I. Origins of the Cold War (Chapter 18, Section 1)
   a. Former Allies Clash
      i. The U.S. and the Soviet Union had two completely different views on the world
      ii. Economy
         1. Soviet Union: Communism—government controlled all property and economic activity
         2. U.S.: Capitalist (Mixed Economy) system had private citizens controlling almost all economic activity
      iii. Political
         1. Soviet Union: Communist Party established totalitarian government with no opposing parties
         2. U.S.: Democracy—politics controlled by the people using the vote and selecting from politicians from different political parties
      iv. Animosity had existed prior to the war and only grew during the war
         1. Stalin resented:
            a. the Western Allies meeting without him (Atlantic Charter)
            b. the Western Allies delay in attacking the Germans in Europe and drawing some heat away from the Russian front (Stalingrad)
            c. that they had sacrificed the most thus had won the war for the allies
            d. the U.S. keeping its atomic bomb a secret
         2. U.S. resented:
            a. that the Soviets were once allied with Hitler
            b. that they stood for a political system that looked to overthrow all capitalist/democratic countries
   v. United Nations
      1. On April 25, 1945, the representatives of 50 nations met in San Francisco to establish the United Nations (UN)
      2. In July 1945, when the Senate ratified the Charter by a vote of 89 to 2, the United States became the first nation to join the UN
      3. On October 24, 1945, the UN officially came into existence and established its headquarters in New York City
      4. The UN is made up of:
         a. a General Council (made up of every recognized nation)
         b. Security Council (15 members with 5 permanent nations and 10 rotating nations).
            i. The Security Council addresses military and political problems and has the power to veto any action proposed by the General Assembly
            ii. The 15-member Security Council includes:
               1. 5 permanent members (United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China)
2. 10 rotating elected members (African: 3 members, Asian: 2 members, Latin American and Caribbean: 2 members, Western European: 2 members, Eastern European: 1 member)

vi. Truman becomes President
   1. On April 12, 1945, FDR died and Harry S. Truman (former Missouri senator) became president
   2. Truman had only been vice-president for a few months and had not been included in top policy decisions (including developing an atomic bomb)
   3. Many Americans doubted Truman’s ability to lead the U.S.
   4. Truman was honest and willing to make tough decisions

vii. The Potsdam Conference
   1. Big Three participated: Soviet Union (Stalin), United States (Truman), and the United Kingdom (Churchill and then replaced by Attlee).
   2. The goals of the conference also included the establishment of post-war order, peace treaties issues, and countering the effects of war
   3. the division of Germany and Austria into four occupation zones (agreed on earlier at the Yalta Conference), and the similar division of Berlin and Vienna into four zones
      a. Stalin promised to allow free elections (a vote by secret ballot in a multiparty system)
      b. he did not keep this promise and banned democratic parties

