

Chapter 1 : Containment: Cold War History for Kids ***

Containment is a geopolitical strategy to stop the expansion of an enemy. It is best known as a Cold War foreign policy of the United States and its allies to prevent the spread of communism. As a component of the Cold War, this policy was a response to a series of moves by the Soviet Union to increase communist influence in Eastern Europe.

Containment Facts for kids The following fact sheet contains interesting information, history and facts on Containment for kids. Containment Facts for kids: The purpose of the US Containment policy was to restrict communist expansion response to a series of moves by the Soviet Union to enlarge its communist sphere of influence in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, China, Korea, Cuba and Vietnam. The strategy played a major role in diplomatic, economic and military actions and was strongly associated with the Domino Theory. Containment Facts - 2: The term "containment" was first used in US policies and strategies in when World War 2 ended. Containment Facts - 3: Containment Facts - 4: Containment Facts - 5: The policy of containment, that let the opponent choose the place and time of any confrontation, successfully resolved the Iran crisis of Containment Facts - 6: The Soviet targets at this time also extended to Turkey and Greece. Greece was involved in the Greek Civil War as Communist rebels attempted to take over the country. Containment Facts - 7: Turkey became involved in the Turkish Straits crisis in The Turkish Straits, which connected the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, were an important trade route and were critical in terms of the Soviet military strategy. Whoever controlled the Turkish straits had exit or entry points for naval forces to travel to and from the Black Sea. Containment Facts - 8: Turkey and Greece turned to the United States for help and on March 27, President Truman made a speech asking Congress to support the Greek Government with military and economic assistance against the Communists and to provide assistance for Turkey to help them resist the communist threat. Containment Facts - 9: The key element of the Truman Doctrine was the policy of containment and pledged to support other countries in their struggle to resist communism. Containment Facts - The Marshall Plan authorized the US government to supply equipment and military aid to support nations at risk from communism. The Marshall Plan was essential for the success of the United States policy of containment. The US Policy of Containment Facts about the Containment Facts for kids The following fact sheet continues with interesting information, history and facts on Containment for kids. Joseph Stalin ordered the Berlin blockade in East Germany closing the entry points to the Western zones of Berlin by road and rail in an attempt to starve out the Western allies and abandon the city. Relinquishing Berlin to the Soviets would have seriously undermined the US policy of containment. NATO , the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was formed on April 4, comprising of 12 members to establish a mutual defense pact aimed at containing possible Soviet aggression and blocking Soviet expansion into Europe. In China entered the Korean War. Following the containment doctrine the U. In line with the US policy President Eisenhower made the decision against US military intervention sent aid to the French forces fighting the Communist guerillas in Vietnam. The French defeat at Dien Bien Phu on 7 May was a watershed event as it ended the French effort to retain Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos during the Indochina War, but began the direct involvement of the US who later replaced France to fight against communism in Vietnam. After a tense stand-off, both sides decided to back down and withdraw their tanks. In , a rebel named Fidel Castro took power in Cuba. The US doctrine of containment and fear of communism led to a ban on imports of Cuban sugar and all aid to Cuba. The Cuban Missile Crisis was a crucial test for the Containment doctrine. The Containment policy gave President Kennedy a number of options such as applying diplomatic pressure, the invasion of Cuba, blockade tactics and air attack. The threat of a nuclear war was so great that President Kennedy and Khrushchev had to create a peace to avoid the devastation of nuclear warfare. The US Containment policy failed as Cuba became a communism state. The end of the Cold War in marked the official end of U.

Chapter 2 : Containment and the Marshall Plan [www.nxgvision.com]

Many books have been rendered obsolete by the ending of the Cold War, but that process has nicely rounded off this one, which seems likely to remain our best account of the odd-year effort to coordinate Allied controls over exports to the Soviet Union and its allies. The emphasis is on analysis.

