

# Eisenhower's



# Foreign Policy

# Truman vs. Eisenhower

## "Containment" [George Kennan]

1. Marshall Plan
2. Truman Doctrine
3. Berlin Airlift
4. NATO
5. NSC #68
6. Korean War

## "Brinksmanship" [John Foster Dulles]

1. Mutual security agreements.
2. Massive retaliation.
3. M. A. D.
4. "Domino Theory"
5. CIA & covert operations
6. Eisenhower Doctrine
7. "\$ Diplomacy" - Part II

# A New Look In Foreign Policy



- Ike pledged to roll back communism.
  - Sec. of State, John Foster Dulles.
- Also pledged to reduce military spending.
- **How to do both?**
  - Strategic long-range bombers.
  - **Strategic Air Command (SAC)**
- Ike also sought, with only limited success, to thaw the Cold War.

# Mirror Images

## The Soviet Image of the U.S.

1. They (the rulers) are bad. The Wall Street bankers, politicians, and militarists want a war because they fear loss of wealth and power in a communist revolution.
2. They are surrounding us with military bases.

## The American Image of the USSR

1. They (the rulers) are bad. The men in the Kremlin are aggressive, power-seeking, brutal, in suppressing Hungary, ruthless in dealing with their people.
2. They are infiltrating the western hemisphere to attack us.

# Mirror Images

## The Soviet Image of the U.S.

3. They send spies (U-2 planes) to destroy the workers' fatherland.
4. They are like the Nazis-rearming the Germans against us.
5. They are imperialistic. The capitalist nations dominate colonial areas, keep them in submission.

## The American Image of the USSR

3. They engage in espionage and sabotage to wreck our country.
4. They are like the Nazis-an aggressive expansionist dictatorship.
5. They are imperialistic. The communists want to dominate the world.

# Mirror Images

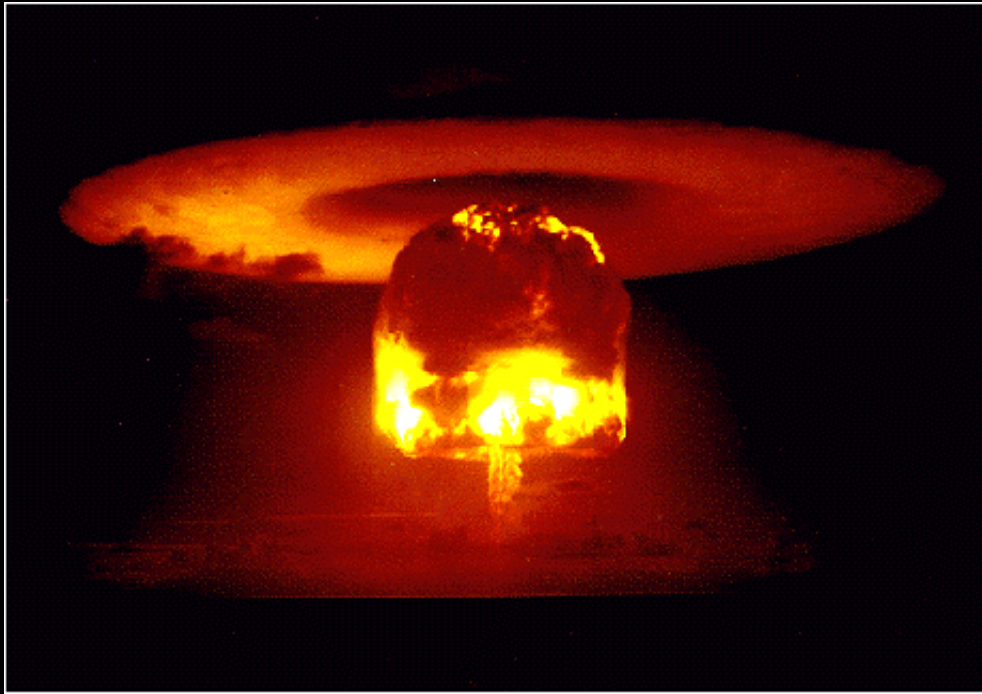
## The Soviet Image of the U.S.

