

# CHAPTER 5

Political developments in the Americas after the Second World War, 1945-79

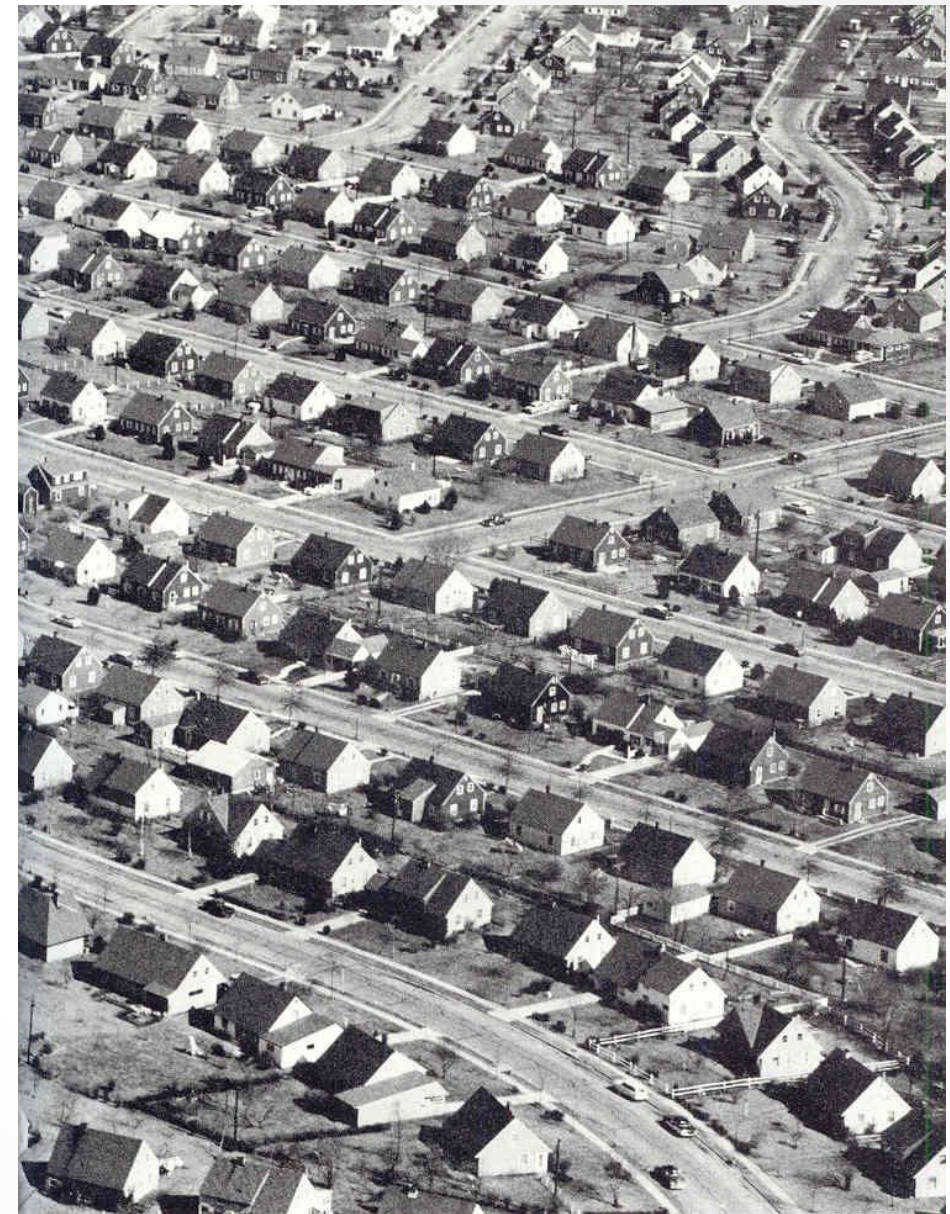


# BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER, SWBAT:

1. Evaluate the domestic policies of the United States under presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy
2. Discuss President Johnson's "Great Society" and domestic reforms during the presidency of Richard Nixon.
3. Review the domestic policies of Canadian prime ministers from Diefenbaker to Clark and Trudeau.
4. Assess the causes and effects of the Quiet Revolution in Quebec.
5. Explain the political, social, and economic causes of the Cuban Revolution and its impact on the region.
6. Assess the rule of Fidel Castro: his political, economic, social, and cultural policies; treatment of minorities; success and failures.
7. Trace the rise of power of populist leaders in Latin America, and recognize the characteristics of populist regimes in terms of their social, economic, and political policies; the treatment of opposition; and their successes and failures using the examples of Getulio Vargas in Brazil and Peron in Argentina
8. Recognize the characteristics of Latin-American military regimes: including their rationale for interventions; their challenges and policies; successes and failures

# THE U.S.

- Incredible economic expansion
  - Rampant inflation
  - Labor unrest
  - Racial segregation
- Consumer Culture and Suburbia
- Financing the “industrial-military complex”
  - Cold war
- Civil Rights
  - Legalized discrimination
  - Minority poverty rates
- Managerial middle-class
  - Skilled workers give the US a competitive edge



- Feared a return of the Depression
  - Response: PM Mackenzie King's Liberal Policies/social welfare programs:
    - Family allowances
      - The Family Allowance began in 1945 as Canada's first universal welfare program. Benefits were awarded without reference to the family's income or assets — based on the idea that all Canadian children are worthy of public support.
      - For children under age five, these were \$5 per month; for six-to-nine-year-olds \$6; 10-12 years, \$7; and 13-15, \$8.
    - Old-age pensions – (started in 1927)
      - Equivalent to Elderly Social Security in US.
      - Paid on a scale to max of \$20/month
      - Updated in 1951 to a gov't operated pension plan
        - All Canadians made eligible
    - Workmen's compensation
      - Spread across Canada in the 19-teens and early 20s
      - Included up to 70% of wages for injured workers
    - National Health Program
      - 1946→1960 slowly all 10 introduced the social medicare system
      - 50% paid by federal gov't, 50% paid by the individual province



