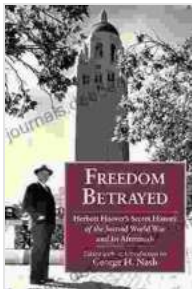


Herbert Hoover: Secret History of the Second World War and Its Aftermath

Herbert Hoover served as the 31st President of the United States from 1929 to 1933. His presidency was marked by the Great Depression, the worst economic downturn in American history. Hoover's handling of the Depression was widely criticized, and he was defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1932 election.

After leaving office, Hoover remained active in public life. He served as a delegate to the League of Nations and as a special envoy to various countries. He also wrote several books, including "The Challenge to Liberty" and "Memoirs of Herbert Hoover."



Freedom Betrayed: Herbert Hoover's Secret History of the Second World War and Its Aftermath by George H. Nash

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 12160 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 1105 pages
Screen Reader : Supported
X-Ray for textbooks : Enabled

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Hoover and the Second World War

Hoover was a strong supporter of the League of Nations and an advocate for international cooperation. He was also a vocal critic of Nazi Germany and its aggressive policies. In 1932, Hoover met with German Chancellor Adolf Hitler and expressed his concerns about the Nazi regime's treatment of Jews and other minorities.

After the outbreak of World War II in 1939, Hoover continued to speak out against the Nazis. He also worked to help refugees fleeing the war-torn countries of Europe. In 1941, Hoover was appointed by President

Roosevelt to head the Hoover Commission, which was tasked with investigating the government's efficiency and effectiveness.

Hoover's Post-War Activities

After the war, Hoover continued to be active in public life. He served as a delegate to the United Nations and as a special envoy to various countries. He also wrote several books, including "The Challenge to Liberty" and "Memoirs of Herbert Hoover."

In his later years, Hoover became increasingly critical of the United States' foreign policy. He opposed the Vietnam War and advocated for a more isolationist approach to international affairs. Hoover died in 1964 at the age of 90.

Legacy

Herbert Hoover is a controversial figure in American history. His handling of the Great Depression was widely criticized, and he is often blamed for the severity of the downturn. However, Hoover was also a strong supporter of international cooperation and an advocate for human rights. His work after the Second World War helped to rebuild war-torn countries and to promote peace and understanding.

Hoover's legacy is complex and multifaceted. He was a complex man who made both positive and negative contributions to American society. His life and work are a reminder of the challenges and opportunities that the United States has faced throughout its history.

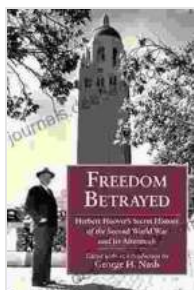
Additional Information

* Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum:

<https://hoover.archives.gov/> * Herbert Hoover National Historic Site:

<https://www.nps.gov/heho/index.htm> * Hoover Institution:

<https://www.hoover.org/>



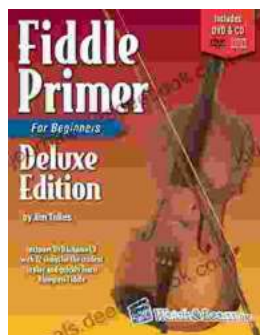
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