6. The Latin American regimes (except Cuba) are puppets of the USA
7. They exploit their own people. All capitalists live in luxury by exploiting workers who suffer insecurity, unemployment etc
8. They are against democracy. Democratic forms are mere pretense; people can vote only for capitalist candidates.

## The American Image of the USSR

6. They rigidly control the satellite puppet governments.
7. They exploit their own people. They hold down consumer goods, keep standards of living low except for communist bureaucrats.
8. They are against democracy. Democratic forms are a mere pretense; people can vote only for communist candidates.

# PART 4: TWO NATIONS LIVE ON THE EDGE

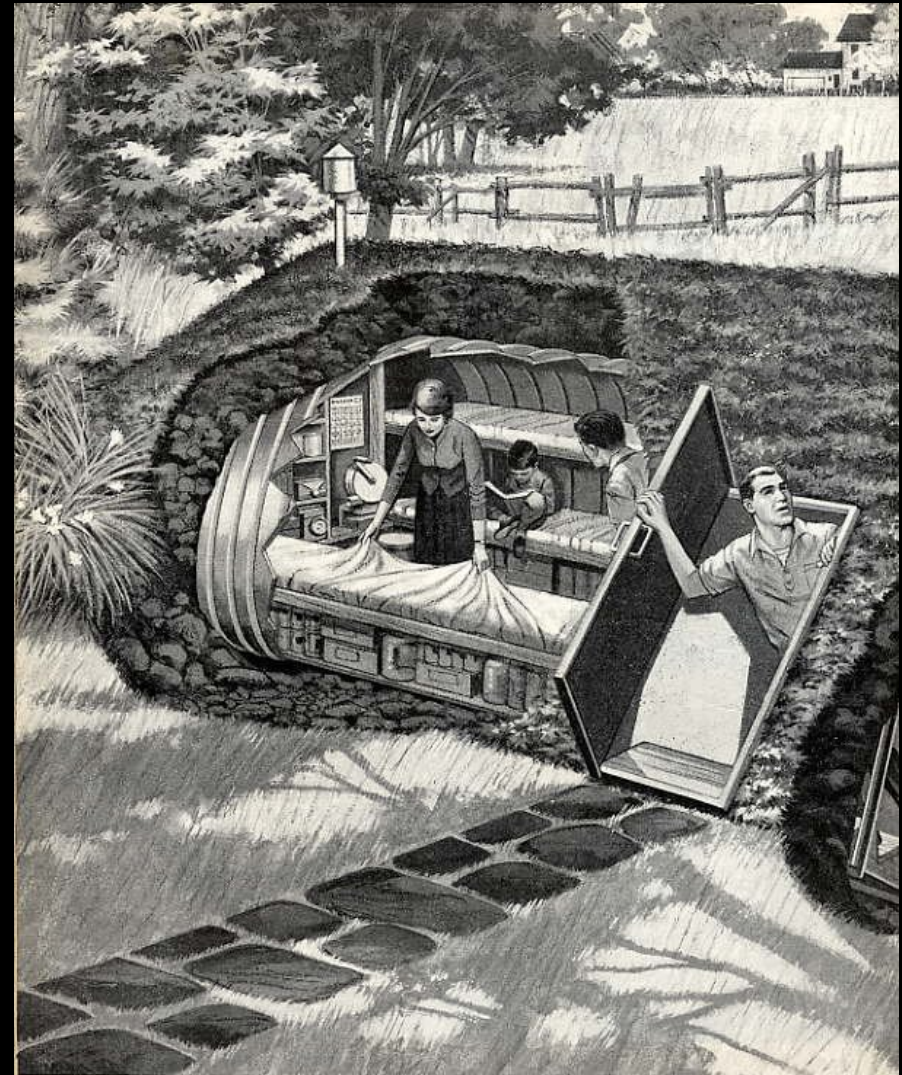


**An H-bomb test conducted by  
America near Bikini Island in  
Pacific Ocean, 1954**

- **After World War II, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. competed in developing atomic and hydrogen bombs**
- **The Soviets tested their first atomic bomb in 1949**
- **The U.S. began work on a bomb 67 times stronger than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima – the hydrogen bomb**

