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*A century of American diplomacy; being a brief review of the foreign relations of the United States, [John Watson Foster] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

Townsend Harris was appointed consul-general and afterwards was made minister resident. He remained in Japan as the American representative for seven years, in which he rendered valuable services to his own country, and to Japan as well, Mr. Seward attributing much of the success in establishing such friendly relations with that country to his "wonderful sagacity and patience. Japan early began to feel the effect of foreign intercourse established by the commercial treaties, and in it sent abroad quite an imposing embassy, which in turn visited the United States and European countries, to study their institutions and establish better political relations. The embassy was cordially received everywhere, its personnel attracted attention because of its intelligence and ability, and every encouragement was given to the liberal policy which seemed to have taken possession of the ruling classes. But this policy met with fierce opposition within the empire, and often the rage and bigotry of the populace vented themselves on foreign residents, quite a number of whom lost their lives or suffered in the destruction of their property. Secretary Seward treated these matters and the Japanese government with leniency and friendliness. None of our statesmen of his day had such an exalted conception of the importance of our future relations to the peoples of the Pacific islands and of Asia. In a speech delivered in the Senate in he made a notable prophecy. In instructing our minister as to the course to be pursued respecting the injuries inflicted in Japan upon officials and citizens of the United States, he recalled the fact that from its first acquaintance with Japan our government had conducted its intercourse with the utmost sincerity, frankness, and friendship; that it was the first duty of the American representatives to deserve and win the confidence of the Japanese government and people; that they should act as if the riotous events would have been prevented by the authorities, if they had possessed the power; that nevertheless they should insist upon full reparation for the outrages; and that in their united action with other foreign powers, for mutual protection AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. Yeddo, the seat of government of the Shogun, was regarded by the outside world as the capital of the nation, and the treaties had been made with that official under the mistaken belief that he was the chief ruler of the empire. His authority had been waning for some time previous to the arrival of Commodore Perry in the Bay of Yeddo, and the opposition to him on the part of the adherents of the Mikado gradually grew so strong that in the last of the Shoguns withdrew to his own family estate, and the Mikado became the undisputed ruler of the empire. This led to a combined naval expedition in on the part of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, which destroyed the forts and opened the passage of the strait. Anson Burlingame, who since had resided at Peking as minister from the United States, and by his tact and friendly conduct had gained the confidence of the Chinese government, was invited by it in to become the head of an imperial embassy, 1 to visit all the leading Christian nations, and through treaties and personal intercourse establish amicable and freer political and commercial relations with them. This notable embassy first visited the United States, where it was received by the Executive, by Congress, and by the leading cities with distinguished attention. The government of the United States being in full sympathy with the objects of the embassy, a treaty was readily negotiated with its plenipotentiaries by Secretary Seward, wherein the rights of China were protected respecting all grants of lands or concessions to foreigners for internal improvements, freedom of conscience and religious worship were guaranteed, unnecessary dictation and intervention in internal affairs were to be discouraged, change of home and allegiance and free emigration were stipulated, and the privilege of unrestricted travel and residence in China and the Dip. United States, upon the basis of the most favored nation, was agreed to. After its mission had been successfully accomplished in the United States, the embassy visited Europe, where it was hospitably received, but where its political objects were not so readily nor so fully attained. Unfortunately in the midst of its labors in Europe the embassy suffered the irreparable loss of its chief in the untimely death of Mr. This event proved a double misfortune to China, first, in weakening the influence of the embassy in Europe, and, second, in depriving its government of the services and leadership of an able and tactful foreigner to direct its

efforts towards a more liberal and progressive policy. We can only conjecture what might have been the future of China if Mr. But another disappointment was in store for the empire. The large influx of Chinese laborers to the Pacific coast of the United States, which followed the treaty of , created a sentiment in the country hostile to this immigration, and a demand arose for a modification of the clauses of that treaty which permitted the free entrance and residence of Chinese laborers. It would transgress the limits which I have fixed for this work to narrate the negotiation of the immigration convention of , the disregard of treaty stipulations by Congress, and the harsh measures adopted by our government to restrict the admission of the Chinese into the United States. Seward's service is unique in the history of the Department of State. No other secretary has had to deal with so many important questions, and none have held office during such a prolonged crisis, taxing to the utmost the intellectual and physical powers of the incumbent. During this period he produced a series of state papers which take rank with those of the ablest writers on international law and polity. After he retired from office he made a tour of the world, and the reception accorded him attests the high esteem in which his ability and character were held in foreign lands. With the lapse of time Mr. It is an interesting reminiscence of that time that in the early days of the crisis, when the Trent affair had just been successfully passed, December, , a young man beginning to test the wings of the muse which were to raise him so high in the literary world, then a private secretary to the President, and destined himself to fill Mr. He made a wise selection of a secretary of state in the 13 Life of Seward, Fish entered upon his duties, and continued during his entire term. It was to him a constant source of anxiety, involving questions respecting the proper enforcement of the neutrality laws, the recognition of the belligerency and independence of the insurgents, interference with American vessels, the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and a variety of other matters growing out of a state of war in an adjacent country with which we had intimate and extensive commercial relations. Strong influences were brought to bear upon the government to secure the recognition of belligerent rights to the Cuban insurrectionists, and the arbitrary and cruel conduct of the Spanish officials more than once put the friendly relations of the two nations in great peril; but through the prudent and skillful conduct of affairs by Mr. Fish, the government was enabled to discharge its international obligations and preserve the confidence of our own people, notwithstanding their warm sympathy with the Cuban cause. The confidence which both of these great powers reposed in the disinterested friendship of the United States was illustrated in the selection by Germany of the American minister in Paris, Mr. Washburne, with the approval of France, to take charge of the interests of the subjects of the former during the war; and he acquitted himself with distinction in the discharge of his delicate and laborious duties. Two cases of considerable interest, involving the question of extradition of criminals, occurred during the year One Winslow was arrested in London on a requisition under the extradition treaty charged with the crime of forgery committed in the United States. Fish refused to give such an assurance, for the reason that the condition was not warranted by the treaty. He contended that the terms of a treaty could not be modified by a domestic law, and he gave notice that if this position was maintained the United States would cease to ask for the surrender of any criminals under the treaty. The British government declined to yield, Winslow was released from arrest, and he was never tried. Finally, Great Britain yielded the point in controversy, and the treaty was again put in operation. But the United States has observed the rule that a person extradited for one offense shall not be tried for another, and the United States Supreme Court has held that such should be practiced under the treaty. He was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, but succeeded in escaping, fled to Cuba and thence to Spain, where he was discovered and arrested. We had no extradition treaty with Spain, and could not demand his surrender as a right. Nevertheless the Spanish government delivered him up, and he was returned to the state prison, where he died. Arguelles, a Spanish colonel, seized a cargo of African negroes, sold them into slavery, appropriated the money to his own use, and fled to New York, where he established himself as a newspaper proprietor. The Spanish government asked for his extradition, although no treaty existed warranting it; but the crime was so flagrant and so repulsive to the moral sentiment of the nation that Mr. Seward felt justified in yielding to the request of the Spanish government, and he caused Arguelles to be delivered so expeditiously that no opportunity was given for a writ of habeas corpus to issue. And it is to be confessed that, though the act in question was a meritorious one, it affords a dangerous precedent for abuse of authority in a country which