**ON A SCALE OF 1 TO CANADA**



**HOW FREE IS YOUR HEALTHCARE?**

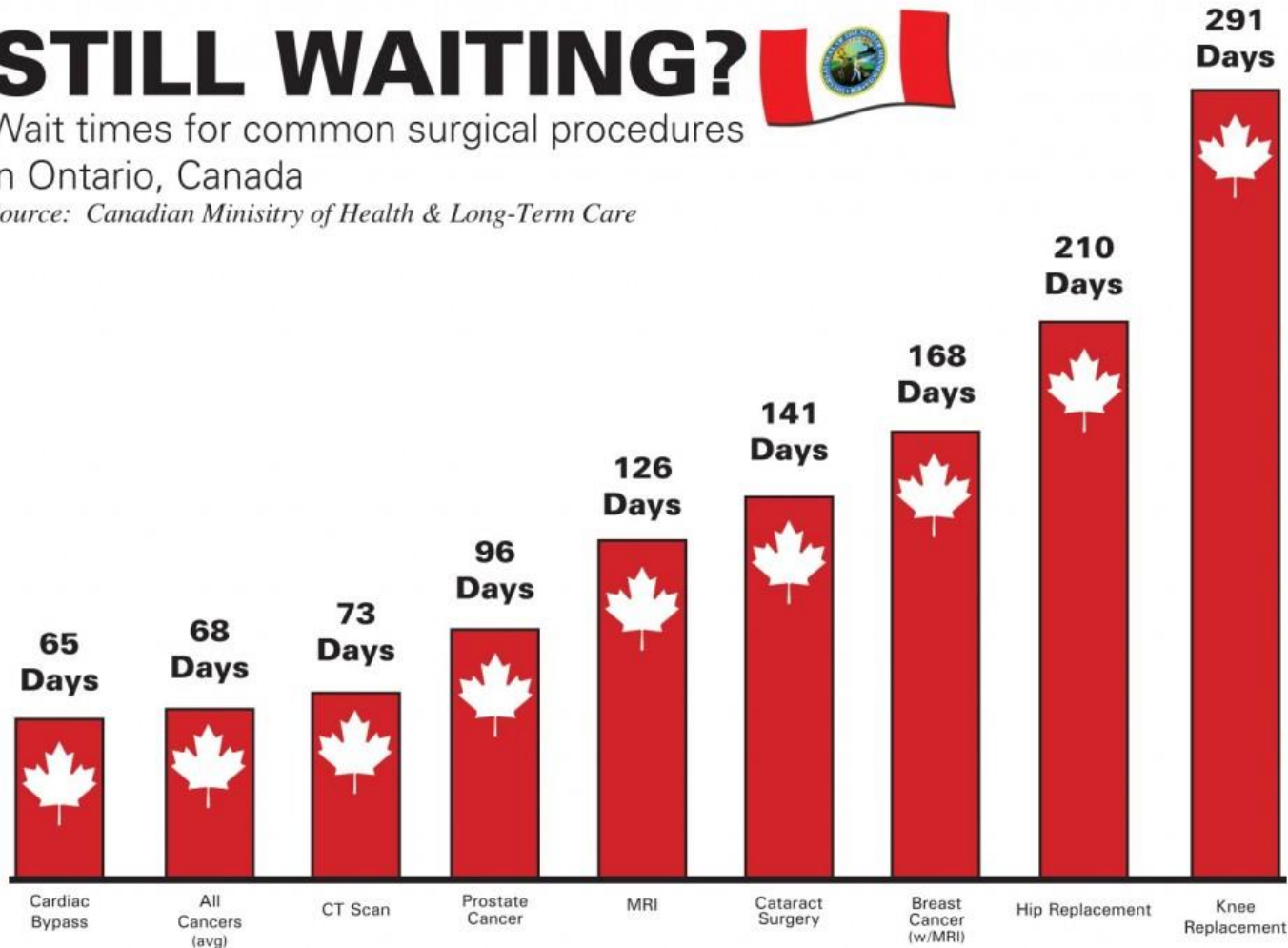
# THERE IS A GIVE AND TAKE: 2010 STATS

## STILL WAITING?



Wait times for common surgical procedures in Ontario, Canada

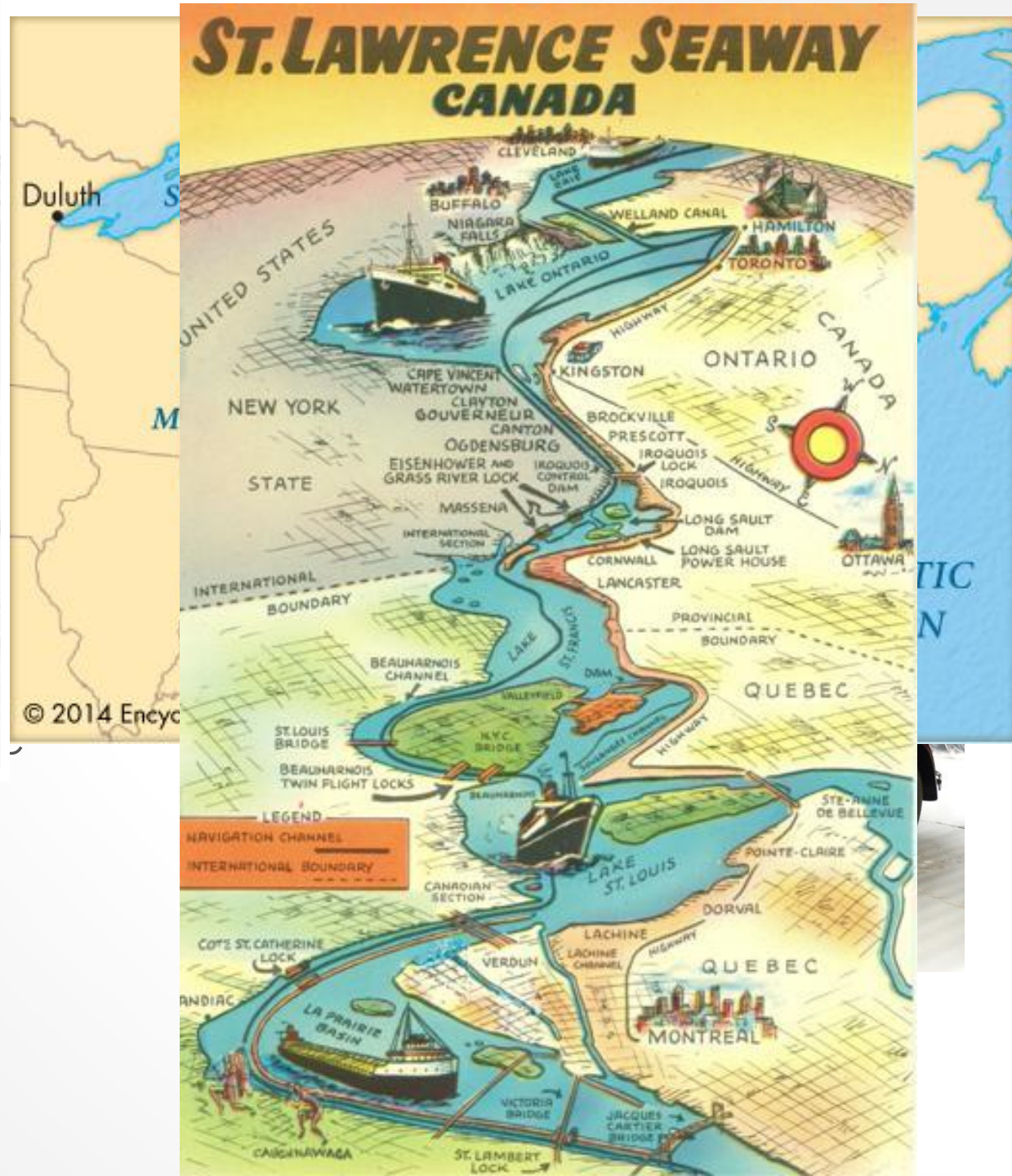
Source: Canadian Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care



# CANADA CONTI



- Industrializ growth
  - Auto indus
  - Massive pr
  - freezes on consumer vehicie production
- St. Lawrence Seaway
  - Completed 1959
  - Joint venture w/US, navigation from Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean



# POST-WAR “GOLDEN TIMES” IN CANADA



stai



thousands

## NOTICE TO ALL JAPANESE PERSONS AND PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

TAKE NOTICE that under Orders Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the British Columbia Security Commission, the following areas were made prohibited areas to all persons of the Japanese race:—

LULU ISLAND  
(including Steveston)  
SEA ISLAND  
EBURNE  
MARPOLE  
DISTRICT OF  
QUEENSBOROUGH  
CITY OF  
NEW WESTMINSTER

SAPPERTON  
BURQUITLAM  
PORT MOODY  
IOCO  
PORT COQUITLAM  
MAILLARDVILLE  
FRASER MILLS

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that any person of the Japanese race found within any of the said prohibited areas without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be liable to the penalties provided under Order in Council P.C. 1665.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,  
Chairman,  
British Columbia Security Commission

- Wartime internment of Japanese-Canadians
- ignored

# LATIN AMERICA

- 1950s
  - Consistant pressure from disenfranchised groups for greater participation
    - Largely women
- Castro's leftist revolution...
  - Spurred other military dictatorships (right wing) to rise across Latin America
- Democratically elected socialist governments of several nations...
  - Forced out of power directly or indirectly by the United States who feared the spread of communism in what they called:
    - "our hemisphere"





# PROBLEMS THROUGHOUT LATIN AMER.

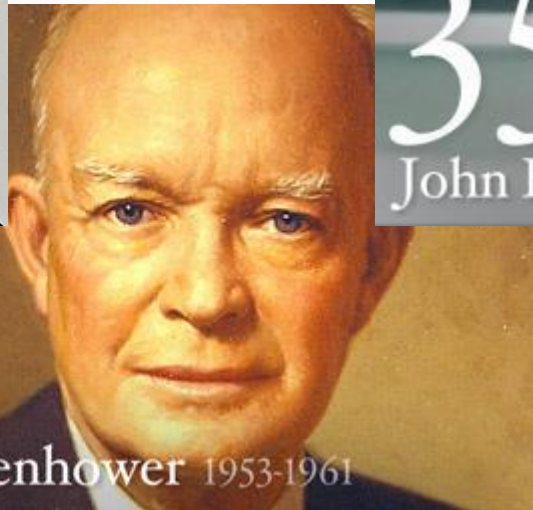
- Reforms & Revolutions, Dictatorship, Democracy, communism, corporatist military oligarchies,
- Crushing Foreign Debt, lack of foreign trade or investment
- Too much foreign control or lack of powerful friends
- One product nations, or nations with out a viable product
  - NO diversification
    - Brazil – coffee and sugar
    - Chile – Copper
    - Nicaragua – Bananas

33.



