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The Eisenhower Diaries The Eisenhower Method Time Management Book The Eisenhower Presidency, 1953-1961 Eisenhower A Companion to Dwight D. Eisenhower The Age of Eisenhower Modern Republican More Than a Doctrine Trapped by Success Palace of State Going Home To Glory How Ike Led Eisenhower's Fine Group of Fellows Eisenhower The Eisenhower Administration, the Third World, and the Globalization of the Cold War Eisenhower and Latin America Black Man in the White House The Development of Wage-price Policy in the United States Eisenhower and American Public Opinion on China Eisenhower and Latin America Trapped by Success The Eisenhower Years Eisenhower and the Cold War Economy Eisenhower and Churchill Syria And The United States Eisenhower on the War Continental Defense in the Eisenhower Era Containing Arab Nationalism Dwight Eisenhower Eisenhower and the Cold War The Eisenhower Matrix First Hand Report Dwight D. Eisenhower Diplomacy at the Brink Eisenhower Unwarranted Influence Eisenhower Eisenhower and the Cold War Economy The Religious Journey of Dwight D. Eisenhower: Duty, God, and Country Eisenhower

Stephen Rabe's timely book examines President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Latin American policy and assesses the president's actions in light of recent "Eisenhower revisionism." During his first term, Eisenhower paid little attention to Latin America but his objective there was clear: to prevent communism from gaining a foothold. The Eisenhower administration was prepared to cooperate with authoritarian military regimes, but not to fund developmental aid or vigorously promote political democracy. Two events in the second administration convinced Eisenhower that he had underestimated the extent of popular unrest--and thus the potential for Communist inroads: the stoning of Vice-President Richard M. Nixon in Caracas and the radicalization of the Cuban Revolution. He then began to support trade agreements, soft loans, and more strident measures that led to CIA involvement in the Bay of Pigs invasion and plots to assassinate Fidel Castro and Rafael Trujillo. In portraying Eisenhower as a virulent anti-Communist and cold warrior, Rabe challenges the Eisenhower revisionists who view the president as a model of diplomatic restraint. In Dwight D. Eisenhower's last speech as president, on January 17, 1961, he warned America about the "military-industrial complex," a mutual dependency between the nation's industrial base and its military structure that had developed during World War II. After the conflict ended, the nation did not abandon its wartime economy but rather the opposite. Military spending has steadily increased, giving rise to one of the key ideas that continues to shape our country's political landscape. In this book, published to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of Eisenhower's farewell address, journalist James Ledbetter shows how the government, military contractors, and the nation's overall economy have become inseparable. Some of the effects are beneficial, such as cell phones, GPS systems, the Internet, and the Hubble Space Telescope, all of which emerged from technologies first developed for the

military. But the military-industrial complex has also provoked agonizing questions. Does our massive military establishment--bigger than those of the next ten largest combined--really make us safer? How much of our perception of security threats is driven by the profit-making motives of military contractors? To what extent is our foreign policy influenced by contractors' financial interests? Ledbetter uncovers the surprising origins and the even more surprising afterlife of the military-industrial complex, an idea that arose as early as the 1930s, and shows how it gained traction during World War II, the Cold War, and the Vietnam era and continues even today. An American icon and hero faces a nation--and a world--in transition A bona-fide American hero at the close of World War II, General Dwight D. Eisenhower rode an enormous wave of popularity into the Oval Office seven years later. Though we may view the Eisenhower years through a hazy lens of 1950s nostalgia, historians consider his presidency one of the least successful. At home there was civil rights unrest, McCarthyism, and a deteriorating economy; internationally, the Cold War was deepening. But despite his tendency toward "brinkmanship," Ike would later be revered for "keeping the peace." Still, his actions and policies at the onset of his career, covered by Tom Wicker, would haunt Americans of future generations. How Dwight D. Eisenhower led America through a transformational time--by a DC policy strategist, security expert and his granddaughter. Few people have made decisions as momentous as Eisenhower, nor has one person had to make such a varied range of them. From D-Day to Little Rock, from the Korean War to Cold War crises, from the Red Scare to the Missile Gap controversies, Ike was able to give our country eight years of peace and prosperity by relying on a core set of principles. These were informed by his heritage and upbringing, as well as his strong character and his personal discipline, but he also avoided making himself the center of things. He was a man of judgment, and steadying force. He sought national unity, by pursuing a course he called the "Middle Way" that tried to make winners on both sides of any issue. Ike was a strategic, not an operational leader, who relied on a rigorous pursuit of the facts for decision-making. His talent for envisioning a whole, especially in the context of the long game, and his ability to see causes and various consequences, explains his success as Allied Commander and as President. After making a decision, he made himself accountable for it, recognizing that personal responsibility is the bedrock of sound principles. Susan Eisenhower's How Ike Led shows us not just what a great American did, but why--and what we can learn from him today. A New York Times bestseller, this is the "outstanding" (The Atlantic), insightful, and authoritative account of Dwight Eisenhower's presidency. Drawing on newly declassified documents and thousands of pages of unpublished material, The Age of Eisenhower tells the story of a masterful president guiding the nation through the great crises of the 1950s, from McCarthyism and the Korean War through civil rights turmoil and Cold War conflicts. This is a portrait of a skilled leader who, despite his conservative inclinations, found a middle path through the bitter partisanship of his era. At home, Eisenhower affirmed the central elements of the New Deal, such as Social Security; fought the demagoguery of Senator Joseph McCarthy; and advanced the agenda of civil rights for African-Americans. Abroad, he ended the Korean War and avoided a new quagmire in Vietnam. Yet he also charted a