In the 1840s, anti-slavery forces in the United States developed a free soil strategy of containment, without using the word, to stop the expansion of slavery until it later collapsed. Historian James Oakes explains the strategy: In Belgium, Spain, and Italy, Bismarck exerted strong and sustained political pressure to support the election or appointment of liberal, anticlerical governments. This was part of an integrated strategy to promote republicanism in France by strategically and ideologically isolating the clerical-monarchist regime of President Patrice de Mac-Mahon. It was hoped that by ringing France with a number of liberal states, French republicans could defeat MacMahon and his reactionary supporters. The modern concept of containment provides a useful model for understanding the dynamics of this policy. In March 1917, French Premier Georges Clemenceau called for a cordon sanitaire, a ring of non-communist states, to isolate the Soviet Union. Translating that phrase, U. President Woodrow Wilson called for a "quarantine. Roosevelt reversed the policy in 1941 in the hope to expand American export markets. The Munich Agreement of 1938 was a failed attempt to contain Nazi expansion in Europe. Germany, Italy, and Japan. Origin [edit] Key State Department personnel grew increasingly frustrated with and suspicious of the Soviets as the war drew to a close. Averell Harriman , U. Ambassador in Moscow, once a "confirmed optimist" regarding U. State Department asked George F. Kennan , then at the U. He responded with a wide-ranging analysis of Russian policy now called the Long Telegram: It does not work by fixed plans. It does not take unnecessary risks. Impervious to logic of reason, and it is highly sensitive to logic of force. For this reason it can easily withdraw—and usually does when strong resistance is encountered at any point. Six months later, it would probably have sounded redundant. This report, which recommended "restraining and confining" Soviet influence, was presented to Truman on September 24, 1947. Forrester gave permission for the report to be published in the journal Foreign Affairs under the pseudonym "X. He later said that by containment he meant not the containment of Soviet Power "by military means of a military threat, but the political containment of a political threat. Truman [edit] After Republicans gained control of Congress in the elections, President Truman, a Democrat, made a dramatic speech that is often considered to mark the beginning of the Cold War. Portraying the issue as a mighty clash between "totalitarian regimes" and "free peoples," the speech marks the adoption of containment as official U. Congress appropriated the money. In the orthodox explanation of Herbert Feis , a series of aggressive Soviet actions in 1947 in Poland, Iran, Turkey, and elsewhere awakened the American public to the new danger to freedom to which Truman responded. Davis , Truman was a naive idealist who unnecessarily provoked the Soviets by couching disputes in terms like democracy and freedom that were alien to the Communist vision. The timing of the speech was not a response to any particular Soviet action but to the fact that the Republican Party had just gained control of Congress. He won wide support from both parties as well as experts in foreign policy inside and outside the government. Wallace , who ran against Truman in the presidential campaign. Because containment required detailed information about Communist moves, the government relied increasingly on the Central Intelligence Agency CIA. Established by the National Security Act of 1949, the CIA conducted espionage in foreign lands, some of it visible, more of it secret. Completed in April 1949, it became known as NSC According to the report, drafted by Paul Nitze and others: In the words of the Federalist No. 68, "In either case we should take no avoidable initiative which would cause it to become a war of annihilation, and if we have the forces to defeat a Soviet drive for limited objectives it may well be to our interest not to let it become a global war. The first was a return to isolationism , minimizing American involvement with the rest of the world, a policy that was supported by conservative Republicans, especially from the Midwest , including former President Herbert Hoover and Senator Robert A. However, many other Republicans, led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg , said that policy had helped cause World War II and so was too dangerous to revive. Military rollback against the Soviet Union was proposed by James Burnham [31] and other

conservative strategists in the late s. After , Burnham and like-minded strategists became editors and regular contributors to William F. Truman himself adopted a rollback strategy in the Korean War after the success of the Inchon landings in September , only to reverse himself after the Chinese counterattack two months later and revert to containment. General Douglas MacArthur called on Congress to continue the rollback policy, but Truman fired him for insubordination. Eisenhower agreed to a propaganda campaign to rollback the influence of communism psychologically, but he refused to intervene in the Hungarian Uprising , [33] mainly for fear that it would cause the Third World War. Since , the Soviets had been known to possess nuclear weapons. However, the success of the Inchon landing inspired the U. The Chinese then sent in a large army and defeated the U. That interpretation allowed the episode to be used to confirm the wisdom of the containment doctrine as opposed to rollback. The Communists were later pushed back to around the original border. His focus shifted to negotiating a settlement, which was finally reached in In , Dulles called for rollback and the eventual liberation of Eastern Europe. Eisenhower relied on clandestine CIA actions to undermine hostile governments and used economic and military foreign aid to strengthen governments supporting the American position in the Cold War. There was fear of a nuclear war until a deal was reached in which the Soviets would publicly remove their nuclear weapons, the United States would secretly remove its missiles from Turkey and to avoid invading Cuba. The policy of containing Cuba was put into effect by President John F. Kennedy and continued until Johnson explained containment doctrine by quoting the Bible: Johnson adhered closely to containment during the Vietnam War. Rejecting proposals by General William Westmoreland for U. The group included Kennan, Acheson and other former Truman advisors. Rallies in support of the troops were discouraged for fear that a patriotic response would lead to demands for victory and rollback. Although it continued to aim at restraining the Soviet Union, it was based on political realism, thinking in terms of national interest, as opposed to crusades against communism or for democracy. Emphasis was placed on talks with the Soviet Union concerning nuclear weapons called the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. As the war continued, it grew less popular. Afghanistan[edit] President Jimmy Carter came to office in and was committed to a foreign policy that emphasized human rights. However, in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan , containment was again made a priority. The wording of the Carter Doctrine intentionally echoed that of the Truman Doctrine. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. September Learn how and when to remove this template message Following the communist victory of Vietnam, Democrats began to view further communist advance as inevitable, but Republicans returned to the rollback doctrine. Ronald Reagan , a long-time advocate of rollback, was elected US President in When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in , American policy makers worried that the Soviets were making a run for control of the Persian Gulf. Throughout the s, under a policy that came to be known as the Reagan Doctrine , the United States provided technical and economic assistance to the Afghan guerrillas fighting against the Soviet army Mujahideen. However, Reagan continued to follow containment in several key areas. Also, much of the policy helped influence U.

