

# Foreign Policy (FP)

- (1). Outline history of **US Foreign Policy (FP)** from **isolationism** thru **Cold War** to **post-Cold War era**.
- (2). Define the following key **FP** terms: **Monroe Doctrine, globalism, containment Truman Doctrine, NATO, 3rd World, détente, enlargement, and neo-isolationism**.
- (3). Define **national interest**; contrast decision making for **FP** w/that for **domestic policy**.
- (4). Discuss the **enumerated & implied powers** set by the **Constitution** for making **FP**.
- (5). Examine the **inherent advantage** of the **President** in making **foreign policy**.
- (6). Outline the role of the **White House, the Bureaucracy, the Congress, and the Public** in shaping American **foreign policy**.
- (7). Discuss the **US National Security** structure and key **DOD** organizations & leaders.
- (8). Discuss Foreign Policy challenges facing the U.S. in the Post-Cold War era.
- (9). Assess the future direction of **US National Security Policy and Military Strategy**, required military **Force Levels, Mission Creep, Multi-nationalism, WMD, and BMD**.
- (10). Discuss current foreign policy issues and their political impact on the U.S.
  - **War on Terrorism;**                    - **War with Iraq;** - **North Korea;** - **Arab-Israeli conflict**                    -
  - **Domestic economic slump;**                    - **the uncertain future;**

# US Foreign Policy (*FP*)

## A Brief History

1798-1941 The *Isolationist Era*

1942-1945 World War II (start of “*Globalism*”,  
Internationalism, etc.)

1946-1989 *The Cold War*

1990-present *Post-Cold War*

New category after 9/11/2001

*Let's examine these periods in greater detail*

# Brief History of U.S. Foreign Policy

- *Isolationism*\*

A foreign policy built on the principle of avoiding formal military and political alliances with other countries.

- *The Isolationist Era*

- *1st 150 yrs of US History*

- Adherence to guidance of *Washington's Farewell address*
- Stressed **avoiding political connections** overseas
- Pursue **commercial trade** ties only

- US militarily weak & focused on expansion westward

- Not interested in global role (2 oceans of separation)

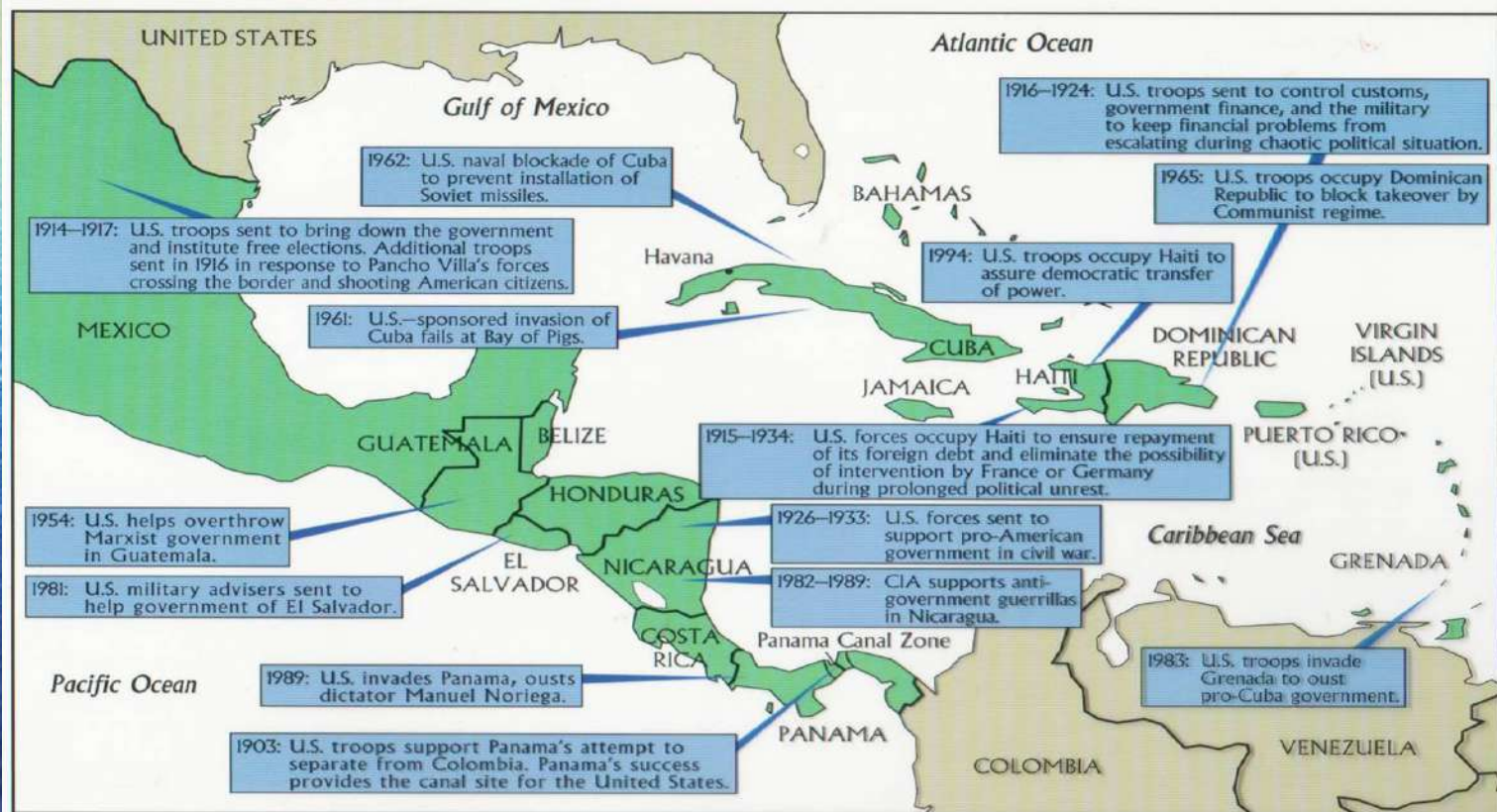
- *What FP Doctrine\* asserted US interests for the first time outside America, primarily throughout Western Hemisphere (1823)?*

## *The Monroe Doctrine*

A basic principle of U.S. foreign policy that dates back to a warning President James Monroe issued in 1823 that the United States would resist further European efforts to intervene in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

# Monroe Doctrine (1823)

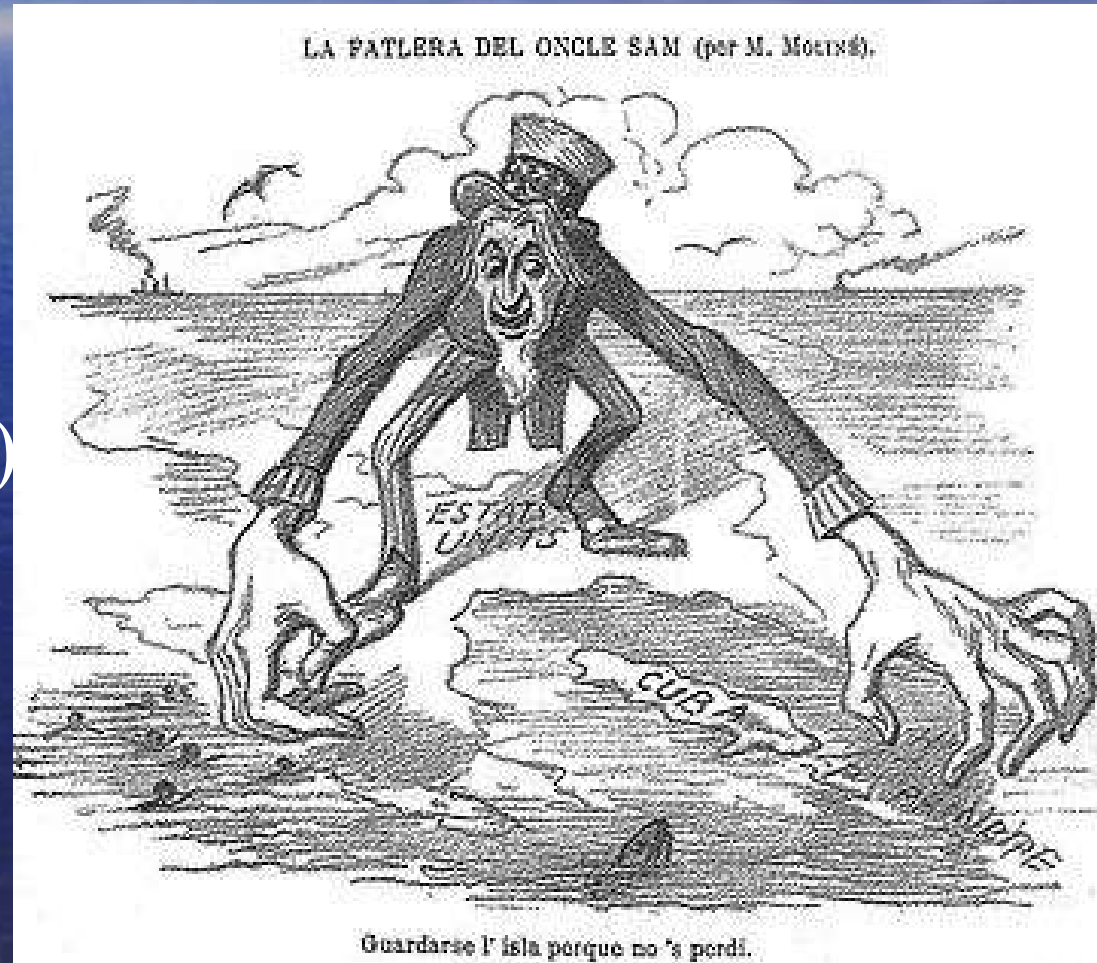
- Invoked 1895: early *FP* involvement outside US
  - Aim: Protect US interest in *Western Hemisphere*
- *US involvement overseas primarily in Latin America*
  - *US Military Intervention escalated beginning in 1900.*