34.

Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953-1961



35.

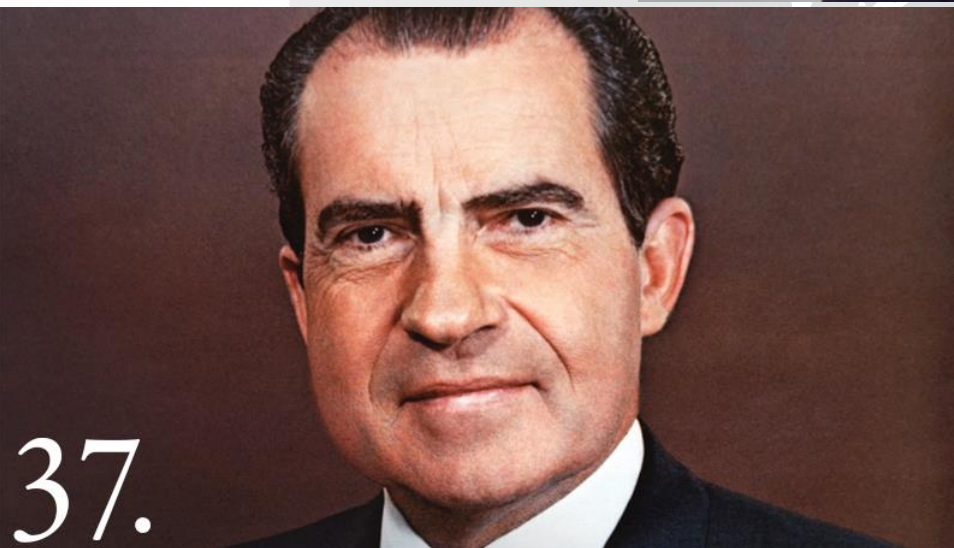
John F. Kennedy 1961-1963



36.



37.

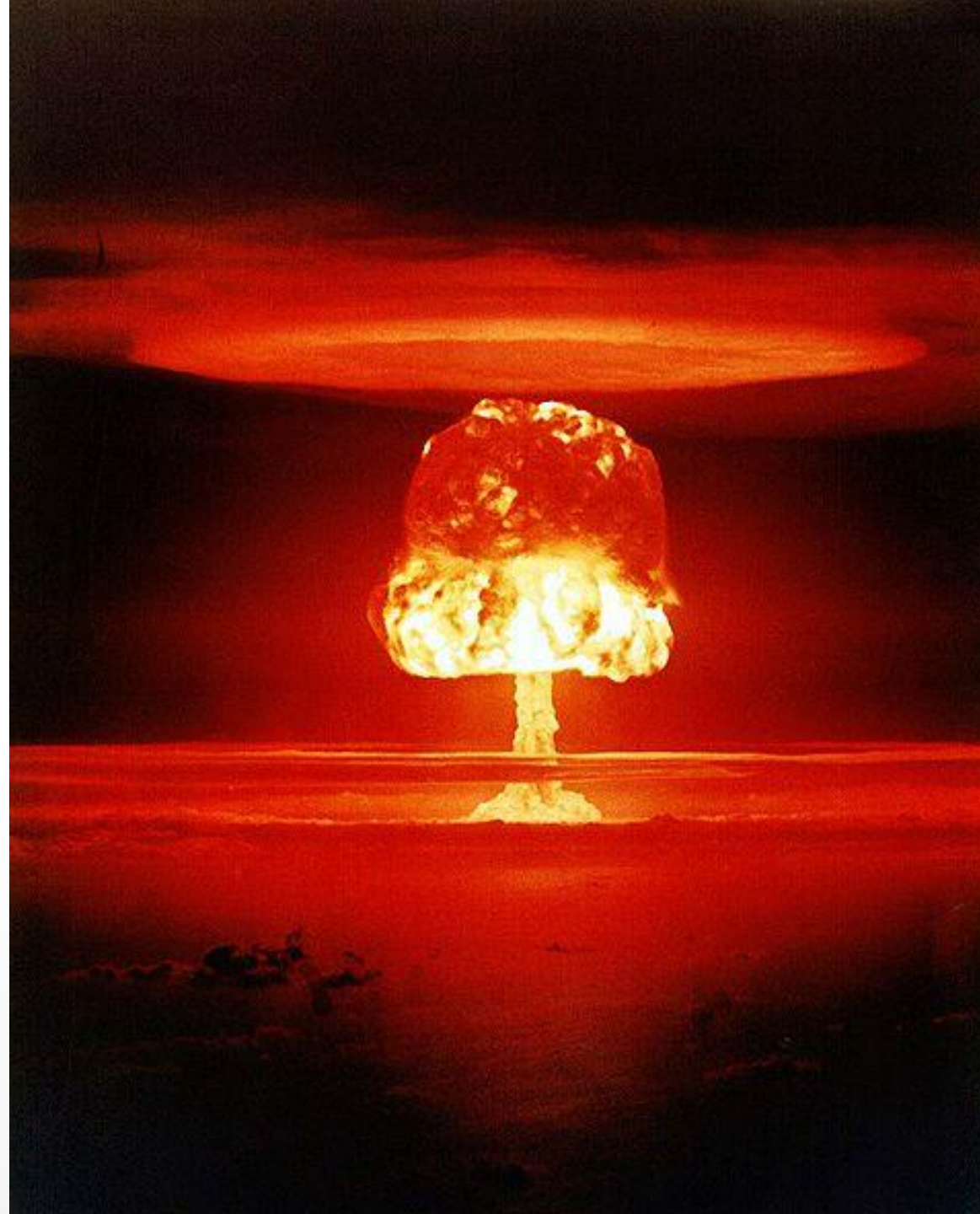


# DOMESTIC POLICIES OF US PRESIDENTS

TRUMAN TO NIXON

# THE ACCIDENTAL PRESIDENT: TRUMAN

- 1945-53
- FDR dies with a sudden cerebral hemorrhage, after election to 4<sup>th</sup> term
  - April 12, 1945
  - Truman was VP for only 84 days
  - FDR only picked Truman to satisfy the Dem.Party, kept him distant
- Truman, shortly after taking oath, realized how distant...
  - Sec. of War: Henry Stimson then first told him of a “project developing a new explosive of unbelievable destructive power.”
  - (Nagasaki is hit 6 Aug. 1945)



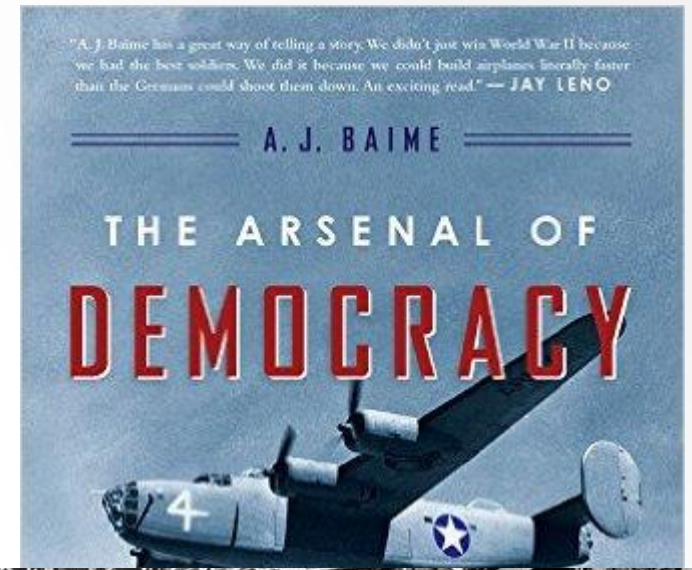
# TRUMAN'S PRESIDENCY

- 1945-48  
(finishing Roosevelt's term)
  - Truman not briefed on Atomic Bomb
  - Not aware of mounting tension with Russia
- Tried to continue New Deal and advance Civil Rights
  - Popularity waned
  - Republican lead congress put a stop to programs and momentum
- Republicans saw him as soft on Communism
  - Labor unions, traditional supporters, saw him as weak on the labor movement
- Truman considered not running for his own term.



