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Chapter 1 : Chapter Foreign Policy | The American Political System: W. W. Norton StudySpace

*foreign policy.*⁴ It is merely the starting point, an "invitation to struggle."⁵ The president is certainly not an autonomous decision maker on foreign policy issues. ⁶ Accordingly, in attempting to formulate and implement a grand strategy, he faces a number of opportunities and.

The Bush and Obama doctrine. Van Bets I. The Constitution and foreign policy making. External influences on foreign policy making. Executive and legislative influence on foreign policy. Threat and preventive war. The break with American exceptionalism. From democracy to security. Hard, soft and smart power. In the American political landscape, the process of foreign policy making is one of the most fascinating subjects. In an ever evolving world characterized by profound globalism, this dynamic topic has become all the more interesting. Policy makers face new challenges due to the many, newly emerging influences on the foreign policy process. Increasingly international relations have become more and more complex during the past decades. Beside these numerous new challenges, there are still the traditional economic and political issues that need to be solved. Finally one would notice a growth in multilateral diplomacy accompanied by the establishment of multilateral bodies. Overall one can conclude that the various foreign policy issues are increasing in scope and technical complexity. In the course of history, many Presidents of the United States had their own views on how to interact with the rest of the world, their policies are called doctrines. These views were often "if not always" different from each other. In the past ten years, President George W. Bush Junior and Barack Obama defined the political landscape of the world. These two men each had their own doctrine. These will be the focus of this paper. In this paper, several aspects of the foreign policy making process will be discussed. The paper is divided into three chapters. Chapter one describes the U. This part consists of three subsections. In the first one, the impact of the Constitution will be discussed, explaining which responsibilities and powers each branch of the government has. The second part gives an overview of all the external influences on the foreign policy making process that exist in the U. Among these influences are business corporations, organized interest groups, labor leaders, networks of knowledge-based experts and the general public opinion. In part three a comparison is made between the legislative and the executive branch and how they manage to influence foreign policy. One can conclude that the President still exerts more dominance than Congress and remains the most potent force within the field of foreign policy. In chapter two the Bush doctrine and all its different facets are studied. The red line of his foreign policy is the freedom agenda, the global spread of democracy and liberalism. The paper focusses on four different aspects of the doctrine. In 4 the second topic the different threats that America faces today and the new counterstrategy of preemptive war are discussed. Next is the American unilateralism and its consequences. Finally, the four factors explaining the dominant position of the U. The last chapter of this paper covers the foreign policy of Barack Obama. His doctrine represents a radical break with the earlier Bush doctrine. In the first place, there is the break with the idea of American exceptionalism. Obama believes that even the American system has its flaws and should therefore not act as an advocate of democracy in the rest of the world. In addition the administration wants to enhance global security by working multilaterally with other nations to accomplish shared objectives. A third change compared with the Bush doctrine, is the rejection of the use of solely hard power. Instead, Obama combines soft and hard power into smart power. The research question of this paper consists of three parts. How are these branches influenced by external factors and how do they influence each other? What are the different aspects of the foreign policy of George W. What are the different aspects of the foreign policy of Barack Obama? In fact, it is rather vague on this topic. Overall there is a certain weakness of the Presidency on issues of foreign policy. Although he is commander in chief, there are no specific powers which accompany this responsibility. In addition he shares his powers to appoint ambassadors and make treaties with the Senate. Nevertheless it also has some powers and responsibilities concerning foreign policy making. It has the power to declare war or peace , allocate the budgets for the military which is often called