U.S. Military Interventions in Central America and the Caribbean Since 1900

# American Imperialism: late 1800's

- Spanish American War
- Hawaii
- Puerto Rico
- Philippines
- Cuba (protectorate)



# World War I

- US deviated from *Isolationism* briefly during WWI



WWI (W. Wilson) => make world “safe for democracy”

- After WWI => *isolationism* returns w/vengeance
- Senate rejects *League of Nations* & *Versailles treaty*
- Sets the stage for next global war => ?

# World War II

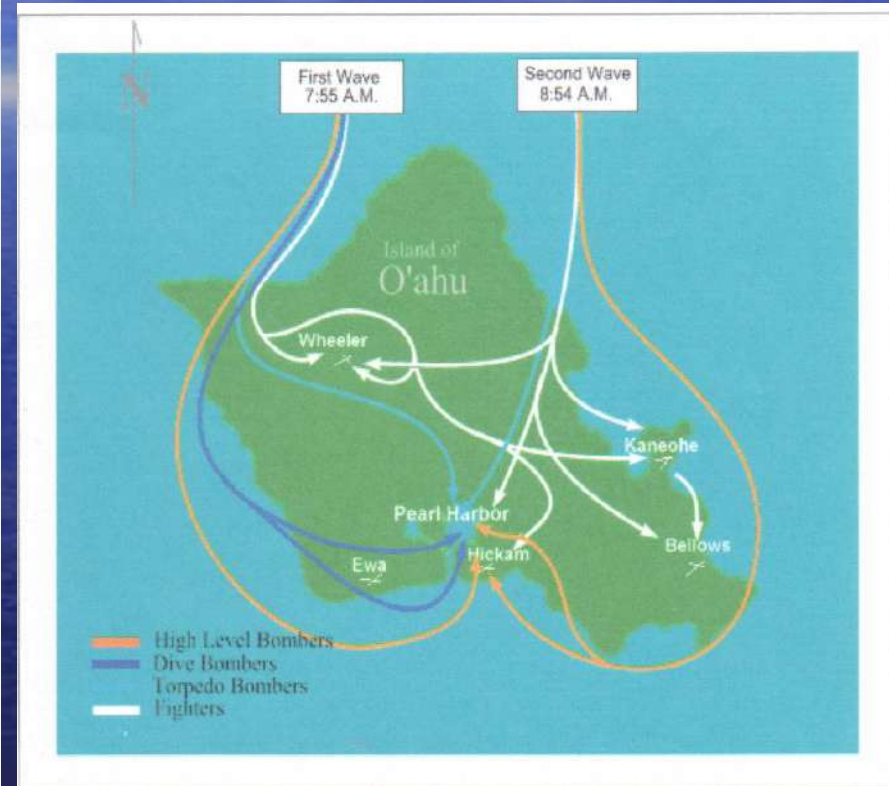
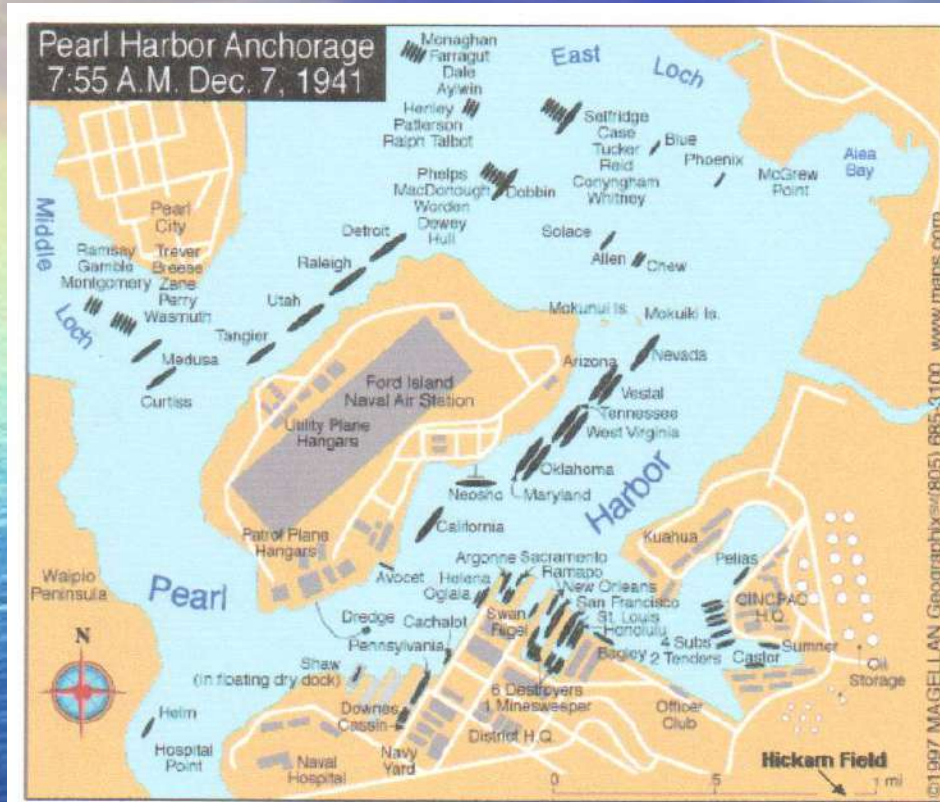


- *WWII => US stays out of War as Hitler first attacks*
  - *Why does US change its mind about involvement?*



# “Air Raid Pearl Harbor”

## 7 December 1941



*Impact on American Public Opinion?*

*Following WWII=> US rethinks previous **isolationism***

The point of total vaporization from the blast measured one half of a mile in diameter. Total destruction ranged at one mile in diameter. Severe blast damage carried as far as two miles in diameter. At two and a half miles, everything flammable in the area burned. The remaining area of the blast zone was riddled with serious blazes that stretched out to the final edge at a little over three miles in diameter.

66,000 people were killed and 69,000 people were injured by a 10 kiloton atomic explosion.

Nagasaki's population dropped in one split-second from 422,000 to 383,000. 39,000 were killed, over 25,000 were injured.

