

# DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

## Chapter 1 : Jeane Kirkpatrick - Wikipedia

*The Reagan Phenomenon and Other Speeches on Foreign Policy. By Jeane J. Kirkpatrick. (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research,*

The Journal of the Libertarian Alliance, Vol. Reagan came to power in as the chief political spokesman for the Conservative Movement, a movement which took its essential modern form in , with the founding of National Review. Reagan has been the main conservative politician since "The Speech," delivered over nationwide TV during the Goldwater campaign, established him as the "Great Communicator" of the right wing. The Conservative Movement of modern times has had three basic, and mutually contradictory, tenets: It is starkly evident that 2 and 3 are, at the very least, inconsistent with 1. For one thing, how does one "Get Big Government Off Our Economic Backs," while at the same time spreading "Big Government" into our bedrooms, and into our private letters and phone calls? How does one secure the right to free trade and free enterprise while outlawing pornography and all commerce with the Soviet bloc? And how does one preserve the right to personal life and property while engaging in the mass murder of civilians required by modern warfare? Whenever the Conservative Movement has become aware of such inconsistencies e. For conservatives, the State as Theocrat and Moral Enforcer and the State as Mass Murderer have always taken precedence over the feeble goals of freedom and free markets. How have they been able to do this? Certainly, this fact plays a role. What Lawrence Dennis used to call the "dumbright" and Macaulay called the "stupid party" still exists in America. But, after all, not all conservatives are dumb, and there are now a goodly number of right-wing scholars and intellectuals. No, much of the explanation is more sinister than sheer stupidity. And while the average American cheered the U. The average American, in short, possesses that "complex of vaunting and fear" that Garet Garrett noted as the hallmark of citizens of Empire. On the one hand, emotional identification with "your" nation-State, and a desire for it to bully and dominate the entire world. On the other, hysterical panic at the machinations of some satanic Enemy or other, an Enemy who is monolithic, omniscient and malevolent, and who can only be faced down with continuing shows of force, the only thing which he can "understand. In his magnificent blast against "The Anglo-Saxon," Mencken put it perceptively and hilariously four decades ago. Speaking of the "hereditary cowardice" of the Anglo-Saxon, Mencken wrote: Nine-tenths of the great feats of derring-do that its sucklings are taught to venerate in school have been wholly lacking in even the most elementary gallantry. Consider, for example, the events attending the extension of the two great empires, English and American. Did either movement evoke any genuine courage and resolution? The answer is plainly no. Both empires were built up primarily by swindling and butchering unarmed savages, and after that by robbing weak and friendless nations. The British won most of their vast dominions without having to stand up in a single battle against a civilized and formidable foe, and the Americans won their continent at the expense of a few dozen puerile skirmishes with savages. Perhaps those Reds, atheists and pro-Germans remember it who also remember that during World War I the entire country went wild with fear of an enemy who, without the aid of divine intervention, obviously could not strike it a blow at all, and that the great moral victory was gained at last with the assistance of twenty-one allies and at odds of eight to one. The two enemies that the United States tackled had been softened by years of a hard struggle with desperate foes, and those foes continued to fight on. Neither enemy could muster even a tenth of the materials that the American forces had the use of. And at the end both were outnumbered in men by odds truly enormous. Bozell himself, the Birchers, the Randians. All Reaganites liked to refer to their accession to power as a "revolution. The Reagan Revolution, in contrast, sold out before it even began. The tip-off came at the Republican convention of when Reagan surrendered to the Liberal Republican enemy after having defeated them decisively for the nomination. It was not just making the defeated George Bush Vice-President; that much of a concession to party unity is traditional in American politics and usually means little. For Reagan also summarily got rid of almost all of his hardcore ideological advisers, and let back in to

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

run the campaign, and then his Administration, the very pragmatists and Trilateral Commission adherents he had previously fought strongly against. The Reagan sell-out was the most thorough and complete on "Plank One" — the free-market part — of the conservative triad. The sell-out on the free-market is massive and enormous. A quick rundown will suffice. Reaganomics, as enunciated by Reagan himself before the convention and by conservatives generally, promised the following program: Reagan has managed to convince both conservatives and liberals, and the American public, that he did accomplish the first and second points of this list. For a year or two, it was hardly possible to watch news on TV without watching some bozo wailing about how he and the rest of the world were about to come to an end because the federal Scrooge had cut his budget or his grant. Conservatives bought this myth because they wanted to see Reagan accomplish what he had said he would; liberals were happy to adopt it so that they could wail about how Reagan was causing untold misery and starvation by his drastic cuts. Actually, the budget was never cut; it has always skyrocketed under Reagan. Reagan is by far the biggest spender in American history. He is also the biggest taxpayer. Taxes were never cut. The piddling and, much publicized income tax cut was always, from the very beginning, more than compensated by the programmed Social Security tax increases, aided by "bracket creep," that sinister system by which the federal government prints more money, thereby causing inflation, and also thereby wafting everyone into a higher tax bracket, whereupon the government completes the one-two punch by taxing away a greater proportion of his income. In the early years of the Reagan Administration, I was accused by some conservative-libertarians of not "giving Reagan a chance," and of not looking at spending and taxation in real terms, or in terms of rates of growth, or in terms of percentage of the GNP. So now Ronnie has had his "chance" as if I could have ever deprived him of it! No matter how you slice it, Reagan is a far worse spender and taxpayer than his "big-spending" and much-reviled predecessor Jimmy Carter. Everyone knows about the deficits. The response of conservative Republicans who had denounced evil deficits all their lives? To adopt the insouciant attitude of liberal Keynesianism: Power indeed tends to corrupt. The gold standard was buried by an "impartial" Commission stacked to the gunwales by bitterly anti-gold Keynesians and Friedmanites. As for deregulation, it has never gotten anywhere, except for those programs that the Carter Administration had already launched: Farm price supports are even worse than before, with the Reagan Administration "creatively coming up with the idea of the government giving the farmers back their own wheat and corn stored for years idly in warehouses, in return for the farmers agreeing to cut their acreage some more. Foreign aid, at the expense of the U. In addition, the ostentatiously anti-Communist Reagan Administration bails out the Polish government for the benefit of Chase Manhattan Bank and other bank-creditors, and helps to reschedule such loans to keep propping up the heinous Polish regime. The libertarian view is that the government should have no right to pry into the lives of its citizens, while government officials have no right to conduct their machinations of power in secret, free from public knowledge. The Reagan Administration has pursued the diametrically opposite, conservative agenda. The FBI and CIA have been unleashed once again to do their dirty work, and a law has been passed so restrictive on freedom of the press that the publication of even publicly available documents embarrassing to the government may be considered illegal. Reagan is now trying to push through an order imposing lifetime censorship on all government officials, so that they could not, after their return to private life, publish memoirs embarrassing to the Reagan regime. The ability of citizens to uncover files on themselves secretly collected by government snoops under the Freedom of Information Act has now been severely restricted. Of particularly vital interest to libertarians, compulsory draft registration has been continued, and young resisters have been thrown into jail. The snooping and harassing powers of the infamous Internal Revenue Service have been strengthened, and tax resisters have been jailed. For daring to do so, he was ambushed by a posse of heavily armed sheriffs and deputies; Kahl resisted arrest for the high crime of attending an anti-tax gathering, and shot and killed several of the ambushing officers. Widely hunted, this dangerous citizen was finally shot down and burned to death by the polizei. Another victory for freedom had been achieved by the Reagan Administration. Reagan has been just as concerned about the civil liberties of foreign residents as about citizens. He has tried hard to pass the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, which would crack