acknowledges the supreme rule of law. It is the last case of the kind which has occurred, the practice of the government being not to grant extradition except to countries with which we have treaties authorizing and requiring it. The most important subject which occupied Secretary Fish during his long term of office was that growing out of the lax and unfriendly enforcement of neutrality by Great Britain during the Civil War. I have noticed the repeated complaints and protests of our minister in London, Charles Francis Adams, following the departure from British ports of one after another of the Confederate cruisers to prey upon our commerce, and the little satisfaction he obtained. Discouraged at the time with the small result of his efforts, he wrote the department: In the course of a few years a change of ministry occurred in Great Britain, and, in a better frame of mind, the new ministry manifested a disposition to reopen the door so abruptly closed by Lord Eussell. Reverdy Johnson, who had relieved Mr. Fish, reopened the subject with the Gladstone ministry, and after some preliminary negotiations, a special commission composed of five able and prominent statesmen was sent to Washington by the British government to confer with a like commission on the part of the United States, at the head of which was Secretary Fish, and to take up for adjustment what were known as the Alabama claims, and all other unsettled questions between the two nations. Out of these conferences there resulted a treaty signed on May 8, 1871, and called the treaty of Washington. It is one of the most important and the most comprehensive of the treaties ever negotiated by our government. The treaty embraced eleven distinct subjects, which, very briefly enumerated, are as follows: The claims, other than the foregoing, of the citizens and subjects of the two governments arising during the Civil War, were likewise submitted to an arbitration commission. The seacoast fisheries of both countries were made free, and fish products were admitted free of duty by both governments for a term of ten years. As the British or Canadians claimed that this privilege as to the fisheries was much more valuable to the Americans than to the Canadians, a commission was created to assess the excess of value, if any was shown to exist. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence, Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine Rivers was stipulated. The use of the canals of the United States and Canada was provided for on terms of equality by citizens of the respective countries. The free navigation of Lake Michigan was granted to British vessels. Free transit of goods in bond through the United States and Canada. Certain coastwise trade was allowed on the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes. Free use of St. John River, New Brunswick, for Maine lumber. The reference of the water boundary dispute through the Strait of Fuca to the decision of the Emperor of Germany. The treaty created a tribunal composed of one American, one British, and three neutral members, the latter to be named, one each, by the King of Italy, the President of Switzerland, and the Emperor of Brazil; and the city of Geneva was fixed upon as the place where the tribunal should hold its sessions. The treaty prescribed for the tribunal three rules as to neutrality, which were made applicable to the case, together with such principles of international law as were not inconsistent with them. This was a new departure in international practice, and is believed to have largely contributed to the success of the American case. These rules were as follows: In agreeing that in deciding the questions the arbitration might be bound by these rules, the British government stated that it did not assent to them as principles of international law in force when the claims arose. It was, however, stipulated that the two governments would observe them in the future, and would invite other maritime powers to accede to them. The last clause of the agreement was not carried out, Great Britain showing a reluctance to a submission of the rules to the powers, influenced in part by disappointment over the award and by the construction put upon some clauses of the rules by the tribunal. The general consensus of opinion of publicists, with some dissent in England, is that they are a correct statement of existing international law. Such claims, if allowed, would reach sums so enormous as to cause the bankruptcy of even the British treasury, and its government threatened not to proceed with the arbitration unless these claims were withdrawn. This the United States declined to do, maintaining that it had a right to have them passed upon by the tribunal. For a time *1 S. Law*, ; other publicists, *6 Rev.* The decision was that as to certain vessels, including the Alabama, the Florida, and others, the British government had failed in its duty as a neutral power; but that as to certain other vessels it had not been negligent. There was for a time a feeling in England of disappointment and dissatisfaction with the result, but on both sides of the Atlantic general relief was experienced that a definite and peaceful settlement had been reached of a question which had occasioned deep resentment and threatened a long estrangement of the two