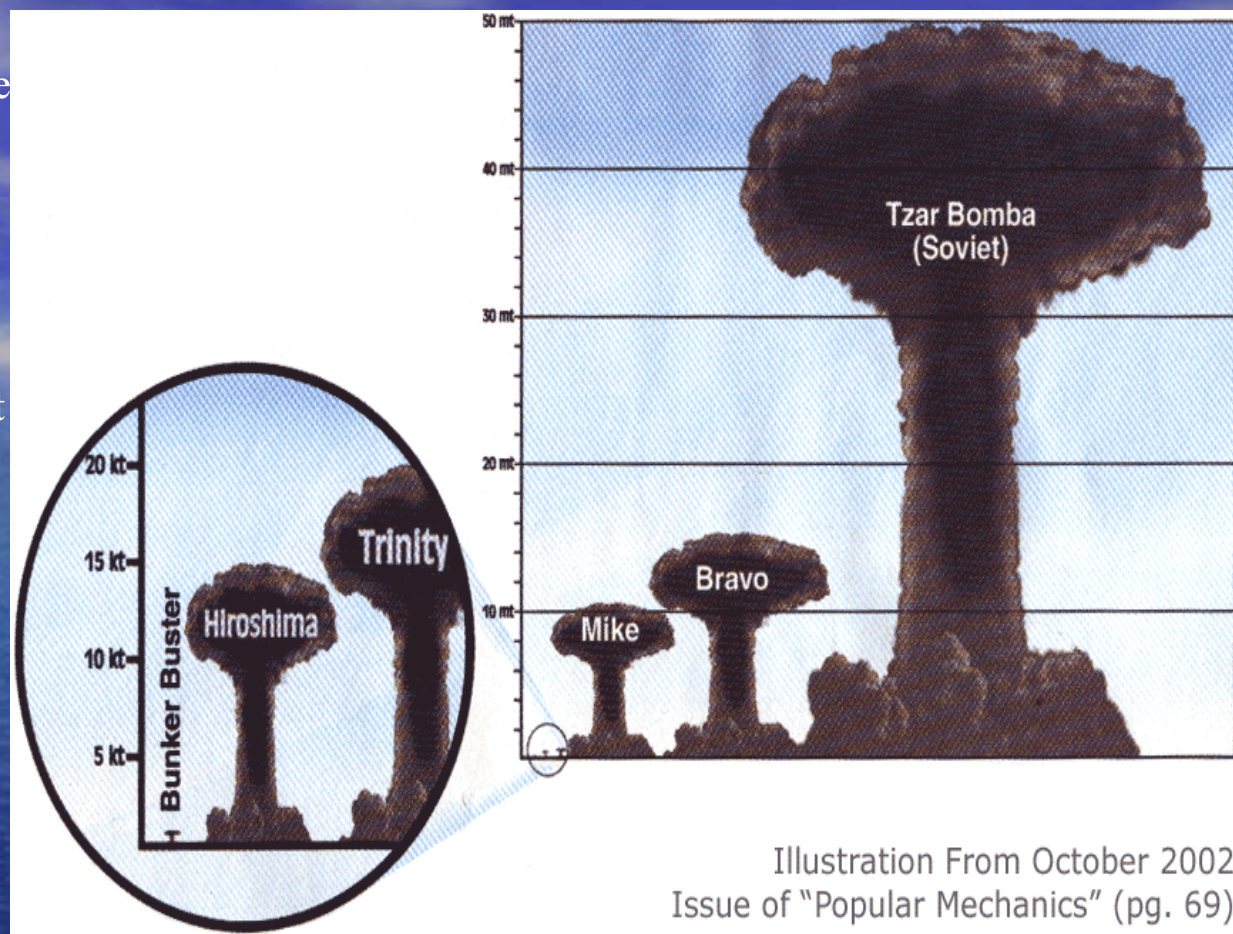


Illustration From October 2002 Issue of "Popular Mechanics" (pg. 69)

# Hiroshima/Nagasaki Atomic Catastrophe

# United Nations

**The United Nations is central to global efforts to solve problems that challenge humanity.**

**The United Nations works to promote respect for human rights, protect the environment, fight disease and reduce poverty. UN agencies define the standards for safe and efficient air travel and help improve telecommunications and enhance consumer protection.**

**The United Nations leads the international campaigns against drug trafficking and terrorism.**

**Throughout the world, the UN and its agencies assist refugees, set up programs to clear landmines, help expand food production and lead the fight against AIDS.**

<http://www.un.org>



[http://www.history.com/media.do?action=clip&id=speech\\_286](http://www.history.com/media.do?action=clip&id=speech_286)

# *Globalism Era => The Cold War*

- ***Globalism:***

- US should be prepared to use military force around the globe to protect its political & economic interests

***Internationalism: World's policeman...***

- *Following WWII => who emerges as primary threat to US political & military interest?*
- *Presidential doctrine formulated as a result?*
- ***Truman Doctrine:***
  - US would actively oppose communists' attempts to overthrow or conquer non-communist nations
- *US Foreign Policy that emerged from the **Truman Doctrine**?\**

# Truman Doctrine

- After the catastrophe of WWII, Great Britain could no longer provide financial aid to the governments of Greece and Turkey
- President Harry S. Truman asked for \$400 million in military and economic assistance for Greece and Turkey and established a doctrine, aptly characterized the Truman Doctrine, that would guide U.S. diplomacy for the next forty years. President Truman declared, "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."
- Truman Doctrine signaled America's post war embrace of global leadership and ended its longstanding policy of isolationism.



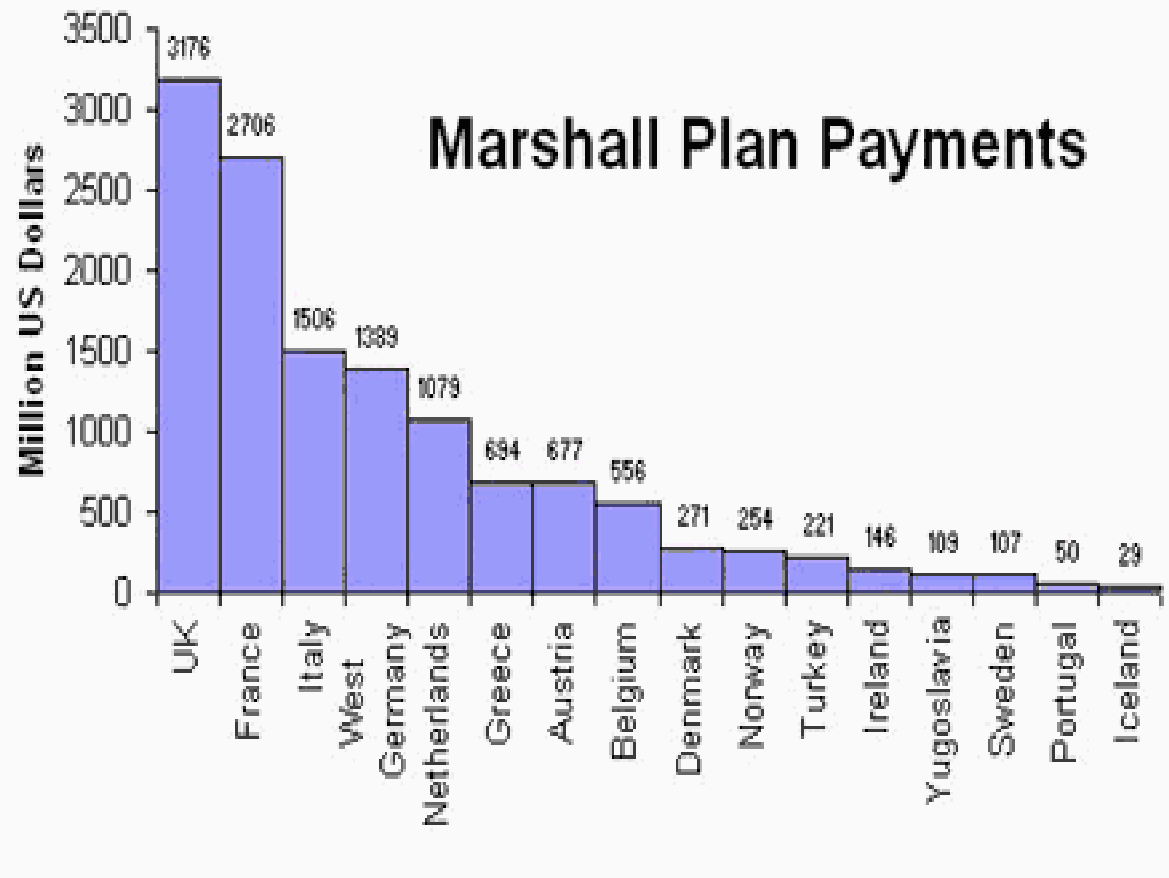
# *Containment*

A bedrock principle of *U.S. foreign policy* from mid 1940s to early 1990s that emphasized the need to *contain any further Soviet territorial & communist ideological expansion.*

*What was the economic instrument of **Containment**?*

The primary plan of the United States for rebuilding and creating a stronger foundation for the allied countries of Europe, and repelling communism after World War II.