significant expansion of America's missile technology and deployed a vast array of covert operations around the world to confront the challenge of communism. As he left office, he cautioned Americans to remain alert to the dangers of a powerful military-industrial complex that could threaten their liberties. Today, presidential historians rank Eisenhower fifth on the list of great presidents, and William Hitchcock's "rich narrative" (The Wall Street Journal) shows us why Ike's stock has risen so high. He was a gifted leader, a decent man of humble origins who used his powers to advance the welfare of all Americans. Now more than ever, with this "complete and persuasive assessment" (Booklist, starred review), Americans have much to learn from Dwight Eisenhower. The "Syrian crisis" of 1957, sparked by a covert attempt by the Eisenhower administration to overthrow what it perceived to be an emerging Soviet client-state in the Middle East, represented the denouement of a badly misguided U.S. foreign policy, according to David Lesch. The repercussions of this incident, which almost precipitated a superpower confrontation, made glaringly obvious the pitfalls of a Middle East policy so obsessed with the "Soviet threat" that it precluded a reasoned analysis of the complex dynamics of the region. Focusing on regional politics and utilizing newly available primary documentation, Syria and the United States offers a multi-dimensional analysis of Syrian-American relations during the Eisenhower years and presents a new interpretation of the "Syrian crisis" and the evolution of U.S. foreign policy that led to it. In addition, Lesch offers important new insight into the roles played by Iraq, Syria, Egypt, and the United Nations as well as a thorough examination of the Syrian political scene. The implications of the past for the present, Lesch emphasizes, should not go unremarked in light of current events - and Syria's pivotal role in them - in the Middle East. This simple planner is based on the Eisenhower Method as proposed by President Dwight Eisenhower. Organizing tasks using this method can increase productivity and reduce distractions. 1. Tasks in Quadrant 1 are done immediately or given the highest priority. 2. Tasks in Quadrant 2 are scheduled and done personally. 3. Tasks in Quadrant 3 are delegated/delayed or moved to Quadrants 3 or 4. 4. Tasks in Quadrant 4, being neither important nor urgent, are deleted. Another way to conceptualize the matrix is by priority. Quadrant 1 tasks are of the highest priority, while Quadrant 4 tasks are of extremely low priority. In addition to the matrices, this task planner also includes a simple To-Do list above each matrix. Included on the To-Do list are: reading, meditation, and exercise. Setting aside a moment each day to engage in these activities reduces stress and increases well-being. The reverse of each page is intentionally blank to provide space for notes or doodles. Dates are not included in this time management book, as there are ample calendars in the world. Rather, this book is intended to help you prioritize tasks and eliminate distractions. Thus, a matrix can carry over between days, or you could use multiple matrices in one day. For example, there can be a matrix for the day's tasks, another matrix for the month, and another for the year ahead. There is nothing fancy about this book. It is printed as a reasonably durable paperback with the intent that you can throw it into the recycle bin after filling it with tasks and completing those tasks. Dwight D. Eisenhower is this nation's most transformative public relations president, not because he was the best