kindred nations. The conduct of Great Britain in entering upon the arbitration was in the highest degree creditable to her. It was a serious act for a powerful and proud nation to insert in a treaty an expression of regret at events occurring in its own territory, which were the basis of the claims of the contending government, and it was an unusual proceeding to agree to rules which would almost necessarily result in her own condemnation. There is an interesting incident in connection with the preliminary negotiations which led to the appointment of the Joint High Commission and the treaty of Sir John Rose, a member of the Canadian ministry, conducted the preliminary negotiations in conjunction with the British minister in Washington. He sent his answer two days afterwards in the shape of a written memorandum. It should be the starting-point. The greatest trouble, if not peril Therefore, the withdrawal of the British flag cannot be abandoned as a condition or preliminary of such a settlement as is now proposed. To make the settlement complete, the withdrawal should be from this hemisphere, including provinces and islands. Years afterwards when both Sumner and Fish were dead, Mr.

Chapter 2 : Foreign policy of the United States - Wikipedia

*A Century of American Diplomacy Being a Brief Review of the Foreign Relations of the United States by John W. Foster
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International relations, " ; American Revolution ; American Revolutionary War ; Diplomacy in the American Revolutionary War ; and Diplomatic service of John Adams From the establishment of the United States after regional, not global, focus, but with the long-term ideal of creating an "Empire of Liberty. The diplomats"especially Franklin , Adams and Jefferson "secured recognition of American independence and large loans to the new national government. The Treaty of Paris in was highly favorable to the United States which now could expand westward to the Mississippi River. Historian Samuel Flagg Bemis was a leading expert on diplomatic history. According to Jerold Combs: It emphasized the danger of American entanglement in European quarrels. European diplomacy in the eighteenth century was "rotten, corrupt, and perfidious," warned Bemis. Franklin, Jay, and Adams had done just this during the Revolution and as a consequence had won the greatest victory in the annals of American diplomacy. Bemis conceded that the French alliance had been necessary to win the war. Yet he regretted that it had brought involvement with "the baleful realm of European diplomacy. It was soon renamed the Department of State and changed the title of secretary for foreign affairs to Secretary of State; Thomas Jefferson returned from France to take the position. However the foreign policy dispute polarized parties at home, leading to the First Party System. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. By the French were openly seizing American ships, leading to an undeclared war known as the Quasi-War of " President John Adams tried diplomacy; it failed. In , the French demanded American diplomats pay huge bribes in order to see the French Foreign Minister Talleyrand , which the Americans rejected. The Jeffersonian Republicans, suspicious of Adams, demanded the documentation, which Adams released using X, Y and Z as codes for the names of the French diplomats. The XYZ Affair ignited a wave of nationalist sentiment. Adams reluctantly signed the Alien and Sedition Acts as a wartime measure. Adams broke with the Hamiltonian wing of his Federalist Party and made peace with France in War of [edit] Main article: The Jeffersonians deeply distrusted the British in the first place, but the British shut down most American trade with France, and impressed into the Royal Navy about sailors on American ships who claimed American citizenship. American honor was humiliated by the British attack on the American warship the Chesapeake in The War of was marked by very bad planning and military fiascoes on both sides. It ended with the Treaty of Ghent in Militarily it was a stalemate as both sides failed in their invasion attempts, but the Royal Navy blockaded the coastline and shut down American trade except for smuggling supplies into British Canada. However the British achieved their main goal of defeating Napoleon, while the American armies defeated the Indian alliance that the British had supported, ending the British war goal of establishing a pro-British Indian boundary nation in the Midwest. The British stopped impressing American sailors and trade with France now an ally of Britain resumed, so the causes of the war had been cleared away. Especially after the great American victory at the Battle of New Orleans, Americans felt proud and triumphant for having won their "second war of independence. After tensions de-escalated along the U. Boundary disputes were settled amicably. This policy declared opposition to European interference in the Americas and left a lasting imprint on the psyche of later American leaders. The failure of Spain to colonize or police Florida led to its purchase by the U. John Quincy Adams was the leading American diplomat of the era. Mexico never recognized that Texas had achieved independence and promised war should the U. Polk peacefully resolved a border dispute with Britain regarding Oregon, then sent U. Army patrols into the disputed area of Texas. That triggered the Mexican"American War , which the Americans won easily. As a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in the U. The result was a vast American expansion. The discovery of gold in California in brought a heavy demand for passage to the gold fields, with the main routes crossing Panama to avoid a very long slow sailing voyage around all of South America. A railroad was built that carried , despite the dangerous environment in Panama. A canal in Nicaragua was a much more healthier and attractive possibility, and American