b. Tension Mounts
   i. Bargaining at Potsdam
      1. Truman becomes convinced that U.S., Soviet aims deeply at odds
      2. Soviets want reparations from Germany and Western Allies object foreseeing what reparations did after WWI
      3. Both sides agree to take reparations mainly from own occupation zones
      4. U.S. emerges from war as great economic power—wants Eastern European raw materials, markets
   ii. Soviets Tighten Their Grip on Eastern Europe
      1. Soviet Union also emerged from the war as a great economic and military power
      2. Unlike U.S., Soviet Union suffered heavy devastation on their own soil and felt as if they needed a buffer
      3. As a buffer, Soviet Union installed communist rule in satellite nations (countries in Eastern Europe that it dominated)—puppet government
         a. Staling purges satellite nations—Purge: Forced removal of people thought to be disloyal
         b. Soviets interfered with elections to insure communist winner
         c. Soviets also removed factories, transportation equipment, and machinery to restore their own economy.
      4. In 1946, Stalin announces that communism and capitalism are incompatible and that an inevitable war lies ahead
iii. United States Establishes a Policy of Containment
   1. U.S. policy of containment—measures to prevent spread of communism
      a. This policy was based on the belief that foreign policy goals of
         Soviet leaders included conquering other nations—not simply the
         securing of their own borders
   2. Europe and the world was now dividing into to political philosophies—
      communism and capitalism/democracy.
   3. Churchill describes division of Europe as iron curtain
      a. Winston Churchill first used phrase in a speech he gave in March
         1946 at Fulton, Missouri: “From Steettin on the Baltic to Trieste on
         the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.
         Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of central and
         eastern Europe.”
   c. Cold War in Europe
      i. The Truman Doctrine
         1. The Cold War was formed: represented the conflict between the U.S. and
            U.S.S.R. from 1945 to 1991—no direct confrontation occurred
            a. The phrase was coined by Walter Lippman, a newspaper columnist,
               published a book on containment called The Cold War.
         2. Britain was sending aid to Greece and Turkey to contain communism but
            could no longer afford it
         3. Truman stepped in and authorized the Truman Doctrine—$400 million in
            economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey
         4. Was done to prevent to stop the spread of communism—Soviet-supported
            guerrillas from taking control of countries
         5. This policy was a departure from the US policy of isolationism
      ii. The Marshall Plan
         1. Europe was struggling as factories had been destroyed and resources had
            been used in the name of war
         2. In an effort to help countries and keep them from being persuaded of
            Communism, Secretary of State George Marshall proposed the Marshall
            Plan
            a. A massive American recovery plan that called for American aid in
               the form of money, supplies, and machinery that would help to end
               Europe’s “hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos”
            b. 16 countries accepted and received more than $13 billion in aid
            c. Western Europe began to recover and Communism lost its appeal to
               voters here
            d. Eastern Europe was forced by the Soviet Union to decline the offer
               and continued to struggle
      d. Superpowers Struggle over Germany
         i. The Berlin Airlift
            1. Germany had been divided into four zones and so did Berlin
            2. Shortly after the war; France, U.S. and Great Britain unified their zones
a. Germany was upset by this and sought to occupy all of Berlin.
b. It attempted to do this by isolating West Berlin from West
   Germany—1948, Stalin closes highway, rail routes into West Berlin
   (Berlin Blockade)
3. Berlin airlift—Britain and U.S. flew supplies (food, medicine, clothing,
   raw materials, and even coal) into West Berlin for 327 days
4. May 1949, Stalin lifted the blockade
ii. Germany officially divided
   1. West Germany: Federal Republic of Germany
   2. East Germany: German Democratic Republic
iii. The NATO Alliance
   1. Fear of Soviets leads to the formation of North Atlantic Treaty
      Organization (NATO)
      a. NATO linked into a military alliance the United States, Great
         Britain, Canada, Belgium, Italy, France, the Netherlands,
         Luxembourg, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, and Portugal. Greece,
         Turkey, and West Germany joined later.
      b. NATO was based on collective security, an agreement by which “an
         armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or north
         America shall be considered an attack against them all.”
   2. Soviet Union’s counter to NATO was Warsaw Pact—was an alliance of
      the Soviet Union and its satellite countries: Soviet Union, East Germany,
      Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania

II. The Cold War Heats Up (Chapter 18, Section 2)
   a. China Becomes a Communist Country
      i. Chinese Communists battle nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek
      ii. U.S. supports Chiang, but his government are inefficient and corrupt
      iii. Communists, led by Mao Zedong, work to get peasant support
      iv. Peasants flock to Red Army and by 1945 the communists control north China
      v. Renewed Civil War
         1. 1944–47, the U.S. sent military aid to Nationalists to oppose communism
         2. U.S. cut down on aid because Marshall felt it was more important to spend
            the limited foreign-aid resources of the U.S. on saving Western Europe
            from Stalin
         3. In 1949, Kai-shek (Nationalists) and his army were forced off the mainland
            to Taiwan and a few other small islands.
         4. Communists establish People’s Republic of China in mainland
         5. U.S. does not recognize Communist Chinese government
   vi. America Reacts to Communist Takeover
      1. U.S. public stunned by Communist takeover
      2. Conservatives blame Truman for not sending enough aid: if it is important
         in Europe, why not in Asia?
   b. The Korean War
i. A Divided Country
   1. 38th parallel (38° N latitude) divides Japanese surrender in Korea
   3. Republic of Korea (Democratic), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Communist) founded

ii. Republic of Korea
   1. Usually called South Korea
   2. Syngman Rhee was head of South Korea
   3. Capital established in traditional capital of Seoul
   4. US recognized the South Korean Republic as the government of all of Korea

iii. North Korea prepares for War
   1. US viewed Korea as outside the defense perimeter and pull out most of its troops
      a. defense perimeter: Area that could be protected (area under protection)
   2. As a result, Soviets were convinced the US would not fight to defend South Korea
   3. Soviets prepared to back North Korea with tanks, airplanes and money in an attempt to take entire peninsula

iv. North Korea Attacks South Korea
   1. June 25, 1950—North Korea invades South, begins Korean War
   2. South Korea calls on UN to stop invasion
   3. Security Council approves (USSR not there in protest over the presence of Nationalist China [Taiwan] thus could not veto the plan of military action).