practitioner to occupy the Oval Office but because he embraced public relations as vital to American democracy. Understanding his belief in public relations is crucial to further understanding the man, the general, and the president. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. Eisenhower's Fine Group of Fellows examines the contributions and management of civilians during the Eisenhower administration. Valerie Adams provides a concise history of the roles played by civilian advisers in developing a national security strategy. By examining the successful utilization of civilians in the Eisenhower administration, Adams draws lessons for the future from our recent past. The cooperation of Eisenhower's administration was exemplary in many aspects, including: the management of ad hoc civilian committees, the utilization of science and technology, and the personal leadership of Eisenhower himself. Eisenhower's Fine Group of Fellows draws a blueprint from the past for the future and is of great interest to historians of the period and forward thinkers. Stephen Rabe's timely book examines President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Latin American policy and assesses the president's actions in light of recent "Eisenhower revisionism." During his first term, Eisenhower paid little attention to Latin America but his objective there was clear: to prevent communism from gaining a foothold. The Eisenhower administration was prepared to cooperate with authoritarian military regimes, but not to fund developmental aid or vigorously promote political democracy. Two events in the second administration convinced Eisenhower that he had underestimated the extent of popular unrest--and thus the potential for Communist inroads: the stoning of Vice-President Richard M. Nixon in Caracas and the radicalization of the Cuban Revolution. He then began to support trade agreements, soft loans, and more strident measures that led to CIA involvement in the Bay of Pigs invasion and plots to assassinate Fidel Castro and Rafael Trujillo. In portraying Eisenhower as a virulent anti-Communist and cold warrior, Rabe challenges the Eisenhower revisionists who view the president as a model of diplomatic restraint. Although born and raised more than an ocean apart, Dwight Eisenhower and Winston Churchill--the two titans of the greatest generation--led remarkably parallel lives whose paths would intersect during history's most harrowing days. Through their youth, education, and military training, both men experienced similar triumphs and failures that shaped their lives, though they met only for the

first time upon the eve of war in 1941. Eisenhower and Churchill tells the magnificent story of these two great leaders and their exemplary partnership in war and peace. Through enlivened pages and fascinating anecdotes, author James C. Humes illuminates the human side of each man, who had more in common with each other than a world war. You'll discover the extraordinary stories of how both were born to domineering mothers and failed fathers, both did not qualify for the military academy on the first try, both were traumatized by experiences in World War I, both were talented writers, and both lost a child in the very same year (1921). Remarkably, each man did not warm to the other at first; but as they worked together, their respect for one another grew to become a powerful friendship that lived long after the echoes of war had receded into the past. As allies, they shared a hatred for tyranny and led the world through the greatest war of the twentieth century. As friends, they shared a sense of trust and cooperation that should be raised as a standard. Containing new research and memorable insights, Eisenhower and Churchill brings to life the two lions of the twentieth century. "Who would not welcome an intimate book about Churchill and Eisenhower, and who is better situated to write it than Professor Humes, who knew them both, and studiously—and ardently—records their careers and their friendship?" —William F. Buckley Jr. "James C. Humes's Eisenhower and Churchill is a wonderful dual biography laced with lively anecdotes, engaging prose, and shrewd analysis. A truly welcome addition to our growing literature on the Second World War." —Douglas Brinkley, professor of history and director of the Eisenhower Center, University of New Orleans "Our form of government has no sense unless it is founded in a deeply felt religious faith, and I don't care what it is. With us, of course, it is the Judeo-Christian concept, but it must be a religion that all men are created equal." So said Dwight D. Eisenhower shortly after being elected president of the United States in 1952. Although this statement has been variously interpreted, it reflects one of his fundamental guiding principles: that for a country to thrive, it needs a shared identity, formed through common values, history, and purpose. For Eisenhower, this could be found most distinctly in shared faith—a concept that came to be known as American civil religion, which defined and drove much of the cohesion of the 1950s under Eisenhower's leadership. This biography tells the story of how deeply religious convictions ran through every aspect of Eisenhower's public life: his decision to become a soldier, his crusade against fascism and communism, his response to the civil rights movement, his belief that only he as president could lead America through the Cold War, and his search for nuclear peace. Having been brought up in a devout family—first as part of the River Brethren and later Jehovah's Witnesses—Eisenhower continued to see the world in terms of a dialectical struggle between divine and demonic forces throughout his life, even after joining the Presbyterian church. This perspective shaped his public image as a general in World War II and as president during some of the coldest years of the Cold War, when cultural differences between the atheistic Soviet Union and the religiously grounded United States began crystallizing. As Eisenhower's historical standing continues to rise, and his contrast with the modern Republican Party deepens, Jack Holl's study of this consequential figure of twentieth-century American history shines a spotlight on what has changed in the intervening

