Contents

Acknowledgments vii

Introduction 1

1 Motives of Expansion 7
2 Imperial America: War with Spain and the Philippines 32
3 Varieties of Empire 56
4 The Rise and Fall of Wilsonianism 79
5 Isolation and Intervention 107
6 World War II 131
7 The Beginning of the Cold War 157
8 The Korean War and the Cold War of the 1950s 182
9 The Nationalist Challenge 206
10 Years of Crisis 231
11 The Vietnam War 255
12 The Era of Détente 281
13 Escalating and Ending the Cold War 305
14 Globalization after the Cold War 331
15 The Age of Terror 362
16 The Liberal Order in Crisis 386
17 Great Powers and Global Challenges 412

Sources 439

Index 457
Introduction

THE LONG AMERICAN CENTURY

The questions have been there from the start. From the founding of the republic in the eighteenth century, Americans have debated their country’s place in international affairs and the purpose of their foreign policy. Their rise to global prominence by the onset of the twentieth century only catalyzed competing arguments over if, and if so how, the United States should engage others—on their continent, within their own hemisphere, and, ultimately, globally.

The passage of time changed but never decided these debates. Indeed, the end of the Cold War—and the onrushing twenty-first century—only reinvigorated them. The Soviet Union’s end, coupled with globalization and the apparent triumph of democracy, led many to wonder if the world still needed American power and influence spread across all the globe’s time zones. Was such a global reach even in the country’s own best interest? Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, perhaps the world’s most recognized living diplomat, worried that many of his fellow citizens thought their country too powerful and the world too peaceful to give much thought to what lay beyond their borders. “At the dawn of the new millennium, the United States is enjoying preeminence unrivaled by even the greatest empires of the past,” he wrote in 2001 in a book with an intentionally provocative title: Does America Need a Foreign Policy?1

Perhaps it did, though not to confront the problems Kissinger expected. Only months after publication, the terrorist group al-Qaeda launched the devastating 9/11 attacks against targets in New York and Washington, D.C. Thousands died, and a new era began. But what kind of era would it be? Nothing could have shown Americans more clearly that they certainly needed a foreign policy following the Cold War, yet Kissinger (and, to be fair, most of the nation’s national security establishment) had missed a great deal. His book made no mention of al-Qaeda or its leader, Osama bin Laden, and offered only a brief discussion of international terrorism. As Kissinger would be the first to admit, foreign policy priorities are apt to change, often suddenly and unpredictably.

Introduction

When they do, as when World War II or the Cold War ended, after a shocking terrorist blow or a global pandemic, or as once-moribund great-power rivalries surged anew in the 2020s, Americans have found themselves locked in ferocious, albeit familiar, debates over how their country should act on the world stage. Such debates invariably hinge upon history. American successes and mistakes in past years helped latter-day strategists and politicians craft, justify, and legitimate plans for the present and future. Making claims about the past is common practice. Yet misperceptions about the history of American foreign relations are just as common; public debate, almost by its very nature, often lacks knowledge, context, or specificity.

Distortions, half-truths, and catechisms of national faith made without regard to evidence, offered by all parts of the political spectrum, typically prevail during highly politicized debates about America’s “proper” role in the world. Three decades removed from their seemingly triumphant Cold War victory, and two decades after 9/11 shook the country and in turn the world, Republican and Democratic presidential candidates routinely submitted divergent foreign policy prescriptions for treating their ongoing international problems, offering different visions of America’s place in the world, and of its past. Determined to “make America great again,” which is inherently a claim about the past, Donald Trump additionally claimed during his final days in office that he had “restored American sovereignty at home and American leadership abroad” by making “America first” the hallmark of his diplomacy.2 His successor disagreed, both with Trump’s conclusion and his underlying approach. “I want the world to hear today: America is back,” President Joe Biden declared soon after taking office, which meant back, as before, to the assumption it was the world’s indispensable nation, responsible for safeguarding much more than its own interests. “The United States is determined to reengage,” he told America’s allies, “to consult with you, to earn back our position of trusted leadership.”

That Trump and Biden disagreed shocks no one who lived through the contentious 2020 election. Yet of far greater importance to historians, and to those who seek to understand America’s past, is the simple truth that their words could easily have been uttered by political opponents in any decade since the Spanish-American War in 1898.