businessmen gained the necessary permissions, along with a U. Britain had long dominated Central America, but American influence was growing, and the small countries look to the United States for protection against British imperialism. However the British were determined to block an American canal, and seized key locations on the mosquito coast on the Atlantic that blocked it. The Whigs were in charge in Washington and unlike the bellicose Democrats wanted a business-like peaceful solution. The Whigs took a lesson from the British experience monopolizing the chokepoint of Gibraltar, which produced no end of conflicts, wars, and military and naval expenses for the British. Tensions escalated locally, with small-scale physical confrontations in the field. To avert an escalating clash It focused on a Nicaragua Canal that would connect the Pacific and the Atlantic. The three main Treaty provisions stated that neither nation would build such a canal without the consent and cooperation of the other; neither would fortify or found new colonies in the region; if and when a canal was built, both powers would guarantee that it would be available on a neutral basis for all shipping. However, disagreements arose and no Nicaragua canal was ever started, but the treaty remained in effect until By , London dropped its opposition to American territorial expansion. Americans lost interest in canals and focused their attention on building long-distance railways. The British, meanwhile, turned their attention to building the Suez Canal through Egypt. London maintained a veto on on American canal building in Nicaragua. In s, the French made a major effort to build a canal through Panama, but it self-destructed through mismanagement, severe corruption, and especially the deadly disease environment. By the late s Britain saw the need for much improved relations with the United States, and agreed to allow the U. The choice was Panama. That marked a major diplomatic achievement for Secretary Seward and the Lincoln Administration. France therefore encouraged Britain in a policy of mediation suggesting that both would recognize the Confederacy. The British textile industry depended on cotton from the South, but it had stocks to keep the mills operating for a year and in any case the industrialists and workers carried little weight in British politics. Knowing a war would cut off vital shipments of American food, wreak havoc on the British merchant fleet, and cause the immediate loss of Canada, Britain, with its powerful Royal Navy, refused to go along with French schemes. Diplomats had to explain that United States was not committed to the ending of slavery, but instead they repeated legalistic arguments about the unconstitutionality of secession. Confederate spokesman, on the other hand, were much more successful by ignoring slavery and instead focusing on their struggle for liberty, their commitment to free trade, and the essential role of cotton in the European economy. In addition, the European aristocracy the dominant factor in every major country was "absolutely gleeful in pronouncing the and American debacle as proof that the entire experiment in popular government had failed. European government leaders welcomed the fragmentation of the ascendant American Republic. Large scale trade continued in both directions with the United States, with the Americans shipping grain to Britain while Britain sent manufactured items and munitions. Immigration continued into the United States. British trade with the Confederacy was limited, with a trickle of cotton going to Britain and some munitions slipped in by numerous small blockade runners. The Confederate strategy for securing independence was largely based on the hope of military intervention by Britain and France, but Confederate diplomacy proved inept. With the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in September , it became a war against slavery that most British supported. Public opinion in the Union called for war against Britain, but Lincoln gave in and sent back the diplomats his Navy had illegally seized. They were staffed by sailors and officers on leave from the Royal Navy. Navy captured one of the fast blockade runners, it sold the ship and cargo as prize money for the American sailors, then released the crew. A Confederate victory, on the other hand, would have meant a new birth of slavery, not freedom. Historian Fergus Bordewich, following Doyle, argues that: Confederate independence, on the other hand, would have established An American model for reactionary politics and race-based repression that would likely have cast an international shadow into the twentieth century and perhaps beyond. Confederation came in , in part as a way to meet the American challenge without depending on British armed forces. The Fenians movement collapsed from its own incompetence. The first ministry of William Gladstone withdrew from all its historic military and political responsibilities in North America. It brought home its troops keeping Halifax as an Atlantic naval base , and turned responsibility over to the locals. That made it wise to unify the separate Canadian colonies into a self-governing confederation named

the Dominion of Canada. Blaine[edit] James G. Blaine , a leading Republican and its losing candidate for president in was a highly innovative Secretary of State in the s. By , Blaine had completely abandoned his high-tariff Protectionism and used his position as Secretary of State to promote freer trade, especially within the Western Hemisphere. Secondly, he believed that by encouraging exports, he could increase American prosperity. At the same time, Blaine hoped to negotiate a peace in the War of the Pacific then being fought by Bolivia , Chile , and Peru. Blaine sought to expand American influence in other areas, calling for renegotiation of the Claytonâ€”Bulwer Treaty to allow the United States to construct a canal through Panama without British involvement, as well as attempting to reduce British involvement in the strategically located Kingdom of Hawaii. This all changed to , with the result of American ownership of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and a dominant role temporarily in Cuba. By the early s, the United States had a small army stationed at scattered Western forts, and an old fashioned wooden navy. By the U. In the business community in Kingdom of Hawaii overthrew the Queen and sought annexation by President Harrison , who forwarded the proposal to the Senate for approval. But the newly elected President Cleveland withdrew the proposed annexation; Hawaii formed an independent Republic of Hawaii. Unexpectedly foreign-policy became a central concern of American politics. Historian Henry Graff says that at first, "Public opinion at home seemed to indicate acquiescence His biographer Alyn Brodsky argues he was deeply adverse to an immoral action against the little kingdom: Just as he stood up for the Samoan Islands against Germany because he opposed the conquest of a lesser state by a greater one, so did he stand up for the Hawaiian Islands against his own nation. He could have let the annexation of Hawaii move inexorably to its inevitable culmination. But he opted for confrontation, which he hated, as it was to him the only way a weak and defenseless people might retain their independence.

Chapter 3 : A Century of American Diplomacy

This work was published before January 1, , and is in the public domain worldwide because the author died at least years ago.

