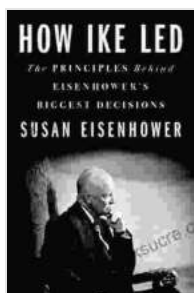


# The Principles Behind Eisenhower's Biggest Decisions

Dwight Eisenhower served as the 34th President of the United States from 1953 to 1961. During his presidency, he faced a number of consequential decisions, both domestic and foreign. Some of his most notable decisions include:



## How Ike Led: The Principles Behind Eisenhower's Biggest Decisions by Susan Eisenhower

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 31332 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 391 pages
X-Ray	: Enabled



- Ending the Korean War
- Launching the Space Race
- Creating the interstate highway system
- Establishing NASA
- Signing the Civil Rights Act of 1957

Eisenhower's decisions were guided by a number of principles, including:

## **1. Putting the National Interest First**

Eisenhower believed that the national interest should always come first. He was willing to make unpopular decisions if he believed they were in the best interests of the country. For example, he ended the Korean War despite the fact that it was unpopular with the American public. He also launched the Space Race despite the fact that it was a risky and expensive endeavor.

## **2. Seeking Consensus**

Eisenhower believed that it was important to seek consensus before making major decisions. He often consulted with his advisors and with Congress before taking action. For example, he consulted with his advisors extensively before deciding to end the Korean War. He also worked with Congress to pass the interstate highway system.

## **3. Avoiding Extreme Measures**

Eisenhower believed that it was important to avoid extreme measures whenever possible. He preferred to find moderate solutions that would satisfy all sides. For example, he avoided using military force to end the Korean War. He also avoided taking extreme measures to deal with the Civil Rights Movement.

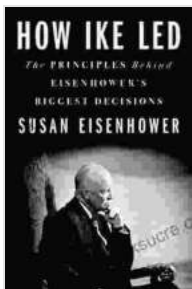
## **4. Delegating Authority**

Eisenhower believed that it was important to delegate authority to his subordinates. He gave his advisors a great deal of autonomy, and he trusted them to make decisions on their own. For example, he delegated authority to his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, to negotiate with the Soviet Union.

## 5. Maintaining a Calm and Collected Demeanor

Eisenhower was known for his calm and collected demeanor, even in the face of adversity. He was able to make difficult decisions without panicking or losing his temper. For example, he remained calm and collected during the Korean War, even when the war was at its most difficult.

Eisenhower's principles served him well during his presidency. He made a number of consequential decisions that helped to shape the course of American history. He is remembered as one of the greatest presidents in American history.



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