By bringing together important and revealing original documents from every era of that long American engagement with the world since the late nineteenth century, we hope that this second and updated edition, America


in the World: A History in Documents Since 1898, will contribute to a deeper understanding of America’s role in the world by promoting the study of the past on its own terms and for its own sake and by informing present and future debates. Above all, we hope that readers, both students and the broader public, will come to appreciate through the following pages the sheer complexity of America’s historical encounters with the outside world and the myriad factors—economic, political, cultural, ideological—that have driven U.S. behavior since the late nineteenth century.

Dating the rise of American international power is no easy task. When the Time-Life publishing baron Henry R. Luce proclaimed the advent of “the American century” in early 1941, he intended to suggest that the United States had suddenly arrived as a great power and was likely to dominate global affairs in the future.4 By dating the emergence of the United States to the World War II era, however, Luce underestimated the historical spread of U.S. power and influence. In fact, the American century’s origins lie farther back, in the late nineteenth century, when the nation’s unprecedented industrial growth enabled its leaders to play an increasingly prominent world role. World War II may have marked a new highpoint of America’s rise as a global superpower, but the process began much earlier.

Our book charts this process through an examination of the documentary record. Surveying what might be called the “long” American century from the 1890s to the third decade of the twenty-first century, we offer snapshots of the thoughts and perspectives of a wide variety of Americans who grappled with the complexities of their evolving global role. Americans, in the past as now, rarely agreed on how to use their power. The best way to appreciate these arguments is by listening to the voices that originally made them. It is instructive as well to heed foreign voices, which commented with increasing urgency and insight on the place of the United States in international affairs.

For ease of use—and because the first step for any student of history is to develop a timeline of events—documents are presented in chronological order within each chapter. But close reading reveals not a single line of narrative so much as the recurrence and intermingling of several themes that have cut across the history of U.S. relations with the outside world.

One central theme is the expanding definition of “national security,” from a narrow concept of continental self-defense to an expansive, even limitless, global vision. Even outer space and the moon became battlegrounds for playing out American policies and influence during the Cold War. Another key

theme is the concern Americans have often had for the influence of private capital and industry—what President Dwight D. Eisenhower famously called a “military-industrial complex”—on their nation’s foreign policy. Equally, we are interested in exposing the ideological currents that have driven American engagement in the world or, conversely, given Americans pause about ever-expanding international ambitions. We also examine the waging of wars and opposition to them, the importance of human rights and democracy in the exercise of U.S. power, American efforts to respond to unforeseen challenges driven by technological change, and the intersections between race, religion, empire, and revolution in Americans’ views of the world.

In choosing these themes, we have been guided partly by interest in a much-debated question that has preoccupied generations of historians: In making policy toward the outside world, have U.S. leaders been guided principally by ideology, material ambitions, or geostrategic calculation? Evidence exists for each possibility. Many of the documents provide windows into the ways in which these three types of motives weighed, and intermingled, in the minds of American decision makers. But we have also been guided by two newer concerns that have decisively reshaped the writing of U.S. foreign-relations history in the last few decades.

First, in keeping with a trend away from exclusive focus on decision-making elites, we include documents that reflect how Americans outside the rarified world of Washington thought about international affairs. We highlight the voices of academics, activists, clergy, novelists, poets, and songwriters in addition to presidents, cabinet secretaries, and military officers. To be sure, the book contains plenty of “classics,” indisputably important landmark documents often written by easily recognizable figures familiar to any student of American foreign relations. By emphasizing the perspectives of Americans who never served in government alongside those of policy makers, however, we hope to capture a fuller, richer, and more nuanced interpretation of U.S. diplomatic history than is sometimes conveyed in textbooks or documentary collections surveying the history of American diplomacy.

Second, consistent with efforts by scholars to view the United States as just one participant within a complex web of international relationships, we include numerous non-American sources. The book in particular highlights materials from the Soviet bloc that became available following the end of the Cold War, and which in turn transformed historians’ ability to write about the East-West conflict that dominated international affairs for half a century. But the book, especially in this updated version, also contains non-American documents from earlier and later periods. Our hope is that such documents from once-closed archives and new arenas—comprising approximately one quarter of the entire collection—will generate discussion of U.S. behavior by revealing what foreign observers, as well as Americans, thought about it.
This material reminds us that U.S. foreign policy generated a tremendous amount of comment abroad during the American century. As Canadian prime minister Pierre Trudeau once explained in a speech in Washington, D.C., “Living next to you is in some ways like sleeping with an elephant; no matter how friendly and even-tempered is the beast, one is affected by every twitch and grunt.” Like many clichés, this one bears more than a ring of truth. Americans make up roughly 4.5 percent of the world’s population yet a far greater share of wealth, power, and influence. As one British commentator noted in 2004 during a presidential election that many believed would shape the fate of the entire world, non-Americans felt “increasingly helpless” at not having a say over the outcome. “[U]nless you happen to be a voter in a handful of swing states, there’s little you can do about the final result. If you’re not American, the situation is more acute” because “the actions of the US impact on our lives in overwhelming ways.”