# BRINKMANSHIP

- By the time both countries had the H-bomb (1953), President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles made it clear they were willing to use all military force (including nuclear weapons) to stop aggression
- The Soviets followed suit
- This willingness to go to the edge of all-out war became known as *brinkmanship*



**Some Americans created shelters in their backyards in case of nuclear attack**



# THE COLD WAR SPREADS



- **As the Cold War heated up, the U.S. depended more and more on information compiled by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)**
- **The CIA began attempts to weaken or overthrow governments unfriendly to the U.S.**

# Foreign Policy “Hot Spots”

## EUROPE:

1. 1955 → Warsaw Pact created.
2. 1956 → Hungarian Revolution.
3. 1958 → Berlin Crisis.
4. 1959 → Nixon-Khrushchev “Kitchen Debate.”
5. 1960 → U-2 Spy Incident

# A False Lull In Europe

- West Germany joins NATO in 1955.
- Soviets form the **Warsaw pact**.
- US tried to thaw the Cold War by getting arms control agreements.
- Hopes for a real thaw were dashed, though, by Soviet “invasion” of Hungary.

# Eisenhower and Khrushchev

- Eisenhower won reelection in 1956
- Cold War continued
- Khrushchev came to power in USSR upon death of Stalin
- De-Stalinized Russia
- Crude, temper tantrums, bellicose
- US advantages evaporated with launch of Sputnik



**NATO**  
**WARSAW**  
**NEUTRAL**



# Hungary

- 1956 Soviets crush a democratic uprising in Hungary.
- One of the most western-leaning of the Eastern-European countries.
- America had no way to intervene.
- Reaffirms fears that Soviets are out to create a communist empire.
- Reveals the problem with security based on massive retaliation.

## The 1956

### Hungarian Revolution:



A History in Documents

edited by

Charles E. Baklan, Malcolm Byrne, James M. Palmer  
A National Security Archive Cold War Reader

CSIS Press

# Eisenhower and Khrushchev

- US bomber advantage obsolete – Russian ICBMs new threat
- Khrushchev boasted USSR could destroy US
- The “Missile Gap”
- Threat of nuclear war caused more accommodation between US and USSR
- Mutual visits – Nixon’s kitchen debate / Disneyland



# THE COLD WAR TAKES TO THE SKIES

- The Space Race was initially dominated by the Soviets
- On October 4, 1957, they launched *Sputnik*, the world's first artificial satellite
- Sputnik traveled around earth at 18,000 miles an hour, circling the globe every 96 minutes





# U-2 PLANES SPY ON SOVIETS

- In the late 1950s, the CIA began secret high-altitude spy missions over Soviet territory
- The U-2's infra-red cameras took detailed pictures of Soviet troop movements & missile sites



# U-2 SPY PLANE SHOT DOWN OVER USSR



**Powers was released in 1962 in  
exchange for convicted Soviet spy  
Rudolph Abel**

- On May 1, 1960, Gary Power's U-2 spy plane was shot down over Soviet territory
- Powers parachuted into Soviet territory, was captured and sentenced to 10-years in prison
- Because of this incident, the 1960s opened with tension between the two superpowers as great as ever

# Eisenhower and Khrushchev



- A planned conference between US and USSR halted due to U-2 incident
- Eisenhower accepted responsibility
- Khrushchev turning out nuclear missiles like “sausages from an automatic machine”

# Foreign Policy “Hot Spots”

## Middle East:

1. 1953 → CIA sponsored coup in Iran
  - P. M. Mohammed Mossadegh → nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.
2. 1956 → Suez Crisis.
3. 1958 → Civil War in Lebanon

# Cold War: Middle East

- Egypt: Nasser unites Arabs against Israel
  - Nasser takes Suez Canal
  - French, English, Israel attack Egypt
  - Ike mad, UN resolution for withdraw
- Iran: Russia wanted control of Iran
  - Ike sends CIA to install Shah
  - US gains long term oil contracts

# COVERT ACTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

- One of the first covert operations occurred in the Middle East
- In Iran the U.S. orchestrated the return of the pro-U.S. Shah of Iran in 1953

