

Cold War Leaders/Policies/Actions

<u>President</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Doctrine</u>	<u>Policies</u>	<u>Important Events</u>
Truman	1945-53	<i>The policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures</i>	Containment - (Kennan) U.S. would resist Soviet attempts to form Communist governments elsewhere in the world	<i>Atomic Bombs Potsdam Iran Controversy Marshall Plan Intervention in Turkey & Greece McCarthyism Berlin Airlift NATO China Is Communist Korean War</i>
Eisenhower	1953-61	<i>U.S. pledged military and economic aid to Middle Eastern nations threatened by communism</i>	Massive Retaliation - (Dulles) roll back communism; use of nuclear weapons New Look Foreign Policy - Build up SAC (Strategic Air Command) - i.e. Superbombers Domino Theory - if one country was allowed to fall to communism, then others would fall too	<i>Hungarian Rebellion KGB CIA Suez Crisis Space Race Begins (Sputnik) Lebanon Crisis Summit Conferences U-2 Incident</i>
Kennedy	1961-63	<i>Containment of Communism and the reversal of Communist progress in the Western Hemisphere</i>	Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) - (McNamara) build up your nuclear arsenal so much that the other side will be afraid to attack you Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) - a plan for the possible launching of a first strike against the Eastern bloc Flexible Response - (McNamara) an array of military options that depended on the gravity of the crisis at hand	<i>Vietnam War Berlin Wall Bay of Pigs Cuban Missile Crisis</i>
Johnson	1963-69	<i>Domestic revolution in the Western Hemisphere would no longer be a local matter when "the object is the establishment of a Communist dictatorship".</i>	Vietnam War escalation Operation Rolling Thunder - authorization of the bombing of North Vietnam Cointelpro - CIA can turn intelligence operations on domestic activities	<i>Gulf of Tonkin Incident/Resolution</i>

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Nixon	1969-74	<i>The U.S. would honor its existing defense commitments, but that in the future, Asians and others would have to fight their own wars without the support of large amounts of American ground troops</i>	Vietnamization - turning over the war to the South Vietnamese Peace With Honor - withdrawing from Vietnam, but leaving not as in a defeat, rather with honor Détente	<i>Cambodia Kent State Jackson State Pentagon Papers 26th Amendment Paris Peace Agreement War Powers Act Vietnam War ends Ostpolitik</i>
Ford	1974-77	None	Détente Neoconservatives start to affect policy	<i>Helsinki Accords</i>
Carter	1977-81	<i>Would use military force if necessary to defend its national interests in the Persian Gulf region</i>	Tough stand on human rights Rapid Deployment Force - to respond to crisis in far away places immediately Wanted young people, including women to register for draft Neoconservatives are more in gov't	<i>Afghanistan War Boycott Moscow Olympics Iran Hostage Crisis SALT II Not Ratified</i>
Reagan	1981-89	<i>Foster and support irregular forces to overthrow pro-Soviet governments in the Third World</i>	Reagan and other top officials are Neo-conservatives Believed that an arms race would make the Soviet economy collapse Nuclear Use Theorists (NUTs) - Reagan and others believed that the U.S. could fight and win a nuclear war Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) - would vaporize nuclear missiles from space and accelerated arms race	<i>Solidarity Movement Summits in 1985-88 Berlin Wall Falls</i>