years. What can be learned from the religious outlook of a public servant who embraced moderation instead of partisan division? What is the nature of a faith that led a former general to a position of skepticism against the military-industrial complex? The era of American civil religion may be past, but Eisenhower's religious journey is worth renewed attention among Americans in light of the enduring challenge of E pluribus unum--out of many, one. Cover -- Contents -- Preface -- Prologue: Preparing for the Presidency -- PART 1 MACRO-LEVEL ECONOMIC POLICIES -- 1 Setting a Consistent Course, 1953-1956 -- 2 Economic Policy in Good Times, 1955-1957 -- 3 Narrowing the Course, 1957-1961 -- PART 2 MICROECONOMIC POLICIES -- 4 Agriculture: A Tough Battle -- 5 A Coalescing Antitrust Policy -- 6 Foreign Economic Policy -- Epilogue: The Eisenhower Legacy -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- Notes -- Essay on Primary Sources -- Index -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- R -- S -- T -- U -- V -- W -- Y. Newly discovered and declassified documents make for a surprising and revealing portrait of the president we thought we knew. America's thirty-fourth president was belittled by his critics as the babysitter-in-chief. This new look reveals how wrong they were. Dwight Eisenhower was bequeathed the atomic bomb and refused to use it. He ground down Joseph McCarthy and McCarthyism until both became, as he said, "McCarthywasm." He stimulated the economy to lift it from recession, built an interstate highway system, turned an \$8 billion deficit in 1953 into a \$500 million surplus in 1960. (Ike was the last President until Bill Clinton to leave his country in the black.) The President Eisenhower of popular imagination is a benign figure, armed with a putter, a winning smile, and little else. The Eisenhower of veteran journalist Jim Newton's rendering is shrewd, sentimental, and tempestuous. He mourned the death of his first son and doted on his grandchildren but could, one aide recalled, "peel the varnish off a desk" with his temper. Mocked as shallow and inarticulate, he was in fact a meticulous manager. Admired as a general, he was a champion of peace. In Korea and Vietnam, in Quemoy and Berlin, his generals urged him to wage nuclear war. Time and again he considered the idea and rejected it. And it was Eisenhower who appointed the liberal justices Earl Warren and William Brennan and who then called in the military to enforce desegregation in the schools. Rare interviews, newly discovered records, and fresh insights undergird this gripping and timely narrative. Under the Eisenhower Doctrine, the United States pledged to give increased economic and military aid to receptive Middle Eastern countries and to protect--with U.S. armed forces if necessary--the territorial integrity and political independence of these nations from the threat of "international Communism." Salim Yaqub demonstrates that although the United States officially aimed to protect the Middle East from Soviet encroachment, the Eisenhower Doctrine had the unspoken mission of containing the radical Arab nationalism of Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser, whom Eisenhower regarded as an unwitting agent of Soviet expansionism. By offering aid and protection, the Eisenhower administration hoped to convince a majority of Arab governments to side openly with the West in the Cold War, thus isolating Nasser and decreasing the likelihood that the Middle East would fall under Soviet domination. Employing a wide range of recently declassified Egyptian, British, and American archival sources, Yaqub offers a dynamic and comprehensive account

of Eisenhower's efforts to counter Nasserism's appeal throughout the Arab Middle East. Challenging interpretations of U.S.-Arab relations that emphasize cultural antipathies and clashing values, Yaqub instead argues that the political dispute between the United States and the Nasserist movement occurred within a shared moral framework--a pattern that continues to characterize U.S.-Arab controversies today.