Give \$ to stop the spread of communism



### Marshall Plan:

US commitment to rebuild Europe  
\$100 Billion+ appropriated for task in  
today's \$\$\$

➤ Soviets initially invited to participate

# Soviet Threat

IDEOLOGY

GEO-POLITICAL  
& STRATEGIC

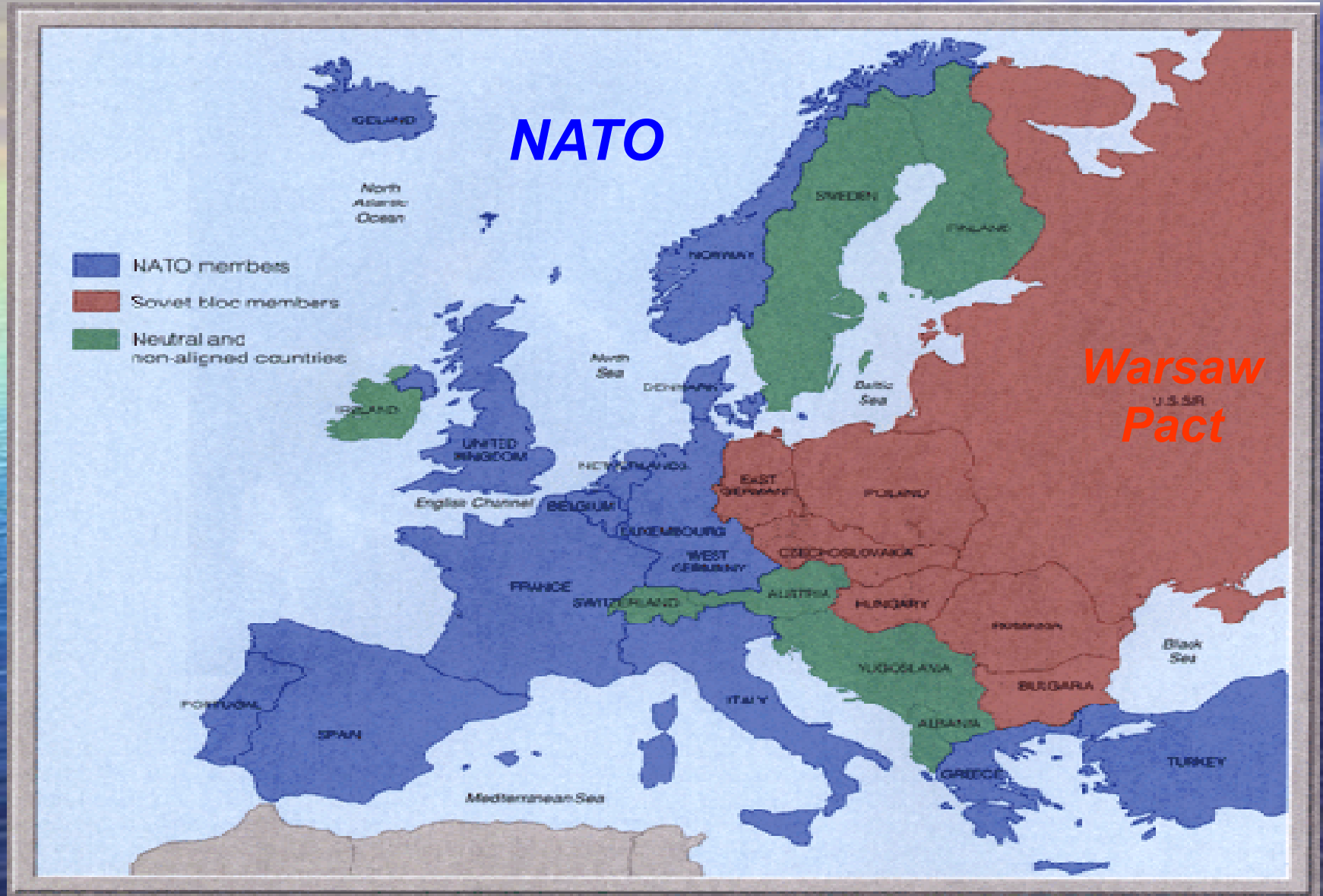
MILITARY

*Containment*

*What was the military instrument of **Containment**?*



# Cold War Military Alliances



# Cold War Heats Up

- As Soviets become more aggressive
  - US becomes more concerned
- Conduct major *National Security* reassessment
  - **NSC-68: National Security Strategy for *Containment***
    - Concludes a major increase in **defense spending** required
- Truman administration balks at high price tag
  - So **NSC-68** filed in bottom drawer of someone's safe
  - Then what *major military event* occurred in June 1950?

# China Becomes Communist



Truman decides NOT to recognize China as a communist nation in 1949  
Taiwan (nationalists) are allies with USA  
China NOT recognized by USA until NIXON  
Creates TONS of tension in UN (members of standing security council: USA, France, GB, USSR, CHINA....

# Korean War: 1951-1953

Hot war during the "Cold War"



# Arms Race

Competition between  
USA and USSR to  
build the most nuclear  
weapons (Atomic,  
Hydrogen, etc.



# Bay of Pigs Invasion: 1959



- In 1961, the United States launched an attack on Cuba meant to overthrow Castro's government.
- Though the aid and training given to the Cuban exiles was substantial, they suffered total defeat and created a humiliating situation for the United States.
- In the end, the attack only increased Cubans' support of Fidel Castro.

[historyofcuba.com](http://historyofcuba.com)



# Cuban Missile Crisis

- Almost World War III
- 13 Days



# Vietnam

- In May 1961, President Kennedy sent 500 more American advisers to Vietnam, bringing American forces to 1,400 men.
- The leader of South Vietnam, Diem, attacked Buddhist communities, etc.
- Kennedy agreed for the CIA to assist in a South Vietnamese army coup against Diem.
- On November 2, 1963, Diem was assassinated.

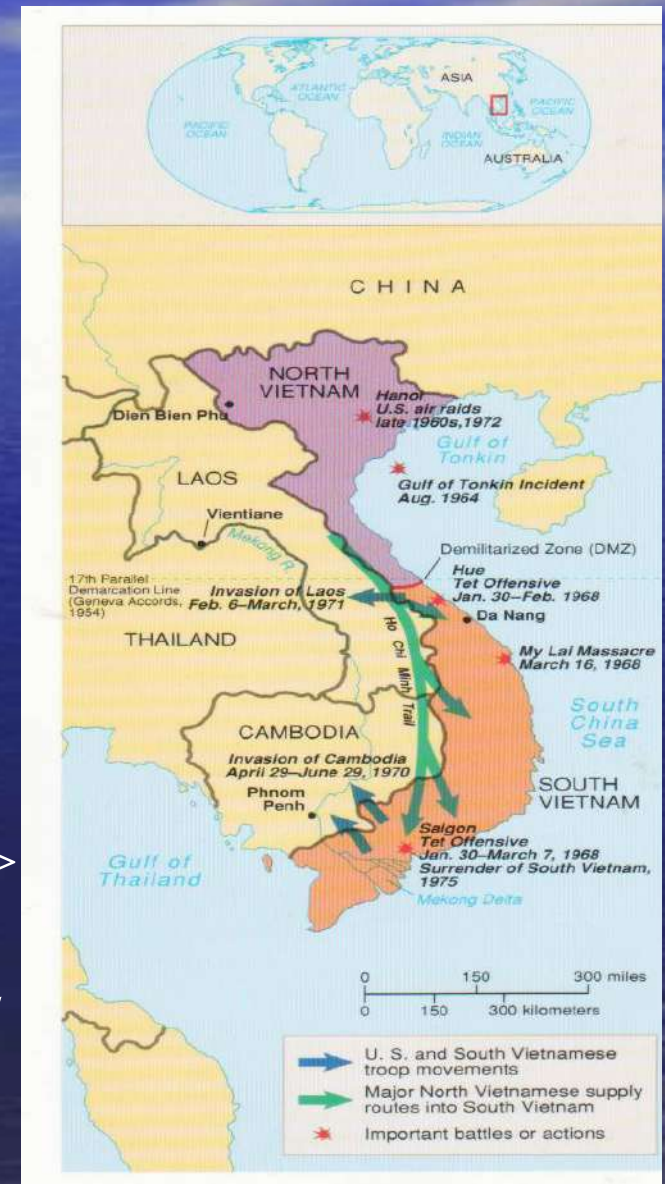
[jfklibrary.org](http://jfklibrary.org)