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the power of the purse, and call in the militia. It can reject nominations for national security functionaries and makes all the laws. The Senate must also confirm the appointment of new ambassadors and other senior foreign policy officials chosen by the President. This council was created by the National Security Act of 1947 and consists of a number of advisors on foreign policy who work directly for the President. The NSC comprises "amongst other people" Slantchev, , p. The second institution with significant power is the Department of State, which can be seen as the diplomatic arm of the government. Its powers are the following Slantchev, , p. This covers the following tasks Slantchev, , p. The Joint Chiefs of Staff also work in the Pentagon, they are the direct link between the executive and the military. The former can be seen as the minister of foreign affairs. He is the head of the U. Department of State and his main task is advising the President on various matters related to the U. This complexity makes it difficult to make quick and easy decisions in foreign affairs. As is the case with every political issue, U. There are many players in the field that, directly or through certain channels, have an impact on foreign policy making. In the previous section all the legal powers, whose responsibilities are determined by the Constitution and various precedents, were discussed. In addition, there are four major external influences, each with their own incentives as to why they want to adjust foreign policy to their own interests. There are however competing views of who influences foreign policy the most. The first one takes a fairly neoliberal approach to the subject. It states that foreign policy is particularly sensitive to the influence of organized interest groups. Organized labor and corporations possess the necessary resources for pressuring policy makers. Supporters of this view are convinced that with the growing complexity of policy making, caused by further globalization, more and more policy makers are turning to networks of knowledge-based experts. These networks consist of: For business, the results were consistent with previous research; however, the influence of the public turns out to be much less than expected. They have a strong impact on administration officials of the executive branch, which dominates foreign policy. At the same time, the effect exerted by business leaders, is strong and quick. However, when it comes to high salient issues, the role played by general opinion is much more significant. When dealing with economic matters in foreign policy, government officials tend to listen more to the public, resulting in a more contemporaneous influence. They influence mainly the legislative rather than the executive branch, but in general their effect is weak. It can be reasonably assumed that the influence of business corporations and organized interest groups stretches even further than already suspected. Most experts work in different think tanks which are, in many cases, funded by business. This suggests that the appointment to office of the experts and their academic opinions might be affected by the interest groups. This influence is felt relatively quickly. In foreign policy making, Jacksonians tend to embrace some strongly nationalist ideas. For instance, they believe in American exceptionalism and the mission of America to spread democracy to the rest of the world; however, they doubt the ability of the Government to create a liberal world order. It is easy to prove that, even when every individual member of a group is rational, the group itself is not. The most influential players in the development of U. Of those people, the President or executive power and the Secretary of State play a primary role. Though the President is still the most influential political force within the field of foreign policy making, Congress began to play a more important role after the failure of the Vietnam war. This is due to the separation of government powers into three branches also known as checks and balances. By doing so, the Constitution made sure that no branch of the government would be able to dominate the other branches and decide over foreign affairs on its own. This mechanism contains for the President the obligation to respect Congressional views. In the first place, this decline of the Presidential power in foreign policy issues is due to two major historic events, which influenced the public opinion of Jacksonian America on the executive branch. This gave them the possibility to practically do as they pleased in foreign affairs. However, after the defeat in Vietnam, this prestige was heavily undermined. A few years later a second event weakened the executive power:

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Chapter 2 : Foreign policy of the United States - Wikipedia

citizens worldwide are joined by shared values that influence US foreign policy What are Human Rights Groups all about Concerned about middle eastern, post-communist, african countries. focused on property ownership for all, political and economic growth, curtailing government HR abuses.

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

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Reagan's 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. While most international law has a broader interpretation of the term treaty, the U. Holland, the Supreme Court ruled that the power to make treaties under the U. 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. 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. 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. However, as a result of the *Reid v. Covert* decision, the U. 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:

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Chapter 3 : One World, Rival Theories of Foreign Policy

Puzzle Videos. Presidential administrations have adopted different doctrines over the years that guide the direction of U.S. foreign policy. However, the United States often behaves in ways that contradict these stated principles.