v. Douglas MacArthur Commands UN Forces
   1. 16 nations sent some 520,000 troops to aid South Korea (90% US troops)
   2. South Korea had 590,000 troops
   3. MacArthur put in command of UN forces (South Korean, U.S., other forces)

vi. North Korea pushes UN to the perimeter of Pusan
   1. MacArthur said, "There will be no Dunkirk in this command. To retire to Pusan will be unacceptable."

c. The United States Fights in Korea
   i. MacArthur’s Counterattack: Inchon
      1. In September, 1950—MacArthur launched surprise amphibious landing behind enemy lines at Inchon
      2. The Americans quickly gained control of Inchon, recaptured Seoul within days, and cut the North Korean supply lines.
      3. Trapped, about half of the North Korean troops surrendered
      4. UN troops chased the retreating North Koreans across the 38th parallel into North Korea
   ii. Chinese Fight Back
1. By November 1950, the UN troops were approaching the Yalu River valley and Korea looked as though it would be one country again
2. China warned MacArthur that they would not stand idly by and “let the Americans come to the border”
3. However, UN troops continued to push North Korean troops back to the Chinese border, the Yalu River
4. In late November 1950, 300,000 Chinese troops crossed the border to aid North Korea

iii. Stalemate
1. By early January 1951, all UN and South Korean troops had been pushed out of North Korea.
2. The Chinese advanced to the south, capturing the South Korean capital, Seoul.
3. For two years, the two sides fought bitterly to obtain strategic positions in the Korean hills, but neither side was able to make important advances.
4. By April 1951, UN had retaken Seoul and had moved back up to the 38th parallel.
5. The situation was just what it had been before the fighting

iv. MacArthur Recommends Attacking China
1. MacArthur called for the use of nuclear weapons against Chinese cities
2. Truman rejected MacArthur’s request
3. Truman knew the Soviet Union had a mutual-assistance pact with China and that attacking China would probably set off World War III
4. MacArthur, confident his views were right, went above Truman’s head to newspaper and magazine publishers as well as Republican leaders

v. Truman fires MacArthur
1. On April 11, 1951, Truman made the shocking announcement that he had fired MacArthur
2. Americans were outraged over their hero’s downfall (69% of Americans backed General MacArthur)
3. New York City gave MacArthur a tickertape parade and Congress asked for him to address them (an honor usually awarded only to heads of governments)
4. In his closing remarks to Congress, MacArthur said, “Old soldiers never die, they just fade away”
5. Truman Vindicated
   a. Congressional committee agreed with Truman’s dismissal of MacArthur
   b. Public opinion eventually swung in Truman’s favor

vi. Settling for Stalemate
1. On June 23, 1951, the Soviet Union unexpectedly suggested a cease-fire
2. Truce talks began in July 1951
3. Finally, in July 1953 an armistice was signed
4. Location of the cease-fire line at the existing battle line
5. Establishment of a demilitarized zone between the opposing sides

vii. Effects of Korean War on US
   1. 54,000 Americans lost their lives
   2. US spent $67 billion on the war
   3. War (its lack of success, death toll, and price) led to disfavoring of the Democratic Party in the 1952 election
   4. Help increase fear of communist aggression and prompted a hunt for Americans who might be blamed for the communist gains

viii. Korea Today: Still Split into North Korea and South Korea
   1. South Korea is booming economically, while North Korea (still communist) struggles with severe shortages of food and energy
   2. Periodically, discussion about reuniting the two countries resume