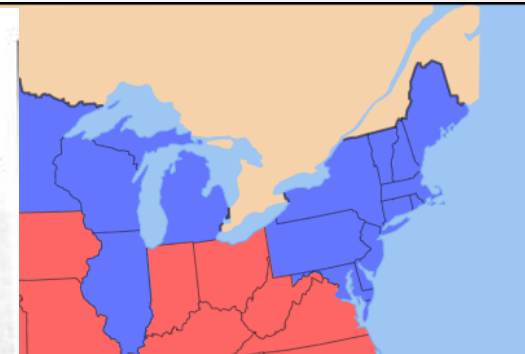
# THE STATE OF THE UNION

- Truman (post-war) converted FDR's "Arsenal Democracy" to peacetime production.
  - From tanks to automobiles
  - Machine guns to washing machines
  - Retrain soldiers for new jobs
- Truman wanted to clarify gov't's roll in economy post New Deal
  - Republicans wanted to dismantle New Deal
    - get Gov't out of economy entirely
  - Truman had a different plan...



# 1940S DEMOCRATS

- Not a solid organization
  - East & West Coast Liberals
    - Supported New Deal and Civil Rights
  - Ultra-Conservative Southern Dems
    - Opposed strong central gov't
    - Advocated states rights and supported segregation
  - African-American Voters: in north and west
    - Advocated for civil rights legislation
  - New Immigrants
    - Wanted gov't support in settlement and opportunities
  - Organized Labor
    - New deal and Wagner Act (1935)
      - Guaranteed right of private sector employees to unionize
- Truman knew he couldn't satisfy them all
- Nor could he satisfy a Republican Congress (who traditional opposed presidents of either party)



1945 Ford production

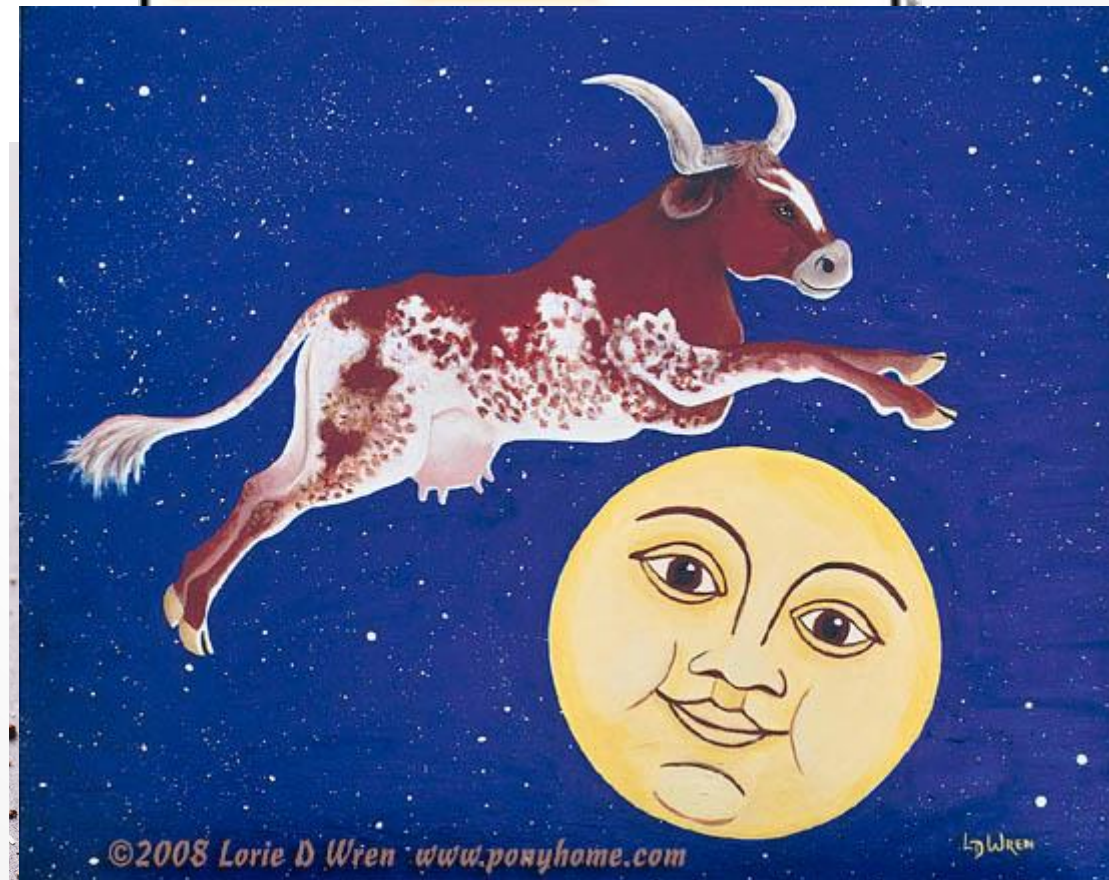
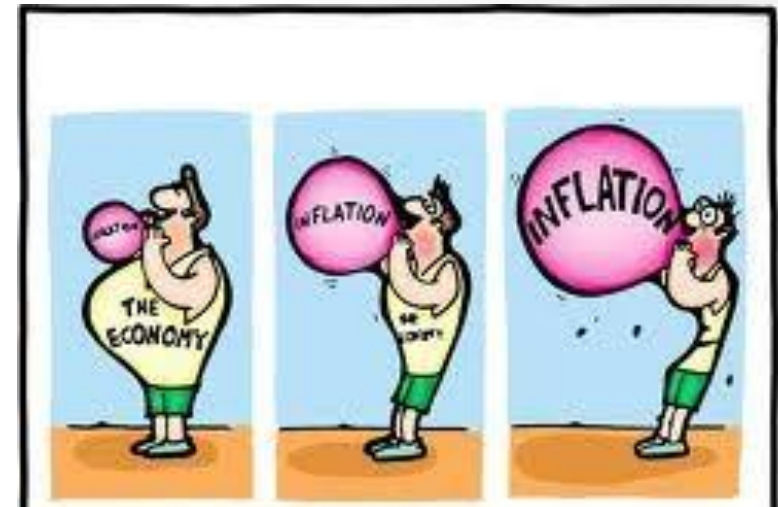
# POSTWAR WAGE & PRICE CONTROL\$

- Aug. 1945
  - Nuclear bombs end the war more abruptly than planned for
  - U.S. not prepared to convert back to peacetime production
  - Military rapid demobilizes from 14 million to ½ a million troops by 1947
    - Many feared another depression
- Wartime workers had saved and bought bonds
  - Thus could now buy consumer goods
  - This drove our economy forward
    - Automobiles, appliance, houses – topped the list



# INFLATION

- Factory conversion couldn't match demand
- Inflation ballooned to 25% in 1946
- Truman reinstated Price and Wage fixes
  - Against the Republican Congress
- Mid-1946: beef price double in 2 weeks
  - Price controls instituted
  - Beef producers angered, so reduced supply
  - Creating an artificial shortage...price of "beef jumped of the moon"
- Truman's approval rating dropped to 32%





# 1946 MID-TERM ELECTIONS

- Republicans attacked with slogans like “Had enough?”
  - And “The Err is Truman”
  - As Republicans gained seats in the Senate, they were able to stop all Truman backed legislation



# IN EARLY 1948, TRUMAN TURNS THE TABLES...

- Asked congress to pass a Food Price Bill
  - To curb prices and control inflation on food products
  - He gambled the Rep. Congress would stop the strong measures
- They did, they then passed a weaker version labelled as “pitiful”
  - Rep. Sen. Leader Robert Taft told americans they could reduce inflation if the “eat less”.
    - With one move, Truman put inflation at the Republican’s feet...
    - ...just as he was headed in to...