The next lap in his journey is his attempt to achieve a deep intimacy, ultimately a union, with the inner life of other persons, both natural and supernatural, even with the world at large. The I-Thou Experience James begins with a special inward manner in which one person experiences another as a "Thou" rather than an "It," and then extends this to the experience of the world at large, resulting in panpsychism. His analysis of the I-Thou experience bears a striking resemblance to that offered by Martin Buber some thirty years later. Buber starts with the "It" mode of experience. The life of a human being does not exist merely in the sphere of goal-directed verbs. It does not consist merely of activities that have something for their object. The life of a human being does not consist merely of all this and its like. All this and its like is the basis of the realm of It. But the realm of Thou has another basis. Toward this end we conceptualize them in a way that enables us effectively to use them. Unlike the experience of It, the experience of a Thou, Buber tells us, does not have something for its object in the sense of one object among others that border on it and delimit it, since "Thou has no borders. Whoever says Thou does not have something; he has nothing. But he stands in relation. The basic word I-Thou establishes the world of relation. To a disinterested, objective observer they might look completely uninteresting, just another ordinary guy and gal, except maybe for the fact that they have a penchant for falling down hills and breaking their crowns. Through this reciprocal merging of psyches each expands their own consciousness and gains a deeper knowledge of the other than could be gotten from an objective, scientific account. Every Jack sees in his own particular Jill charms and perfections to the enchantment of which we stolid onlookers are stone-cold. And which has the superior view of the absolute truth, he or we? Is he in excess, being in this matter a maniac? For Jack realizes Jill concretely, and we do not. He struggles towards a union with her inner life, divining her feelings, anticipating her desires, understanding her limits as manfully as he can, and yet inadequately, too; for he also is afflicted with some blindness, even here. Whilst we, dead clods that we are, do not even seek after these things, but are contented that that portion of eternal fact named Jill should be for us as if it were not. May the ancient blindness never wrap its clouds about either of them again! Where would any of us be, were there no one willing to know as we really are or ready to repay us for our insight by making recognizant return? TT This might be the most profound passage in James, hardly, as James feared, "the mere piece of sentimentalism which it may seem to some readers. To know what-it-is-like-to-be-Jill, which is the really important fact about Jill for James, one must enter into her inner life and experience the world the way she does. He speaks of its "vital secrets," "zest," "tingle," "excitement," "mysterious inwards," and "mysterious sensorial life" TT , , , along with its "acutest internality" and "violent thrills of life. James prizes this inner life so highly that he holds that "In every being that is real there is something external to, and sacred from, the grasp of every other. Among the benevolent consequences is his principle of democracy requiring us to respect other persons, even nations, and adopt a live and let live hands off policy. He calls this "respect for the sacredness of individuality TT 4 He even goes so far as to deploy this democratic principle to oppose the "Aristocratic" or snob objection to immortality, namely, that if there were immortality, heaven would become too crowded with a bunch of undesirable riff raff. He charges this objection with displaying a blindness to other creatures due to a failure to properly I-Thou them. You take these swarms of alien kinsmen as they are for you: But all the while, beyond this externality which is your way of realizing them, they realize themselves with the acutest internality, with the most violent thrills of life. You open your eyes upon a scene of which you miss the whole significance. Each of these grotesque or even repulsive aliens is animated by an inner joy of living as hot or hotter than that which you feel beating in your private breast. ERM 99 And, for good measure, he adds that "The heart of being can have no exclusions akin to those which our poor little hearts set. The inner significance of other lives exceeds all

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our power of sympathy and insight. At times it led him to indulge in overly romantic sentimental glorification of the inner life to the exclusion of the social and economic conditions that are necessary for such inner flourishing. Max Otto was quite right to criticize James for being blind "to the character-forming significance of the economic conditions under which men live and work. His glorification of the stoic person who manages to cultivate and keep alive a rich inner life regardless of how unfortunate her external circumstances is its result. James admitted that "society has The solid meaning of life is always the same eternal thing--the marriage Habit is thus the enormous fly-wheel of society, its most precious conservative agent. It alone is what keeps us all within bounds of ordinance, and saves the children of fortune from the envious uprisings of the poor. It alone prevents the hardest and most repulsive walks of life from being deserted by those brought up to treat therein It is well for the world that in most of us, by the age of thirty, the character has set like plaster, and will never soften again. PP In a letter to sister Alice in from the Amazon he expresses the same conservative sentiment. Instead of making his pragmatism the basis of his theory of education, as Dewey did, he leans heavily on associationist psychology and its rote methods of training, because the purpose of education is to inculcate in students the right set of habits so that they will fit into a preexistent society. Education "consists in the organizing of resources in the human being which shall fit him to his social and physical world. His numerous letters to the established members of Boston society attest to this, as does the good-old boy mentality that is expressed by his numerous derogatory references to Jews, Blacks, Italians and others in his letters. James, of course, cannot give a straight-forward literal answer. Since the inner life that is the object of this intuition is said to be mysterious and ineffable, so is the act that intuits it. Indirect communication, of the sort practiced by mystics, is needed. Buber followed this path in his account of the I-Thou experience in the preceding quotations, which is why many readers, no doubt, were mystified. Maybe the best that can be done is to write a novel or play or, better yet, a typical Tin Pan Alley song. Zing Went the Strings of His Heart. His focus of orientation has radically altered so that now he perceives the whole world through her. He locks in on her inner joy and tingles, which is what bestows meaning and value on her life. Both involve a mysterious sort of direct awareness of one conscious being by another that renders otiose a need to employ a Cartesian argument from analogy for the existence of other minds. But here is where they part company. For Sartre, the other person is a threat, being, if not a member of the Gestapo, then at least a collaborator. Through his judgmental perception he makes you into an object on public display and thereby subject to being judged by him in ways that you cannot control, resulting in a restriction on your freedom to control your world through your own subjectivity. Whereas hell is other people for Sartre, as depicted in his play No Exit, they are heaven for James since he sees them as presenting him with the occasion for expanding his consciousness through merger with theirs. James did not stop with I-Thou-ing his fellow humans. He even wanted to I-Thou the beasts and fishes, as well as nature. He writes in a letter of I wish we had one of them for a child--such flexible intensity of life in a form so inaccessible to our sympathy. James wanted to go all the way and I-Thou the entire universe, as nature mystics have traditionally done. Clearly, James is personalizing the universe when he writes: To every natural form, rock, fruit or flower, Even the loose stones that cover the high-way, I gave a moral life: I saw them feel, Or linked them to some feeling: Herein panpsychism enters in, not as it did in the last chapter as an intellectual device for saving the doctrine of Pure Experience against the challenge posed by unperceived events, but as something experientially vouchsafed by I-Thou experiences of nature. In the next chapter it will be seen how this experientially-based panpsychism turns into a form of spiritualism or idealism in his final two books, this time with intellectual considerations working hand and glove with experiential ones. Furthermore, in both types of mystical experience, the individuals, whether persons or contiguous events, enter into relations with each other in which they lose their distinct identities. These are the "relational processes and states" of Buber. IT 70 Our concern in this chapter, however, is only with the I-Thou experience, and, in particular, the role it plays in the sort of "religious" mysticism that James winds up embracing in his classic work on The Varieties of Religious Experience. It will be seen to form the basis of this type of mysticism. These "perceptions" of the "More" can be viewed as a very heightened and