# US versus USSR- *The Indirect Approach*

- Competition at margins=> the **3rd World**
  - US primary *Foreign Policy* goal:
    - Prevent potential “*falling dominoes*”
- Major test of this goal: *Vietnam War*:
  - US (*Ike*) supports French in *SE Asia*
  - *Aim*: Contain Soviet expansion in *SEA*
- *US view of most global crises & conflicts?*
- Most viewed as *Soviet/communist inspired*:
  - *USSR => China => North Vietnam => South Vietnam’s guerilla insurgents*
- *How does the US (JFK) initially deal with South Vietnam’s insurgency?\**



# Counter Insurgency (CI)

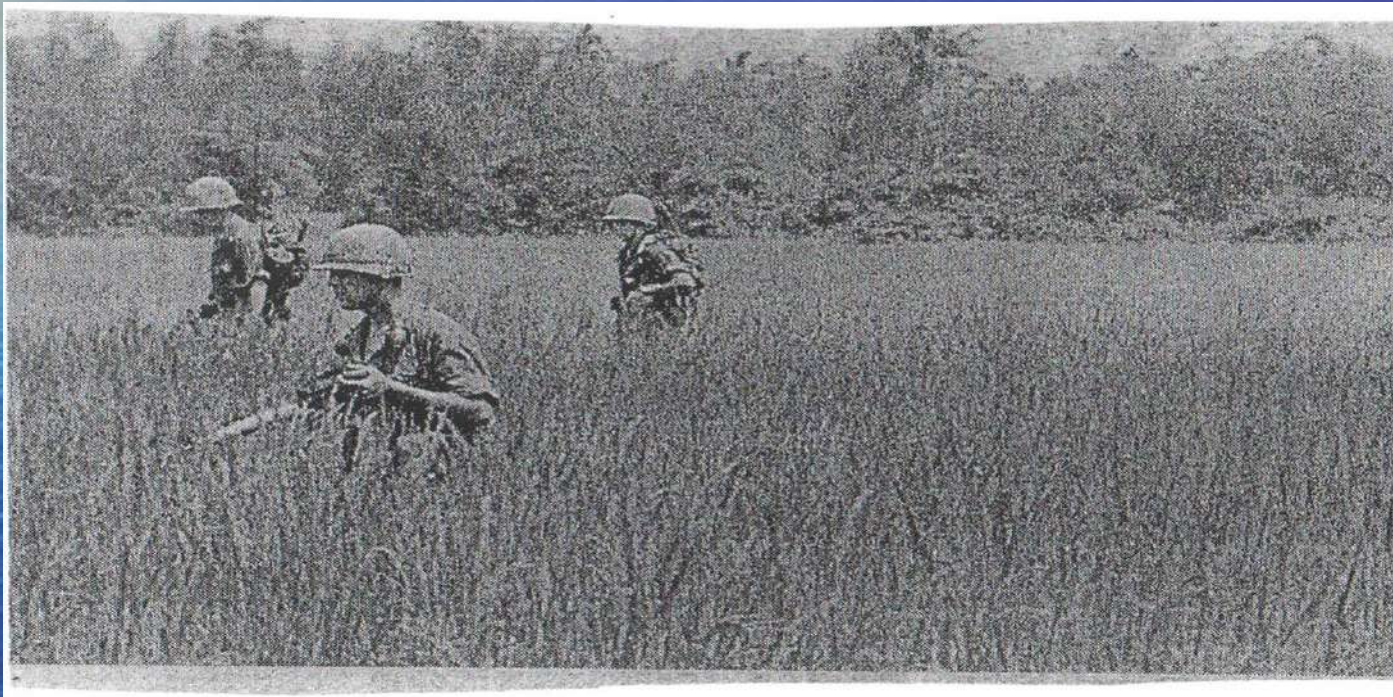
- *JFK* sends *Special Forces* & *SEAL* advisors to conduct CI



- *LBJ* expands US involvement following 1964 *Tonkin Gulf incident*<sup>26</sup>

# *“Americanization”* of Vietnam War (1965-1968) Draft instituted in 1965

- Conventional US Troops take over fighting for SVN
  - Reach high point of 540,000 US troops by 1969



The majority of Americans support US policy & the war until 1968

# The “*Tet*” Offensive- 1968



- *The “light at the end of the tunnel” becomes a speeding train’s headlight:*
  - *Americans become disillusioned with continuing the War as it’s brought home to them up front & personal*
  - *Look for a way out of Vietnam “with honor”*

# Exit Strategy

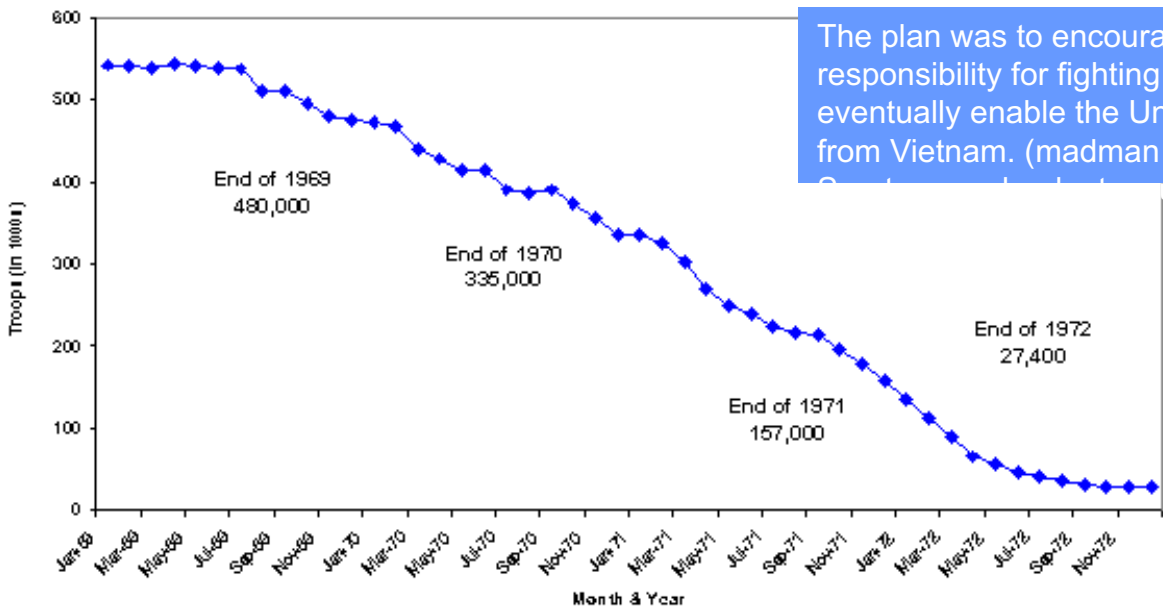
- US involvement reached high point by late 1968
  - America became acutely divided over war
  - Following *Tet Offensive* most Americans just wanted out
- *Seeking a way out of quagmire*
  - Nixon comes to power with “*secret plan*” to get out
    - “*Vietnamization*” => allow “*Peace with Honor*”
- February 1973 => *Peace Accords signed*
  - War turned over to *SVN* & *US military forces withdraw*
  - 1975: *Peace w/o Honor & the “Vietnam Syndrome”*
- Nixon sought Soviet help to get US out of Vietnam
  - *Aim*: Get Soviets & China to push North Vietnam to peace talks
  - Pursues *easing of tensions* between two superpowers- *called?*<sup>29</sup>



# NIXON.



**The War in Vietnam: Richard Nixon and the De-escalatory Phase**  
**U.S. Troops Stationed in Vietnam (in 1000s)**  
**January 1969-December 1972**



The plan was to encourage the South Vietnamese to take more responsibility for fighting the war. It was hoped that this policy would eventually enable the United States to withdraw gradually all their soldiers from Vietnam. (madman theory/Phoenix program)









Election of 1968:  
 Nixon Campaigned on  
**LEAVING Vietnam**

# *Détente'*

- A *policy* of *Nixon* administration followed to develop *more cordial relations with the Soviet Union*.
  - Aimed in part in enlisting Soviet support to assist US in getting North Vietnam back to peace table & serious negotiations
  - So that US could get out of Vietnam “with honor.”
- *Détente'* lasted until 1979
  - Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979 (Carter) brought US-Soviet *Détente'* to an abrupt end.