# THE 1948 ELECTION

- One of the most “storied” in history
- Democratic Nominating Convention split:
  - Henry A. Wallace (Iowa) – Progressive Party Ticket
    - Advocated end to segregation
    - Full voting rights for blacks
    - Universal health care (ala Canada)
  - “Dixiecrats” – Conservative Dem. Senators of the South
    - Opposed all of Wallace’s platform
  - Truman:
    - Managed to win the nomination, but was thought a loser in the general election



# TRUMAN MANAGES A WIN

- After his nomination...
  - Truman lead a brilliant electoral campaign
  - Desegregates the Army
- 1949
  - Truman introduces the “Fair Deal”
  - Trying to revise the stymied New Deal
    - Wanted new min. wage (.75)
    - Pushed for National Health Care
    - Pushed civil rights
    - Manages to pass only the “Government Housing Initiative”
- Anti-Communist Movement Gains Steam-
  - Led by Sen. Joseph McCarthy
  - Several members of his cabinet and large numbers of gov’t officials were charged with communist membership
- Cold War & Foreign Affairs dominated his time...
  - ...domestic issues were low priority



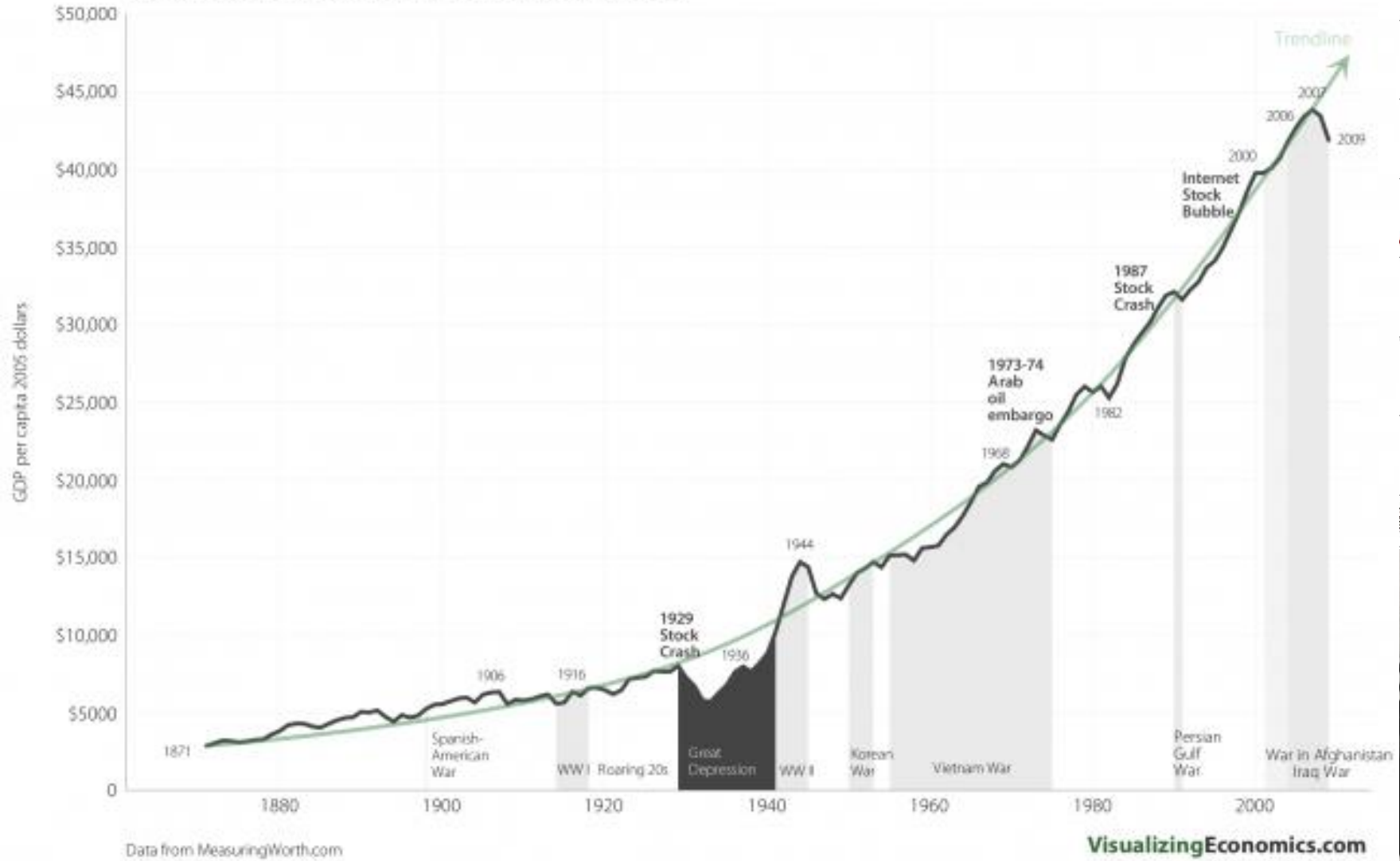
"By Executive Order-- President Truman Wipes Out Segregation in Armed Forces." Chicago Defender, July 31, 1948

# THROUGH ALL TRUMAN'S TIME

- U.S. economy expands before
- Despite inflation:
  - Real Wages and Disposal continued to grow
  - To the point of expectatio
- Unemployment fell drast
  - “full employment” seemed possibility...but congress talks of legislation to that
- GDP
  - – would grow steeply in the 20yrs following the war
- More above the poverty line than ever before

## Long-term real growth in US GDP per capita 1871–2009

GDP per capita adjusted for inflation using 2005 dollars



1960s  
Version

# AHH...SUBURBAN

- The Depression faded background
- The American Dream in reality.
  - House in the burbs
  - Yard full of kids and a dog
  - 2 cars in the garage
  - Neighborhoods with expectations of schools, store, church
- A bountiful time for everyone...Right?



# AFRICAN AMERICAN &

- For some, sure. For most...
  - Not so much.
- Also, many poor whites also lived on farms with no electric, no running water, etc.
  - Or cramped urban slums/ghettos
- Poverty was often non-partisan and colorblind



# LABOR UNREST

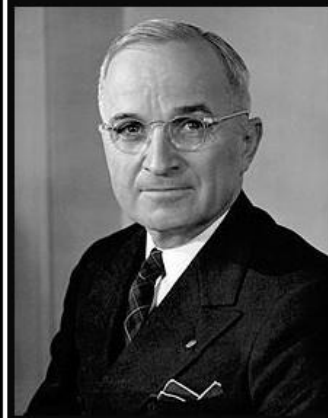
- “Labor” means Unions
- Union Support critical to Democrats
  - Still is today
- Strikes were regularly stifling consumer goods production
  - 1946 = 5000 strikes
- Truman wanted to keep people working without alienating UNIONS.
  - Proved impossible
- Strikes then shut down the railroad, 1946
  - Truman threatened to use troops to run the railroad
  - <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5137/>





# UNIONS & TRUMAN

- Coal strike threatened to shut down the steel industry
  - How do those two relate?
  - Truman took the United Mine Workers to court and won
- In each strike the president made sure workers went back to work with more \$.
  - Truman walked a fine line between Labor and Industry
  - Damaged Dem. Party ties with labor
- Truman goes down respected in history for his willingness to go against party for the country.

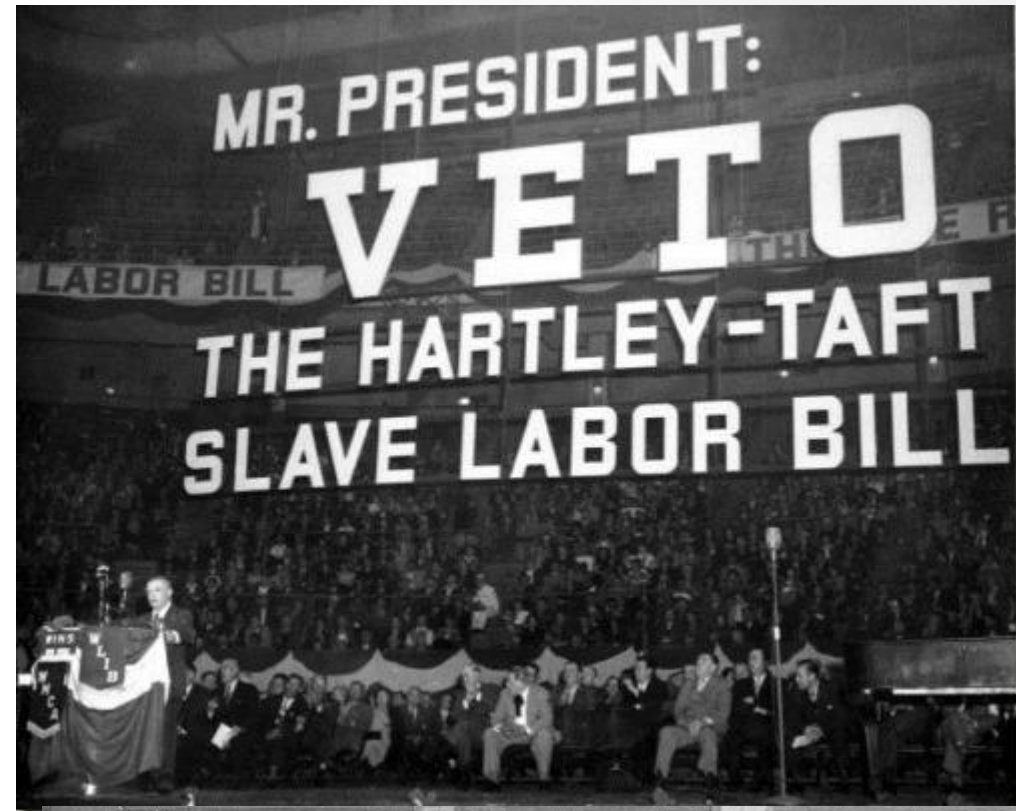


I fired him [General Douglas MacArthur] because he wouldn't respect the authority of the president. That's the answer to that. I didn't fire him because he was a dumb son of a bitch, although he was, but that's not against the law for generals. If it was, half to three-quarters of them would be in jail.