Economy Spill Containment Berm Economical design offers cost savings and secure spill containment There are applications where our Containment Berms are used all day / every day with frequent vehicular and personnel traffic.

There have been occasional swings in nuance, though, resulting from the positioning of four groups within the United States—pro-China commercial liberals, anti-China human-rights-oriented liberals, pro-China interdependence- and stability-focused realists, and anti-China military- and rivalry-focused realists—frustrating China and US allies in the region. In addition, US policy has been shaped by two distinct schools sharing the balance-of-power concept within the realist paradigm: Despite the subtle but perceptible swings over the years, US leaders have managed to balance the various domestic interests and ideologies into a pragmatic and feasible policy, which has largely remained within the engagement paradigm. Despite mounting frustration, the Obama administration patiently maintained close bilateral communication, such as through the US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, as part of its engagement policy toward China. That said, there have been subtle changes in the substance of the US engagement policy over the years. These occasional policy swings in the US government have frustrated China and US allies in the region. The Clinton camp proposed a linkage policy between improvements in human rights and MFN status. When he was elected president, however, Clinton ignored his campaign proposal and extended MFN status before there was any tangible improvement in the human rights situation. During the presidential campaign, George W. The terrorist attacks on September 11 of that year, though, restored the cooperative tone of US-China relations. Initially, this paradigm was shaped by the Cold War dynamics of the global balance of power. In the post-Cold War period, though, China has emerged as a potential challenger to the regional and even global hegemony of the United States. In this context, the mutual interdependence of the US and Chinese economies has become a tool to justify the engagement paradigm as serving both economic and security interests. For Nixon and his national security advisor, Henry Kissinger, China was regarded as a positive game changer that could break the quagmire of the Vietnam War and the impasse in the Cold War against the Soviet Union. Hence, strategic cooperation with China was a crucial factor in the US Cold War strategy, enabling Washington to strike a balance with its strategic adversary between and Kissinger himself pointed out that China no longer sought to constrain US power projection and started enlisting the United States as a counterweight against the Soviet Union. Two different schools thus shared the balance of power concept within the realist paradigm. Their differences were policy implications: A new dimension to the US engagement paradigm was added after the end of the Cold War in the face of rising economic and commercial expectations regarding the burgeoning Chinese economy. Deepening US-China economic interdependence is regarded as a factor in preventing an eventual US-China hegemonic rivalry, and liberal politicians have come to endorse an engagement policy, rather than the realism they espoused during the Cold War. Schizophrenic tendencies in the US policy toward China can be seen in the shifting policy focus of US administrations, alternating between realism and liberalism. The US posture toward China has been affected by the positioning of various domestic actors, such as pro-China commercial liberals, anti-China human-rights-oriented liberals, pro-China interdependence- and stability-focused realists, and anti-China military- and rivalry-focused realists. Competition among the various policy schools became more visible and significant with each US presidential election cycle. Despite the policy swings and contradictory approaches, though, US leaders have managed to balance the various domestic interests and ideologies into pragmatic and feasible policies. In this sense, pragmatism has always been a dominant trait of US leaders, and US policy toward China since has, as a result, largely remained within the engagement policy paradigm despite vociferous arguments from both the left and right. At the same time, the pragmatic approach of US administrations has always provided a ready target for criticism from their political rivals. Barack Obama is probably one of the most pragmatic presidents in US history. Unlike Clinton and Bush Jr. Or is this just the latest of the periodic swings within the engagement paradigm that we have observed since ? This paper examines whether or not US policy toward China is undergoing structural change by focusing on several key factors that have shaped the policy over the