US-Soviet relations declined even more when *Ronald Reagan* took office (“*Evil Empire*” Speech)

# Détente

 U.S.	<b>NUCLEAR LIMITS</b>	 U.S.S.R.
 200	<b>ABM</b>	 200
 1,054	<b>ICBM</b>	 1,550
5,700 (MIRV)	<b>WARHEADS</b>	5,700 (MIRV)
 41	<b>NUCLEAR SUBS</b>	 42

Arms limitation,  
relative security,  
linkage of issues,  
building block  
approach

Kissinger (Secretary of State) believed "peace was not a universal realization of one nation's desires, but a general acceptance of a concept of international order."



# Iranian Hostage Crisis

- On November 4, 1979, Iranian militants stormed the United States Embassy in Tehran and took approximately 70 Americans captive.
- This terrorist act triggered the most profound crisis of the Carter presidency and began a personal ordeal for Jimmy Carter and the American people that lasted 444 days.



## Reasons:

1. The U.S. allowed the past Shah to come to America for cancer treatment
- The exiled Ayatollah Khomeini returned to Tehran in February 1979 and whipped popular discontent into rabid anti-Americanism.
  - Iranian militants to attack the U.S. On November 4, the American Embassy in Tehran was overrun and its employees taken captive.

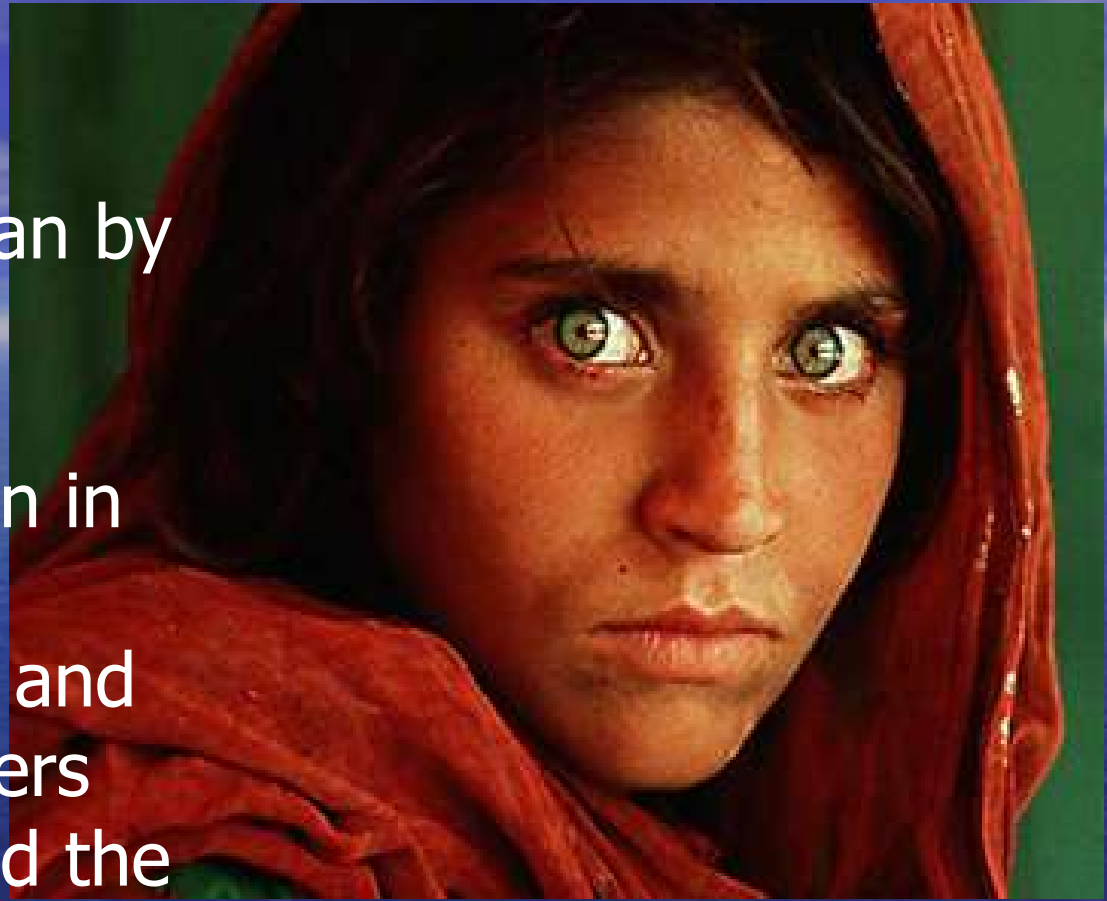
[jimmycarterlibrary.org](http://jimmycarterlibrary.org)



Invasion of Afghanistan by  
USSR

Another Proxy war  
USA aided Afghanistan in  
liberation

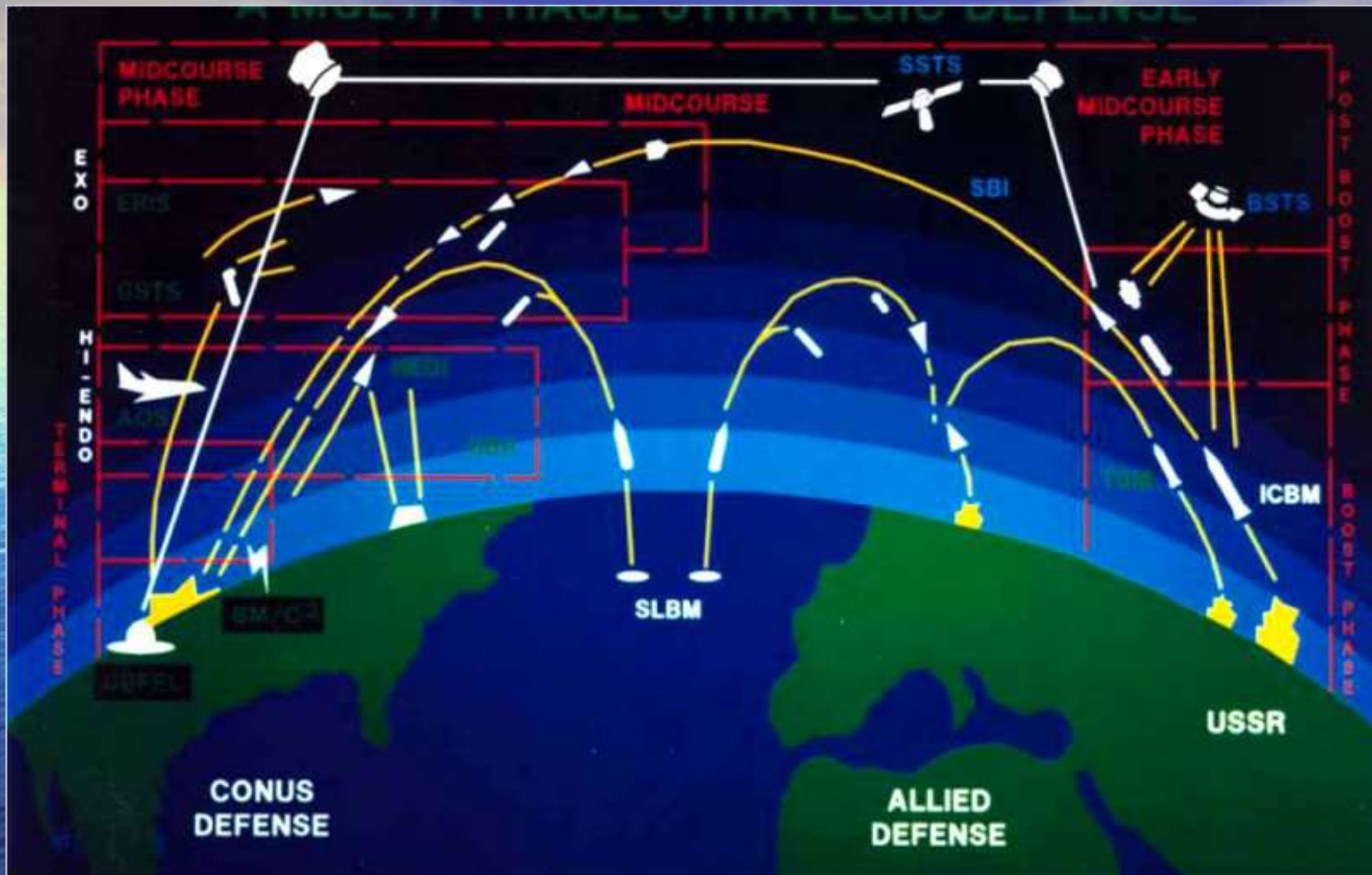
CIA provided training and  
support to rebel fighters  
(Osama Bin Laden and the  
Mujahideen)



