2 Internationalism – Idealism

- Support a high level of U.S. intervention and involvement in foreign affairs
- The U.S. ought to use its influence and super power status in an effort to promote and spread certain Western ideals and values that have been embraced by most of the world’s population and, thus, have become global ideals and values
- **Globalism and morality** are important
- Such Western/global values include: democracy and the principles of democracy, human rights, environmental protections, elimination of poverty and famine, population control and family planning, economic/income class equality, ending religious persecution and ethnic genocide, promotion of global free trade, etc.
- The U.S. should reward those govts. that comply with such values with economic rewards – assistance, aid and trade agreements, along with closer political and diplomatic ties
- The U.S. should penalize those govts. that violate these values by way of economic trade sanctions, military weapons embargoes and sanctions, severing diplomatic ties and, in some cases, military use of force
- In those scenarios where force is involved, it should be used as a last resort in cases where major violations of human rights and genocide have taken place with cooperation with other countries and multi-lateral agreements within Intl. Organizations (IO’s)
- IO’s should be very critical and essential for U.S. foreign policy
- IO’s are organizations, in which many nation-states comprise membership, that seek to promote the above global values, as well as Intl. peace and security; IO’s promote agreement and cooperation between countries so as to insure mutual trust and a peaceful and diplomatic resolution between disputing countries
- Multi-lateral agreements and treaties are good because they help create not only fulfillment of these global values and peaceful cooperation, but also because IO’s help to create global order, peace and concern for the global needs and concerns for all people and countries, not just natl. needs and concerns
- IO’s create more enlightenment and Intl. “learning”: Thus, the U.S. should use its influence to promote these ideas. How? By the U.S. taking part in membership of IO’s and by agreeing to abide by agreements and treaties set by the IO’s for the betterment of the US and the world
- U.S. should agree and cooperate with IO’s with regard to deployment of “peace-keeping” forces in unstable parts of the world as a way to promote stability and peace in that region, abiding by trade agreements and environmental agreements, complying with IO rules of Intl. criminal court procedure, etc.
- Example: The Democratic Peace Theory
(3) Internationalism – Realism

- Also support greater U.S. involvement in foreign affairs – but for **very different** motivations and reasons
- Believes that involvement in intl. affairs should serve only one purpose – the natl. security interests of the U.S.
- Acquiring and expansion of American military and economic **POWER** is most important goal and objective in U.S. foreign policy
- Morality is very **secondary** to American power and security interests
- Based on idea that world is **ANARCHIC**; there is an absence of a world govt. making policy and laws mandatory for all people and all countries in the world
- There is **no order** maintained by a global govt.
- Thus, it is up to each and every sovereign nation-state on Earth to look out for and promote its own security and interests – a “self-help” system
- Intl. Organizations are just one way of countries promoting their own security interests
- IO’s are neither dangerous threats to natl. sovereignty (like minimalists believe) nor are IO’s important in creating global peace and order (like Idealists believe); IO’s are merely the “mouthpiece” of the powerful nation-states
- IO’s are a “vehicle” for individual nation-states maximizing their own power; IO’s are actually controlled and manipulated by the nation-states, such as the U.S.
- The U.S. should seek alliances with countries that have the same interests and goals as the U.S. – not necessarily those countries with the same moral beliefs or political systems as the U.S.
- Alliances should be with those nation-states that will help the U.S. attain more military and economic power and, thus, more security – even if these countries have “bad” forms of govt. opposite the American political system

**Best Example of American Foreign Policy Realism – the Cold War (1945-1990)**

- A war of words, rhetoric, rivalry and global tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union (USSR); no direct military warfare or conflict between U.S. and USSR
- Created from a combination of ideological and moral conflict - American democratic capitalism vs. Soviet autocratic Socialism/Communism (Idealist take) and strategic power conflict – due to both the US and USSR being the two remaining dominant powers left after WWII (realist take)
- Cold War was often fought by way of “proxy wars” – wars that directly involved US and Soviet “client” states that fought each other (“hot”, “brush-fire wars”) without directly involving BOTH the US and USSR
- In fighting these “proxy” wars, US and Soviet allies were indirectly supporting US and Soviet natl. interests

**Cold War Policies and Examples**

**U.S. Cold War Grand Strategy – Containment**

- Created by George Kennan in *Foreign Affairs*, “Mr. X.” article (1944)
- Based on the premise that the Soviet Union, for both ideological and strategic reasons, was intent on expanding its military power from beyond its “sphere of influence” (Eastern Europe) onto others areas in the world – especially Western Europe
- It was the responsibility of the US to deter the USSR from expansionism by limiting and containing Soviet power and influence to just its sphere of influence
- Called for the US to establish a military presence and alliances in following key parts of the world: Entire Western Hemisphere (North and South America), UK, continental W. Europe, Asian Pacific Rim and Middle East

**Examples of Containment**

(1) **Truman Doctrine**

- Announced in March, 1947
- Was the product of Kennan Ideas and NSC-68 policy paper
- Was an address before a joint-session of Congress
- Divided the world into two “camps”: (A) a democratic, free-enterprise freedom-loving camp (U.S.) and a Communist-enslaved dictatorial, oppressive camp (USSR)
- The U.S. must establish military and economic alliances with all those countries that are also anti-Communist
- Specifically called for economic and military aid for Greece and Turkey – two govts. that were facing Communist rebellion resistance movements (aka, insurgency movements)

(2) **Creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (1949)**

- Containment for Western Europe
- A US-led military alliance consisting of most Western European states, along with Canada
- Military/battlefield doctrines from all NATO member states would be integrated and centralized under U.S. control as a way to deter the USSR from launching an invasion of Western Europe
- Later, 1950’s saw the creation of other U.S.-led IO alliances; South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) and Organization of American States (OAS) and Baghdad Pact