years. Four Different Policy Groups The apparent schizophrenia in US attitudes toward China can be explained by the existence of four distinct camps that have exerted an influence on US administrations. Winning a US presidential election requires candidates to secure the support of a broad array of constituents. The candidate must navigate carefully between the two different orientations, and, as a result, the policies they outline are often vague. The four major camps influencing the direction of US policy toward China are outlined in the Figure 1. The four blocs A to D are identified with regard to policy directions, particularly in security and trade. Group A represents the hawks who believe that hegemonic rivalry and military collision is likely, as a rising China increasingly poses a challenge to the United States both regionally and globally. This group is not optimistic that China would become more democratic as its economic grows, and it is also skeptical about economic interdependence acting to stabilize the relationship and preventing conflicts. It thus advocates a confrontational security policy toward China bordering on containment. A group called the Blue Team in the George W. Bush administration, for instance, adhered to an anti-China security policy. Many members were neoconservatives who advocated the use of US military power to promote democratization around the world. And they did not expect China to democratize on its own as a natural outcome of economic growth. Vice-President Richard Cheney was among the leading figures in this group. Even within this camp, though, there are subtle differences in policy orientation. This position is close to group C, which emphasizes mutual economic interests and interdependence. This position is close to group A, with an emphasis on the hedge element. The softer position is championed by those viewing China as a stakeholder or envisioning a US-China G2. Robert Zoellick, deputy secretary of state in the George W. First, China does not seek to spread radical, anti-American ideologies. Second, China does not seek conflict against democracy, although it is not itself a democracy. Third, China is not opposed to capitalism. And fourth, China does not seek to overturn the fundamental order of the international system but rather believes that its success depends on being networked with the modern world. Buzek was a strategic thinker in the realism school who saw a globally ascending China as a revisionist force for important changes in the international system. In other words, they do not necessarily believe that military confrontation with China is inevitable. But at the same time, they do not share the notion that economic interdependence in itself would help prevent military confrontation. His perceptions of China can be gleaned from various Department of Defense reports, including the annual report to Congress. The report recommends strengthening the US-China military-to-military relationship by encouraging it to cooperate with the United States and others through cooperative practices to secure access to international public goods through counter-piracy or international peacekeeping operations. Those in the C group espouse a more optimistic view that deepening economic ties would prompt China to become a more cooperative actor in the region and the world. They represent the economic interests of industry and business that stand to reap benefits from enhanced trade and investment. As the result, few government officials openly take this position. However, advocates exert considerable influence among both Republican and Democratic party leaders and administrations through their financial donations. Henry Paulson, who was treasury secretary in the George W. Human rights watchers include former House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, who early in her congressional career worked to protect Chinese students in the United States in the wake of the Tiananmen Square incident. She co-sponsored and helped pass legislation to extend the length of stay of the students, who could have been arrested once back in China for their support of the pro-democracy movement. Pelosi continued to promote actions against human rights violations even while serving as House speaker and currently House minority leader. For example, Schumer co-sponsored the Currency Exchange Rate Oversight Reform Act of to impose tariffs on imports from countries with undervalued currencies. Although the bill was approved by the Senate on 11 October , it was rejected by the House. Instead, he claims, China has used those rules to spur its own economic growth and expand exports at the expense of its trading partners, including the United States. For example, the current chairman during the reporting cycle through December is William Reinsch, a Democrat who served as legislative assistant to Senator John Rockefeller. The current vice-chairman and former chairman is Dennis C. In , President Nixon and his national security advisor, Henry Kissinger, led a drastic policy paradigm shift from the confrontational containment policy of previous administrations to one seeking cooperation with China. It also represented a shift from an ideology-oriented containment policy against the

Communist bloc as a whole toward a calculated engagement policy based on balance-of-power realism. Nixon understood the necessity of cooperating with China to influence the balance of the power in favor of the US strategic position against the Soviet challenge, in spite of ideological differences with China. In fact, China criticized the Soviet position as revisionist and for straying from Marxist ideals. Friedberg, *A Contest for Supremacy: From Membership to Responsibility?*

Chapter 4 : Digital History

Economic Containment will be of particular interest to students and scholars of U.S. foreign policy, international relations, international political economy, and East-West relations. Read more Product details.