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

down on undocumented aliens, and eventually force every worker to carry an identity card, so that employers would be able to distinguish between legal good and illegal bad workers. The Reagan Administration has been much tougher than Carter on allowing foreigners to enter or to remain in the Land of the Free. One of the abiding resentments against Fidel Castro, for example, is that he sent several thousand dissidents and other "criminals" to the U. The latest Reagan atrocity is that he is now cracking down on applications of Polish immigrants and Solidarity members to enter or remain in the U. No less than 85 per cent of Polish requests for asylum in the U. In a nice Orwellian touch appropriate to , Verne Jervis, chief spokesman for the U. Immigration Service, announced that this rash of rejections of asylum represents "no policy change to be tougher. Jervis that there is another way of "accelerated processing": The way Reagan has been handling the Polish Question is an apt summary of his general modus operandi: He has been only paying lip service to their cherished goals of outlawing abortion and putting prayer back into the public schools. And while their other objectives of stamping out pornography, prostitution and homosexuality are state rather than federal matters, Reagan has not used his "bully pulpit" of the Presidency to take the lead on these items on their theocratic agenda. War Since conservatives are most interested in the war-against-Communism and Russia plank of their platform, it is understandable though unfortunate that Ronald Reagan has given in least to pragmatism in the foreign policy arena. One problem is that the Republican "pragmatists" are not very dovish. Not only are the grand old Republican isolationists of the pre era dead as a dodo, but there are not even any dovish Establishment realists of the Cyrus Vance or George Ball variety, let alone such Grand Old Men as George Kennan. The battle is between the hawks and the ultra-hawks. On the merely hawk side are the Vietnam war criminal Henry Kissinger and his many followers, war-mongers who, however, want to stop short at the brink of a nuclear holocaust. This evil "pragmatism" is scorned by the ultras, the Kirkpatrick, the Van Cleaves, the Aliens, the Pipeses, all they who want to burn out the universe to the furthest star. At the beginning of the Reagan Administration, I was trying to explain the foreign policy stance of the Administration to my academic colleagues, who are not familiar with any political movements to the right of John Kenneth Galbraith. In another nice Orwellian touch, Reagan dubbed the latest U. That mission accomplished, he has unfortunately turned his attention to foreign policy and the Russki threat, and the world had better hold on to its collective hat, at least until Ronnie is hopefully deposed in January Stung by a Shiite car-bombing of the U. As a friend of mine put it, "Ronnie was anxious to Win One for the Gipper, and so he picked a country he could " probably " beat. The whole operation was marked by egregious lies beamed out by Reagan and his team, so much so that even Margaret Thatcher turned appalled dove for the occasion. The pragmatic hawks were all for the Grenadian invasion. What the hell, there was no danger to the U. Lebanon is a bit of a stickier wicket, but even there Secretary of State Shultz, scorned by the conservative ultras as a dove, has been whooping it up for escalation. As a result, in the fevered American mind, anyone who seems to be a "nut" and is also "anti-West" must be a tool of Moscow.

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

### Chapter 2 : Reagan's Foreign Policy - Short History - Department History - Office of the Historian

*A primary source is a work that is being studied, or that provides first-hand or direct evidence on a topic. Common types of primary sources include works of literature, historical documents, original philosophical writings, and religious texts.*

Making the World Over Again Truth to tell, President Reagan was not exactly a fan of traveling especially if it meant to far away places without Nancy. You could almost feel his pride in representing the USA. He believed fervently in the greatness and goodness of America, and knew that American strength was central to world peace. One of his first priorities as President was taking a demoralized and underfunded U. Nothing made him prouder than to be Commander in Chief. You could see in his face how much it meant to receive and return a salute. He felt a special bond with the men and women in uniform, especially the young people from the small towns across America. That they were willing to risk their lives for their country never ceased to amaze and humble President Reagan. But he made a commitment to them that if it ever became necessary to send them into battle, he would make sure they had what they needed to get the job done. By the time President Reagan left office, the U. Ronald Reagan strengthened the military because he was a realist. Reagan was an honored guest at two Royal weddings. Their relationship went well beyond the usual ceremonial events between a President and a Pope. As they came to know each other, they found they had similar views about Communist domination of Eastern Europe, and quietly worked together to support the Solidarity movement which eventually led to Poland becoming a free nation. By the time President Reagan left office, the number of people in Latin America living under freely elected governments tripled from what it had been ten years earlier. The President did more than just talk. Not only were the communists ousted, the troops rescued nearly 1, American medical students whose safety was in jeopardy under the brutal regime. Maybe because growing up in the heartland of America Ronald Reagan learned the importance of being a good neighbor, he paid special attention to our neighbors to the north and south Canada and Mexico. Wasting no time in reaching out, he took the unprecedented step of visiting Mexico as President-elect, and visited six more times while in the White House. He made Canada the first foreign country he visited as President, travelling there less than two months after assuming office, the first of five trips. While President Reagan enjoyed strong relationships with all of the Mexican and Canadian leaders during his Presidency, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney became a particularly staunch ally and valued friend. Over the eight years, there were some frustrations in foreign policy, chief among which was the elusiveness of lasting peace in the Middle East. Progress was made, such as the finalization of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, but the region remained unstable as it had been for centuries. The bombing of U. Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon was particularly disappointing and sad for President and Mrs. Overall, the impact of the Reagan Presidency on the world was undeniably positive. We stood by our friends and did not back down when adversaries tried to spread their oppressive systems. Friend and foe alike knew that in the Oval Office was a President who kept his word. America was once again the beacon of freedom in the world.