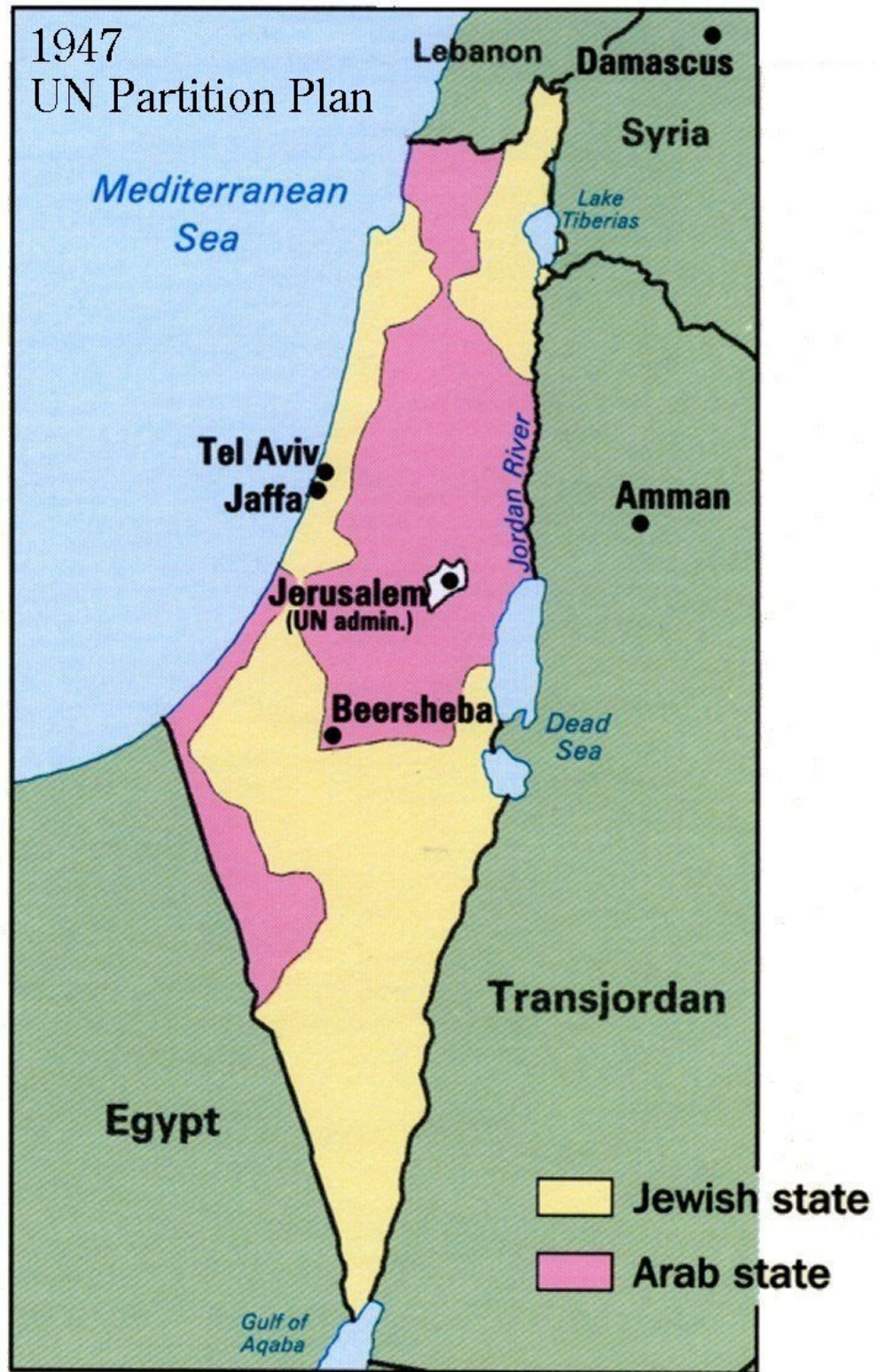


**The last Shah of Iran  
Mohammad Reza Pahlavi**

# Israel and the Middle East

- Jewish immigration into Palestine
- Zionism
- 1947 – UN partition of Palestine
- 1948 – Establishment of Israel
- Eisenhower – policy of moderation
- 1952 – Egyptian revolution deposes King Farouk – Gamal Abdel Nasser takes control