(Harry S. Truman)

- “The Labor-Management Relations Act”
  - Pushed and Passed by Republicans
  - Allowed Truman to gain more Dem support
  - Aimed to slow collective-Bargaining rights from the Wagner Act 1935
- Law limit striking rights, by authorizing the Pres. an 80 day court injunction, against any strike deemed:
  - Threat to national health, wealth, or security
- Forbid workers (in other industries) not involved from striking
- Additionally...
  - Any union threatening to strike was required to report the names of any member with ties to the communist party to the gov't.
  - Common belief of Reps. And Cons. Dems was unions were unpatriotic and a front for communist infiltration
- Truman Vetoed, but Rep. congress overrode.

# THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT, 1947



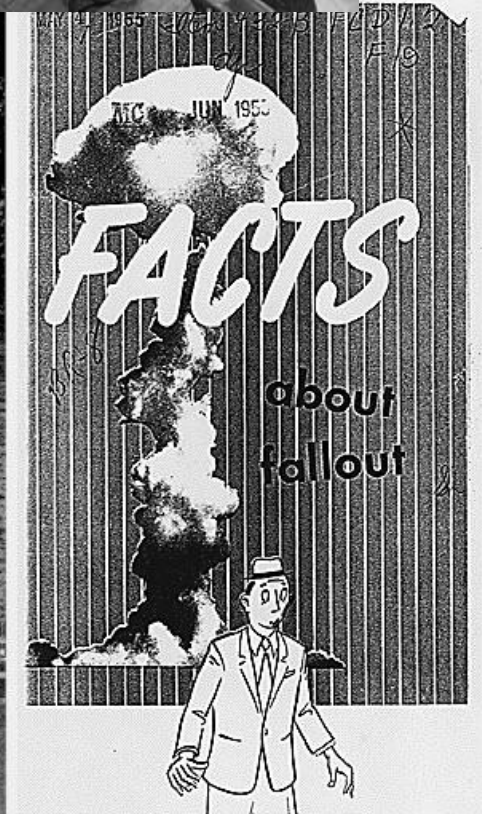
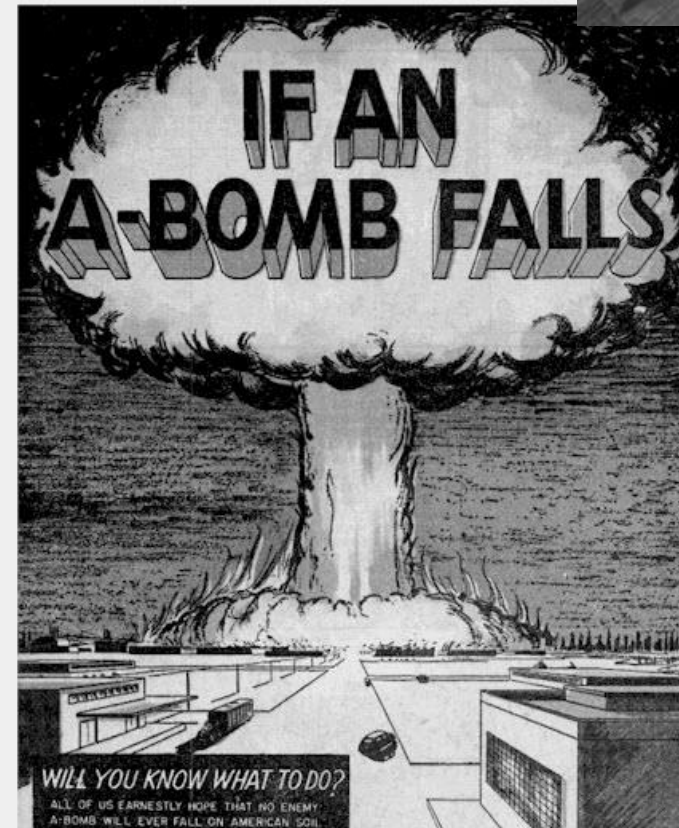
# THE FAIR DEAL

- Sept. 1945
- Truman present 21-point program to congress
  - Congress rejected everything
- 1948 – after Presidential Victory
  - Reintroduces the 21 pts. As “The Fair Deal”
    - Pro Labor Reforms
    - Economic controls
    - Min.wage increase
    - Social Security expansion
    - Civil Rights measures
    - Brannan Plan – to aid farm family incomes
- All were shot down by Rep. Congress –
  - Except a public housing act



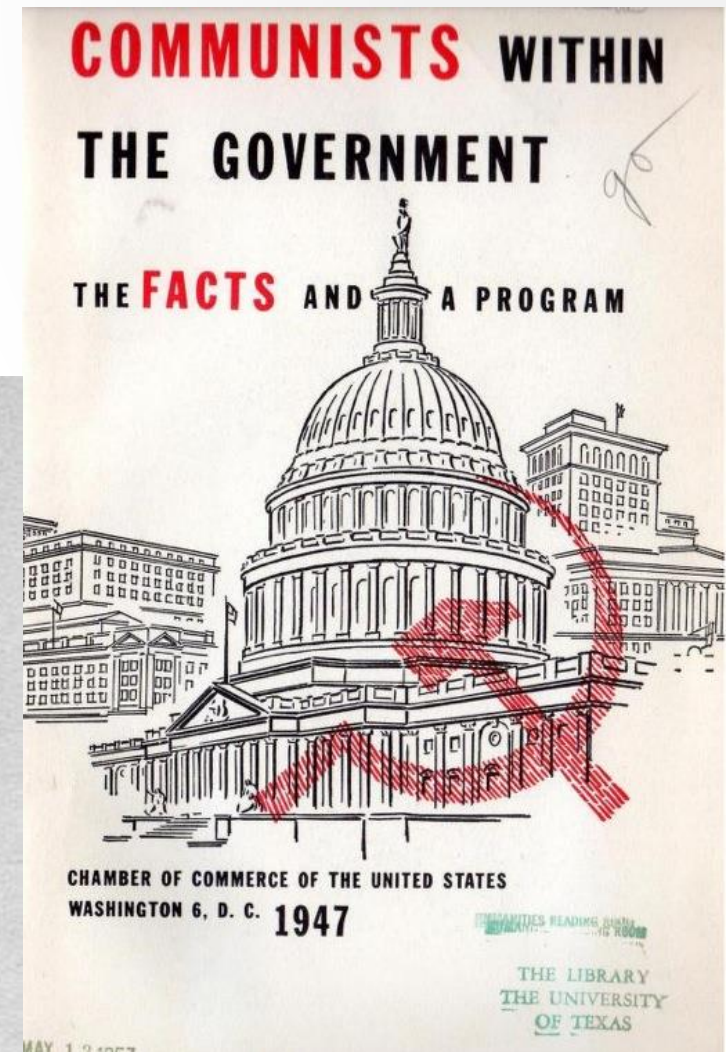
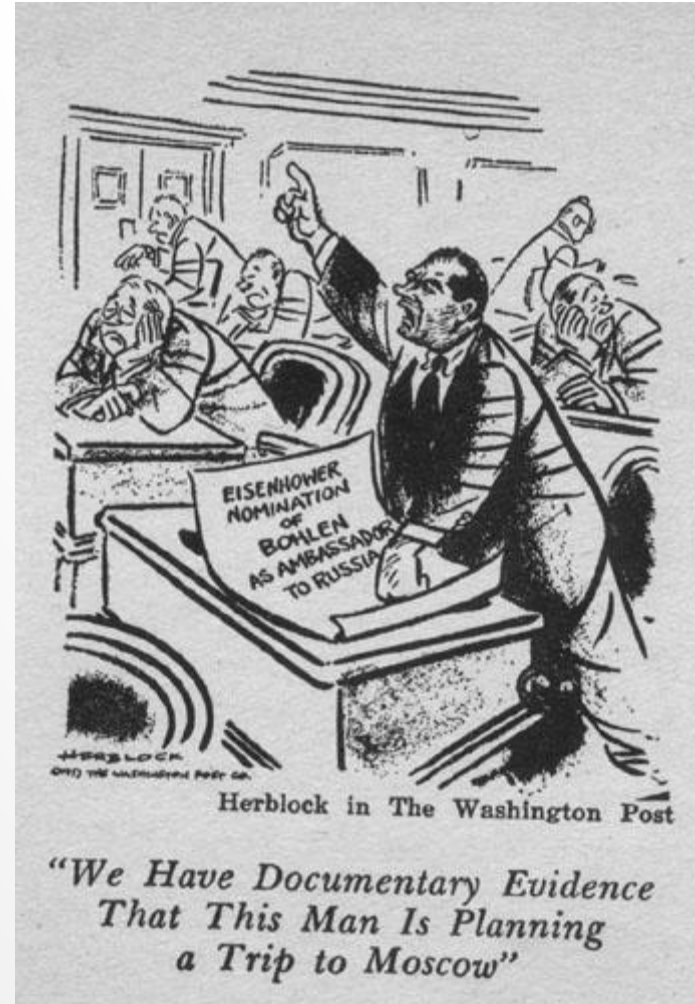
# AMERICA MOVES RIGHT