We hope that the inclusion of non-American documents, from adversaries as well as allies, captures a sense of international sentiment and illustrates just how deep and profound America’s effect on the rest of the world can be. However, we hasten to add that while our book examines foreign perceptions of U.S. behavior, it does not analyze policy decisions by other countries. Such analysis lies beyond this book’s scope and size.

One of the most difficult challenges in compiling this book was to select a relatively small sample of documents from a monumentally vast pool of material. To address this problem, we have organized each chapter around one or two broad interpretive questions and selected material that in some way relates to that central agenda. Such questions are spelled out in the introduction to each chapter and, we hope, lend coherence to a project that clearly could spill in an infinite number of directions. If we have been successful, each chapter will read not as a loose collection of material organized around historical topics but as sustained considerations of major interpretive questions that have preoccupied historians of American foreign relations.

We hope, of course, that this approach proves useful to teachers and provokes classroom discussion. We also hope that our consideration of the role played by economic, ideological, and cultural factors in driving U.S. behavior abroad will dovetail with the flourishing debate within and beyond academic circles about which of these impulses has been most important in explaining American decision making. Finally, we hope that our juxtaposition of documents reflecting geostrategic calculation with other materials illuminating the political and cultural landscape of the United States will

---

promote consideration of the extent to which foreign policy grows from—and is restrained by—the nation’s internal character. Put simply, domestic politics matter when considering foreign policy, and accordingly they play their part in our story as well.

Even as we have been heavily influenced by the long-standing preoccupations of diplomatic historians with questions of power, politics, and ideological perspective, we have also been guided by a sense of which questions about the past might resonate in future debates over American foreign relations. For this reason, we have included many documents that reflect on the questions of how deeply the United States should be involved in international affairs, how the nation should balance self-interest and principle, and how closely Americans’ self-perceptions correspond to the opinions held by foreigners of the role the United States plays on the global stage. We readily acknowledge the futility of any effort to predict issues that will stand out in the future. After all, many of our selections provide abundant evidence that prognosticators about the global order have a decidedly mixed track record.

Future generations will undoubtedly pose questions about the past we cannot yet anticipate. Yet one point from this book is likely to stand the test of time: The American century has given rise to an extraordinary array of commentary that defies generalization. The documents that follow reflect a spectrum of opinion from ecstatic faith in the United States as global leader to certainty of American malfeasance. Who was right is perhaps a less interesting question than how various authors made their arguments, why they wrote as they did, and what kinds of responses they generated. Reckoning seriously with these matters will, we hope, enable new generations to deal meaningfully with problems inherited from the past. History is an imperfect guide, to be sure. But it remains the best we have and resides at the heart of any attempt to chart the future.
Index

Page numbers in italics indicate an illustration.

Abe, Shinzo, 394
Abu Ghraib Prison, 377
Acheson, Dean: on American freedoms, 153–54; on economics, 153–54; and Paniushkin, 177–78; and Truman, 153; on World War II, 156
Adams, Brooks, 61–62
Addams, Jane, 73–74
Adelman, Kenneth, 380
“Advisers and Consenters” (political cartoon), 252
Afghanistan: and Biden, 407–9; and Bush, 362; invasion of, 362; and Obama, 384; political cartoons about, 410, 411; and Soviet Union, 305; “surge” in, 384; and United States, 305, 331; U.S. troop withdrawal from, 389, 390, 407–9, 410, 411
Africa, environmental refugees within, 334. See also specific countries
Agnelli, Giovanni, 327
Aguinaldo, Emilio: on Philippines, 48–49, 53; surrender of, 53–54; on United States, 48–49, 52, 54
Albright, Madeleine, 353–55
Algeria, 227
al-Qaeda. See Qaeda, al-
Alumni Association of Oberlin Theological Seminary, 42
America First Committee: and Lindbergh, 123–25; origin of, 394–95
America First strategy, 400
American Annexationist League, 13
American century: commentary on, 5–6; Luce on, 3, 3n4
American Missionary Association, 41–42
American Samoa, 56
America’s Economic Supremacy (Adams), 61–62
Anderson, Nick, editorial cartoon by, 377
Andropov, Yuri, 310
Anglo-Saxons, 12
annexation: of Alaska, 56; of American Samoa, 56; of Cuba, 13–14, 19; of Dominican Republic, 8–9, 19; of Guam, 56; of Hawaii, 27–29, 56; of Philippines, 56; of Puerto Rico, 56
“Another Shotgun Wedding with Neither Party Willing” (Taylor), 29
antimilitarism: of churches, 122–23; of Roosevelt, 82; of Taft, 82; in United States, 82–83
antiiwar songs, 270–72
“Appeal to Annex the Dominican Republic, An” (Grant), 8–9
Arab Spring: Obama’s response to, 389; overview of, 390–91
“Are We Afraid of Freedom?” (newspaper editorial), 178–80
Aron, Raymond, 198–99
Arpaio, Joseph, 393
“Asian values,” 349–50
assassinations, Church Committee on, 228–30
Atlantic Charter, 127–28
Atlantic Monthly (magazine), 40–41, 348–49, 390–92
atomic bomb: effects of, 132; Faulkner on, 191–92; and Soviet Union, 158, 175; Stimson on, 154–55
Attlee, Clement, 189–91
Austin, Lloyd, 432–33
Australia, 276
Austria-Hungary, 88. See also Hungary
authoritarian capitalism, 349
“Awake at Last?” (political cartoon), 199
“axis of evil,” 369–70
Bacevich, Andrew J., 382–84
balance of trade, 9
Ball, George, 244–46
For general queries, contact webmaster@press.princeton.edu
Index

