

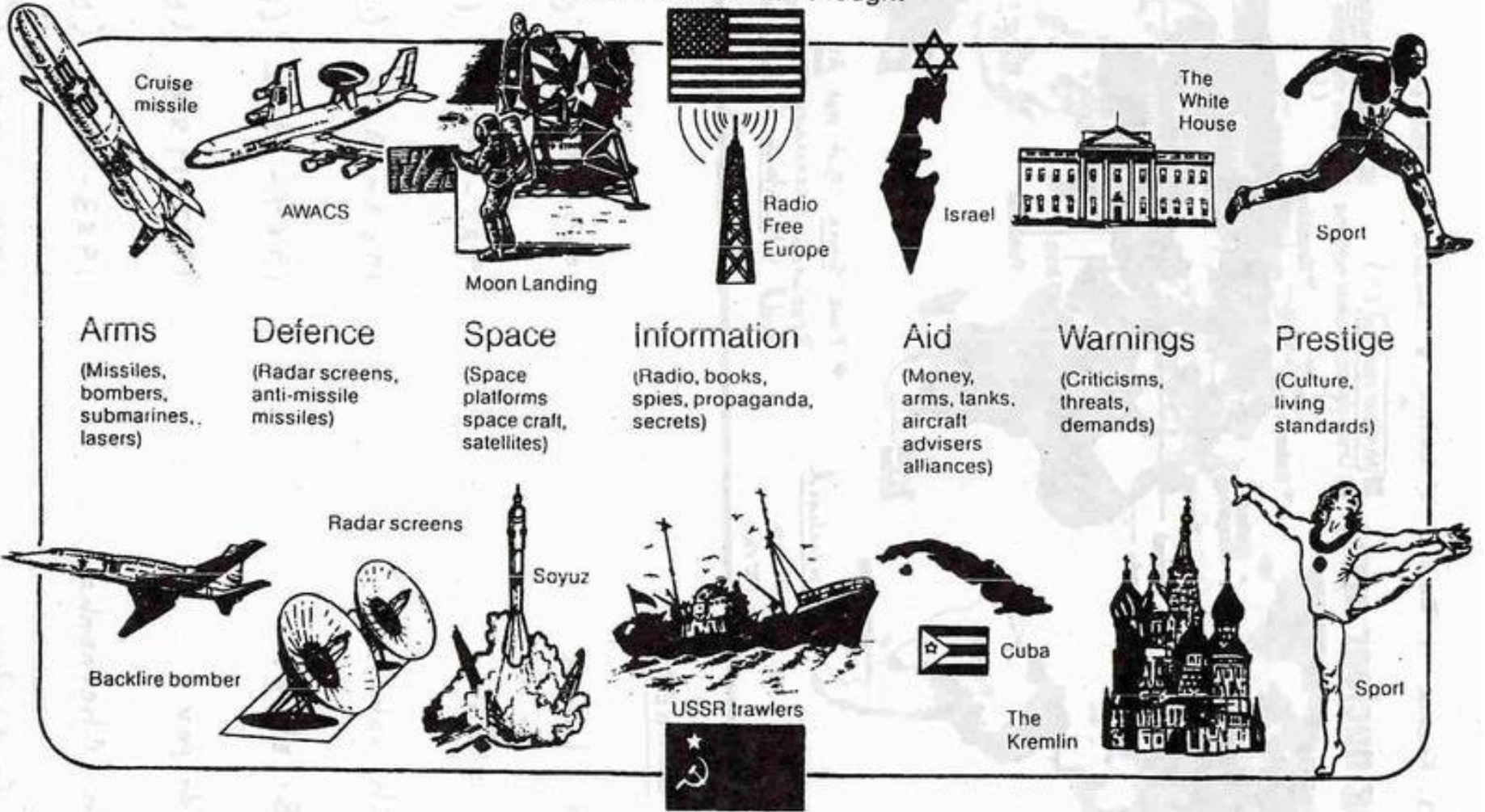
# The Cold War

The Anxieties (and Stability) of a  
Post-Atomic, Bi-Polar World of  
Foreign Policy

# What is a “Cold War”

- State of extreme political, economic and military tension and competition between nations that falls just short of open warfare.
- Following the end of WWII, the US and USSR fell into a state of Cold War that would last until 1990.