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

### Chapter 3 : Library Resource Finder: Location & Availability for: The Reagan phenomenon, and other speeches

*Jeane J. Kirkpatrick () served as President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy advisor during his campaign and shortly thereafter became the first woman to serve as the United States ambassador to the United Nations.*

The massive American military build-up was the most visible. The administration revived the B-1 bomber program that had been canceled by the Carter Administration and began production of the MX "Peacekeeper" missile. His position was that if the Soviets did not remove the SS missiles without a concession from the US, America would simply introduce the Pershing II missiles for a stronger bargaining position, and both missiles would be eliminated. He believed this defense shield could make nuclear war impossible, but the unlikelihood that the technology could ever work led opponents to dub SDI "Star Wars." Supporters responded that the SDI gave the President a stronger bargaining position. Indeed, Soviet leaders became genuinely concerned. Reagan supported anti-communist groups around the world. Congressman Charlie Wilson from Texas has received most of the attention, the key architect of this strategy was Michael G. Vickers, a young Paramilitary Officer. Reagan believed that the American economy was on the move again while the Soviet economy had become stagnant. For a while, the Soviet decline was masked by high prices for Soviet oil exports, but that crutch collapsed in the early 80s. Reagan argued that the Soviet Union was in deep economic crisis and stated that the Soviet Union "runs against the tide of history by denying human freedom and human dignity to its citizens. Reagan later wrote in his autobiography *An American Life* that he "did not see the profound changes that would occur in the Soviet Union after Gorbachev rose to power. End of the Cold War[ edit ] Reagan relaxed his aggressive rhetoric toward the Soviet Union after Gorbachev became chairman of the Soviet Politburo in 1985, and took on a position of negotiating. As a result, Gorbachev offered major concessions to the United States on the levels of conventional forces, nuclear weapons, and policy in Eastern Europe. Many US Soviet experts and administration officials doubted that Gorbachev was serious about winding down the arms race, [17] but Reagan recognized the real change in the direction of the Soviet leadership, and shifted to skillful diplomacy to personally push Gorbachev further with his reforms. Come here to this gate! Gorbachev, open this gate! Gorbachev, tear down this wall! In 1988, the Soviets officially declared that they would no longer intervene in the affairs of allied states in Eastern Europe. In 1989, Soviet forces withdrew from Afghanistan. Shultz, a former economics professor at Stanford University, privately instructed Gorbachev on free market economics. A journalist asked the president if he still considered the Soviet Union the evil empire. How hard and fast can he push reforms without risking his life? Peter Hammond, a Christian missionary who lived in Angola at the time, recalled: The communists had attacked and destroyed many churches. MiGs and Mi Hind helicopter gunships were terrorising villagers in Angola. I documented numerous atrocities, including the strafing of villages, schools and churches. After a long silence as we wondered if our ears had actually heard what we thought we heard, one of us said: Soviet aircraft were shot down. The bombing and strafing of villagers, schools and churches came to an end. An official observer wrote that there was little UN supervision, that UNITA voters were disenfranchised and that there were clandestine polling stations. Savimbi was still ready to continue the elections. Heritage foreign policy analyst Michael Johns and other conservatives visited regularly with Savimbi in his clandestine camps in Jamba and provided the rebel leader with ongoing political and military guidance in his war against the Angolan government. During a visit to Washington, D. Bush, who promised Savimbi "all appropriate and effective assistance. Savimbi was succeeded by Paulo Lukamba. Parliamentary elections in September resulted in an overwhelming majority for the MPLA, but their legitimacy was questioned by international observers. In the early 90s the issue had moved to the center of international attention as a result of events in the townships and outcry at the death of Stephen Biko. Reagan administration policy called for "constructive engagement" with the apartheid government of South Africa. In opposition to the condemnations issued by the US Congress and public demands for diplomatic or economic sanctions, Reagan made relatively minor criticisms of the regime, which was otherwise

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

internationally isolated, and the US granted recognition to the government. Reagan administration officials saw the apartheid government as a key anti-communist ally. Bush, the new South African government of F. Rummel, the Vietnamese invasion, occupation, puppet regime, ongoing guerrilla warfare, and ensuing famine killed 1. Meanwhile, in , the Reagan administration established a separate, overt aid program for the NCR known as the Solarz Fund. Under Reagan, the U. The letter noted "persistent reports from Amnesty International and other organizations of human rights violations" and asked the president "to add the plight of the people of East Timor to [his] agenda. The policy of arms trade to Indonesia resumed under Bush and Clinton, and completely ended after the UN-sponsored East Timorese independence referendum. These relations lapsed with the loss of all papal territories in From to , the United States did not have diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Several presidents, however, designated personal envoys to visit the Holy See periodically for discussions of international humanitarian and political issues. Taylor was the first of these representatives, serving from to The United States and the Holy See announced the establishment of diplomatic relations on January 10, On March 7, , the Senate confirmed William A. Wilson as the first U. Potential explanations for this vary; some believe that the CIA was caught off guard, while others suggest that American policy-makers viewed an internal crackdown as preferable to an "inevitable Soviet intervention. His support for the contras in Nicaragua was controversial, due to the poor human rights record of the rebels. In any case, Reagan administration decisively tilted its support to the British government of Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Margaret Thatcher during this conflict. Nicaragua[ edit ] The Reagan Administration lent logistical, financial and military support to the Contras , based in neighboring Honduras , who waged a guerrilla insurgency in an effort to topple the Sandinista government of Nicaragua which was headed by Daniel Ortega. The scorched earth tactics of the Contras were condemned for their brutality by several historians. This incident led to the ratification of the Boland Amendment by the US Congress, and brought an avalanche of international condemnation down on the United States. The State of Emergency most notably affected rights and guarantees contained in the "Statute on Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans". Nevertheless, the Reagan administration continued to arm and fund the contras through the Iran-Contra scandal, pursuant to which the U. Those countries have repeatedly and publicly made clear that they consider themselves to be the victims of aggression from Nicaragua, and that they desire United States assistance in meeting both subversive attacks and the conventional threat posed by the relatively immense Nicaraguan Armed Forces. Political prisoners were still held as it took place, and several opposition parties refused to participate. Martin Kriele opined that the election was carried out under the Sandinista Directorate, a body "no more subject to approval by vote than the Central Committee of the Communist Party is in countries of the East Bloc," and argued that there should have been a secret ballot to avoid government reprisals. Several senior administration officials told the New York Times that "the administration never contemplated letting Cruz stay in the race because then the Sandinistas could justifiably claim that the elections were legitimate". On October 5, the Sandinistas broadened the state of emergency begun in and suspended many more civil rights. A new regulation also forced any organization outside of the government to first submit any statement it wanted to make public to the censorship bureau for prior censorship. They lost power in , when they ended the SOE and held an election that all the main opposition parties competed in. The corollary to the idealism embraced by the Republicans in the realm of diplomatic public policy debate was thus political terror. In September , she charged the agency attacked Puerto Sandino with rockets. The following month, frogmen blew up the underwater oil pipeline in the same port "the only one in the country. More than a hundred people were wounded, and the fierce fire, which could not be brought under control for two days, forced the evacuation of 23, people. It has since documented 14, cases of torture, rape, kidnapping, mutilation and murder. The United States refused to participate in the proceedings after the Court rejected its argument that the ICJ lacked jurisdiction to hear the case. Only Israel joined the United States in opposing adherence to the ruling. The Carter Administration repeatedly intervened to prevent right-wing coups. The Reagan Administration repeatedly threatened aid suspensions to halt right-wing atrocities. As a result, the death