Bangladesh, 301
Baril, Maurice, 346–47
Bartholomew, Charles Lewis, political cartoons by, 39
“Battle Hymn of the Republic” (song), 5
Battle in Seattle, 352
Battle of Tirad Pass, 51–53
Bay of Pigs invasion: failure of, 236, 237; launching of, 232
“bayonet constitution,” 27
Belgium, 88
Ben Bella, Ahmed, 227
Bentley, Elizabeth, as spy, 172–75
Beveridge, Albert, on Philippines, 52
Biden, Joe: on Afghanistan, 407–9; America’s Back rhetoric of, 2, 387, 405–6; and Cengiz, 434–35; on Ukraine, 435–37
bin Laden, Osama, 1, 358–59, 390
bin Mohamad, Mahathir, 349–50
“Black Hawk Down,” 346
Black Panthers, 228
Blair, Tony: and Clinton, 355; on Iraq, 375–76; on liberal interventionism, 355–58; and weapons of mass destruction, 375–76
Block, Herbert, political cartoon by, 226
blockade, of Cuba, 246
“blood for oil,” in Iraq, 382–84
Bolshevik Revolution, 157. See also Russia; Soviet Union
Bolsheviks, 87
bomb, atomic. See atomic bomb
border control: challenges regarding, 427; overhaul need, 392–93
Bosnia-Herzegovina: and Clinton, 348; editorial cartoon about, 347; ethnic cleansing in, 347–48; and United States, 333
Boxer Rebellion, defined, 62
Bradley, Bill, 351
Brandt, Willy, 241–42
Brazil, 9
Bretton Woods Conference: ending of, 292; Morgenthau on, 151–53; purposes of, 151–53
Brezhnev, Leonid, 294
British Guiana, 23
Bryan, William Jennings, 44–45
Buddhist monks, 259
Bundy, McGeorge: on Cuba, 244–46; and Johnson, 261–64; on Vietnam War, 262–64
Bush, George W.: and Gorbachev, 336–37; and Hussein, 337; as internationalist, 331; and Madrid Peace Conference, 339; and Middle East, 332, 339; on “new world order,” 331, 336–38; and Operation Desert Shield, 336; and Operation Desert Storm, 336–38; on Persian Gulf, 336; on Poland, 311; on Reagan, 326; on retrenchment, 331; and Scowcroft, 326–28
Bush, George W.: on 9/11 attacks, 364–67; and Afghanistan, 362; on “axis of evil,” 369–70; on counterterrorism, 365; and Iraq, 362; and National Security Strategy, 370–72; on preemption, 370–72; “surge” of, 382; and weapons of mass destruction, 381
Butler of Brockwell, Lord, 375–76
Byroade, Henry A., 207–9
California, 33
Cambodia, 278–79
Camp David Peace Accords, 339
Canada, 266–67, 397–99
Carter, Jimmy: and Camp David Peace Accords, 339; and China, 419; and Ford, 302; on human rights, 302–4; on International Economic Summit Meeting, 303–4; on nuclear weapons and war, 304; on Persian Gulf, 305; and Reagan, 305; and Tehran hostage crisis, 308; on Vietnam War, 303
“cash-and-carry” policy, 123
Castro, Fidel, 230
Cengiz, Hatice, 434–35
Central America, environmental refugees within, 334
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): on Gorbachev, 317–19; and Nkrumah, 223
Chad, 334
Charter 77, 306–8
Cheney, Dick: on Iraq, 374; on preemption, 370–72
Chiang Kai-shek, 148
Chile, 230
China: Adams on, 61–62; civil war in, 175; communism in, 158; confrontations of, 413; COVID-19 pandemic and, 425–26; criticism of, 424; democracy challenges by, 415–16; expansionism of, 413; and Great Britain, 59–60; Hay on, 57; and Japan, 107, 131, 132; open door policy in, 59–60; Roosevelt on, 72; spheres of influence or power in, 59–60; as strategic threat, 432–33; and United States, 7, 33, 57, 59–60, 62–63, 419–21.