intense form of the I-Thou experience. Through these I-Thou experiences of the More the subject gets "an assurance of safety and a temper of peace, and, in relations to others, a preponderance of loving affection. Surprisingly, James claims not to have had any mystical experiences himself -- "my own constitution shuts me out from their enjoyment almost entirely, and I can speak of them only at second hand. How can one be a mystic, or even be so sympathetically inclined to mystical experiences as to accept their cognitvity, as James will be seen to have done, without having mystical experiences? I have two replies. My first response is that even if it were true that James did not have any mystical experiences, at least of the more developed type, it could be the case that he had a deep sensitivity to and appreciation of them and what they seemingly reveal, just as someone who lacks the musical genius to compose an Eroica Symphony can esthetically resonate to it. As Walter Stace, a virgin to mystical experience who nevertheless was one of the greatest expositors and defenders of mysticism, was fond of pointing out, people are possessed of varying degrees of mystical sensitivity and talent. P 76 Second, James is not leveling with his audience. Mystical experiences for him cover a broad spectrum of cases, going from the relatively undeveloped experiences of a heightened sense of reality, an intensification of feeling and insight, such as occurs under the influence of alcohol, drugs, nitrous oxide, art, and even the raptures of nature, to the fully developed monistic experience of an undifferentiated unity in which all distinction are obliterated. James never had an experience of the latter kind, but he did have more than his share of the less developed ones, given his penchant to experiment on himself with nitrous oxide and mescal. He was no stranger to alcohol either and gives glowing descriptions of its effects, along with impassioned sermons on its evils. VRE Footnote 4 reports on a fairly developed nature mysticism experience that James had in the Adirondaks in shortly before he caused irreparable damage to his heart, from which he eventually died, by overtaxing himself on a trek. What was said in Chapter 3 about the reason for James misrepresenting his exceedingly tender-minded view of the will and its freedom in his presidential address to the "breathern of the American Psychological Association" applies here. He was very sensitive to the suspicions that his tough-minded scientific colleagues had of his interests in disreputable types of psychic and mystical experiences and went to considerable pains to appear as tough-minded as they, rather than some sentimental apologist for the wild claims made in behalf of these experiences. His deepest fear was to wind up like his father, an eccentric whose writings everybody safely neglected. This was seen in his patronizing Willy Loman "farewell" letter to his father and the great pain he experienced at the abysmal sales for *The Literary Remains of the Late Henry James*, as evidenced in the quotations given in Chapter 3 from his letters to brother Henry. Another example of his misrepresenting himself so as to disarm the suspicions of the tough-minded in his audience is his lecture, "Human Immortality: Two Supposed Objections to the Doctrine. He then goes on to neutralize the two major objections to it, mount an inference to the best explanation argument in support of it, about which more will be said, and end with a will to believe justification for believing in it! Granted that James had every right to be a sympathetic expositor and defender of mysticism, we can now consider the specifics of his account. The first question concerns whether our apprehension of the supersensible reality is conceptual or via some direct presentation.

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Chapter 4 : Outline of American History - Chapter Postwar America

Presidential doctrines and foreign policy. Name: Course: Date: Presidential doctrines and foreign policy. Presidential doctrines are declarations that summarize the attitudes, stances and goals for the United States foreign relations that are normally outlined by the president himself (Nieto,).