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

squads made plans to kill the U. As a result; a new Constitution was promulgated, the Armed Forces regulated, a "civilian" police force established, the FMLN metamorphosed from a guerrilla army to a political party that competed in free and fair elections, and an amnesty law was legislated in . The irony also falls on his father who was involved with the war during his Presidency. Types of torture reported by those who have survived arrest and interrogation included beatings, sexual abuse, use of chemicals to disorient, mock executions, and the burning of flesh with sulphuric acid. In , the Sandinistas offered to stop military aid to forces in El Salvador in return for an end to the contra insurgency. The UN Truth Commission received direct complaints of almost 2, victims of serious violence occurring in . It received direct complaints of just over victims of serious violence occurring in . I know he wants to improve the quality of life for all Guatemalans and to promote social justice. The decision was taken in spite of records concerning human rights violations, bypassing the Congress. The UN-backed official Historical Clarification Commission found that this was a campaign of deliberate genocide against the population. He was sentenced to 80 years in prison 50 years for genocide and 30 years for crimes against humanity. Guatemala was the only Latin American nation to decline in population during this era. Reagan meets with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica in the Oval Office about ongoing events in Grenada. The invasion of the Caribbean island Grenada in , ordered by President Reagan, was the first major foreign event of the administration, as well as the first major operation conducted by the military since the Vietnam War. President Reagan justified the invasion by claiming that the cooperation of the island with communist Cuba posed a threat to the United States, and stated the invasion was a response to the illegal overthrow and execution of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop , himself a communist, by another faction of communists within his government. The US invasion was poorly done, for it took over 10, U. While the invasion enjoyed public support in the United States and Grenada [95] [96] it was criticized by the United Kingdom, Canada and the United Nations General Assembly as "a flagrant violation of international law ". Falklands War At first glance, it appeared that the U. Shlaudeman to warn the Argentine government away from any invasion. President Reagan requested assurances from Galtieri against an invasion and offered the services of his Vice President, George H. Bush , as mediator , but was refused.

# DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

## Chapter 4 : Ronald Reagan: Foreign policy (article) | Khan Academy

*Reagan Phenomenon and Other Speeches on Foreign Policy First Edition Edition.*

Early life[ edit ] She was born in Duncan, Oklahoma , the daughter of an oilfield wildcatter , Welcher F. At 12, her father moved the family to Mt. Vernon, Illinois , where she graduated from Mt. Vernon Township High School. In , she graduated from Barnard College of Columbia University after she received her associate degree from Stephens College then only a two-year institution in Columbia, Missouri. In , Kirkpatrick earned a PhD in political science from Columbia. She was fluent in Spanish. But I had read about it and I wanted to be one. We had a very limited number of activities in Columbia, Missouri. We had an anti-Franco rally, which was a worthy cause. You could raise a question about how relevant it was likely to be in Columbia, Missouri, but it was in any case a worthy cause. We also planned a socialist picnic, which we spent quite a lot of time organizing. Eventually, I regret to say, the YPSL chapter, after much discussion, many debates and some downright quarrels, broke up over the socialist picnic. I thought that was rather discouraging. In , she joined the faculty of Georgetown University and became a full professor of government in She became active in politics as a Democrat in the s and was involved in the later campaigns of former Vice President and Democratic presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey. Along with Humphrey, she was close to Henry Jackson , who ran for the Democratic nomination for President in and in In , she joined with Richard V. Her most well known piece was " Dictatorships and Double Standards ", published in Commentary in November Decades, if not centuries, are normally required for people to acquire the necessary disciplines and habits. In Britain, the road [to democratic government] took seven centuries to traverse The speed with which armies collapse, bureaucracies abdicate, and social structures dissolve once the autocrat is removed frequently surprises American policymakers. The Economist writes that until then, "she had never spent time with a Republican before. They were political activists. We ought to be a little more clear about this than we actually are. Truman and John F. Kennedy to a more strident antiwar position for which the left-wing of the Democratic Party had pushed since the Vietnam War. She disagreed with Shultz, most notably on the Iranâ€”Contra affair in which she supported skimming money off arms sales to fund the Nicaraguan Contras [5] while Shultz told Kirkpatrick that it would be an "impeachable offense" to do so because of the massacres perpetrated by that group. Casey on the issue. Kirkpatrick said, "What takes place in the Security Council more closely resembles a mugging than either a political debate or an effort at problem-solving. She played before the Security Council the audio of the electronic intercept of the interceptor pilot during the attack, and the Soviet Union could no longer deny its responsibility for the shutdown. Along with Vladimir Bukovsky, Martin Colman and Richard Perle, she worked to organize democratic revolutions against communism. However, in a op-ed , Kirkpatrick warned Secretary of State James Baker and Bush not to get involved in the conflict because any intervention would fail. She was always a true friend of the Jewish people. Authoritarian regimes typically have some kind of traditional economy with some private ownership. The Nazi regime left ownership in private hands, but the state assumed control of the economy. Control was separated from ownership but it was really a command economy because it was controlled by the state. A command economy is an attribute of a totalitarian state. Cross cultural experience teaches us not simply that people have different beliefs, but that people seek meaning and understand themselves in some sense as members of a cosmos ruled by God. The more I thought about it, the more I thought this was not likely to be a successful effort. So I turned my attention more and more to political philosophy and less and less to socialist activism of any kind. In , she cofounded Empower America , a public-policy organization. She was also on the advisory board of the National Association of Scholars , a group that works against what it regards as a liberal bias in universities in the United States , with its emphasis on multicultural education , and affirmative action. Kirkpatrick briefly considered running for President in against George H. Bush , because she believed he was not tough enough on Communism. Kirkpatrick was an active surrogate campaigner for Dole even as he was losing, as was her