Senate , the President of the United States negotiates treaties with foreign nations, but treaties enter into force only if ratified by two-thirds of the Senate. Both the Secretary of State and ambassadors are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The United States Secretary of State acts similarly to a foreign minister and under Executive leadership is the primary conductor of state-to-state diplomacy. Powers of the Congress[edit] Main articles: Constitution gives much of the foreign policy decision-making to the presidency, but the Senate has a role in ratifying treaties, and the Supreme Court interprets treaties when cases are presented to it. Congress is the only branch of government that has the authority to declare war. Furthermore, Congress writes the civilian and military budget, thus has vast power in military action and foreign aid. Congress also has power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. These policies became the basis of the Federalist Party in the s, but the rival Jeffersonians feared Britain and favored France in the s, declaring the War of on Britain. After the alliance with France, the U. Initially these were uncommon events, but since WWII, these have been made by most presidents. Jeffersonians vigorously opposed a large standing army and any navy until attacks against American shipping by Barbary corsairs spurred the country into developing a naval force projection capability, resulting in the First Barbary War in The short experiment in imperialism ended by , as the U. It became the basis of the German Armistice which amounted to a military surrender and the Paris Peace Conference. In the s, the United States followed an independent course, and succeeded in a program of naval disarmament , and refunding the German economy. Operating outside the League it became a dominant player in diplomatic affairs. New York became the financial capital of the world, [8] but the Wall Street Crash of hurled the Western industrialized world into the Great Depression. American trade policy relied on high tariffs under the Republicans, and reciprocal trade agreements under the Democrats, but in any case exports were at very low levels in the s. Winston Churchill , Franklin D. Roosevelt moved toward strong support of the Allies in their wars against Germany and Japan. As a result of intense internal debate, the national policy was one of becoming the Arsenal of Democracy , that is financing and equipping the Allied armies without sending American combat soldiers. Roosevelt mentioned four fundamental freedoms, which ought to be enjoyed by people "everywhere in the world"; these included the freedom of speech and religion, as well as freedom from want and fear. Roosevelt helped establish terms for a post-war world among potential allies at the Atlantic Conference ; specific points were included to correct earlier failures, which became a step toward the United Nations. American policy was to threaten Japan, to force it out of China, and to prevent its attacking the Soviet Union. The American economy roared forward, doubling industrial production, and building vast quantities of airplanes, ships, tanks, munitions, and, finally, the atomic bomb. Much of the American war effort went to strategic bombers, which flattened the cities of Japan and Germany. President Richard Nixon , After the war, the U. Almost immediately, however, the world witnessed division into broad two camps during the Cold War ; one side was led by the U. This period lasted until almost the end of the 20th century and is thought to be both an ideological and power struggle between the two superpowers. A policy of containment was adopted to limit Soviet expansion, and a series of proxy wars were fought with mixed results. In , the Soviet Union dissolved into separate nations, and the Cold War formally ended as the United States gave separate diplomatic recognition to the Russian Federation and other former Soviet states. In domestic politics, foreign policy is not usually a central issue. In â€” the Democratic Party took a strong anti-Communist line and supported wars in Korea and Vietnam. Then the party split with a strong, "dovish", pacifist element typified by presidential candidate George McGovern. Many "hawks", advocates for war, joined the Neoconservative movement and started supporting the Republicansâ€”especially Reaganâ€”based on foreign policy. Taft , and an internationalist wing based in the East and led by Dwight D. Eisenhower defeated Taft for the nomination largely on foreign policy grounds. Since then the Republicans have been characterized by a hawkish and intense American nationalism, and strong opposition to

Communism, and strong support for Israel. Substantial problems remain, such as climate change, nuclear proliferation, and the specter of nuclear terrorism. Foreign policy analysts Hachigian and Sutphen in their book *The Next American Century* suggest all five powers have similar vested interests in stability and terrorism prevention and trade; if they can find common ground, then the next decades may be marked by peaceful growth and prosperity. The *New York Times* reported on the eve of his first foreign trip as president: For foreign leaders trying to figure out the best way to approach an American president unlike any they have known, it is a time of experimentation. Embassies in Washington trade tips and ambassadors send cables to presidents and ministers back home suggesting how to handle a mercurial, strong-willed leader with no real experience on the world stage, a preference for personal diplomacy and a taste for glitz. Keep it short – no minute monologue for a second attention span. Do not assume he knows the history of the country or its major points of contention. Compliment him on his Electoral College victory. Contrast him favorably with President Barack Obama. Do not get hung up on whatever was said during the campaign. Stay in regular touch. Do not go in with a shopping list but bring some sort of deal he can call a victory. The chief diplomat was Secretary of State Rex Tillerson. His major foreign policy positions, which sometimes are at odds with Trump, include: Treaties are formal written agreements specified by the Treaty Clause of the Constitution. The President makes a treaty with foreign powers, but then the proposed treaty must be ratified by a two-thirds vote in the Senate. For example, President Wilson proposed the Treaty of Versailles after World War I after consulting with allied powers, but this treaty was rejected by the Senate; as a result, the U.S. While most international law has a broader interpretation of the term treaty, the U.S. *Holland*, the Supreme Court ruled that the power to make treaties under the U.S. Constitution is a power separate from the other enumerated powers of the federal government, and hence the federal government can use treaties to legislate in areas which would otherwise fall within the exclusive authority of the states. Executive agreements are made by the President “in the exercise of his Constitutional executive powers” alone. Congressional-executive agreements are made by the President and Congress. A majority of both houses makes it binding much like regular legislation after it is signed by the president. The Constitution does not expressly state that these agreements are allowed, and constitutional scholars such as Laurence Tribe think they are unconstitutional. Further, the United States incorporates treaty law into the body of U.S. law. As a result, Congress can modify or repeal treaties afterward. It can overrule an agreed-upon treaty obligation even if this is seen as a violation of the treaty under international law. *Covert*, as well as a lower court ruling in *Garcia-Mir v. United States*. Further, the Supreme Court has declared itself as having the power to rule a treaty as void by declaring it “unconstitutional”, although as of now, it has never exercised this power. Generally, when the U.S. However, as a result of the *Reid v. Covert* decision, the U.S. International agreements [edit] The United States has ratified and participates in many other multilateral treaties, including arms control treaties especially with the Soviet Union, human rights treaties, environmental protocols, and free trade agreements. The United States is also member of:

Chapter 4 : American Diplomacy In The Twentieth Century by Robert D. Schulzinger

a century of american diplomacy. history as the Geneva arbitration. Second: The claims, other than the foregoing, of the citizens and subjects of the two governments arising during the Civil War, were likewise submitted to an arbitration commission. 1 Third: The seacoast fisheries of both countries were made free, and fish products were.

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The Diplomacy of the United States in the 20th Century The history of the United States, for the most part, can be discreetly divided into two eras based on the nature of the nation itself. The United States for its first odd years was a nation that defined itself by the mastery of a frontier and continent, working to survive against the rugged west as it expanded across the North American landmass from the Appalachians to the Pacific Ocean. But in a diplomatic sense during that period the United States above-all working to preserve itself as a self-governing anomaly and independent power in a world of European empire, and separate itself political and economically from would be masters—mostly British, though there were issues with France and others from time to time. But that period did not last forever, as the American continent saw itself conquered and westernized for better or for worse and the American identity of expansionism and manifest destiny had to reform and reinvent itself as there was simply nowhere left to expand, the United States had begun to grow up among nations. The classical dilemma for American diplomacy to define itself is a standard one for many issues: The fundamental motivation though in the end comes down to the United States mostly looking at its own self-interests, though this is not to say that is entirely evil or selfish. The United States has had many times where its interests coincided with the common good of the world, and American power, influence, economic-prowess, and generosity has in many instances been a blessing to many other peoples. The conflict and the debate started when the United States graduated to become a Great Power after its expansionist period, perhaps replacing Spain after the victory in the Spanish-American War. Empire was the word of the day in It is here that the United States made its grand entrance into Great Power polity and being a noteworthy nation in international circles. There had long been antagonisms in Cuba between its Spanish masters, Cuban nationalist guerillas, and the United States. The United States had a stake in the conflict due to its controlling interests in the agricultural wealth of the island—sugarcane—and a growing navy and imperialist wing in its government Patterson The conflict was also painted in very black-and-white moral terms for the reality of the conflict. Cuban partisans used hit-and-run tactics, and destroy property at a furious rate—railroads, sugarcane fields, and industrial mills, much to the annoyance of their mostly American owners—and tried to do everything to make holding Cuba an economic drain for Spain Patterson 9. The United States was involved early in the conflict even if not directly fighting by allowing basing and supplies for guerilla fighters, and its interest in the battle was clear Patterson 9. The Cuban insurrection was clearly an unpleasant affair and for the sake of humanity the sooner it ended the better, but American interest in it was driven by sugar-economics, sensationalism, and jingoism. McKinley attempted to moderate but the conflict became too heated in diplomatic and public circles, and it was only a matter of time before a spark set off the powder-keg. That spark was the famous explosion and sinking of the battleship USS Maine, which is another circle where American self-interests directed American diplomacy and brought the concepts of freedom and democracy along for a rhetorical ride. What really happened on the USS Maine has been debated in naval science and engineering circles for over a century and probably will never be exactly determined, though most modern reports list it as accidental self-destruction or a mine placed by Cubans rebels hoping to instigate the United States into conflict. Spain had made every diplomatic overture for peace and assisted in the aftermath of the tragedy in Havana harbor, but the self-interests defining national-security as the expansion of the United States into a colony empire and control of the seas to protect military and commercial interests in the Caribbean and Pacific and sensation defined the course of action. A Spanish cruiser scheduled to visit New York City on a goodwill mission before the USS Maine incident but actually visiting after was labeled as belligerent and sent the city into a panic. The spoils of the conflict were rich for the growing American nation too though—Cuban independence and American dominance of the island, Puerto Rico as a possession and naval base, seeming

