From Alliance to Confrontation:
Kennan’s Long Telegram, The Truman Doctrine, and the Marshall Plan

1. Grand Alliance: Objectives and contradictions
   US objectives and obstacles: FDR’s notion: “integration by invitation”
   Soviet objectives: Poland (Lublin government/London exile government)
   Yalta Conference (February 1945)
   Declaration of Liberated Europe
   Yalta to Potsdam
   FDR’s death/Truman’s policy: quid pro quo approach
   W. Averell Harriman and James Byrnes
   Points of contentions
   Eastern Europe
   What was the West’s fear? Did the Soviet intend to expand beyond EE?
   Soviet probing actions in Turkey and Iran

2. Kennan’s “Long Telegram” and Novikov’s Telegram, 1946
   Stalin’s Bolshoi Theater Speech (Feb 1946)
   Kennan’s Long Telegram (Feb 1946)
   Churchill’s Fulton Speech (March 1946)
   Novikov Telegram (September 1946)

3. Truman Doctrine
   Severe winter of 1946-47; British withdrawal from Turkey and Greece
   Truman Doctrine (March 47)
   “Mr. X” article in Foreign Affairs, July 1947
   Kennan’s concept of “containment”
   Symmetrical vs asymmetrical containment, cf NSC-68

4. Marshall Plan
   Motivation behind the Marshall Plan
   Bevin-Bidault meeting
   Molotov’s attendance to the Marshall Plan
   Molotov walked out
   Moscow ordered Czechoslovakia and Poland to boycott

5. Cold War Begins:
   Formation of the Cominform (September 1947): Sklarska Poroba meeting
   Zhdanov’s two camp theses
   National Security Act: Creation of NSC and CIA (December 1947)

6. Counterfactual suppositions:
   --Had the Soviet Union decided to receive the Marshall Plan, what would have happened?
   --Could the division of Europe have been avoided?
   --What other alternatives were available to the U.S. and the USSR?
   --Was the Sovietization of Eastern Europe the best option available to the Soviet Union?