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

old foe, Alexander Haig , who endorsed Dole after ending his own campaign several days before the New Hampshire primary. Bush as "a bit too interventionist for my taste" and felt that what she described as "moral imperialism" was not "taken seriously anywhere outside a few places in Washington, DC. Her husband died in They had three sons: Kirkpatrick died at her home in Bethesda, Maryland , on December 7, from congestive heart failure. She was awarded an honorary degree by Brandeis University in , but declined it when her honor was met with protests from some professors and students, whom she described as "ideological zealots". The first recipient was Marine Corps reservist and correspondent Matt Sanchez.

# DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

## Chapter 5 : Jeane Kirkpatrick

*Get this from a library! The Reagan phenomenon, and other speeches on foreign policy. [Jeane J Kirkpatrick].*

A More Perfect Union Given the dire state of the economy facing Ronald Reagan when he assumed the Presidency, it would have been understandable had he focused exclusively on those challenges. But he came to office with a broad agenda, and there were many important problems to solve. One that was of particular importance to the President was the how well the government served the people. He firmly believed that the government should work for the people, not the other way around. Governor and then President Reagan thought of the people as his boss, who, by electing him, had hired him to do the job. Throughout his career, Ronald Reagan was fond of telling true stories about the illogical and often mind-boggling — not to mention exasperating — inefficiency of the Federal bureaucracy. Although he did so with a smile, underlying the story-telling was a deep frustration. He vowed that if he ever had an opportunity to do something about it, he would. Not only did his Administration reduce the burden of excessive, redundant and unnecessary paperwork on businesses working with the government, it made changes that affected real people on a daily basis. When President Reagan took office, it took seven weeks to get a Social Security card and 43 days to get a passport. By the time he left, either one — or both — could be had in just 10 days. As much as he used his own passport over the years, and as exotic and exciting as some of his foreign trips were, Ronald Reagan always looked forward to coming home. He genuinely loved America. It was how he saw America. President Reagan did more than just talk about it. The Reagan Administration was the first to establish a special unit at the Department of Justice to prosecute criminal polluters. Polluters were not the only criminals who President Reagan intended to put out of business. Keeping people safe was always a top-of-agenda item for the Reagan Administration. That same year, the President signed another very significant piece of legislation which made child pornography a separate criminal offense. Nearly 2 million fewer households were hit by crime in than in Preventing crime and locking up bad guys was only part of what President Reagan did to ensure justice for all. Another key component of his program was the appointment of judges who would faithfully interpret the Constitution rather than legislate from the bench. When Ronald Reagan became the first President to nominate a woman to serve on the United States Supreme Court, he shattered a glass ceiling that had been in place since the founding of the country, forever changing not only the judiciary, but the role of women in our society. Little girls everywhere could now aspire to heights previously unavailable to them. Gender, race ethnicity and religion just did not matter to him in the slightest. They were never factors in his decision making, other than when people were being discriminated against. When that happened, President Reagan was a tenacious fighter for equal rights. Under his leadership, the Federal government equaled or surpassed the number of civil rights cases filed by any previous Administration in virtually every enforcement category. President Reagan never forgot what it was like to grow up in a household with very limited financial means. He knew its impact on quality of life and helping the poor escape poverty was something he cared about deeply. The President also knew that a good education was the ticket out of poverty, and when his National Commission on Excellence in Education termed the U. He established a Presidential Commission and consulted with Government agencies and private groups, after which a broad plan to fight the disease was implemented. Billions of dollars were committed for research, regulations making it difficult to get drugs to patients were eliminated and educational programs were developed, all of which were underpinned by a message of empathy for those infected. America faces a disease that is fatal and spreading. And this calls for urgency, not panic. It calls for compassion, not blame. And it calls for understanding, not ignorance.

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

### Chapter 6 : Foreign policy of the Ronald Reagan administration - Wikipedia

*Reagan Phenomenon and Other Speeches on Foreign Policy by Kirkpatrick, Jeane J. and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)*