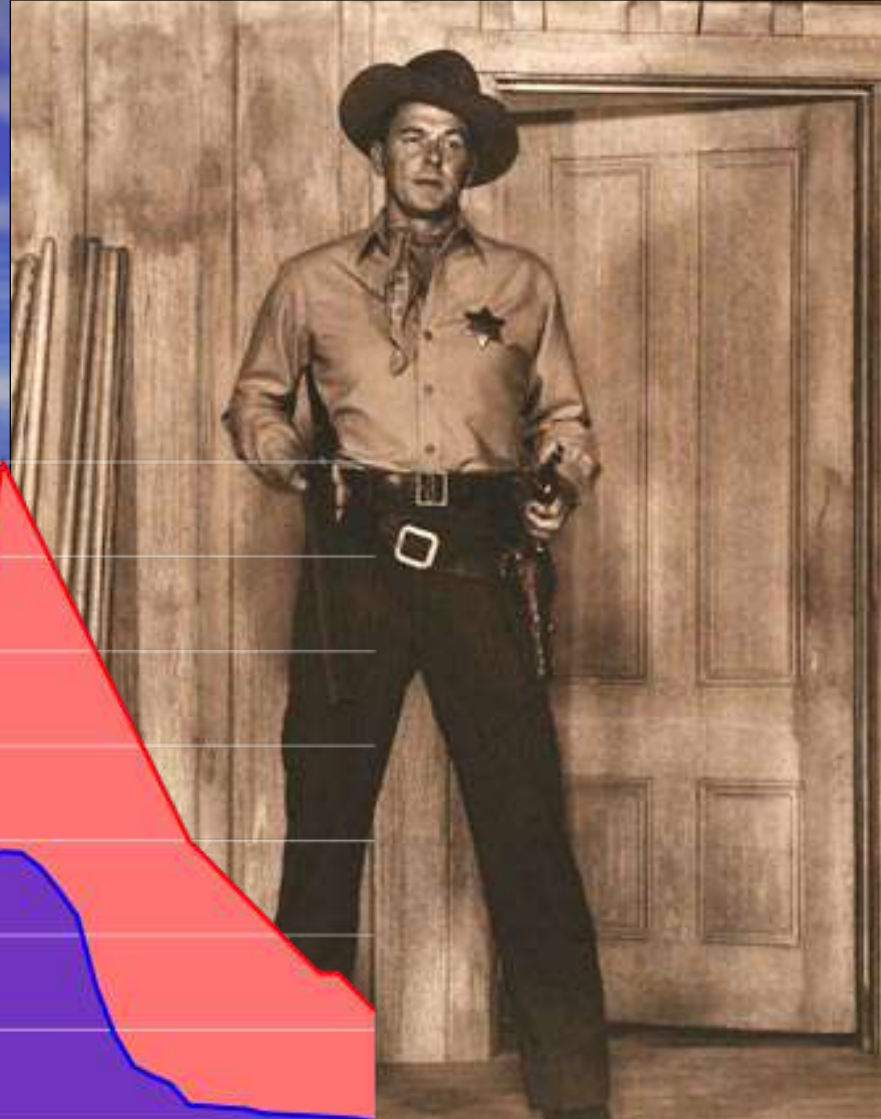
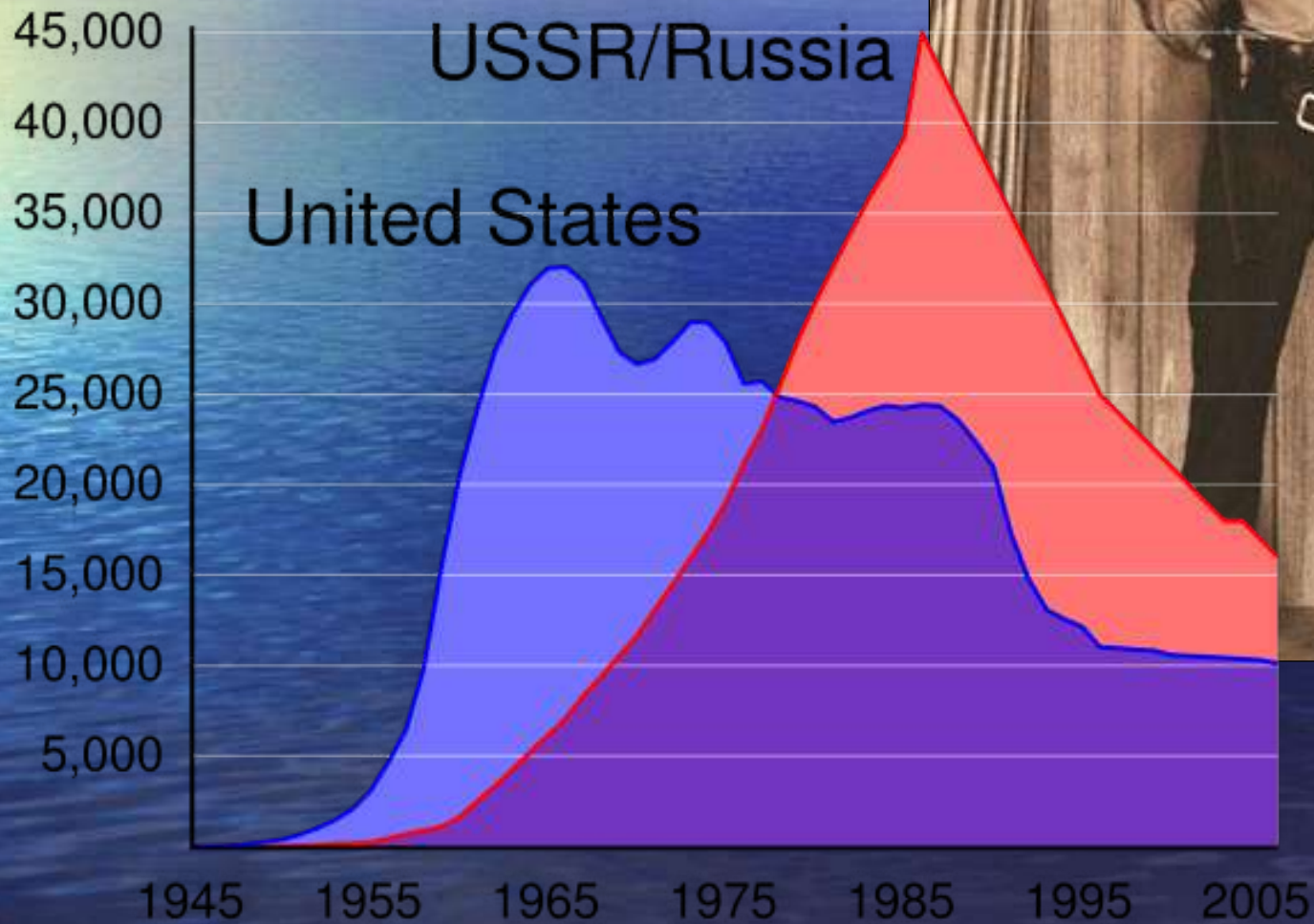
# Reagan & “*The Evil Empire*”

