Quiz #6

• Which is not a result of the Bretton Woods Agreements?: a.) The World Health Organization (WHO), b.) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), c.) International Monetary Fund (IMF), d.) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), e.) All of the above

• Which doctrine established a U.S. policy to "support free peoples who are resisting attempts by armed minorities or outside pressure"? a.) The Reagan Doctrine, b.) The Carter Doctrine, c.) The Truman Doctrine, d.) The Brezhnev doctrine e.) None of the above

• John Lewis Gaddis famously calls the Cold War the "Long Peace." According to his article, what is one of the reasons the bi-polar Cold War world was more stable and peaceful that we might have expected?: a) US/Soviet Economic interdependence, b.) Clear bifurcation of Europe into Soviet and Western spheres of influence, c.) Nuclear deterrence, d.) The decreasing costs of force projection, e.) The disparity between “haves” and “have nots” in the world
Structure, Strife, and Instability

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Planting the Flag

- Three elements of Post-WWII US Foreign policy
  - Structure
  - Strife
  - Stability
Structure

• The world is divided up into two systems
  • “irreconcilable differences”
• The Situation after World War II
  • Kennan Letter from “Mr. X”
• Truman Doctrine: aid anti-communists (Greece, Korea, Latin America, Iran, Laos)
• John Foster Dulles --> containment
Structure II

• 1947 National Security Act
  • No tradition of peacetime military (well...)
  • Establishes the DoD, CIA

• North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  • Bulwark of U.S. containment strategy

• Resurrect Germany, Japan
Strife

- Cold War
  - Nuclear Stalemate
  - Proxy wars
  - Economic competition
  - “Soft power” strategies
Strife II

• Detente
  • Nixon’s grand strategy (Kissinger)
  • Defuse proxy wars (Middle East / Vietnam)
• Open up to Russia
• Open up to China
• Play each off against the other
Policy Ebb and Flow

• US policy in the Cold War is basically static
  • But varies by administration
    • Variation driven more by personality and circumstances than by partisanship
      • Reagan Doctrine = Truman Doctrine
      • Nixon more moderate than Kennedy
      • Carter Doctrine extends US into M. East
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Stability

• Strategic Cold War “triangle”
  • USSR / US / China
  • Nixon (Kissinger) upsets the triangle
  • Sino-US rapprochement threatens USSR
    • Soviets consider more desperate options
      • War with the United States
      • Radical reduction of Cold War tensions