See also People’s Republic of China

Church, Frank, 228–30

churches, antimilitarism of, 122–23

Churchill, Winston: and Atlantic Charter, 127–28; division of Europe by, 150–51; and Eisenhower, 182, 196–97, 204; postwar world, 137–38; and Roosevelt, 127–28, 137–38

CIA. See Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

civilization, 345–46

civil rights movement: and African Americans, 221; Rusk on, 221–22; support for, 226–22

civil war: in China, 175; Korean War as, 182

civilization, 341

Clayton, William, 151

Clemenceau, Georges, 90–91

Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, 272

Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP), 431–32

climate change: effects of, 333–34; humanity’s challenge regarding, 412; international security and, 413–15, 421–22; threat of, 402, 430–32

Clinton, Bill: and Blair, 355; and Bosnia-Herzegovina, 348; and conservatives, 363; on globalization, 332; and Hussein, 367; as internationalist, 331; and Iraq, 367; and Middle East, 332, 339; on NATO, 351; on retrenchment, 331; on Rwanda, 346

Clinton, Hillary, 388, 392, 394

“closing of the frontier,” 8

coaling stations, 27, 32

Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA), 377

Cohn, Gary, 399–400

Cold War: Aron on, 198–99; causes of, 157; development of, 157; and Eisenhower, 182, 196–97, 204; ending of, 305, 306, 331, 337, 341, 412; international agenda following, 332–33; Kennedy on, 253–54; Lippmann on, 157; Moynihan on, 342; Nehru on, 209–11; Reagan on, 309–10, 314; and Soviet Union, 309

colonization. See expansionism and imperialism

“Columbia’s Easter Bonnet” (political cartoon), 63

Committee of Public Safety, 28

“common European home,” 327

communism: and capitalism, 183; in China, 158; downfall of, 306, 331; Hartford Courant on, 178–79; Jackson on, 297; and Kennedy, 231; MacArthur on, 184; McCarthy on, 180–81; Nehru on, 210; Reagan on, 305, 313–14, 322; “rolling back” of, 200; Rostow on, 218; on segregation, 221; Truman on, 344; unity of, 289

Communist China. See People’s Republic of China

“Compromises” (political cartoon), 103

Congo: assassinations in, 228, 229–30

“containment without isolation,” 286

Coughlin, Charles, 123

Council on Foreign Relations, Hoover at, 120–22

COVID-19 pandemic: global affairs and, 428–30; international effects of, 412; overview of, 425–27

Cranston, Alan, 297–99

Crimean Peninsula, 413, 417–18

Cronkite, Walter, 260–61

Cuba: and American Missionary Association, 41–42; annexation of, 13–14, 19, 32; assassinations in, 228, 230; Ball on, 244–46; blockade of, 246; Bryan on, 44; Bundy on, 244–46; corruption in, 38; evangelizing in, 41–42; illnesses in, 35; independence of, 32, 37–38; instability in, 32; Johnson on, 244–46; Kennedy on, 244–46; McKinley on, 32, 44–45; McNamara on, 244–46; missile bases in, 232, 244–46; Oberlin Theological Seminary on, 42; occupation and rule of, 57, 108; pacification of, 35; and Platt Amendment, 65–67; Proctor on, 34–35; revolution in, 274; Roosevelt on, 72; slavery in, 9; and Soviet Union, 232, 244–46; and Spain, 32, 33, 34–35; and Spanish-American War, 38–39; starvation in, 35; Taylor on, 244–46; and Teller Amendment, 65; and United States, 7, 13, 33, 37–38, 108

Cuban Missile Crisis and Kennedy, 252; and Khrushchev, 252; resolution of, 230–51