Toggle display of website navigation Feature: Feature One World, Rival Theories The study of international relations is supposed to tell us how the world works. But they can puncture illusions and strip away the simplistic brand names – such as "neocons" or "liberal hawks" – that dominate foreign-policy debates. Even in a radically changing world, the classic theories have a lot to say. October 26, , 6: The intelligence community faces radical restructuring; the military has made a sharp pivot to face a new enemy; and a vast new federal agency has blossomed to coordinate homeland security. But did September 11 signal a failure of theory on par with the failures of intelligence and policy? Familiar theories about how the world works still dominate academic debate. Instead of radical change, academia has adjusted existing theories to meet new realities. Has this approach succeeded? Does international relations theory still have something to tell policymakers? Six years ago, political scientist Stephen M. He sketched out three dominant approaches: Realism focuses on the shifting distribution of power among states. Liberalism highlights the rising number of democracies and the turbulence of democratic transitions. Idealism illuminates the changing norms of sovereignty, human rights, and international justice, as well as the increased potency of religious ideas in politics. The influence of these intellectual constructs extends far beyond university classrooms and tenure committees. Policymakers and public commentators invoke elements of all these theories when articulating solutions to global security dilemmas. During the recent presidential campaign, Sen. John Kerry sounded remarkably similar: During the summer of , for example, two influential framers of neoconservative thought, columnist Charles Krauthammer and political scientist Francis Fukuyama, collided over the implications of these conceptual paradigms for U. Properly understood, however, their policy implications are subtle and multifaceted. Realism instills a pragmatic appreciation of the role of power but also warns that states will suffer if they overreach. Idealism stresses that a consensus on values must underpin any stable political order, yet it also recognizes that forging such a consensus often requires an ideological struggle with the potential for conflict. Each theory offers a filter for looking at a complicated picture. As such, they help explain the assumptions behind political rhetoric about foreign policy. Even more important, the theories act as a powerful check on each other. Deployed effectively, they reveal the weaknesses in arguments that can lead to misguided policies. Morgenthau, are deeply pessimistic about human nature, it is not a theory of despair. Clear-sighted states can mitigate the causes of war by finding ways to reduce the danger they pose to each other. Nor is realism necessarily amoral; its advocates emphasize that a ruthless pragmatism about power can actually yield a more peaceful world, if not an ideal one. In liberal democracies, realism is the theory that everyone loves to hate. In recent decades, the realist approach has been most fully articulated by U. Mindful of the overwhelming importance of U. As China modernizes its economy and enters international institutions such as the World Trade Organization, it behaves in a way that realists understand well: The continued centrality of military strength and the persistence of conflict, even in this age of global economic interdependence, does not surprise realists. When a state grows vastly more powerful than any opponent, realists expect that it will eventually use that power to expand its sphere of domination, whether for security, wealth, or other motives. The United States employed its military power in what some deemed an imperial fashion in large part because it could. How can realist theory account for the importance of powerful and violent individuals in a world of states? Even if realists acknowledge the importance of nonstate actors as a challenge to their assumptions, the theory still has important things to say about the behavior and motivations of these groups. The realist scholar Robert A. Pape, for example, has argued that suicide terrorism can be a rational, realistic strategy for the leadership of national liberation movements seeking to expel democratic powers that occupy their homelands.