- Many nations in the Americas were moving left.
  - Many implemented extensive social welfare programs
- Influenced by the growing Cold War and Rep. lead Congress
  - Impact on psyche of the nation
  - Frenzy of anti-communist sentiment/paranoia
  - Spreading fear of losing the foundations of the US Constitution



# THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

- HUAC
- Met in the Senate Chambers (a house committee?)
- Created in 1938 to investigate communist ties of:
  - Private citizens
  - Public employees
  - Public/private organizations
- Led by Joseph McCarthy
- Truman: Nov. 1946
  - Announced a need to ascertain the loyalty of all Fed. Gov't Employees and root out security risks
  - Made the committee "permanent"



# “VENONA”

- Top-Secret counterintelligence operation code name
- Broke Soviet Encryption Codes
  - Identified several hundred gov't employees supplying sensitive information to the Russians



Meredith Gardner (far left); most of the other code breakers were young women.

# THE BIGGEST CASES:

- Trial of Alger Hiss
  - he was involved in the establishment of the [United Nations](#) both as a [U.S. State Department](#) official and as a U.N. official. Prior to 1948
  - 1948, [Whittaker Chambers](#), a former [Communist Party](#) member & Time Magazine editor, testified under subpoena before the [House Un-American Activities Committee](#) (HUAC) that Hiss had secretly been a Communist,
    - Chambers was never charged, as he was a “cooperating gov’t witness”
  - Hiss denied both, 1950, convicted of perjury, not espionage (couldn’t prove)
    - 3 years spent in jail on a 14yr. Sentence
      - Maintained his innocence until dead
- Later, this will lead the anti-HUAC/McCarthy movement



# ETHEL & JULIUS ROSEN

- Julius transmitted info on aeronautics on Lockheed's P-80 from and other informat
- Thousands of classified docs from [Nation Advisory Committee for Aeronautics](#)
  - Which can be tied to Russian building the wec that shot down a U.S. U-2 in 1960
  - Caught by Venona, which also lead to...
- Allegedly part of a ring passing info about **Manhattan Project** to Soviets
  - He recruited his wife, to recruit her sister-in-law recruit David Greenglass who worked in Los A on the Project
    - Julius felt there should be equal sharing of scientific information between the "Allies"  
(his sales pitch)
  - Greenglass testified he gave a crosssection schematic of the "Fatboy" bomb design to Ju
  - Also, that Ethel typed notes of his dictation about the design
- Both were tried under the Espionage Act 1917 and executed by electric chair

## ROSENBERGS DIE Pair Executed for Atom Spying



### Supreme Court and Eisenhower Reject Couple's Last Pleas

OSWING, N.Y., June 19 — Atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg died in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair shortly before sundown today. The executions followed quickly after the Supreme Court set aside a stay of execution granted Wednesday by Justice William O. Douglas and President Eisenhower's refusal to grant them clemency.

SING SING PRISON, N.Y., June 19 (AP) — Atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were ordered electrocuted late today for betraying their country's secrets to Russia and threatening the lives of millions by bringing the world closer to an atomic war.

The Justice Department set the time for the doomed couple's death in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair after a day of suspense in which the U.S. Supreme Court denied their final appeals and President Eisenhower again refused executive clemency.

Warden Wilbur Drees announced that the husband and wife espionage team would be put to death in the prison-walled prison's death chamber "before sundown," which comes at 8:00 p.m. (1:30 P.M.) today at Sing Sing.

Later he said the first execution would come at 8 p.m. EST, with the second a few minutes later.

#### Speed Two Together

The Jewish Sabbath starts at sundown, and the place to execute the couple before that time, instead of at the traditional 11 p.m., were announced after the prison warden said he would ask the Rosenbergs if they wanted to request a delay until tomorrow night.

The Rosenbergs spent their last afternoon together and then ate a dinner of regular prison fare—fried-egg

**WEST BERLIN'S RED OFFICES WRECKED**  
Anti-Communist Mob Storms Party Building, Soviets Rush Reinforcements in East Sector

**20 Injured as Fireworks Blast Levels Factory**

**TRUCE DELEGATES FACE CRUCIAL TALK**  
Reds Demand Session as Communist Radio Charge Concurrence by U.S. in POW Escapes

**Clouds Clamp Cool Damper as Summer Nears**



# IGOR GOZENKO

- cipher clerk for the Soviet Embassy to Canada in Ottawa, Ontario.
- He defected on September 5, 1945,
  - with 109 documents on Soviet espionage activities in the West.
- forced Prime Minister Mackenzie King to call a Royal Commission to investigate espionage in Canada.
- Gouzenko exposed Joseph Stalin's efforts to steal nuclear secrets...
  - ...and the technique of planting sleeper agents.
- The "Gouzenko Affair" is often credited as a triggering event of the Cold War,
  - historian Jack Granatstein stating "Gouzenko was the beginning of the Cold War for public opinion"<sup>1</sup>
- *The New York Times* described Gouzenko's actions as having "awakened the people of North America to the magnitude and the danger of Soviet espionage."<sup>1</sup>



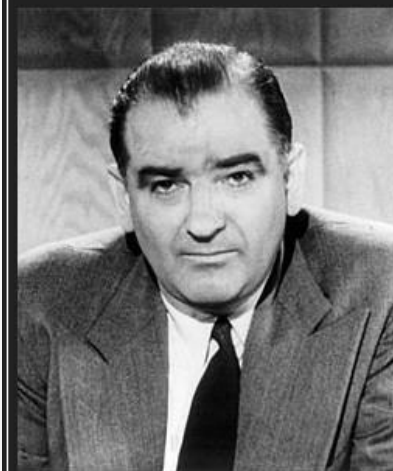
# SOVIETS GIVE IT A GO.

- August 29, 1949
  - RDS-1
- All evidence points toward a U.S. basis for the design
- **RDS-2**
  - On September 24, 1951, the 38.3 kiloton device RDS-2 was tested based on a tritium "boosted" uranium implosion device with a levitated core.†
- By 1952 – USA could build 10,000kt bombs
- What's a Kilaton?
  - a unit of explosive power equivalent to 1,000 tons of TNT
  - 1965 – Operation Sailor Hat (as an example)
  - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation\\_Sailor\\_Hat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Sailor_Hat)
  - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hhu6Ya\\_bF0o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hhu6Ya_bF0o)



# 1949 – HUAC DOUBLES EFFORTS

- McCarthy – with some justification
  - Claims communists had infiltrated the highest levels of Gov't & Military
  - Feb. 9, 1950 – announces his list of State Dept. names
    - Apparently no such list exists, grandstanding to get publicity
    - It worked.
- 4 yrs. Of subpoenas to appear before HUAC
  - Being summoned was the equivalent of being convicted
  - “McCarthyism” became a household term for Anti-Communist Activity



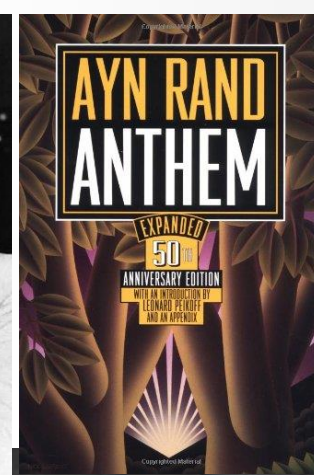
I have here in my hand a list of two hundred and five people that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department.