III. The Cold War at Home (Chapter 18, Section 3)
   a. Fear of Communist Influence
      i. American Sentiments
         1. Communist takeover of Eastern Europe and China fueled fear of its spread
         2. 100,000 in U.S. part of the Communist Party and many feared this meant they might be loyal to U.S.S.R.
      ii. Loyalty Program
         1. March 1947, Truman instituted a Loyalty Program requiring loyalty oaths and background investigations on persons deemed to holding party membership in organizations that advocated violent and anti-democratic programs
            a. A loyalty oath usually had wording something along the following which is taken from the U.S. Supreme Court decision of Garner v. Los Angeles Board (hearing about loyalty oaths)
               i. "I further swear (or affirm) that I do not advise, advocate or teach, and have not within the period beginning five (5) years prior to the effective date of the ordinance requiring the making of this oath or affirmation, advised, advocated or taught, the overthrow by force, violence or other unlawful means, of the Government of the United States of America or of the State of California and that I am not now and have not, within said period, been or become a member of or affiliated with any group, society, association, organization or party which advises, advocates or teaches, or has, within said period, advised, advocated or taught, the overthrow by force, violence or other unlawful means of the Government of the United States of America, or of the State of California. I further swear (or affirm) that I will not, while I am in the service of the City of Los Angeles, advise, advocate or teach, or be or become a member of or affiliated with any group, association, society, organization or party which advises, advocates or teaches, or has within said period, advised, advocated or taught, the overthrow by force, violence or other unlawful means, of the Government of the United States of America or of the State of California . . . ."
            b. The U.S Supreme Court upheld the use of loyalty oaths
      2. Loyalty Review Board
         a. Truman accused of being soft on Communism
b. Set up **Federal Employee Loyalty Program** to investigate employees
i. From 1947 to 1951, loyalty boards investigated 3.2 million and only dismissed 212
ii. An additional 2,900 resigned because they did not want to be investigated or felt that it **violated their constitutional rights**

iii. The House Un-American Activities Committee
1. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) was set up to **investigate communist influence inside and outside the U.S. government**
2. HUAC investigated Communist influence in movie industry—believing Communist were **sneaking propaganda into films**
   a. 43 people were subpoenaed from Hollywood, only ten refuse to testify
   b. **Hollywood Ten** refused to cooperate because they believed the hearings were unconstitutional—they were sent to prison
   c. In response to the hearings, Hollywood executives created a blacklist—people on the list were believed to have Communist ties and were not offered jobs—approximately 500 actors, writers, producers, and directors
   d. **Paul Robeson**
      i. singer and actor who refused to sign an affidavit indicating whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party
      ii. State Department revoked his passport for eight years—he was unable to perform abroad and was blacklisted at home dropping his income from $150,000 a year to $3,000 a year

iv. The McCarran Act
1. This Act made it **unlawful to plan action that might lead to totalitarianism**
2. Truman vetoed the act saying that it violated free thought; but Congress over-rid the veto

b. Spy Cases Stun the Nation
i. Alger Hiss
1. HUAC investigated Alger Hiss, high-ranking State department official, **of spying for the Soviet Union**
   a. Whittaker Chambers, a former member of the Communist Party, testified that Hiss had given him secret documents that were pass on to the Soviets
   b. Hiss denied the charges, but persistent questioning by HUAC member Richard Nixon revealed **apparent inconsistencies in Hiss’s testimony**
   c. When Hiss sued Chambers for slander, Chambers produced **microfilmed copies of documents he had kept hidden in a pumpkin at home**
d. So-called pumpkin papers revealed evidence that indicated **Hiss had lied to the HUAC**

2. Too many years had passed to convict for espionage, so Hiss was convicted of **perjury, or lying under oath**, and sentenced to five years in prison

3. **Congressman Richard Nixon** (a member of HUAC) gained fame for pursuing charges

ii. The Rosenbergs

1. In 1949, the Soviets exploded an atomic bomb—**3 to 5 years sooner than expected** which caused people to believe secrets had been leaked

2. Physicist Klaus Fuchs admits giving information about U.S. bomb

3. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, minor Communist Party activists, were implicated in the Fuschs case
   a. They were found **guilty and sentenced to death**—Supreme Court upholds conviction
   b. In pronouncing their sentence, Judge Irving Kaufman declared their crime **“worse than murder”**
   c. In 1997, information released by Russia confirmed Julius’ involvement and confirmed that Ethel was a spy but that she was not directly involved in the Fuchs case

3. McCarthy Launches his “Witch Hunt”

   i. McCarthy’s Tactics

   1. Senator **Joseph McCarthy, republican from Wisconsin**, was a strong anti-Communist activist

   2. During his first three years in office, he had gained a reputation as an ineffective legislator and he decided he would need **an issue** to win reelection