Print Can a new "containment" of Russia work in an age of economic interdependence? The biggest difference between the Cold War and the post-post-Cold War is the extent of economic interdependence between Russia and the West – and in particular between Russia and Europe. This is partly a consequence of globalization. But it was also a deliberate strategy. For the last twenty years or so, the West has expanded trade and tried to integrate powers such as Russia and China into the international system. This in turn was based on two assumptions. The first was that economic interdependence would lead gradually but inexorably to democratisation. Although the idea that trade was transformative was shared throughout the West, including in the United States, it was particularly strong in Germany. But these assumptions have now been shattered. But what does it mean in an era of economic interdependence? Is such a policy even still possible? Do we continue to unwind economic interdependence until it reaches the levels that existed with the Soviet Union during the Cold War? Over the last few months, the West has taken tentative steps to reverse the integration of Russia into the international system. After the annexation of Crimea, Russia was immediately rejected from the G8. As Russia has destabilized eastern Ukraine, the West has also gradually imposed remarkably tough economic sanctions. The imposition of sanctions has been led by the United States, which had much less trade with Russia than Europeans and therefore less to lose. But Europeans have reluctantly followed and imposed sanctions of their own, especially after Flight MH17 was shot down in July – a kind of tipping point for public opinion in countries such as Germany. The question now is what happens next if Russian expansionism continues. Do we continue to unwind economic interdependence until it reaches the levels that existed with the Soviet Union during the Cold War or with Iran now? In it, they argued that the EU was split between two approaches towards Russia. Rather, it was mostly a kind of geo-economic containment: The Power Audit was published in – that is, even before the Georgia war in , let alone the shock of the annexation of Crimea. Clearly, an even tougher approach to Russia is now required. In fact, it is striking how the measures that the West has taken in the last few months go far beyond what even the most hawkish Europeans had in mind in . At its summit in Wales earlier this month, NATO also agreed to create a new rapid reaction force and to limit cuts in defence spending. Some Western countries are even considering supplying weapons to Ukraine. The question, therefore, is how these different elements of the emerging strategy of containment fit together. Should we try to keep the two parallel tracks – the military and the economic – separate or could and should there be linkages between them? The relationship between them may not even be something over which we have control. For example, depending on how things develop, it could well be that Western companies divest from Russia and vice versa even if they are not required to do so by sanctions. In other words, the unwinding of economic interdependence could develop a dynamic of its own. We therefore urgently need to understand the logic of containment in an era of economic interdependence.

Chapter 5 : Truman Doctrine - Wikipedia

This illustration from the July 16, , U.S. News magazine shows the beginnings of American containment policy. The U.S. is seen sending troops, advisors and weapons to Turkey in hopes that the country will resist communism and remain democratic. Communism was on the march. When Harry Truman.

News magazine shows the beginnings of American containment policy. Communism was on the march. Soon communist forces dominated the governments of Romania and Bulgaria. By the fall of , it was clear that the Soviet-backed Lublin regime had complete control of Poland, violating the Yalta promise of free and unfettered elections there. It was only a matter of time before Hungary and Czechoslovakia fell into the Soviet orbit. Yugoslavia had an independent communist leader named Tito. When Harry Truman approved the Marshall Plan in , his official statement said, "Few presidents have had the opportunity to sign legislation of such importance. How many dominoes would fall? United States diplomats saw a continent ravaged by war looking for strong leadership and aid of any sort, providing a climate ripe for revolution. Would the Soviets get all of Germany? Or Italy and France? President Truman was determined to reverse this trend. Greece and Turkey were the first nations spiraling into crisis that had not been directly occupied by the Soviet Army. Both countries were on the verge of being taken over by Soviet-backed guerrilla movements. Truman decided to draw a line in the sand. Within two years the communist threat had passed, and both nations were comfortably in the western sphere of influence. A mid-level diplomat in the State Department named George Kennan proposed the policy of containment. Since the American people were weary from war and had no desire to send United States troops into Eastern Europe, rolling back the gains of the Red Army would have been impossible. In July a majority of the American public had never even heard of the Marshall Plan. But to win passage in Congress, the Truman administration needed strong public support, so it launched a massive public relations campaign. But in places where communism threatened to expand, American aid might prevent a takeover. By vigorously pursuing this policy, the United States might be able to contain communism within its current borders. The policy became known as the Truman Doctrine, as the President outlined these intentions with his request for monetary aid for Greece and Turkey. The war had ruined crop fields and destroyed infrastructure, leaving most of Europe in dire need. To avoid antagonizing the Soviet Union, Marshall announced that the purpose of sending aid to Western Europe was completely humanitarian, and even offered aid to the communist states in the east. Marshall proposed that a post-war European aid program be initiated. Less than a year later, the Marshall Plan was a reality. The Marshall Plan created an economic miracle in Western Europe. By the target date of the program four years later, Western European industries were producing twice as much as they had been the year before war broke out. Some Americans grumbled about the costs, but the nation spent more on liquor during the years of the Marshall Plan than they sent overseas to Europe. The aid also produced record levels of trade with American firms, fueling a postwar economic boom in the United States. George Marshall devised a plan for long-term economic and industrial recovery for most of Europe. This website has a summary of all the parts of the Marshall Plan and its results. Select from the many titles in the index to find an overview and a link to each document. Like the Monroe doctrine, the Truman doctrine states the American stance on potential aggression and what the consequences might be. This webpage offers the full text of the March 12, , speech Harry Truman gave to a joint session of Congress. Although Tito died in , his cohorts were able to maintain control for another 12 years.

