENERAL	Truman's top postal official, responsible for the conduct of postal operations.
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE	Truman's top commercial official, responsible for the conduct of commercial operations.
SECRETARY OF LABOR	Truman's top labor official, responsible for the conduct of labor relations.
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE	Truman's top agricultural official, responsible for the conduct of agricultural operations.
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR	Truman's top interior official, responsible for the conduct of interior operations.

 Charles E. McNinch	 James C. McGowan	 Joseph C. McGowan	 John W. Snyder
 Louis B. Nichols	 Hugh W. White	 John W. Snyder	
 Robert C. Parsons	 Robert C. Parsons	 Robert C. Parsons	 John W. Snyder
 Robert C. Parsons		 Robert C. Parsons	 John W. Snyder
 Robert C. Parsons	 Robert C. Parsons		 John W. Snyder
 Robert C. Parsons	 Robert C. Parsons	 Robert C. Parsons	 John W. Snyder
 Robert C. Parsons		 Robert C. Parsons	 John W. Snyder
 Robert C. Parsons	 Robert C. Parsons	 Robert C. Parsons	 John W. Snyder
 Robert C. Parsons	 Robert C. Parsons		 John W. Snyder
 Robert C. Parsons		 Robert C. Parsons	 John W. Snyder

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

"The President is the greatest executive office in the history of the world. I say that not because I held it but because I became acquainted with it by experience."

Herbert Hoover, the longest-serving executive branch official, 1901-1913

Overseeing the President, the President's advisors, and various departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and commissions, the executive branch's primary role is to carry out and enforce the laws passed by Congress. But the President's job has a number of different facets, from overseeing the military to managing the economy to conducting business with other nations.



THE SIX JOBS OF THE PRESIDENT

In a 1958 speech at Columbia University, Harry Truman detailed what he called the "Six Jobs of the President." A book kept at his apartment calendar from April 1, 1952, reveals that occasionally he performed all six jobs in a single day!



Harry Truman speaking at Columbia University, 1958



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



HERE IS WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN
FOR A BILL TO BECOME A LAW:

The legislative branch, also known as Congress, drafts, revises, and passes laws. It is composed of two chambers – the Senate and the House of Representatives – both of which can introduce legislation. Bills, or proposed laws, often face a long and challenging road to passage. Members of Congress go through a rigorous process of research, writing, debate, editing, and, finally, voting. After this process, some bills end up being more than 1,000 pages long!

1

INTRODUCE THE BILL

A member of one of the chambers of Congress introduces the bill.

3

DEBATE AND VOTE

If the bill is approved by committee, it is then debated by all members of the Congressional house where it was introduced. If it passes, it is sent to the other house. This process takes place in both chambers.

5

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

After passing both houses, the bill goes to the President. If the President signs it, it becomes a law. If the President "vetoes," or rejects, it, it goes back to Congress where they can vote to override the veto. That requires a 2/3 majority vote.

2

GO TO COMMITTEE

If the bill is selected, a small group from that chamber meets to discuss its details, conduct research, and make changes. They decide if the bill should continue on to the next step.

4

RECONCILE DIFFERENCES

If the two chambers of Congress each pass a different version of the bill, a Conference Committee consisting of members of both chambers works out a compromise that must then pass in both the House and Senate.



"By the actions he took, the institutions he built, the alliances he forged and the decisions he set down, President Truman laid the foundations for America's victory in the Cold War."

—President Barack Obama, March 12, 2009

"I don't know exactly what makes somebody ready to be President... It's not clear that Harry Truman, when he was elected, was really 'not yet' someone, some people respect and some people don't. The reason is that people who are made up of both who go into it understanding the gravity of their work, and are able to maintain focus and judgment."

—President Barack Obama, March 12, 2009



o many men and women
who have served this
n uniform owe so much
dent Harry S. Truman
Executive Order 9981."

ER SECRETARY OF STATE COLIN POWELL



"Harry S. Truman was my first American
President. Because of his vision and
that of his generation, I have been
privileged to live my life in freedom."

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE MADEIRA ALBRIGHT

"We kicked off the general election campaign
on Labor Day right here in Independence
because I wanted people to believe that if
were elected, I'd try to honor the values, the
policy, the direction, and the attitudes of
President Truman."

LEADERSHIP

...about what we
...to the President, it's
...Harry Truman, who
...and, was "ready" and yet
...one people's interest and
...don't. My interest is
...who are ready are able
...it understanding the
...work, and are able to
...and judgment."



"Truman's name will
...be associated with
...the memory of his original
...American leadership is a
...great global outcome."

"I and so many men and women
of color who have served this
nation in uniform owe so much
to President Harry S. Truman
and to Executive Order 9981."

- FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE COLIN POWELL



"Harry
Presi
that
privi