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Other scholars apply standard theories of conflict in anarchy to explain ethnic conflict in collapsed states. Standard realist doctrine predicts that weaker states will ally to protect themselves from stronger ones and thereby form and reform a balance of power. Yet no combination of states or other powers can challenge the United States militarily, and no balancing coalition is imminent. Realists are scrambling to find a way to fill this hole in the center of their theory. Second-tier powers tend to worry more about their immediate neighbors and even see the United States as a helpful source of stability in regions such as East Asia. Other scholars insist that armed resistance by U. French and German opposition to recent U. Instead, these states have tried to undermine U. Despite changing configurations of power, realists remain steadfast in stressing that policy must be based on positions of real strength, not on either empty bravado or hopeful illusions about a world without conflict. In the run-up to the recent Iraq war, several prominent realists signed a public letter criticizing what they perceived as an exercise in American hubris. And in the continuing aftermath of that war, many prominent thinkers called for a return to realism. A group of scholars and public intellectuals myself included even formed the Coalition for a Realistic Foreign Policy, which calls for a more modest and prudent approach. Its membership of seemingly odd bedfellows “ including former Democratic Sen. Gary Hart and Scott McConnell, the executive editor of the American Conservative magazine “ illustrates the power of international relations theory to cut through often ephemeral political labels and carry debate to the underlying assumptions. President Woodrow Wilson, contends that realism has a stunted vision that cannot account for progress in relations between nations. Liberals foresee a slow but inexorable journey away from the anarchic world the realists envision, as trade and finance forge ties between nations, and democratic norms spread. Many liberals also believe that the rule of law and transparency of democratic processes make it easier to sustain international cooperation, especially when these practices are enshrined in multilateral institutions. Liberalism has such a powerful presence that the entire U. Outside the United States, as well, the liberal view that only elected governments are legitimate and politically reliable has taken hold. But the last several years have also produced a fierce tug-of-war between disparate strains of liberal thought. Supporters and critics of the Bush administration, in particular, have emphasized very different elements of the liberal canon. For its part, the Bush administration highlights democracy promotion while largely turning its back on the international institutions that most liberal theorists champion. National Security Strategy of September , famous for its support of preventive war, also dwells on the need to promote democracy as a means of fighting terrorism and promoting peace. The Millennium Challenge program allocates part of U. During the last two decades, the proposition that democratic institutions and values help states cooperate with each other is among the most intensively studied in all of international relations, and it has held up reasonably well. Indeed, the belief that democracies never fight wars against each other is the closest thing we have to an iron law in social science. But the theory has some very important corollaries, which the Bush administration glosses over as it draws upon the democracy-promotion element of liberal thought. Columbia University political scientist Michael W. Countries transitioning to democracy, with weak political institutions, are more likely than other states to get into international and civil wars. In the last 15 years, wars or large-scale civil violence followed experiments with mass electoral democracy in countries including Armenia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Russia, and the former Yugoslavia. More fundamental, emerging democracies often have nascent political institutions that cannot channel popular demands in constructive directions or credibly enforce compromises among rival groups. In this setting, democratic accountability works imperfectly, and nationalist politicians can hijack public debate. The violence that is vexing the experiment with democracy in Iraq is just the latest chapter in a turbulent story that began with the French Revolution. Contemporary liberal theory also points out that the rising democratic tide creates the presumption that all nations ought to enjoy the benefits of self-determination. Those left out may undertake violent campaigns to secure democratic rights. Some of these movements direct their struggles against democratic or semidemocratic states that they consider occupying powers “ such as in Algeria in the s, or Chechnya, Palestine, and the Tamil region of Sri Lanka today. Violence may also be directed at democratic supporters of oppressive regimes, much like the U. Democratic

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regimes make attractive targets for terrorist violence by national liberation movements precisely because they are accountable to a cost-conscious electorate. Nor is it clear to contemporary liberal scholars that nascent democracy and economic liberalism can always cohabitate. Free trade and the multifaceted globalization that advanced democracies promote often buffet transitional societies. In other cases, universal free trade can make separatism look attractive, as small regions such as Aceh in Indonesia can lay claim to lucrative natural resources. So far, the trade-fueled boom in China has created incentives for improved relations with the advanced democracies, but it has also set the stage for a possible showdown between the relatively wealthy coastal entrepreneurs and the still impoverished rural masses. Shortly before September 11, political scientist G. John Ikenberry studied attempts to establish international order by the victors of hegemonic struggles in , , , and . He argued that even the most powerful victor needed to gain the willing cooperation of the vanquished and other weak states by offering a mutually attractive bargain, codified in an international constitutional order. Democratic victors, he found, have the best chance of creating a working constitutional order, such as the Bretton Woods system after World War II, because their transparency and legalism make their promises credible. Some realists say it does, and that recent events demonstrate that international institutions cannot constrain a hegemonic power if its preferences change. But international institutions can nonetheless help coordinate outcomes that are in the long-term mutual interest of both the hegemon and the weaker states. Ikenberry did not contend that hegemonic democracies are immune from mistakes. States can act in defiance of the incentives established by their position in the international system, but they will suffer the consequences and probably learn to correct course. Sooner or later, the pendulum will swing back. Recently, a new version of idealism — called constructivism by its scholarly adherents — returned to a prominent place in debates on international relations theory. Constructivism, which holds that social reality is created through debate about values, often echoes the themes that human rights and international justice activists sound. European philosophical currents helped establish constructivist theory, and the *European Journal of International Relations* is one of the principal outlets for constructivist work. Whereas realists dwell on the balance of power and liberals on the power of international trade and democracy, constructivists believe that debates about ideas are the fundamental building blocks of international life. Individuals and groups become powerful if they can convince others to adopt their ideas. Especially in liberal societies, there is overlap between constructivist and liberal approaches, but the two are distinct.

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Chapter 5 : Milestones: “ - Office of the Historian

Through the declaration of foreign policy doctrines, usually stated unilaterally by presidents, such as the Monroe Doctrine, the Truman Doctrine, or the Powell Doctrine, and with personal diplomacy, such as Teddy Roosevelt's involvement in the Russo-Japanese War or Jimmy Carter's efforts to broker peace between Egypt and Israel.