Cuban Revolution, 274

Customs and Border Patrol (CBP), 427
Cutting, Francis, 13, 14
Czechoslovakia: Charter 77 of, 306–8; demonstrations in, 329; invasion of, 291; and Soviet Union, 289, 291, 306

Dallaire, Romeo, 346
Danang, Vietnam, 264
Danube, 349
Darwinism. See social Darwinism
Dawes Plan, 107, 110
“Declaration of Jihad” (bin Laden), 359
democracy: China and, 415–16; in Iraq, 381–82; in Middle East, 372–73; in the tropics, 19–20; and United States power, 4
Department of Defense (DoD), 431–32
détente: background of, 281–82; criticism of, 282; defined, 281; Dobrynin on, 297; ending of, 305; and human rights, 302–4; Johnson on, 297; Johnson on, 282; Kissinger on, 301–2; Reagan on, 305; Soviet Union on, 294–95, 299; success of, 281–82; and United States, 294–95, 297, 299; and Vietnam War, 290
Dewey, George, 37
Diamond, Larry, 380–81
Dien Bien Phu, Vietnam, 197, 255
Diamond, Douglas, 246
“Disturbing the Glee Club” (political cartoon), 91
Dobrynin, Anatoly: on Brezhnev, 294; on détente, 297; and Gorbachev, 321; and Johnson, 291; and Kennedy, 248–50
“dodgy dossiers,” 375–76
dollar diplomacy, 75–77
Dominican Republic: annexation of, 8–9, 19; assassinations in, 228, 230; and commercial traffic, 9; as consumer, 9; and Isthmus of Darien, 9; and markets, 9; and merchant marine, 9; and Monroe Doctrine, 9; and national protection, 9; occupation and rule of, 57, 108; and United States, 8–9, 108
“Don’t Sit Under the Apple Tree” (song), 139–41
draft, in United States, 123
drones, 384
Dulles, John Foster, 201
Dylan, Bob, 271–72
East Asia, 389–90
Eastern Europe, and Gorbachev, 319–21. See also specific countries
East Germany: demonstrations in, 329; Scowcroft on, 327; and Soviet Union, 289; and totalitarianism, 306
economic aid, to Third World, 206–7
economic depression (1893): causes of, 24–25; and industrialization, 25; and labor unrest, 21; political cartoon about, 22; and urban squalor, 21; and wealth disparities, 21
economic reforms, of Gorbachev, 324
economics: Acheson on, 153–54; and globalization, 291; and People’s Republic of China, 306; and United States, 5, 7; and Vietnam War, 291
economic sanctions, 313
editorial and political cartoons: about Abu Ghraib Prison, 377; about Afghanistan, 410, 411; about Bosnia-Herzegovina, 347; about economic depression (1893), 22; about Iraq, 374; about Kennedy, 252; about Khrushchev, 252; about League of Nations, 96; about Roosevelt, 73; about Soviet Union, 168; about Spetznaz, 199; about United Nations, 213; about Wilson, 91, 96, 103
Eisenhower, Dwight D.: and Churchill, 196–97; and Cold War, 182, 196–97, 204; and “falling domino” principle, 256–57; on “garrison state,” 182; on Hungary, 201; and Kennedy, 204–5; and Khrushchev, 231; and Korean War, 194–95; on Laos, 204–5; and Macmillan, 213–14; on military-industrial complex, 4, 204; political cartoon regarding, 213; and Vietnam, 255–56
“end of history,” Fukuyama on, 331, 341
enlargement: defined, 343–44; Lake on, 341–44; opposition to, 351–52
environmental degradation, 348–49, 413–15, 430–32
environmental protest, 421–22
economic sanctions, 313
Espionage. See spies and spying
Ethiopia, 115–16, 334
ethnic cleansing: in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 347–48; in Kosovo, 355, 356; by Serbia, 355
Europe: colonization by, 15, 231; commercial expansion of, 15; foreign policy of, 15–16; NATO expansion and, 351; social classes in, 12; unity of, 306. See also specific countries

For general queries, contact webmaster@press.princeton.edu
European Recovery Program. See Marshall Plan
evangelizing, 41–42
evil empire, Soviet Union as, 305, 322
expansionism and imperialism: Adams on, 61–62; and Anglo-Saxons, 12; characteristics of, 44; of China, 413; ending of, 207; of Europe, 15–16, 231; Jefferson on, 45; Khrushchev on, 214–15; in Latin America, 77–78; of Russia, 413; Schurz on, 19–21; and social Darwinism, 7; of Soviet Union, 166–68, 171, 208, 211; Stalin on, 214; Sumner on, 57–59; of United States, 4, 19–21, 23, 164–66, 275
export trade, development of, 26–27
“extraordinary rendition,” 377