Dwight D. Eisenhower World War II hero Dwight D. Eisenhower had never voted in his life before he decided to run for the office of president. From the humblest of beginnings as the third of seven sons born to a struggling Kansas couple, he emerged as a military leader whose administrative acumen brought clashing personalities together. During his time in office, he was frequently dismissed as a man who would rather play golf than govern, but history has treated the thirty-fourth president with a respect that recognizes the strength of his leadership and the breadth of his accomplishments. Inside you will read about... ? Eisenhower, West Point Graduate ? Eisenhower Advances ? Eisenhower in Charge ? The Post-War Eisenhower ? From Commander to Candidate ? President Eisenhower And much more! The Eisenhower years are regarded as one of the most tranquil periods in American history, and yet he presided over a nation which saw the growth of the civil rights movement, the creation of a national system of highways, the end of the McCarthy anti-communist witch hunts, the advent of the Cold War and the quest for space. From the roads across the country to the terrain above the skies, Dwight Eisenhower, the last American president born in the nineteenth century, laid the groundwork for modern America. An important and original contribution, this examination of the Eisenhower administration's economic policy enriches our understanding of the history of the modern American economy, the presidency, and conservatism in the United States. The 34th U.S. president to hold office, Dwight D. Eisenhower won America over with his irresistible I like Ike slogan. Bringing to the presidency his prestige as a commanding general during World War II, he worked incessantly during his two terms to ease the tensions of the cold war. Pursuing the moderate policies of Modern Republicanism, he left a legacy of a stronger and more powerful nation. From his crucial role in support of Brown v. Board of Education to the National Defense Education Act, *The Eisenhower Years* provides a well-balanced study of these politically charged years. Biographical entries on key figures of the Eisenhower era, such as Allen W. Dulles, Joseph R. McCarthy, and Rosa Parks, combine with speeches such as the Military Industrial Complex speech, the Open Skies proposal, the disturbance at Little Rock address, Eisenhower Doctrine, and his speech after the Soviet launch of Sputnik to give an in-depth look at the executive actions of this administration. In his magisterial bestseller "FDR," Smith provided a fresh, modern look at one of the most indelible figures in American history. Now this peerless biographer returns with a new life of Dwight D. Eisenhower that is as full, rich, and revealing as anything ever written about America's 34th president. The diaries of the late Dwight D. Eisenhower are unique documents, in that they alone, in the mass of Ike's prose, reveal the innermost thoughts of the soldier-statesman." *Black Man in the White House*, first published in 1963, is the White House account of E. Frederic Morrow (1906-1994), the first African-American to serve on a Presidential staff in an executive position. During the 1950s, Morrow was a member of President Eisenhower's inner circle

of policy-makers, and the book, extracted from Morrow's diaries, is a fascinating look at the Eisenhower administration and also of a country coming-to-grips with the about-to-explode problems of segregation and racial inequality. E. Frederic Morrow is the first African-American in history to have served on a Presidential staff in an executive capacity. During the Eisenhower years he was in the White House as a member of President Eisenhower's inner circle of policy makers. Because of the historical element in this unprecedented situation, Mr. Morrow kept a number of diaries. The book that emerges from them is fascinating, poignant, and sometimes shocking. You get to meet everyone from Richard Nixon to Sherman Adams to Nkrumah Kwame from a unique perspective. His concern for the direction of the Republican party is prescient and palpable. I could not put it down. The Eisenhower Administration developed and implemented policies in Southeast Asia that contributed directly to the massive American military involvement in Vietnam in the decade after Dwight Eisenhower left office. Working with the most recently declassified government records on U.S. policy in Vietnam in the 1950s, David L. Anderson asserts that the Eisenhower Administration was less successful in Vietnam than the revisionists suggests. Trapped By Success is the first systematic study of the entire eight years of the Eisenhower Administration's efforts to build a nation in South Vietnam in order to protect U.S. global interests. Proclaiming success, where, in fact, failure abounded, the Eisenhower Administration trapped itself and its successors into a commitment to the survival of its own frail creation in Indochina. The book is a chronicle of clandestine plots, bureaucratic fights, cultural and strategic mistakes, and missed opportunities. Anderson examines the political environments in Saigon and Washington that contributed to the deepening of American involvement. Contrary to other studies that highlight Eisenhower's restraint in preventing French collapse in Indochina in 1954, Trapped By Success shows how the administration publicly applauded South Vietnam's survival and growing stability, while it was actually producing an almost totally dependent regime that would ultimately consume billions of American dollars and thousands of American lives. In the US, the Cold War is often remembered as a two-power struggle. The Eisenhower administration placed an extremely high priority on victory in the Third World. This book assesses the impact of the globalizing Cold War and the process of decolonization on the Eisenhower administration's foreign policy. It is intended for diplomatic historians. This volume in the Seminar Studies in History series provides an accessible and concise introduction to Eisenhower's presidency, covering both domestic and international affairs. Eisenhower's presidency marked an important stage in the evolution of modern America, but left a decidedly mixed legacy for future presidents and this book offers an up-to-date synthesis of this newly emerging literature. Richard V. Damms has produced clear, realistic and sensible volume that will take in both domestic and foreign policy - from the Civil Rights movement to the escalation of the arms race and the intensification of the Cold War. For those interested in post-war U.S. history. First published in 1946 as Eisenhower's Own Story of the War THIS is one of the truly great documents in the history of human conflict. It is the personal, yet definitive report of the world's mightiest military operation, written by the one man qualified to write it, the man under whose