   3. **McCarthyism**—use of indiscriminate, unfound political accusations to destroy or assassinate the character of one’s opponent (McCarthy accused people of being Communist without evidence to prove it)
      a. McCarthy claimed that their was anywhere between 57 and 205 Communists in the **State Department**—despite never producing a name
      b. accused the Democratic party of “twenty years of treason”
      c. said he had a list of elite US citizens who were communist

4. Few Republicans speak out against not wanting to be on the wrongs side because they believe he has **winning strategy** for the 1952 elections

   ii. McCarthy’s Downfall

   1. In 1954, McCarthy accuses members of the **U.S. Army** which resulted in televised Senate investigations

   2. Televised hearings show him **bullying witnesses with no evidence**

   3. McCarthy loses the public support and the Senate condemned him for **improper conduct**

   4. McCarthy died three years later—an alcoholic and broke
iii. Other Anti-Communist Measures
1. States, towns forbid **speech favoring violent overthrow of government**
2. Millions forced to take loyalty oaths and are investigated
3. People become afraid to **speak out on public issues**
   a. In experiments run by newspapers, pedestrians on the street refused to sign petitions that quoted the Declaration of Independence because they were afraid the ideas were communist
4. Accusations in government continued: Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio claimed State Department was “riddled with subversives”
   a. Subversives—**Individuals attempting to overthrow the government**

IV. Two Nations Live on the Edge (Chapter 18, Section 4)
   a. Baruch Plan
      i. A plan by US presidential adviser Bernard Baruch that called for the creation of a special international agency with the authority to inspect any country’s atomic-energy plants
      ii. Agency would also impose penalties on countries that did not follow international rules
      iii. Soviet Union rejected the plan and tested their first atomic bomb in 1949—the feared nuclear arms race became a reality
   b. Brinkmanship Rules U.S. Policy
      i. Race for the H-Bomb
         1. H-bomb—hydrogen bomb—nuclear weapon more powerful than atom bomb (67 times the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima)
         2. In 1952, the U.S. exploded the first H-bomb and in 1953, the Soviets explode one
      ii. The Policy of Brinkmanship
         1. John Foster Dulles, secretary of state under Dwight D. Eisenhower, proposed the brinkmanship policy:
            a. willingness to risk nuclear war to prevent spread of communism
            b. policy also called for a build up of nuclear weapons as a deterrent
         2. Nuclear Threat
            a. Nuclear threat unlike any before: millions would die
            b. U.S. prepared for attack: air-raid drills, bomb shelters, etc.
            c. Atomic Energy Act: This act created the civilian-controlled Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to oversee nuclear weapons research and to promote peacetime uses of atomic energy.
   c. The Cold War Spreads Around the World
      i. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) used spies to gather information abroad
      ii. Covert Actions in the Middle East and Latin America
1. CIA helps oust Iranian prime minister, Mohammed Mossadegh, (who they feared who turn to the Soviet Union) by giving millions in aid to anti-Mossadegh groups and then reinstating the pro-American Shah
2. CIA helps depose Guatemala’s president (who had given American-owned land to poor peasants) by training a army to overthrow the president and then the army’s leader became the dictator

iii. The Warsaw Pact
1. U.S.-Soviet relations thawed after Stalin’s death in 1953
2. West Germany’s entry into NATO scared Soviets (no Buffer Zone from NATO)
3. Form Warsaw Pact—military alliance with 7 Eastern European countries

iv. A Summit in Geneva
1. Eisenhower meets Soviets in Geneva to cool the Cold War
2. Eisenhower proposes “open skies” policy—each country would allow flights over each other’s territory to guard against surprise nuclear attacks
3. Although the Soviets rejected the proposal, many saw the meeting as a step in the right direction—“spirit of Geneva” was step to peace

v. Asian and African Countries Meet
1. representatives from 29 Asian and African states met and refereed to themselves as “Third World”
2. They signed an agreement calling for racial equality and self-determination—declared their intention to remain independent of both the “First World”—the West and the “Second World”—the Soviet Union