- Reagan pursues *hard line* with the Soviets
  - A corrupt USSR system living on borrowed economic times
  - Serious reform long past due to save it from collapse
- 1985: **Mikhail Gorbachev** => comes to power & attempts reform => **Perestroika & Glasnost**
  - Problem: Soviet system too corrupt & broken to salvage
- Reagan’s **SDI** => outspending the Soviets into defeat
  - Unable to keep up with strategic arms race & go broke trying
- **Year of Revolution** & fall of Eastern Europe - 1989
  - **Fall of Berlin Wall** – symbol of Soviet Communism
- US Military operations in **Third World** continued:
  - *Grenada, Panama, Iraq #1*
  - (Clear lack of Soviet support for its former ally- Iraq)
- **Fall of Soviet Union- 1991 & End of Cold War**

# SDI: Strategic Defense Initiative



# Perception more than...



# *After the Cold War*

- ***New World Order*** –
  - Strategic reassessment (*Bush I*) tries to figure out what US should do during the post Cold War era
  - Still trying to decide when Clinton is elected in 1992
- Policy of ***Enlargement*** (*Clinton*)=>
  - Expand democracy & free markets globally
- Also use military force as required (& we did):
  - *Somalia 1993*
  - *Haiti 1994*
  - *Bosnia & NATO peacekeeping- 1995*
  - *Serbia bombing – 1999*
  - *Kosovo – NATO bombing & peacekeeping- 2000*

# End of Cold War

On the 9th of November, 1989, the Border separating Western from Eastern Germany was effectively opened



The Fall of the Berlin Wall will always be used as a symbol for the end of the Cold War



# Foreign Policy Under George W. Bush

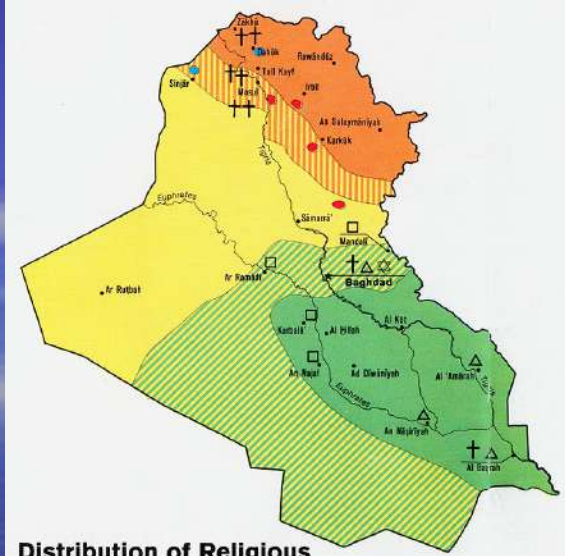
- ***Neo-isolationism***: from 2000 until 9/11/2001
  - Theory: US should take a step back
    - Avoid always acting as world's policeman (internationalism)
  - Reality: Campaign rhetoric gives way to real world once in office
    - The world is still very dangerous & America is not immune
    - ON 9/11/2001 that reality hit home hard => *revised policy*
- ***The Bush Doctrine***:
  - America's post 9/11/2001 Policy & Strategy-
    - Focus: *Counter Terror Policy & National Security Strategy*
  - *Preemptive strikes & "preventative war"*
    - US invasion of *Afghanistan & Iraq II*





September 11, 2001

# War on Terror



**Distribution of Religious and Ethnic Groups**

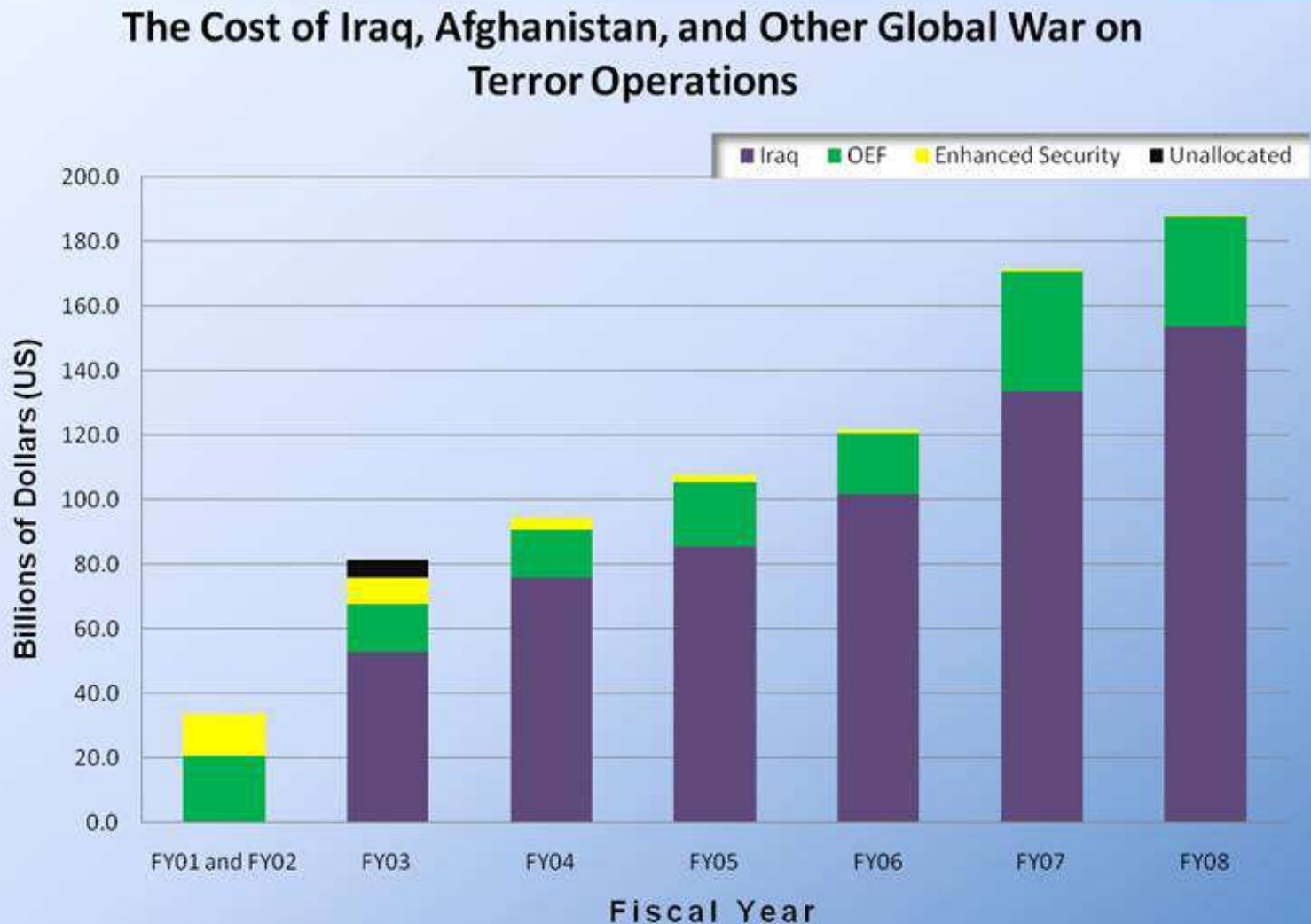
MAJORITY GROUPS	MINORITY GROUPS
Sunni Arab	Yazidi
Sunni Kurd	Turkoman
Shia Arab	Iranian
Sunni Arab and Sunni Kurd	Christian
Sunni Arab and Shia Arab	Mandaean
	Jewish

*Christians represent different sects and ethnic groups. Yazidis, Mandaeans, and Jews, although shown as religious groups, may also be considered as separate ethnic entities.*

0 200 Kilometers  
0 200 Statute miles



# War on Terror: 2002 - present



©2008 [truthfulpolitics.com](http://truthfulpolitics.com)

Data Source: Congressional Research Service

# President Obama (2009 - present)



- Osama Bin Laden
- End War in Iraq
- End War in Afghanistan
- N.Korea
- Iran sanctions....

Realist? Liberal? Idealist?  
Constructivist?