An Outline of American History "We must build a new world, a far better world -- one in which the eternal dignity of man is respected. Victorious in that great struggle, its homeland undamaged from the ravages of war, the nation was confident of its mission at home and abroad. They accepted the need for a strong stance against the Soviet Union in the Cold War that unfolded after They endorsed the growth of government authority and accepted the outlines of the welfare state, first formulated during the New Deal. They enjoyed the postwar prosperity that created new levels of affluence in the United States. But gradually some Americans began to question dominant assumptions about American life. Challenges on a variety of fronts shattered the consensus. In the s, African Americans launched a crusade, joined later by other minority groups and women, for a larger share of the American dream. Americans from many walks of life sought to establish a new equilibrium in the United States. It grew out of longstanding disagreements between the Soviet Union and the United States. In American troops participated in the Allied intervention in Russia on behalf of anti-Bolshevik forces. American diplomatic recognition of the Bolshevik regime did not come until Even then, suspicions persisted. During World War II, however, the two countries found themselves allied and thus ignored their differences to counter the Nazi threat. The United States hoped to share with other countries its conception of liberty, equality and democracy. With the rest of the world in turmoil, struggling with civil wars and disintegrating empires, the nation hoped to provide the stability to make peaceful reconstruction possible. Unable to forget the specter of the Great Depression , America now fostered its familiar position of free trade, and sought to eliminate trade barriers both to create markets for American agricultural and industrial products, and to ensure the ability of West European nations to export as a means to generate economic growth and rebuild their economies. Reduced trade barriers, it was believed, would promote economic growth at home and abroad, and bolster stability with U. The Soviet Union had its own agenda. The Russian historical tradition of centralized, autocratic government contrasted with the American emphasis on democracy. Marxist-Leninist ideology had been downplayed during the war but still guided Soviet policy. Devastated by the struggle in which 20 million Soviet citizens had died, the Soviet Union was intent on rebuilding and on protecting itself from another such terrible conflict. The Soviets were particularly concerned about another invasion of their territory from the west. The Soviet Union now demanded "defensible" borders and regimes sympathetic to its aims in Eastern Europe. But the United States had declared the restoration of independence and self-government to Poland, Czechoslovakia and the other countries of Central and Eastern Europe one of its war aims. Roosevelt as president before the end of the war. An unpretentious man who had previously served as Democratic senator from Missouri, then as vice president, Truman initially felt ill-prepared to govern the United States. Roosevelt had not confided in him about complex postwar issues and he had little prior experience in international affairs. But Truman responded quickly to new challenges. Impulsive, he proved willing to make quick decisions about the problems he faced. A sign on his White House desk, since famous in American politics, read "The Buck Stops Here," and reflected his willingness to take responsibility for his actions. His judgments about how to respond to the Soviet Union had an important impact on the early Cold War. The first such conflict occurred over Poland. Moscow demanded a government subject to Soviet influence; Washington wanted a more independent, representative government following the Western model. The Yalta Conference of February had produced a wide-ranging agreement open to different interpretations. Among its provisions was the promise of "free and unfettered" elections in Poland. At his first meeting with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov, Truman revealed his intention to stand firm on Polish self-determination, lecturing the Soviet diplomat about the need to carry out the Yalta accords. Moscow used