Fail-Safe (Burdick and Wheeler), 232
“falling domino” principle, 256–57
Fanfani, Amintore, 240
fatwa, 359
Faulkner, William, 191–92
Federal Council of Churches, 122–23
Federal Republic of Germany, 281, 327
Flint, Charles R., on overseas markets, 25–27
Ford, Gerald, 280, 302
Foreign Affairs (magazine), 170–72, 284–86, 332–33, 334–46, 413–15
foreign aid, 224–25
Formosa, 176, 184
Forrestal, James, 170–71
Forum, The (magazine), 25
“Four Freedoms,” 127
“Four Points,” of Pham Van Dong, 270
Fourteen Points: effects of, 93–94; of Wilson, 87–89
France: and Germany, 131; and North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 281; and Truman, 184; and United States, 253; and Versailles Conference, 91–92; and Vietnam, 255; and Wilson, 80, 88
France, Anatole, 89–90
Freeland, Chrystia, 398–99
free trade, 112–13
French Indochina: and Chiang Kai-shek, 148; and Hull, 147–48; independence of, 148; and Japan, 132; and Roosevelt, 147–48; and Stalin, 148
(Green Revolution, 389
Grew, Joseph C., 126–27
Gromyko, Andrei, 316
Guatemala, 77

Gage, Lyman J., 45
Galbraith, John Kenneth, 277
Gandhi, Mohandas K., and Roosevelt, 141–43
“garrison state,” 182
Garvey, Marcus, 108–10
Gates, Robert, 388
genocide, 347–48. See also ethnic cleansing
Germany: Agnelli on, 327; and France, 131; and nonaggression pact, 134; Polenz on, 67–68; reunification of, 327, as revisionist power, 118; and Soviet Union, 131, 134, 139; and Tripartite Pact, 132; and Versailles Conference, 91–92; Welles on, 134–35; Wilson on, 97
Ghana, 222
glasnost, 324, 326
globalization: attacks on, 352; beginnings of, 281; Clinton on, 332; defined, 281; and economics, 291; Klein on, 352–53; Roosevelt on, 126–27
gold standard: conversion from, 291; and Roosevelt, 112; and United States, 292–94
Good Neighbor Policy, and Roosevelt, 108, 111–12
Gorbachev, Mikhail: and Bush, 336–37; Central Intelligence Agency on, 317–19; on “common European home,” 327; and Dobrynin, 321; and Eastern Europe, 319–21; economic reforms of, 324; on perestroika, 319; on political and economic change, 325–26; and Reagan, 326; as reformer, 315–17; on socialism, 322; as Soviet leader, 315–17; on Strategic Defense Initiatives, 322–23; and Thatcher, 316; at United Nations, 324–26
Gorton, John, 287
Government Accountability Office (GAO), 427
Grant, Ulysses S., 8–9
Great Britain: and British Guiana, 23; and China, 59–60; and Hawaii, 27; lend-lease aid to, 123; Lindbergh on, 124–25; and Venezuela, 23; and Wilson, 80
Great Depression: effects of, 107; and isolationism, 113; and Roosevelt, 111
Greece, 166–68
Green Revolution, 389
Grew, Joseph C., 126–27
Gromyko, Andrei, 316
Guam, 32, 56
Guatemala, 77
guerrilla warfare, 64–65
Guevara, Ernesto "Che": and Cuban Revolution, 274; on United States, 275–76; on Vietnam War, 275–76
Guyot, Arnold Henry, 10–11