Chapter 6 : Milestones: “ - Office of the Historian

The Economy Model, Rapid Rise, Collapsible Wall and Compact Model Containment Berms can be made with sidewall heights of 12", 18" or 24". What freight class do the Containment Berms ship under? Ultra-Containment Berms ship from our factory in N. Augusta, SC at class

Since British assistance to Turkey had ended in , the U. S sent the aircraft carrier Franklin D. The postwar period from started with a " multi-party period " and the Democratic Party government of Adnan Menderes. This began with a mass killing of largely unarmed EAM supporters known as the Dekemvriana on December 3. The breakdown of Allied cooperation in Germany provided a backdrop of escalating tensions for the Truman Doctrine. Kennan “ proposed the doctrine of containment in In February , Kennan, an American diplomat in Moscow, sent his famed " Long Telegram ", which predicted the Soviets would only respond to force and that the best way to handle them would be through a long-term strategy of containment, that is stopping their geographical expansion. State Department formulated a plan. Aid would be given to both Greece and Turkey, to help cool the long-standing rivalry between them. American policy makers recognized the instability of the region, fearing that if Greece was lost to communism, Turkey would not last long. Similarly, if Turkey yielded to Soviet demands, the position of Greece would be endangered. To pass any legislation Truman needed the support of the Republicans , who controlled both houses of Congress. The chief Republican spokesman Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg strongly supported Truman and overcame the doubts of isolationists such as Senator Robert A. Acheson laid out the "domino theory" in the starkest terms, comparing a communist state to a rotten apple that could spread its infection to an entire barrel. Vandenberg was impressed, and advised Truman to appear before Congress and "scare the hell out of the American people. In his eighteen-minute speech, he stated: I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes. In the words of historian James T. Patterson , "The Truman Doctrine was a highly publicized commitment of a sort the administration had not previously undertaken. It was in these ways a major step. It brought nation-building activities and modernization programs to the forefront of foreign policy. Truman used disease imagery not only to communicate a sense of impending disaster in the spread of communism but also to create a "rhetorical vision" of containing it by extending a protective shield around non-communist countries throughout the world. Roosevelt , had sought to impose to contain German and Japanese expansion in "quarantine" suggested the role of public health officials handling an infectious disease. The medical metaphor extended beyond the immediate aims of the Truman Doctrine in that the imagery combined with fire and flood imagery evocative of disaster provided the United States with an easy transition to direct military confrontation in later years with communist forces in Korea and Vietnam. By framing ideological differences in life or death terms, Truman was able to garner support for this communism-containing policy.

Chapter 7 : China, economic containment and the TPP | East Asia Forum

23 Many items, of course, will simultaneously be economic and military bottlenecks. An item may be an economic, though not a military, bottleneck if the target can produce only a limited quantity of it, and if fulfilling the requirements of the military is considered the first priority.

Chapter 8 : Containment - Wikipedia

Can a new "containment" of Russia work in an age of economic interdependence? These days, there is much discussion about a new strategy of "containment" towards Russia. European policymakers are going back and reading George Kennan's "Long Telegram" - written in and published.

China, economic containment and the TPP 12 December Author: Peter Drysdale, Editor, East Asia Forum. In Washington and Beijing last week there were important meetings that are likely to be influential in where the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations on regional trade arrangements lead down the track.