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its military power to support the efforts of the communist parties in Eastern Europe and crush the democratic parties. Public statements defined the beginning of the Cold War. In Stalin declared that international peace was impossible "under the present capitalist development of the world economy. George Kennan, a top official at the U. He extended his analysis after he returned home in an article published under the signature "X" in the prestigious journal Foreign Affairs. Moscow, he wrote, was "committed fanatically to the belief that with the U. Great Britain had been supporting Greece, where communist forces threatened the ruling monarchy in a civil war, and Turkey, where the Soviet Union pressed for territorial concessions and the right to build naval bases on the Bosphorus. In Britain told the United States that it could no longer afford such aid. State Department devised a plan for U. But support for a new interventionist policy, Senate leaders such as Arthur Vandenberg told Truman, was only possible if he was willing to start "scaring the hell out of the country. In a statement that came to be known as the Truman Doctrine, he declared, "I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. However, there was a price Truman himself and American society paid for his victory. To whip up American support for the policy of containment, Truman overstated the Soviet threat to the United States. In turn, his statements inspired a wave of hysterical anti-communism throughout the country and set the stage for the emergence of McCarthyism. Containment also called for extensive economic aid to assist the recovery of war-torn Western Europe. Something needed to be done, Secretary of State George Marshall noted, for "the patient is sinking while the doctors deliberate. In mid Marshall asked troubled European nations to draw up a program "directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. In early Congress voted to assist European economic recovery, dubbed the "Marshall Plan," and generally regarded as one of the most successful U. Postwar Germany was divided into U. The United States, Britain and France had discussed converting their zones into a single, self-governing republic. But the Soviet Union opposed plans to unite Germany and ministerial-level four-power discussions on Germany broke down. When the Western powers announced their intention to create a consolidated federal state from their zones, Stalin responded. On June 23, , Soviet forces blockaded Berlin, cutting off all road and rail access from the West. American leaders feared that losing Berlin was but a prelude to losing Germany and subsequently all of Europe. Therefore, in a successful demonstration of Western resolve known as the Berlin Airlift, Allied air forces took to the sky, flying supplies into Berlin. Stalin lifted the blockade after days and , flights. Soviet domination of Eastern Europe alarmed the West. The United States led the effort to create a military alliance to complement economic efforts at containment. An attack against one was to be considered an attack against all, to be met by appropriate force. The next year, the United States defined its defense aims clearly. The resulting document, known as NSC, signaled a new direction in American security policy. Based on the assumption that "the Soviet Union was engaged in a fanatical effort to seize control of all governments wherever possible," the document committed America to assist allied nations anywhere in the world which seemed threatened by Soviet aggression. The United States proceeded to increase defense spending dramatically in response to Soviet threats against Europe and the American, British and French presence in West Berlin. In China, Americans worried about the advances of Mao Zedong and his communist party. Chiang had been a war-time ally, but even American support could not bolster a government that was hopelessly inefficient and corrupt. The Soviet Union accepted Japanese surrender north of the 38th parallel; the United States did the same in the south. Originally intended as a matter of military convenience, the dividing line became more rigid as Cold War tensions escalated. Both major powers set up governments in their respective occupation zones and continued to support them even after departing. In June North Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel and attacked southward, overrunning Seoul. Meanwhile, the United States was able to secure a U. The war seesawed back and forth. A daring amphibious landing at Inchon, the port for the city of Seoul, drove the North Koreans back; but as fighting neared the Chinese border, China entered the war, sending massive forces across the Yalu River. Truce talks began in July Cold War struggles were also occurring in the Middle East. Strategically important as a supplier of oil, the region appeared vulnerable in ,

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when Soviet troops failed to leave Iran as promised, even after British and American forces had already withdrawn. When the United States observed Soviet tanks entering the region, Washington readied for a direct clash. Two years later, the United States officially recognized the new state of Israel 15 minutes after it was proclaimed -- a decision Truman made over strong resistance from Marshall and the State Department. While cultivating close ties with Israel, the United States still sought to keep the friendship of Arab states opposed to Israel. Eisenhower, who assumed the presidency in 1953, was different from his predecessor. A war hero, he had a natural, homey manner that made him widely popular. In the postwar years, he served as army chief of staff, the president of Columbia University and finally head of NATO before seeking the Republican presidential nomination. Although he was skillful at getting people to work together, he sought to play a restrained public role. Still, he shared with Truman a basic view of American foreign policy. Eisenhower, too, perceived communism as a monolithic force struggling for world supremacy. He believed that Moscow, under leaders such as Stalin, was trying to orchestrate worldwide revolution. In his first inaugural address, he declared, "Forces of good and evil are massed and armed and opposed as rarely before in history. Freedom is pitted against slavery, lightness against dark. Rather, a more aggressive policy of liberation was necessary, to free those subjugated by communism. But for all of the rhetoric, when democratic rebellions broke out in areas under Soviet domination -- such as in Hungary in 1956 -- the United States stood back as Soviet forces suppressed them. In Truman had authorized the development of a new and more powerful hydrogen weapon. Now Eisenhower, in an effort to keep budget expenditures under control, proposed a policy of "massive retaliation. In practice, however, Eisenhower deployed U.

Chapter 6 : American Foreign Policy: The Bush and Obama Doctrine | Vincent Vercruyssen - calendrierdel

thesis focuses on effects of U.S. foreign policy and U.S. intervention in Guatemala in the time period surrounding the Guatemalan Revolution (1944-1954), with its "liberation" in 1944, and then into the early 1950s as the Guatemalan state began to be militarized.

Chapter 7 : US Code :: US Codes and Statutes :: US Law :: Justia

Cold War United States foreign policy from through 1945, the shift of United States foreign policy in the post-Cold War from through 1991, and the impact created by the United States' sole superpower status on its foreign policy towards the Middle East.