June 7, 1989: Former presidential candidate John McCain has called his own foreign-policy views "a 21st-century policy interpretation of the Reagan Doctrine. As Dick Cheney put it a few years back, speaking for his fellow conservatives, "We are all Reaganites now. But the real Reagan did both those things, often. In fact, they were a big part of his success. And yes, he funneled money and guns to anti-communist rebels like the Nicaraguan Contras and Afghan mujahideen, while lecturing Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to tear down that wall. But on the ultimate test of hawkdom — the willingness to send U.S. troops to fight a land war, against Grenada, whose army totaled 7,000 men. It lasted two days. And his only air war — the bombing of Libya — was even briefer. Compare that with George H. Bush, who launched two mid-sized ground operations, in Panama and Somalia, and one large war in the Persian Gulf. Do I even need to mention George W. Bush? In fact, Reagan was terrified of war. But at an early meeting, when Secretary of State Alexander Haig suggested that achieving this goal might require bombing Cuba, the suggestion "scared the shit out of Ronald Reagan," according to White House aide Michael Deaver. Haig was marginalized, then resigned, and Reagan never seriously considered sending U.S. troops to Cuba. In February 1986, federal courts in Florida indicted Panamanian strongman Manuel Noriega for drug smuggling. Reagan refused and instead tried to convince Noriega to relinquish power in return for having the charges dropped. When the deal fell through, Abrams redoubled his push for war. Reagan, however, adamantly rejected any action that would require him to "start counting up the bodies." Bush, to depose Noriega with 27,000 U.S. troops. A ABC poll found that Americans opposed sending troops to El Salvador by almost 6-to-1, even if that meant letting the communists win. So Reagan created Potemkin Vietnams. The war resulted in more medals per soldier than any military operation in U.S. history. When he bombed Libya in 1986, Reagan goosed American nationalism again, declaring, "Every nickel-and-dime dictator the world over knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he will pay a price. But they were wrong. For Reagan, chest-thumping was in large measure a substitute for a new Vietnam, a way of accommodating the restraints on U.S. military power. The legend goes like this: Reagan came into office, dramatically hiked defense spending, unveiled the Strategic Defense Initiative his "Star Wars" missile shield, and aided anti-communist rebels in the Third World. Unable to keep pace, the Kremlin chose Gorbachev, who threw in the towel. The problem with this story is that Reagan began abandoning his hard-line anti-Soviet stance in late 1988, 18 months before Gorbachev took power. One reason was domestic politics. Public support for defense spending fell, and the U.S. House of Representatives endorsed a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons. Their effort coincided with a change in Reagan, who had long harbored a genuine terror of nuclear war reflected in his decades-old belief — often ignored by backers on the right — that nuclear weapons should eventually be abolished. According to Colin Powell, national security advisor from 1989 to 1992, Reagan had been deeply affected by the film *The Day the Earth Stood Still*, in which space aliens warn earthlings that unless they stop settling their conflicts through war, the powers that be in the galaxy will destroy their planet. During his presidency, Reagan repeatedly invoked the prospect of an alien invasion as a reason for the United States and the Soviet Union to overcome their differences. Whenever he did, Powell would mutter, "Here come the little green men. This combination of electoral and psychological anxiety led Reagan, late in his first term, to begin a dramatic rhetorical shift. Declaring that "nuclear arsenals are far too high," in January 1983 he told the country that "my dream is to see the day when nuclear weapons will be banished from the face of the Earth. The same year, he overruled administration hard-liners and quietly scrapped some older submarines so the United States would not violate the never-ratified SALT II Treaty and thus anger the Kremlin. When Soviet troops in East Germany killed a U.S. soldier. When they did meet in Geneva, in November, Reagan whispered to Gorbachev, "I bet the hard-liners in both our countries are bleeding when we shake hands. The following year, in Reykjavik, Iceland, Reagan and

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

Gorbachev came within a whisker of agreeing to destroy all their nuclear weapons a deal Reagan scuttled because he would not limit "Star Wars". By , though the Soviet Union had not yet released Eastern Europe from its grip, Reagan was explicitly denying that the Soviet Union still constituted an "evil empire" and had begun calling Gorbachev "my friend. From virtually the moment he took office, Gorbachev was desperate to cut military spending, which by the mids constituted a mind-bending 40 percent of the Soviet budget. But within the Politburo, vast unilateral cuts would have been politically impossible; Gorbachev needed an American partner. And once he found that partner in the less-menacing second-term Reagan, Gorbachev was able to convince his Kremlin colleagues that the Soviet Union could risk losing its Eastern European security belt without fearing Western attack. In the words of longtime Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly Dobrynin, "If Reagan had stuck to his hard-line policies in and â€ Gorbachev would have been accused by the rest of the Politburo of giving everything away to a fellow who does not want to negotiate. We would have been forced to tighten our belts and spend even more on defense. As early as , after Reagan skirmished with Israel, declined to send U. Reagan was much more restrained" than his right-wing supporters had hoped. Washington Post columnist George Will said the administration had crumpled "like a punctured balloon. Grassroots conservative leaders established the Anti-Appeasement Alliance to oppose ratification and ran newspaper advertisements comparing Gorbachev to Hitler and Reagan to Neville Chamberlain. Reagan, wailed Will, is "elevating wishful thinking to the status of political philosophy. They saw conflict as the eternal reality of world affairs. But Reagan was a radical optimist who thought that every story should have a happy ending. Will wrote that he "is painfully fond of the least conservative sentiment conceivable, a statement taken from an anti-conservative, Thomas Paine: His conservative critics, by contrast, were so convinced that the world was a nasty place that they blinded themselves to the possibility of radical progress, even when it was occurring before their very eyes. For starters, Reagan was not exactly seen as tough on terror in Jerusalem. A few months into his presidency, he announced that the United States would sell AWACS surveillance planes to Riyadh, advanced aircraft that would make it harder for Israel to launch a pre-emptive military strike against Saudi Arabia as it had done against Egypt in . When Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin expressed "profound regret and unreserved opposition," Reagan shot back that it was "not the business of other nations to make American foreign policy. That summer, after U. They were still there on Oct. It was a seminal moment in the growing collision between American power and jihadi terror. Rhetorically, Reagan did his best John Wayne. In , after a U. Navy diver was shot in the hijacking of TWA Flight , Reagan once again channeled John Wayne as he vowed, "America will never make any concessions to terrorists. But to Reagan, the mistake was having sent the Marines in the first place. Almost five years later, in his final moments as president, he told press secretary Marlin Fitzwater that "the only regret I have after eight years is sending those troops to Lebanon. Bush Was a Reaganite. Like Reagan, and unlike most traditional conservatives, he believed that the world could be rapidly and radically improved. The difference is that although Reagan was optimistic about ends, he was cautious about means. His confidence that America would eventually win the Cold War was tempered by his post-Vietnam lack of confidence that the United States could easily win hot wars. Bush, by contrast, took office after a decade of U. With each victory, U. The public grew more pliant, Democrats grew more fearful of looking weak, and the generals who warned of Vietnam-style quagmires came to seem like boys crying wolf. Eight years later, the U. In a hundred ways, Obama and Reagan are different. But there are parallels between the moments in which they came to power. Like Reagan, Obama took office in an environment that severely constrains the ability of the United States to launch new military campaigns. For many contemporary conservatives, being a Reagan disciple means acting as if there are no limits to American strength. But the real lessons of Reaganism are about how to wield national power and bolster national pride when your hands are partially tied. But Obama can, and should, be Reaganesque in his effort to project great strength at low risk. Obama must be equally shrewd at a time when he has no choice but to retreat from Iraq and eventually Afghanistan. That means more than ritual incantations about flag and country; it means rhetorically challenging those who unfairly attack the United States. Even more importantly,

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

Obama must rebuild U. Still, the crucial insight is that power in world affairs rests on economic strength. Obama needs to remind Americans that their most successful Cold War presidents – Reagan included – saw the conflict as a primarily economic struggle. Soviet communism threatened the United States less because the Red Army might overrun Western Europe than because, for a time at least, it represented a serious competitor for the hearts and minds of people across the globe. Do that, and the American model can triumph again, peacefully. Ronald Reagan – if not his contemporary right-wing admirers – would understand.