Supreme Command the Allied forces rode to triumph. A classic of information, in the plain language for which our Chief of Staff is famous, it reveals the whole inside story of how the war was run and won. Given on January 5, 1957, the Eisenhower Doctrine Address forever changed America's relationship with the Middle East. In the aftermath of the Suez Crisis, President Dwight D. Eisenhower boldly declared that the United States would henceforth serve as the region's "protector of freedom" against Communist aggression. Eighteen months later the president invoked the Eisenhower Doctrine, landing troops in Lebanon and setting an enduring precedent for U.S. intervention in the Middle East. How did Eisenhower justify this intervention to an American public wary of foreign entanglements? Why did he boldly issue the doctrine that bears his name? And, most important, how has Eisenhower's rhetoric continued to influence American policy and perception of the Middle East? Randall Fowler answers these questions and more in *More Than a Doctrine*. With the expansion of America's global influence and the executive branch's power, presidential rhetoric has become an increasingly important tool in U.S. foreign policy—nowhere more so than in the Middle East. By examining Eisenhower's rhetoric, *More Than a Doctrine* explores how the argumentative origins of the Eisenhower Doctrine Address continue to impact us today. "This book is an original, important, and interesting contribution to the literature on President Eisenhower and on American history in the years before and after World War II. It will make a difference in the way historians and political scientists think about a critical period of national history. Too few books have that sort of impact...." -- Michael A. McGerr, author of *A Fierce Discontent: The Rise and Fall of the Progressive Movement in America, 1870--1920* Arthur Larson was the chief architect of moderate conservatism -- one of the most influential and least studied political forces in U.S. history. During the Eisenhower administration, Larson held three major posts: Under Secretary of Labor, Director of the United States Information Agency, and chief presidential speechwriter. In each of these roles, Larson's most important achievement was to explain clearly and cogently what the administration stood for on matters foreign and domestic. Larson's views were put forth most forcefully in *A Republican Looks at His Party*, published in 1956. Larson and his book provided the Eisenhower administration with "the vision thing." His limitations and disappointments also help explain Eisenhower-era conservatism. They illuminate the extent to which there was a gap between what the "Modern Republicans" believed and what they said and were able to accomplish, and why those beliefs, values, and achievements did not always mesh. Larson's ultimately unsuccessful efforts to prevent the rise of the New Right are especially enlightening, for they help to clarify why the party of Dwight Eisenhower in the 1950s gradually became the party of the more conservative Ronald Reagan by the 1980s. *Modern Republican* will enlighten readers who want to understand more fully the historical context of today's divisive political arena. Destined to be the best short biography of the thirty-fourth president of the United States, Eisenhower conclusively demonstrates how and why this master of the middle way became the successful leader of the free world. The Eisenhower Administration developed and implemented policies in Southeast Asia that contributed directly to the massive American military involvement in Vietnam in the decade after Dwight Eisenhower left