# How the Cold War is fought



# Presidency of Harry Truman



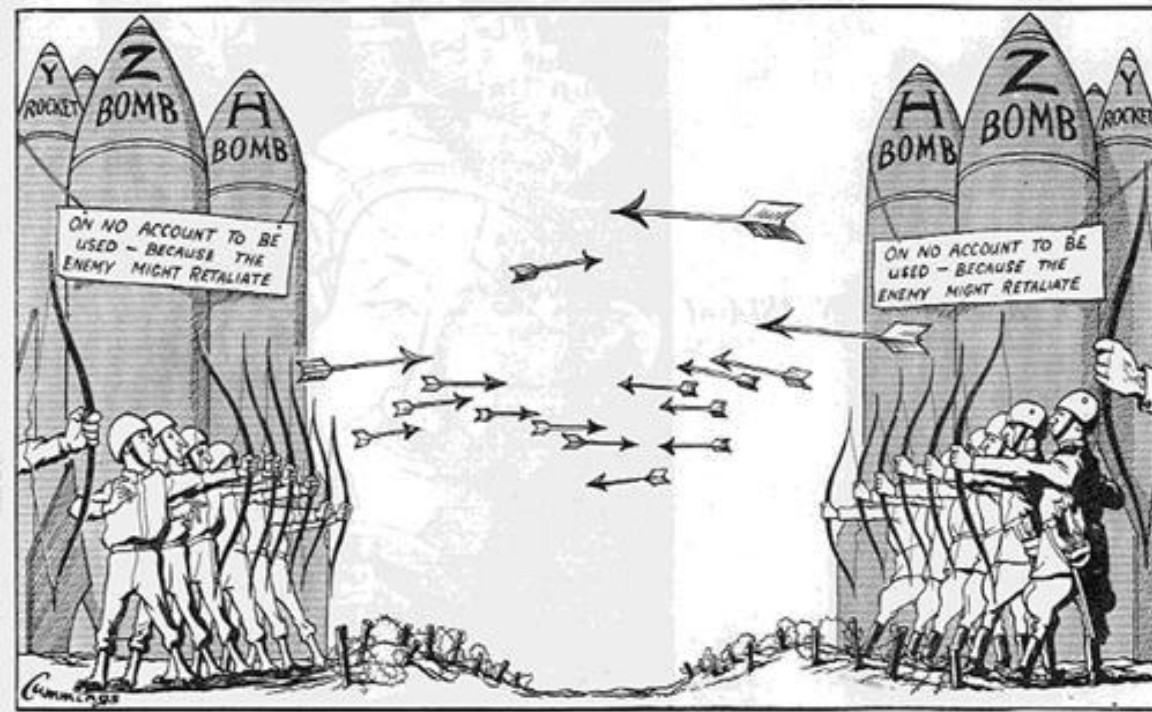
- Cold War is the central fact of U.S. diplomacy from 1945-1990
- Pre-war and WWII tension with the Soviets
- Truman's background
- Truman did not cause the Cold War, but his policies and attitudes contributed
- Truman is counseled to get tough with the Soviets

# Beginnings of the Cold War



- Truman ends Lend-Lease to USSR and stalls loan request
- Truman “chews out” Soviet ambassador
- Stalin’s paranoia contributed to the Cold War
- Stalin wants “total security” in Eastern Europe

# Possible American Responses



- Traditional Isolation
- Cooperate with the Soviets
- Turn the Cold War into a Hot War
- “Containment”

# The Cold War Begins in Europe



- Soviet pressure on Greece and Turkey
- The “Truman Doctrine” (March, 1947)
- The “Marshall Plan” (June, 1947)
- U.S. motivations in offering this aid