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

### Chapter 7 : The Reagan phenomenon, and other speeches on foreign policy (Book, ) [calendrierdelascience]

*The Reagan Phenomenon and Other Speeches on Foreign Policy by Jeane J. Kirkpatrick. Political: American Enterprise Institute, pgs., Jacket has a small tear at spine edge.*

The president also acts as the director of foreign policy by appointing the secretary of state and ambassadors to foreign countries. These powers are shared with the Senate, which has the authority to confirm presidential appointments to these offices and to advise on and consent to treaties made by the president. In practice, the presidency has gained many informal foreign policy powers not written directly into the Constitution. The ability of the president to react swiftly, to speak as a single voice—in contrast to the many voices in Congress—and the central position of the president in American politics have created a dominant role for the president in foreign policy making. As international travel has become easier, presidents have capitalized on the opportunity to personally conduct diplomatic meetings with heads of state around the world. The struggle between liberal democracy, led by the United States, and totalitarian communism, primarily represented by the Soviet Union, was called the Cold War. Convinced that the previously weakened U. Furthermore, President Reagan and his advisors believed that because the Soviets were outpacing the United States in military weapons procurement, a potentially dangerous imbalance of power could develop. Some saw his words as an important reassertion of American resolve. Others worried that they needlessly antagonized the Soviets and increased the risk of war. Like previous presidents, Ronald Reagan made plans to meet the new Soviet leader. During his presidency, President Reagan met with General Secretary Gorbachev on five occasions from to . The two leaders developed a personal relationship and worked together to reduce the tensions of the Cold War. The wall had been constructed in by communist East Germany to isolate West Berlin and to prevent East Germans from fleeing to the West. It had become a symbol of communist repression around the world. Gorbachev, open this gate! Gorbachev, tear down this wall! Also in this speech, President Reagan called for a lessening of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. Just six months later, the two leaders signed a treaty to reduce nuclear weapons. Mikhail Gorbachev introduced sweeping reforms to the Soviet Union that gave his people a greater measure of political and economic freedom. The reforms, however, unleashed a wave of protests. The protest movements led to the collapse of communism all over Central and Eastern Europe. On November 9, , the Berlin Wall was opened and eventually dismantled. The destruction of the wall became a symbol of this historic turning point. In , the Soviet Union was dissolved and Mikhail Gorbachev resigned. President Reagan himself believed that when given the choice, people will always choose freedom. Willard and Alice S.

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

### Chapter 8 : The Reagan Phenomenon - LewRockwell

*Kirkpatrick, Jeane J. The Reagan Phenomenon, And Other Speeches On Foreign Policy. Washington: American Enterprise Institute For Public Policy Research, © Print. These citations may not conform precisely to your selected citation style. Please use this display as a guideline and modify as.*

Donate This evisceration of Reaganism shows that the libertarian critique of modern American conservatism applies whether the subject is the Reagan or the Bush administration. It was first published in *Free Life: The Journal of the Libertarian Alliance*, Vol. The presidency of Ronald Wilson Reagan has been a disaster for libertarianism in the United States, and might yet prove to be catastrophic for the human race. Reagan came to power in as the chief political spokesman for the Conservative Movement, a movement which took its essential modern form in , with the founding of *National Review*. The Conservative Movement of modern times has had three basic, and mutually contradictory, tenets: It is starkly evident that 2 and 3 are, at the very least, inconsistent with 1. How does one secure the right to free trade and free enterprise while outlawing pornography and all commerce with the Soviet bloc? And how does one preserve the right to personal life and property while engaging in the mass murder of civilians required by modern warfare? Whenever the Conservative Movement has become aware of such inconsistencies e. For conservatives, the State as Theocrat and Moral Enforcer and the State as Mass Murderer have always taken precedence over the feeble goals of freedom and free markets. How have they been able to do this? Certainly, this fact plays a role. But, after all, not all conservatives are dumb, and there are now a goodly number of right-wing scholars and intellectuals. No, much of the explanation is more sinister than sheer stupidity. And while the average American cheered the U. Nine-tenths of the great feats of derring-do that its sucklings are taught to venerate in school € have been wholly lacking in even the most elementary gallantry. Consider, for example, the events attending the extension of the two great empires, English and American. Did either movement evoke any genuine courage and resolution? The answer is plainly no. Both empires were built up primarily by swindling and butchering unarmed savages, and after that by robbing weak and friendless nations. The British won most of their vast dominions without having to stand up in a single battle against a civilized and formidable foe, and the Americanos won their continent at the expense of a few dozen puerile skirmishes with savages. Perhaps those Reds, atheists and pro-Germans remember it who also remember that during World War I the entire country went wild with fear of an enemy who, without the aid of divine intervention, obviously could not strike it a blow at all, and that the great moral victory was gained at last with the assistance of twenty-one allies and at odds of eight to one. The two enemies that the United States tackled had been softened by years of a hard struggle with desperate foes, and those foes continued to fight on. Neither enemy could muster even a tenth of the materials that the American forces had the use of. And at the end both were outnumbered in men by odds truly enormous. Bozell himself, the Birchers, the Randians. The Reagan Revolution, in contrast, sold out before it even began. The tip-off came at the Republican convention of when Reagan surrendered to the Liberal Republican enemy after having defeated them decisively for the nomination. It was not just making the defeated George Bush Vice-President; that much of a concession to party unity is traditional in American politics and usually means little. For Reagan also summarily got rid of almost all of his hardcore ideological advisers, and let back in to run the campaign, and then his Administration, the very pragmatists and Trilateral Commission adherents he had previously fought strongly against. The sell-out on the free-market is massive and enormous. A quick rundown will suffice. Reaganomics, as enunciated by Reagan himself before the convention and by conservatives generally, promised the following program: Reagan has managed to convince both conservatives and liberals, and the American public, that he did accomplish the first and second points of this list. For a year or two, it was hardly possible to watch news on TV without watching some bozo wailing about how he and the rest of the world were about to come to an end because the federal Scrooge had cut his budget or his grant. Conservatives bought this myth because they wanted to see Reagan accomplish what he