supremacy in the Caribbean, possessions in the Pacific and most notable the Philippine Islands Patterson The jingoist won the day; self-interest had successfully used ideals of freedom and democracy to promote itself, especially considering the American occupiers were no more peaceful or less-paternalistic to the Philippines or other colonies as the United States became an imperial power Patterson A second part of the jingoist plan was realized under President Theodore Roosevelt, who was definitely for the early part of his career in their faction and worked to make real the dream of a trans-isthmian canal in either Nicaragua or Panama. Roosevelt bought out the French canal company that had failed in its effort, and nullified a treaty that obligated joint Anglo-American control of a canal with the British Patterson The Americans instigated a revolution in Panama between the cities of Colon and Panama City, and moved cruisers to disrupt any attempt by the Columbians to squelch the rebellion Patterson Quickly recognizing and organizing the Panamanian government, Roosevelt had succeeded in getting his go-ahead to construct his canal and realize the imperialist dream of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific fleets—as per Mahan—and allow the United States to dominate the state of affairs in the Caribbean and extend even greater in Pacific for the years to come. American involvement in WWI was another instance of self-interests dominating what may have been the better judgment of a more-idealistic foreign policy, meanwhile taking freedom and democracy pragmatically and using them domestically and internationally to drum up support. At the heart of the conflict, neither the Allies nor the Central Powers were more in the right—it was a land- and power-grab by both sides—and atrocities were being committed by both sides, as in pretty much any war. The scale, death, and destruction of the war was especially disturbing for anyone to observe however, and anything the United States could do to bring the war to a quicker, cleaner, and permanent resolution would be desirable in all moral terms. The Royal Navy cut the Germans off from the sea and any possible trade with the United States, and meanwhile British pounds and French francs in the United States financed and supplied the war for the Allies—often on American loans—using the growing American industrial base. The reaction over the loss of the RMS Lusitania, though tragic, also got a similar one-sided treatment by President Wilson and the American press of the day. Allowing American passengers to travel on a ship of a nation involved in belligerent war in a war-zone was clearly asking for trouble, the Lusitania was carrying munitions and would have taken aggressive actions albeit to defend itself, but aggressive none-the-less had the U-Boat surfaced to sink the ship in accordance with outdated international naval laws Patterson There was never a serious threat of alliance between Germany and Mexico, though it was enough for the nation to irrevocably involve itself in the war Patterson Woodrow Wilson is especially interesting to examine in terms of his diplomacy, beliefs, and the question as to the fundamental motivations of American diplomacy—self-interests or altruism. Wilson was above-all an idealist and his perception of national security may be a rare instance correctly or incorrectly where national security directly equaled to the promotion of American ideals throughout the world, and therefore the course of American diplomacy for Versailles was determined. Wilson refused to deal with objections from Congressional Republicans, and thus his position for negotiating with the victorious Allies was not as strong as it could have been. And, at the same time, the Allies had lost so much in the maelstrom they merely sought to punish Germany and rebuild the shattered pieces of their individual pieces of Europe at as little expense as possible and guarantee that Germany was never able to make war again Patterson Wilson fought for supposedly just causes of freeing nations and self-determination, but only succeeded so far in guaranteeing those nations and equalizing Europe in any sense of balance of power. His failing health and lack of a willingness to compromise with domestic politics and the Senate cost whatever goodwill that could have been won and the Senate eventually rejected League treaty Patterson The combined effect was to depress Germany and leave the United States with a bitter taste in its mouth, eventually leading to global economic depression and a rise of totalitarianism and the coming of WWII. American power and American self-interests were more of a curse than a blessing during and after WWI to the world. Involvement in the war was billed as high-patriotism for the sake of freedom and democracy in the branding of the Wilson administration, though the reality of it was much more subdued and pragmatic Doenecke 3. It would have been better to express American intervention as a dirty but necessary evil, and it let Americans with a bad taste in their mouths and a disinterest with the foreign problems of the world and a political course that tended more towards isolationism

and using the two great oceans of the Earth for defense Doenecke 4. The Germans would be back, and the Americans had gone a long way to guarantee that fact. Other factors weighed mostly to the dualism between American interests and ideals in the Far East during the era. It also sought to curb the incursion of the Japanese from the east, after their victories in a series of conflicts netted them Korea and an increasing eye and stake in the resource-laden Manchuria Patterson This had long-standing geopolitical consequences, but in the short-run it led to an idealization of the crumbling Manchu Empire with the Boxer Rebellion and increasingly American involvement in the area Patterson This ideal commercialism and paternalism towards China led to an overestimation of the Nationalist China of Chiang Kai-shek as one of the great democracies on the Earth by President Franklin Roosevelt, and consequences when it came to fighting the Japanese and tying down their troops as an invasion of Japan approached it The Manchurian Crisis proved another incident where Americans, especially in the Great Depression and an era when isolationist sentiment permeated the populace, let their diplomacy come from self-interests and feelings rather than the spirit of international collective security or philanthropy. When Japan invaded Manchuria, the American response was pretty-much nothing. Stimson himself would think of the policy little next to nothing, but Americans and President Hoover shied from the idea of sanctions and possible war with Japan Doenecke It was a complete abandonment of the ideals set down by the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the rule of the League of Nationsâ€”the United States a member or notâ€”and the traditional American defense of China in regards to the Open Door policy. But here American non-involvement had the opposite effect due to the self-interest of not having enough interest in Manchuria to save it, and the world would spin closer back to war. The Axis needed to be stopped, and the Allies could have probably at best forced a stalemate and continued existence of their assailants without direct American military involvement and probably would have been defeated with American industry and supply. Millions died in the Holocaust and millions more died in battles and civilians in rural areas and especially major cities, and without American power the war could not have been ended nor the slaughter end Patterson The post-war is where decisions of diplomacy in a non-military sense became difficult to handle again and here conflicts begun to come again in interests. The Cold War only slowly spooled up, and in the meantime the United States sold some of its ideal of self-government to appease the British and French in their attempts to reconstruct their empires, which dire penalty in a strip of jungle in Southeast Asia that goes by the name of Vietnam Patterson The Cold War put the United States at odds with the Soviet Union for military, political, economic, and ideological influence throughout the world for the next half-century, and despite the justification of the animosities in the first place fighting it for the most part was a conclusion to defend the United States and its expansive economic and national security-based self-interests of the post-WWII world. President Truman proclaimed the Truman Doctrine as a program to provide monetary and military aid to any democratic-leaning force against the leftist communist groups and agitation that sprung up periodically throughout the worldâ€”Greece and Turkey being the first such instances Gaddis American self-interest and national security had become the Truman Doctrine at least for awhile and the preservation of the containment screenâ€”Greece and Turkey would have led to breaches towards southern Europe and the Middle East, the former political important and the latter growing in importance for its petroleum Gaddis The Marshall Plan had already expanded and extended this policy, to rebuild Europe to create a screen against communist expansion into Europe via economic stability to promote democracy in republican governments Gaddis 31 , and to provide eager buyers for American industry in the future and Keynesian stimuli for the economy as it had to spool-down after the fury of WWII Patterson There were other organizations too besides the Marshall Plan included the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, and even the United Nations, though they all had much the same objective to insure a peaceful world that would keep the Soviet Union in its playpen and allow the United States to retire back to peace, low-taxation, and economic prosperity that winning a war like WWII leads a nation to come upon Patterson But this whole situation would get its first major test just a few years later when Il Kim Sung ordered his Red Army-equipped North Korean army across the 38th parallel into South Korea past Seoul to begin the first of the great proxy-Cold War conflicts and a civil war on the Korean peninsula that to this very day still sees no official peace treaty or clear path to reunification and resolution. North Korea is a very interesting case just to study when comparing