(Joseph R. McCarthy)

# ON THE LIST:

- State Department, Army, Presidency
- Journalists, authors, actors, trade unionists, scientists, scholars
- 1947 – for 9 days
  - Hearings on the influence & infiltration of Communism in Hollywood
  - “Hollywood 10” resulted
    - List of directors & writers blacklisted by studios
  - All used 5<sup>th</sup> amendment to refuse questions
    - Were held in Contempt (upheld by congress)
    - Chairman of HUAC, J. Parnell Thomas “The Constitution was never intended to cloak or shield those who would destroy it.” Supreme Court also ruled in favor of contempt of court.

Testified as a “friendly witness”



1936



# DISNEY & REAGAN

- Walt Disney and Ronald Reagan testified
  - Walt testified the threat was real & named people he'd worked with who might be probable
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8rujLwY1C8k>
    - <http://filmtv.eserver.org/disney-huac-testimony.txt>
  - Reagan said he felt the actors union use "Communist-like" tactics, but didn't name names
    - His first wife later claimed this tension with the union and friends led to their divorce
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=saVnq3snkel>



# 300 ARTISTS

- Were interrogated by HUAC
- HUAC had subpoena powers
  - Those who invoked Fifth Amendment Rights were found in contempt.
- McCarthy knew (and embraced) that once accused, it was impossible to regain credibility
  - Despites revelations of lying about war his war record
  - Claimed he flew 32 bomber missions
    - Turns out he was a desk duty for most of the war
  - Won his seat by attacking his opponent for not enlisting (his opponent was too old to enlist)
    - Robert M. La Follette Jr. was 44 at the start of the war in 1939. thus, 46 in 1941 (Pearl Harbor)



# 1950-53

- McCarthy was chair of the Committee on Government Operations
  - (Tracks Executive branch expenditures)
- Interrogated hundreds of suspects
- Destroy many careers along the way
- Attacked Truman's Secretaries Of State
  - The revered George Marshall and Dean Acheson
    - Marshall – Key planner in WWI, Chief of Staff: Army in WWII
    - Acheson – implemented the Lend/Lease Program, instrumental in creating NATO
- When Democrats attacked McCarthy's Credibility...
  - ...he countered that it was orchestrated by Moscow
- Truman and Eisenhower both refused to publicly condemn McCarthy
- His power peaked under Eisenhower
- Dec. 1954 – Senate voted 67-22 to censure McCarthy and remove him from committee control



# WRAPPING UP MCCARTHY

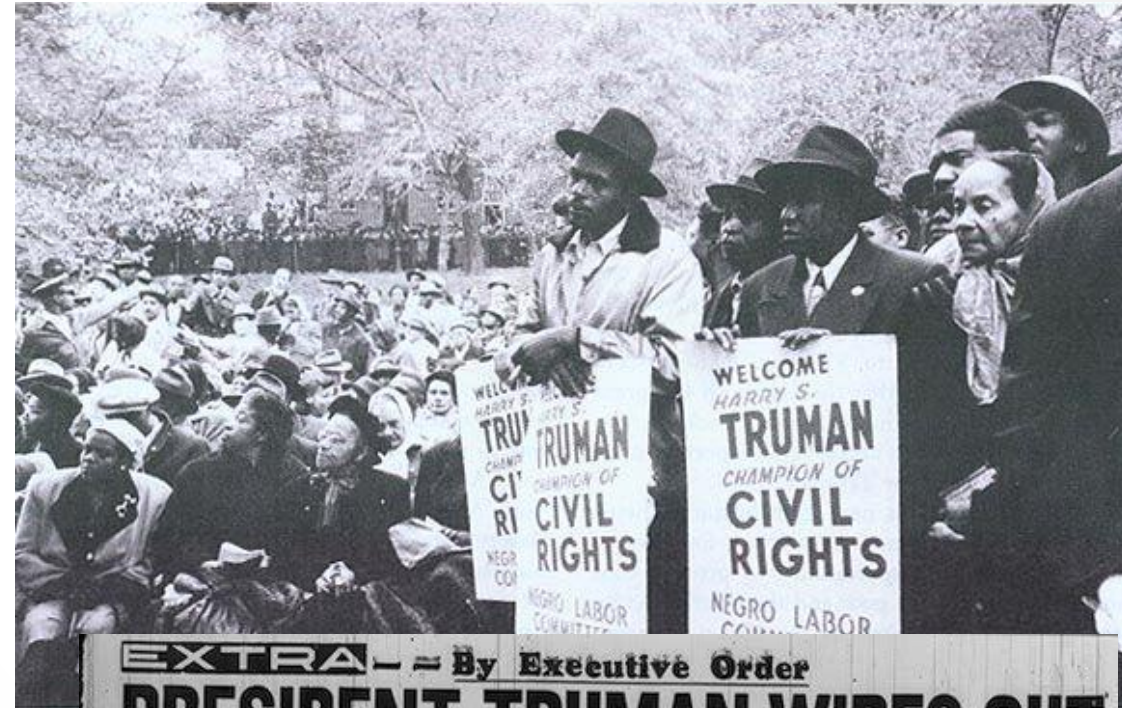
- Uneventful 2.5 years left in the senate
- His speeches on the floor were to mostly empty chambers or to senators blatantly ignoring him
- Suffered from cirrhosis of the liver and was frequently hospitalized for alcoholism
- May 2, 1957, at the age of 48





# TRUMAN ON CIVIL RIGHTS

- Tried to steer the center of the road
  - According to the IB text.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Pres. to address the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) 1946
- 1946 – established “Committee on Civil Rights”
  - 1947 issued “To Secure These Rights: The Report of the President’s Committee on Civil Rights”
- The 178-page report :
  - proposed improving existing civil rights laws.
  - establish a permanent Civil Rights Commission,
  - a permanent fair employment practice commission,
  - a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights,
  - a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice,
  - to develop federal protection from lynching abolish the poll taxes, among other measures.<sup>[3]</sup>
- On July 26, 1948, President Truman advanced the recommendations of the report by signing executive orders 9980 and 9981.
  - Executive Order 9980 ordered the desegregation of the federal work force and
  - Executive Order 9981, the desegregation of the armed services.<sup>[4]</sup>
  - sent a special message to Congress on February 2, 1948, to implement the recommendations of the President’s Committee on Civil Rights.<sup>[5]</sup>



# TRUMAN'S LETTER TO CONGRESS

- Wanted laws against lynching
- Fed. Fair Employment Practices Committee
- Laws protecting voting rights
- NONE WERE PASSED
  - But, Truman credited with advancing the discussion



# JIM CROW & RIGHTS

- In the South (and in pockets elsewhere)
  - Blacks remained disenfranchised through Jim Crow Laws (remained until 1965 in many areas)
  - Lynching continued
  - Plessy vs. Ferguson (Supreme Court 1896 confirmation of segregation of blacks & whites remained uncontested)
- Truman made bold public statements
  - Courted black votes in North and California
- “Do Nothing” legislative recorded
  - Suggested garnering of Southern Dem. Votes as well.



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# TRUMAN FINAL TAKES A STAND.

- 1948 Democratic Convention
  - Received the Pres. Nomination
- Southern Dem. Senators walked out
  - Formed “The States Rights Democrats”
  - Dubbed the “Dixiecrats”
    - Led by Carolina Gov. Strom Thurmond
    - Opposed all Fed. Civ. Rights Legislation
    - Claiming further intrusion on state authority
- Post-Election: Truman issued executive orders to force compliance with non-discrimination rules
  - By the end of the Korean War – 1953
    - The armed forces were fully desegregated