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

had said he would; liberals were happy to adopt it so that they could wail about how Reagan was causing untold misery and starvation by his drastic cuts. Actually, the budget was never cut; it has always skyrocketed under Reagan. Reagan is by far the biggest spender in American history. He is also the biggest taxpayer. Taxes were never cut. Everyone knows about the deficits. The response of conservative Republicans who had denounced evil deficits all their lives? To adopt the insouciant attitude of liberal Keynesianism: Power indeed tends to corrupt. As for deregulation, it has never gotten anywhere, except for those programs that the Carter Administration had already launched: Foreign aid, at the expense of the U. In addition, the ostentatiously anti-Communist Reagan Administration bails out the Polish government for the benefit of Chase Manhattan Bank and other bank-creditors, and helps to reschedule such loans to keep propping up the heinous Polish regime. The libertarian view is that the government should have no right to pry into the lives of its citizens, while government officials have no right to conduct their machinations of power in secret, free from public knowledge. The Reagan Administration has pursued the diametrically opposite, conservative agenda. The FBI and CIA have been unleashed once again to do their dirty work, and a law has been passed so restrictive on freedom of the press that the publication of even publicly available documents embarrassing to the government may be considered illegal. Reagan is now trying to push through an order imposing lifetime censorship on all government officials, so that they could not, after their return to private life, publish memoirs embarrassing to the Reagan regime. The ability of citizens to uncover files on themselves secretly collected by government snoops under the Freedom of Information Act has now been severely restricted. Of particularly vital interest to libertarians, compulsory draft registration has been continued, and young resisters have been thrown into jail. The snooping and harassing powers of the infamous Internal Revenue Service have been strengthened, and tax resisters have been jailed. For daring to do so, he was ambushed by a posse of heavily armed sheriffs and deputies; Kahl resisted arrest for the high crime of attending an anti-tax gathering, and shot and killed several of the ambushing officers. Widely hunted, this dangerous citizen was finally shot down and burned to death by the polizei. Another victory for freedom had been achieved by the Reagan Administration. Reagan has been just as concerned about the civil liberties of foreign residents as about citizens. He has tried hard to pass the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, which would crack down on undocumented aliens, and eventually force every worker to carry an identity card, so that employers would be able to distinguish between legal good and illegal bad workers. The Reagan Administration has been much tougher than Carter on allowing foreigners to enter or to remain in the Land of the Free. The latest Reagan atrocity is that he is now cracking down on applications of Polish immigrants and Solidarity members to enter or remain in the U. No less than 85 per cent of Polish requests for asylum in the U. In a nice Orwellian touch appropriate to , Verne Jervis, chief spokesman for the U. The way Reagan has been handling the Polish Question is an apt summary of his general modus operandi: He has been only paying lip service to their cherished goals of outlawing abortion and putting prayer back into the public schools. War Since conservatives are most interested in the war-against-Communism and Russia plank of their platform, it is understandable though unfortunate that Ronald Reagan has given in least to pragmatism in the foreign policy arena. Not only are the grand old Republican isolationists of the pre era dead as a dodo, but there are not even any dovish Establishment realists of the Cyrus Vance or George Ball variety, let alone such Grand Old Men as George Kennan. The battle is between the hawks and the ultra-hawks. On the merely hawk side are the Vietnam war criminal Henry Kissinger and his many followers, war-mongers who, however, want to stop short at the brink of a nuclear holocaust. At the beginning of the Reagan Administration, I was trying to explain the foreign policy stance of the Administration to my academic colleagues, who are not familiar with any political movements to the right of John Kenneth Galbraith. In another nice Orwellian touch, Reagan dubbed the latest U. That mission accomplished, he has unfortunately turned his attention to foreign policy and the Russki threat, and the world had better hold on to its collective hat, at least until Ronnie is hopefully deposed in January Stung by a Shiite car-bombing of the U. The whole operation was marked by egregious lies beamed out by Reagan and his team, so much so that even Margaret Thatcher turned appalled dove for the occasion. The pragmatic hawks

## DOWNLOAD PDF REAGAN PHENOMENON, AND OTHER SPEECHES ON FOREIGN POLICY

were all for the Grenadian invasion. What the hell, there was no danger to the U. Lebanon is a bit of a stickier wicket, but even there Secretary of State Shultz, scorned by the conservative ultras as a dove, has been whooping it up for escalation. It would be instructive if U. And so the U. We land there, and all of a sudden there are these pesky folk with rifles, calling themselves Druze, or Shiites, or Sunnis. Bunch of Arabs, undoubtedly all tools of Moscow. And so when the U. Embassy or military headquarters is car-bombed, the U. Go figure that one! All in all, there are lots of hot spots that could spiral into a major war, and in all of which the hawks and the ultra-hawks are racing each other into seeing who can be more militarist. Only the cowardly but healthy fear of another Vietnam or of a nuclear holocaust among Congress and the country is restraining the Reagan Administration from its mad-dog instincts toward all-out war. It is impossible to tell at this point which force is going to win out. Rhetoric versus Reality How can Reagan get away with the systematic betrayal of the conservative agenda on domestic policy? President, give us something in your policy that we can cheer about. But, apart from that, Reagan has been a master at engineering an enormous gap between his rhetoric and the reality of his actions. All politicians, of course, have such a gap, but in Reagan it is cosmic, massive, as wide as the Pacific Ocean. His soft-soapy voice appears perfectly sincere as he spouts the rhetoric which he violates day-by-day. He is, after all, an actor, trained to read his lines with brio and sincerity. Perhaps that is why, as Alexander Cockburn wrote recently, while Nixon knew that he was lying and appeared uncomfortable when doing so, Reagan cannot tell the difference between the truth and a lie. In , when conservatives were appalled at Reagan arguing with equal moral fervor for higher taxes as he had not long before for lower taxes, Conable lectured them on the facts of life. Reagan, he pointed out admiringly, has the amazing capacity to keep his mind in hermetically sealed segments: Rhetoric, where he talks about getting rid of big government; and reality, where he does just the opposite. For the next question is:

### Chapter 9 : Think Again: Ronald Reagan â€œ Foreign Policy

*President Reagan's Foreign Policy: Making the World Over Again Truth to tell, President Reagan was not exactly a fan of traveling - especially if it meant to far away places without Nancy. Once when talking to an aide about some upcoming foreign travel and the number of flights required, the President said "the highest I want to go is on.*