the concept of self-interest and true altruism in the intercourse between nations. Not merely talking the talk in its rhetoric and starving and killing its own people once the world is no longer watching. President Eisenhower was very willing to use and perhaps abuse the talents and the abilities of the Central Intelligence Agency to influence and control events throughout the world for the sake of American interests in a commercial and an anti-communist sense. One of the first of such actions was the Iran Coup of , sometimes known as Operation Ajax, where American CIA agents helped covertly topple a democratically-elected government and installed a pro-western Shah Gaddis Vietnam was a massive failure of American foreign policy, where the United States somehow got itself involved in the midst of a bloody civil war that was fought with guerilla tactics in a land ideal to such combat with no clear solution towards victory Herring Self-interests in the geopolitical chess-match against the Soviets in many ways created the problem in the first place; France was given assent to attempt to rebuild its Indochinese colonial empire after the end of WWII to restore its power to be a good American ally and strong against communist, but it became a bleed on the French and later American treasurer that ended in disaster Herring Ho Chi Minh originally espoused American ideals as freedom and democracy, and fought on the Allied side against the Japanese in WWII, but was left by the Americans after that usefulness ended Herring Ho Chi Minh was above-all a nationalist, but this resentment and the tacit American support for the French imperialists pushed him closerâ€”though not directly underâ€”Mao in Beijing and the succession of Soviet leaders in Moscow Herring The Cold War policy here failed, as it misidentified the problem in Vietnam and led to military and diplomatic disaster that had dire results for the whole nation for the next twenty-years Herring The expanded problem from Vietnam was the idea of a Domino Theory, that nations that fall to communist will lead their neighbors to fall to communist and therefore destroy containment and leave the United States and its security and ideals in dire waters Gaddis American influence had been long in Cuba, since before the Spanish-American War and long thereafter, and as long as its dictator Batista was willing to allow Havana to be the red-light district for the nation and its pineapple and other agricultural interests to be controlled by American companies the United States allowed him to dictate Patterson But when push came to shove with Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, Batista was out taking his slush fund with him in the process , and a new government was apparent under a few scores of miles from Key West and American shores Patterson Eisenhower had been determined to remove him, and Kennedy would execute that plan in the failed Operation Castration and Bag of Pigs fiasco shortly thereafter Patterson Cuba is, for the most part, another instance where Keenan and containment rules failed in the face of a world that was not entirely red and blue, black and white. Castro was, like Ho Chi Minh a few years later, above-all a nationalist leader and had no natural inclinations towards communism and the Soviets Patterson It was only after continued American agitation: The display of strong-arm western tactics and seeming imperialism played into Soviet propaganda as well, and encouraged nationalists in Latin American to move closer to the socialist camp when later revolutions sprung up Gaddis But the Cold War ended, and American diplomatic goals and objectives had to change because of it. Saddam Hussein had, inadvertently or intentionally, in invading Kuwait threatened the oil supply of the western world in a particularly threatening way. The world has a lot of available petroleum fields, but few compare in scale and ease of accessâ€”distance to waterways, geological factors, environmental impactâ€”the field that forms a crescent around the Persian Gulf through southern Iran, Kuwait, southern Iraq, and northeast Saudi Arabia. Saddam was perched on the Kuwaiti border and could have easily pushed south towards those oil-fields and really made a mess of the military outlook, the Middle Eastern environmental situation, and the world economy. Operation Desert Shield sat to defend those fields for months while the world debated, but the eventual outcome was clear when Saddam refused to withdraw Patterson Economic sanctions were taken in the meantime, which would not be lifted in some way or kind until Saddam was forcibly removed later Patterson Operation Desert Storm smashed his military forces and sent him reeling back home to Baghdad, but President Bush ceased the military operation, having accomplished the military objective of liberating Kuwait and removing the threat on the oil fields and very astutely realizing a post-Saddam Iraq was not a very manageable or desirable prospect when examined Patterson President Bush, the son, though has taken a much different tact when it comes to Saddam Hussein. The Bush administration however has insisted upon casting the conflict in black and white terminology,

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implying that all terrorists are indeed the same and therefore their fight is justified by the Bush Doctrine, and ignoring most of the domestic factors that make Iraq the ungovernable mess that it is. As Rupert Murdoch remarked on the current Iraq war:

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