1947  
UN Partition Plan





# Israel and the Middle East

- US prepared to give Egypt \$ for Aswan Dam but no arms
- Egypt leaned towards USSR
- Eisenhower revoked offer – Nasser nationalized Suez Canal
- British and French forces attacked Egypt (Israel also attacked)

# Israel and the Middle East

- US calls for cease fire in UN – vetoed by Britain and France
- USSR (Khrushchev) threatened to send troops and fire missiles against Britain and France
- British, French, and Israeli troops withdrew
- Eisenhower issued the Eisenhower Doctrine – US prepared to use force against any communist aggression (restatement of containment policy)

# Eisenhower Doctrine

- Eisenhower Doctrine in 1957.
- Middle East remains a key American strategic area for the rest of the century.
- Goals:
  - Keep Soviets out so that they cannot control the oil.
  - Protect Israel.
  - Keep the Arab nations friendly to US so that continue to supply oil.
  - Give them lots of economic and military.

# Foreign Policy “Hot Spots”

## Latin America:

1. 1948 → O. A. S. [Organization of American States] was created during Truman's administration.
2. 1954 → CIA covert ops in Guatemala.
3. 1950s → Puerto Rican independence movement.
4. 1959 → Castro's Communist Revolution in Cuba.

# COVERT OPS IN LATIN AMERICA



- In 1954, the CIA also took covert actions in Guatemala (a Central America country just south of Mexico)
- The U.S. believed Guatemala was on the verge of becoming Communist, so the CIA trained an army which invaded the small country
- The actions eventually failed as a military dictator rose to power



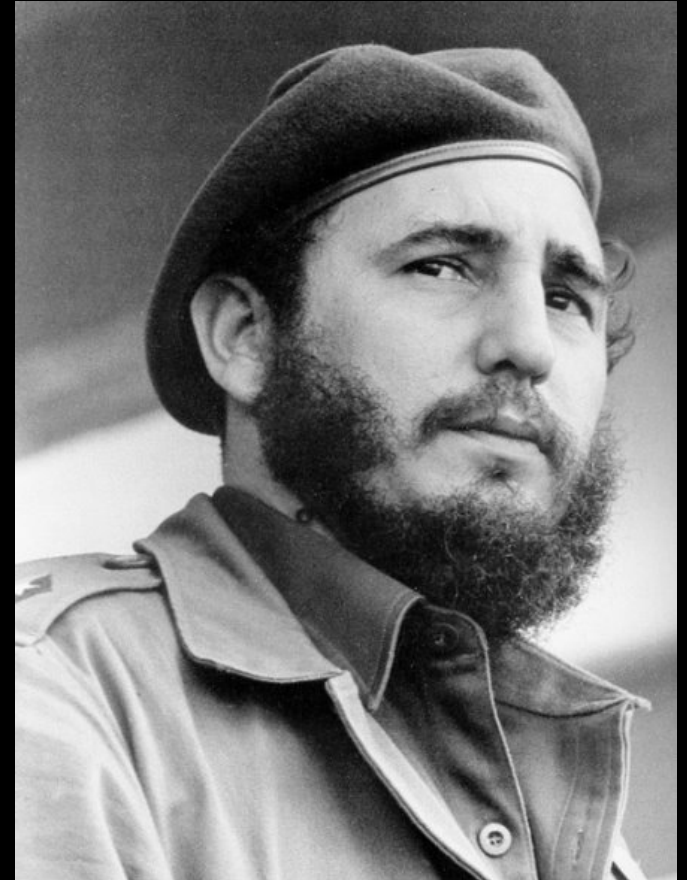
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# Latin America Aroused

- 1947 – Organization of American States (OAS) established (US had no veto power)
- Latin American radicals protested US support for dictators and lack of financial aid for poor
- 1954 – US supported invasion of Guatemala by Honduras due to Soviet influence

# Latin America Aroused

- 1958 – Nixon's motorcade attacked in Goodwill Tour of Latin America – forced to abandon trip
- 1959 – Cuban Revolution
- Castro nationalized American businesses and negotiated trade agreement with USSR
- Eisenhower broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba





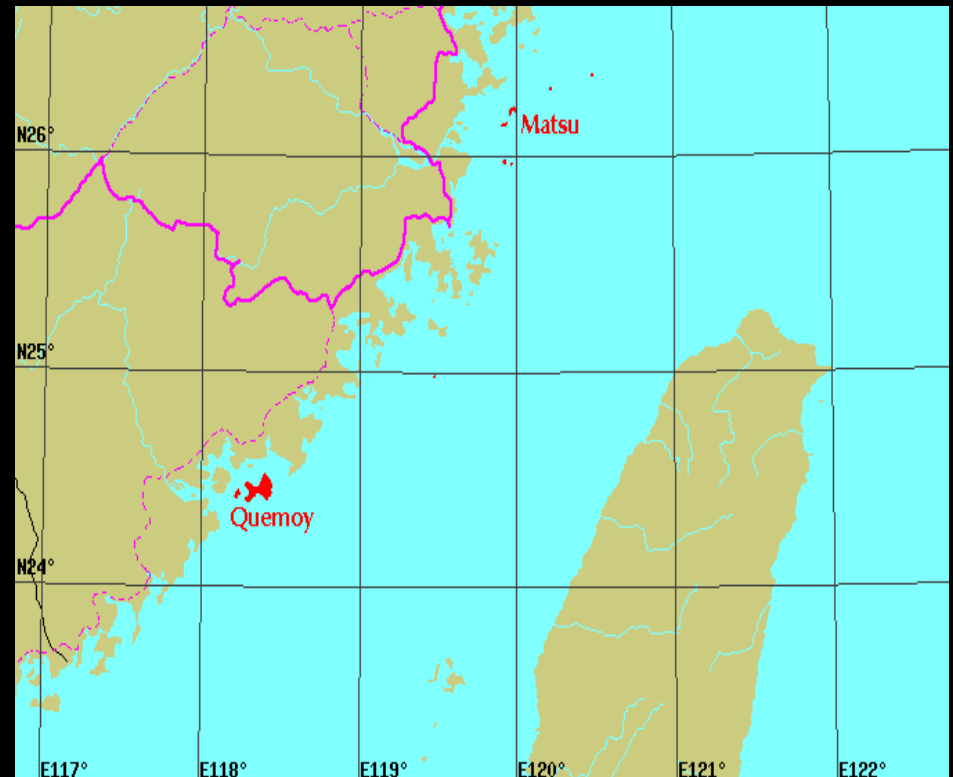
# Foreign Policy “Hot Spots”

## Far East:

1. 1953 → end of the Korean War.
2. 1954 → French depart Indo-China.
  - Geneva Accords
3. 1964 → China explodes its first atomic bomb [during LBJ's administration].

# Eisenhower-Dulles Foreign Policy

- 1954 - Communist China shelled two islands manned by Nationalist Chinese troops
- Chiang Kai-shek appealed to US for help
- 1955 – Eisenhower announced that US willing to use nuclear weapons to defend the islands
- China backed down



# Post-Korean Asian Policy

- Trouble erupted in French Indochina in 1953
- Communists supplied Viet Minh with arms
- Truman countered with supplies to French – Eisenhower continued policy
- US was financing about 80% of the French costs
- 1954 – Battle of Dien Bien Phu
- UN divided Vietnam at 17<sup>th</sup> parallel – two Vietnams created



# Post-Korean Asian Policy

- Democratic Republic of Vietnam – North - (communist) under Ho Chi Minh
- Republic of Vietnam – South – under Bao Dai
- Elections scheduled for 1956
- Bao Dai overthrown by Ngo Dinh Diem
- US supported Diem
- Establishment of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)



# Big Picture

- Past:
  - Eisenhower continued Truman's policy of standing up to Stalin and the Soviets
- Present:
  - The US continued to be involved in Cold War related events across the world as the Civil Rights Movement began at home → Ike warns of "Military Industrial Complex"
- Future:
  - The US embarked on several global initiatives to stop the spread of communism while the Civil Rights Movement gathered steam