office. Working with the most recently declassified government records on U.S. policy in Vietnam in the 1950s, David L. Anderson asserts that the Eisenhower Administration was less successful in Vietnam than the revisionists suggests. *Trapped By Success* is the first systematic study of the entire eight years of the Eisenhower Administration's efforts to build a nation in South Vietnam in order to protect U.S. global interests. Proclaiming success, where, in fact, failure abounded, the Eisenhower Administration trapped itself and its successors into a commitment to the survival of its own frail creation in Indochina. The book is a chronicle of clandestine plots, bureaucratic fights, cultural and strategic mistakes, and missed opportunities. Anderson examines the political environments in Saigon and Washington that contributed to the deepening of American involvement. Contrary to other studies that highlight Eisenhower's restraint in preventing French collapse in Indochina in 1954, *Trapped By Success* shows how the administration publicly applauded South Vietnam's survival and growing stability, while it was actually producing an almost totally dependent regime that would ultimately consume billions of American dollars and thousands of American lives. Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the life of Dwight D. Eisenhower in next to no time with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of Dwight D. Eisenhower. In 1952, Eisenhower was elected president in a landslide victory, putting an end to 20 years of Democratic leadership. His major achievements during his presidency include increased economic prosperity, the end of the Korean War and a reduction in tensions between the USA and the USSR. Eisenhower completed two terms in the White House, and is commonly viewed as one of the greatest American presidents. In just 50 minutes you will:

- Learn about Eisenhower's life and career before becoming president, including his outstanding military record
- Evaluate his domestic policy and its results, including increased prosperity and some advances in civil rights
- Understand the key elements of his foreign policy, in particular the Eisenhower Doctrine and the containment of Communism

ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | History & Culture 50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery. In the 1950s, most of the American public opposed diplomatic and trade relations with Communist China; traditional historiography blames this widespread hostility for the tensions between China and the United States during Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency. In this book, Mara Oliva reconsiders the influence of U.S. public opinion on Sino-American relations, arguing that it is understudied and often misinterpreted. She shows how the Eisenhower administration's hard line policy towards Beijing had been formulated in line with U.S. national security interests, not as a result of public pressure. However, the public did play a significant role in shaping the implementation, timing and political communication of Washington's strategy, ultimately hampering relations with the Communist giant and seriously heightening the risk of nuclear conflict. Drawing together an extensive array of published and unpublished sources, this book offers a new prism for understanding one of the most difficult decades in the history of

both countries. Simple and elegant tool The Eisenhower Matrix is a method of prioritizing your tasks on the basis of their urgency. It helps to determine the activities that are important and the ones that do not deserve your attention at all. The brain behind the famous Eisenhower Matrix is Dwight D. Eisenhower. If you would like to see a sample of the notebook, click on the "Look Inside" feature. About this notebook: SIZE: 8.5x11 inches INTERIOR: Blank White Paper PAGES: 110 COVER: High Quality Soft Matte Cover A Companion to Dwight D. Eisenhower brings new depth to the historiography of this significant and complex figure, providing a comprehensive and up-to-date depiction of both the man and era. Thoughtfully incorporates new and significant literature on Dwight D. Eisenhower Thoroughly examines both the Eisenhower era and the man himself, broadening the historical scope by which Eisenhower is understood and interpreted Presents a complete picture of Eisenhower's many roles in historical context: the individual, general, president, politician, and citizen This Companion is the ideal starting point for anyone researching America during the Eisenhower years and an invaluable guide for graduate students and advanced undergraduates in history, political science, and policy studies Meticulously edited by a leading authority on the Eisenhower presidency with chapters by international experts on political, international, social, and cultural history When President Dwight Eisenhower left Washington, D.C., at the end of his second term, he retired to a farm in historic Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, that he had bought a decade earlier. Living on the farm with the former president and his wife, Mamie, were his son, daughter-in-law, and four grandchildren, the oldest of whom, David, was just entering his teens. In this engaging and fascinating memoir, David Eisenhower—whose previous book about his grandfather, Eisenhower at War, 1943–1945, was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize—provides a uniquely intimate account of the final years of the former president and general, one of the giants of the twentieth century. In *Going Home to Glory*, Dwight Eisenhower emerges as both a beloved and forbidding figure. He was eager to advise, instruct, and assist his young grandson, but as a general of the army and president, he held to the highest imaginable standards. At the same time, Eisenhower was trying to define a new political role for himself. Ostensibly the leader of the Republican party, he was prepared to counsel his successor, John F. Kennedy, who sought instead to break with Eisenhower's policies. (In contrast, Kennedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson, would eagerly seek Eisenhower's advice.) As the tumultuous 1960s dawned, with assassinations, riots, and the deeply divisive war in Vietnam, plus a Republican nominee for president in 1964 whom Eisenhower considered unqualified, the former president tried to chart the correct course for himself, his party, and the country. Meanwhile, the past continued to pull on him as he wrote his memoirs, and publishers and broadcasters asked him to reminisce about his wartime experiences. When his grandfather took him on a post-presidential tour of Europe, David saw firsthand the esteem with which monarchs, prime ministers, and the people of Europe held the wartime hero. Then as later, David was under the watchful eye of a grandfather who had little understanding of or patience with the emerging rock 'n' roll generation. But even as David went off to boarding school and college, grandfather and grandson remained close, visiting and corresponding frequently. David and Julie Nixon's romance brought the two