vi. Israel
1. Zionism—the movement seeking a Jewish homeland in Palestine
   a. Britain, which had ruled Palestine since World War I, could not resolve conflicting claims over territory so in 1947 Britain turned the issue over to the United Nations
   b. The UN plan called for dividing Palestine into two states—one for Jews, and other for Arabs—but Arabs rejected the proposal
   c. When British forces withdrew in 1948, David Ben-Gurion and other Jewish leaders promptly proclaimed the new state of Israel and both the US and Soviet Union immediately recognized the new nation
2. Arab-Israeli War
   a. The Arab states reacted violently to Israel and organized military forces to reclaim the land—Armies from the Arab states of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria joined Palestinian forces to attack Israel
   b. Greatly outnumbered, the Israeli forces were defeating the Arab army when UN stepped in to arrange a cease-fire
   c. Ralph Bunche, a US diplomat representing the UN, arranged a cease-fire and reached an agreement
      i. Israel gained more territory than initially, Egypt got control of the Gaza Strip, and Jordan took over the West Bank of the Jordan River
vii. The Suez War
1. In 1955, Great Britain and U.S. agreed to help Egypt finance a dam on the Nile River.
2. Gamal Abdel-Nasser decided to play the U.S. against Soviets over the Aswan Dam—trying to get aid from both.
3. Learning of Nasser’s tactics, Dulles withdrew the loan offer.
4. Nasser reacts by nationalizing the Suez Canal (canal owned by France and Great Britain).
5. Israel, Britain, France sent troops and seized the Mediterranean end of the canal.
6. When the USSR threatened to intervene on behalf of Egypt; the United States and UN feared a larger war, and forced the British and French to withdraw—Egypt gained control of the canal.
7. Crisis resulted in the resignation of the British Prime Minister, Anthony Eden, and marked the completion of the shift in the global balance of power from European powers to the US and the Soviet Union.

viii. The Eisenhower Doctrine
1. Soviet prestige in Middle East rises because of support for Egypt.
2. Eisenhower issues a warning known as the Eisenhower Doctrine—stated the U.S. would defend the Middle East against any attack by a communist country.
3. Congress then votes and gives Eisenhower the authority to use US military forces to defend any Middle Eastern country that requested help against the forces of “International Communism.”

ix. The Hungarian Uprising
1. In 1956, Hungarians revolted against the U.S.S.R. and called for a new democratic government.
2. Imre Nagy, Communist leader, formed this new government and promised democratic elections.
3. In response, the Soviet army rolled into Hungary in tanks and reestablished Soviet control:
   a. Soviets killed 30,000 Hungarians armed with only pistols and bottles.
   b. 200,000 Hungarians fled to the west.
4. Many Hungarians were upset with the U.S. for not assisting (Truman Doctrine: assisting those seeking democracy)—U.S said containment did not extend to satellites.
5. UN condemned the actions of the U.S.S.R. but could not do anything because of the Soviet’s veto power.

x. A New Soviet Leader
1. Nikita Khrushchev emerges as new Soviet leader:
   a. Khrushchev, like Stalin, believed communism would take over the world but he believed this could happen peacefully.
   b. He favored a peaceful coexistence of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. where the two powers would compete economically and scientifically.
d. The Cold War Takes to the Skies
   i. The Space Race
      1. In October of 1957, Soviets launch Sputnik—first artificial satellite
      2. Scared the US as they really didn’t know what it was used for (spying, weapon, etc.). Americans also felt they were falling behind the Soviet Union in technological development
      3. U.S. poured money into its space program and education
         a. President Eisenhower urged Congress to promote US space technology by establishing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
         b. National Defense Education Act—provided $295 million fund to provide loans to college students for their education and it also helped build more schools
            i. Seen as a defense act because US felt like they had to compete with U.S.S.R. in all technologies and only way to foster that would be to educate our youth.
   ii. A U-2 Is Shot Down
       1. CIA makes secret high-altitude flights with U-2 to spy on Soviets
          a. Had to be high-altitude because U.S.S.R had rejected “open skies” policy
       2. Eisenhower wants flights discontinued before summit with Khrushchev
       3. Dulles persuaded him to authorize one last flight—Francis Gary Powers shot down over Soviet territory
   iii. Renewed Confrontation
       1. Eisenhower first denies and then concedes U-2 was spying
       2. U.S. agreed to stop flights but refused to apologize to Khrushchev
       3. Khrushchev called off the summit and the tensions between the superpowers was renewed