# The Berlin Airlift



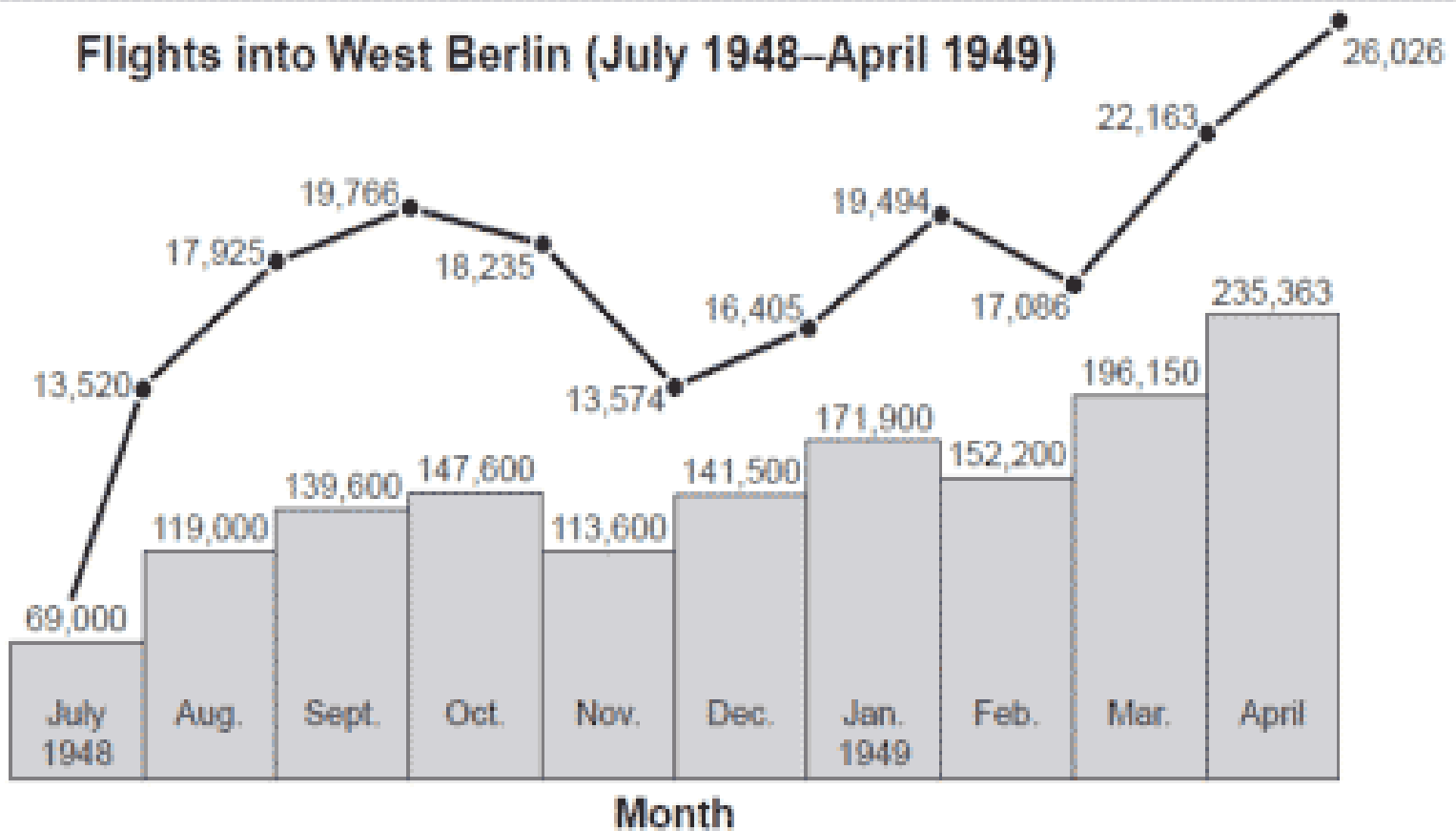
- Soviet blockade of western Berlin
- Possible Soviet aims
- Possible U.S. responses
- “Operation Vittles”
- June, 1948-May, 1949: 1.5 million tons of supplies delivered



### Flights into West Berlin (July 1948–April 1949)

Number of Flights

Supplies (in tons)



Source: Eric Morris, *Blockade*, Stein & Day (adapted)

# The Creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization



- Successful Soviet test of an atomic weapon (September, 1949)
- Nuclear proliferation
- NSC-68 - Containment
- NATO created (April, 1949)
- Soviet perception of this alliance
- Warsaw Pact (1955)
- Change in Soviet policy after Stalin's death (1953)

# Cold War expands to Asia



- Civil War resumed after WWII between communists and nationalists in China
- The “Long March” of Mao Zedong
- No U.S. desire for a military commitment to China
- Possible U.S. responses to the situation in China

# China in the Cold War



- Containment apparently failed in China
- U.S. omnipotence is drawn into question
- Failure to recognize this war as one fought for nationalism
- U.S. relations with Communist China very poor

# The Korean War



- “Temporary” division of Korea into 2 zones
- No national security interest in Korea
- The call for free elections
- North Korean invasion of South Korea (June, 1950)
- United Nations’ sanction of the Korean War
- The first “Proxy” War

# The Korean War (cont.)



- MacArthur's landing at Inchon
- Threat of the introduction of Chinese forces on behalf of North Korea
- MacArthur calls for a "new war" against the Chinese and North Korea
- Rift develops between MacArthur and Truman

# The Korean War (cont.)



- The “lesson” of Korea
- Peace talks (1951) and the Election of 1952
- Eisenhower visits Korea and pressures the North Koreans for an armistice (July, 1953)
- Consequences of the Korean War

# The Foreign Policy of Dwight Eisenhower



- Ike's need to present a "tougher line" than containment
- Eisenhower's Secretary of State John Foster Dulles
- Ike's foreign policy:
  - "roll back"
  - "New Look"
  - "massive retaliation"
  - "brinksmanship"



# Eisenhower's Foreign Policy (cont.)



- All of this talk appeared to be mainly campaign rhetoric
- Eastern European nations feel betrayed by tough-talking U.S.
- SEATO created (1954)
- METO created (1955)
- “Ring around the Soviet Union”

# Eisenhower's Foreign Policy (cont.)



- CIA interventions abroad during the Eisenhower years
- Apparent “thaw” in the Cold War (1959)
- The U-2 spy plane incident (May, 1960)
- The “problem” of Fidel Castro in Cuba (January, 1959)

# Post-Eisenhower Foreign Policy



- Kennedy's "tough talk" and the "myth" of the missile gap
- JFK's interest in "flexible response" and special forces units
- The Bay of Pigs fiasco (1961)
- Soviets build the Berlin Wall

# Post-Eisenhower Foreign Policy (cont.)



- JFK perpetuates traditional containment policy
- Cuban Missile Crisis (October, 1962)
- After the Cuban crisis, JFK began to moderate his tough stand against the Soviets