families together, and Eisenhower strongly endorsed his former vice-president's successful run for the presidency in 1968. With a grandson's love and devotion but with a historian's candor and insight, David Eisenhower has written a remarkable book about the final years of a great American whose stature continues to grow. Thousands of nuclear anti-aircraft arms were designed, tested and deployed in the United States during Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency. These Army "Nike-Hercules" missiles, Air Force "Genie" rockets, and "BOMARC" and "Falcon" missiles were meant to counter a raid by attacking Soviet bombers. U.S. policy makers believed that the American weapons could safely compensate for technological limitations which otherwise made it difficult to destroy high flying, fast moving airplanes. By recounting official actions, doctrinal decisions, and public policies, Continental Defense in the Eisenhower Era traces this armament from conception through deployment. It also discusses the widespread acceptance of these weapons by the American public, a result, in part, of being touted in news releases, and featured in films and television episodes at the time. Argues that Eisenhower was a stronger president than previously believed and was responsible for many important accomplishments in the area of foreign policy and the quest for peace. Towering over the White House, the colossal granite Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) was first constructed to house the departments of State, War, and Navy in the nineteenth century, and it now serves as the home of the Executive Office of the President. Having outlasted decades of plans threatening alteration or outright demolition, the building survives as one of the foremost examples of Second Empire design in the United States. Palace of State details the building's rich architectural and historical legacy -- from the beginnings of federal civic architecture in Washington to its construction as the world's largest office building after the Civil War, and culminating in the recently completed restoration process that began in the 1980s. Featuring beautifully rendered architectural drawings, historic images, and lush contemporary photography, this illustrated history presents a comprehensive study of an iconic landmark that continues to serve in its role as a monumental setting for statecraft. A groundbreaking new study of Anglo-American relations during the Cold War, Diplomacy at the Brink argues for a reevaluation of Dwight D. Eisenhower's foreign policy toward allies and enemies alike. Contrary to his reputation as a level-headed moderate, the Eisenhower who emerges in David M. Watry's exhaustively researched book is a conservative ideologue, a leader whose aggressively anti-Communist and anticolonialist foreign policies represented a major shift away from the containment policy of the Truman presidency. Watry contends that Eisenhower worked closely with John Foster Dulles to engage in aggressive brinkmanship that diametrically opposed Winston Churchill's diplomacy of "peaceful coexistence." At a time when British economic interests favored cooperation with China, Eisenhower planned nuclear war against it; when Anthony Eden considered Gamal Abdel Nasser a Soviet agent and invaded Egypt, Eisenhower supported Arab nationalism and used economic and political blackmail to force Britain to withdraw. Such stances fractured the "special relationship" between America and Great Britain and played a vital role in the dissolution of the British Empire. Watry's thorough examination of the important clash of U.S.-U.K. foreign policy demonstrates that America's new anti-colonial

policies and the unilateral use of American power against perceived Communist threats put Eisenhower and Dulles on a collision course with Churchill and Eden that rocked the world.

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