Hagerty, James, 197
Haig, Alexander, 311–12
Haiphong, North Vietnam, 278
Haiti: occupation and rule of, 57, 108; as Pearl of the Antilles, 334; and United States, 108, 331
Hajjaj, Osama, 409–10, 410, 411
Hallock, L. E., 64–65
Hammarskjöld, Dag, 213
Harding, Warren, 107
Harriman, W. Averell: and Hopkins, 159–60; and Kennan, 160–62
Hart, Gary, 351
Hartford Courant (newspaper), 178–79
Hatfield, Mark, 351
Havel, Vaclav, 306
Hawaii: acquisition and annexation of, 7, 27–29, 56; as coaling station, 27; Committee of Public Safety in, 28; fruit industry in, 27; and Japan, 138; and Morgan, 29; sugar industry in, 27
Hay, John: on China, 57; Open Door Notes of, 59–60, 62–63; and "splendid little war," 33
Hayden, Tom, 219
Haykal, Muhammad Husayn, 104–6
Hearst, William Randolph, 36
“heartland tour,” 301–2
Helsinki Accords, 302, 306
Herblock, political cartoon by, 226
Hitler, Adolf, 129–30
Ho Chi Minh, 93–94
Holocaust: defined, 134, 148; knowledge about, 148–49; and McCloy, 149–50; and World Jewish Congress, 149–50
“home by Christmas” campaign, 189
Honduras, 75–77
Hoover, Herbert, 120–22
Hopkins, Harry L., 159–60
hostages, 308–9
House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC): criticism of, 179; on spying, 172–75
Hu Jintao, 416
Hull, Cordell: and free trade, 112–13; and French Indochina, 147–48; and Roosevelt, 147–48
human rights: and Bangladesh, 301; Carter on, 302–4; immigration and, 427; national interest and, 433–35; and Nazism, 301; protection of, 300–301; and South Africa, 301; Soviet Union on, 299–301, 302; and Spanish-American War, 33; types of, 300; and United States, 4, 303
Humphrey, Hubert H., 264–66
Hungary: demonstrations in, 329; Dulles on, 201; Eisenhower on, 201; independence declaration of, 200–201; invasion of, 291; and Soviet Union, 289, 291, 306
Huntington, Samuel P., 341, 344–46
Hussein, Saddam: and 9/11 attacks, 362–63; and Bush, 337; and Clinton, 367; and Iraq, 372; overthrow of, 362; and weapons of mass destruction, 372
Hutus, 346. See also Rwanda
ICBMs, 233–34
“I Didn’t Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier” (song), 82–83
illegal immigration, 392–93
imperialism. See expansionism and imperialism
“imperial presidency,” 120
imports, taxes on, 293
inauguration speech, of Kennedy, 215–17
independence: of Burma, 207; evolutionary approach to, 207–9; of Ghana, 222; of India, 207; of Indonesia, 207
India, 105, 207
“indispensable nation,” United States as, 353–55
Indochina, 184. See also French Indochina
Indonesia, 207
industrialization: and economic depression (1893), 25; growth of, 7; and labor unrest, 21; protection of, 14–15; of United States, 3, 7, 21; and urban squalor, 21; and wealth disparities, 21
“Inseparables” (political cartoon), 168
intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), 233–34
International Criminal Court (ICC), 405
International Economic Summit Meeting, 303–4
internationalism: and Bush, 331; and “cash-and-carry” policy, 123; and Clinton, 331; and destroyers-for-bases agreement, 123; and East-West conflict, 4; and Hoover, 120;
Index | 463

...and ideological currents, 4, 7; and United States, 5, 7

interventionism: and isolationism, 107–8; Lansing on, 77–78; by United States, 207

Iran: Green Revolution of, 389; hostage situation within, 308

Iraq: and 9/11 attacks, 367; antiwar protests against war in, 382; Bacevich on, 382–84; Blair on, 375–76; “blood for oil” in, 382–84; and Bush, 362; Cheney on, 374; and Clinton, 367; Coalition Provisional Authority in, 377; democracy in, 381–82; Diamond on, 380–81; dossiers about, 375–76; and Hussein, 372; invasion of, 362, 372, 382, 392; and Kuwait, 336, 337; Obama on, 384; occupation of, 380–81; Office of Special Plans on, 380–81; political cartoon about, 374; rebuilding of, 363, 373; Shadid on, 377–79; weapons of mass destruction in, 362, 375–76, 381

Iron Curtain, and Reagan, 311–13

“irreconcilables,” 99–100

isolationism: and anti-Semitism, 124; of Coughlin, 123; defined, 107; and Great Depression, 113; and Hoover, 120; and interventionism, 107–8; of United States, 7, 108, 331; and xenophobia, 124

Israel, 339–41

Isthmus of Darien, 9

Italy: and Ethiopia, 115–16; and Tripartite Pact, 132; Wilson on, 88

Jackson, Henry M., 297–99

Japan: as ally, 158; and China, 107, 131, 132; and French Indochina, 132; and Hawaii, 27, 138; oil embargo on, 135–37; as revisionist power, 118; Trans-Pacific Partnership and, 394; and Tripartite Pact, 132–34; and United States, 158

Jarhead (Swofford), 338–39

Jefferson, Thomas, 44, 45

Jews: and anti-Semitism, 124; Cranston on, 299; and isolationism, 124; Lindbergh on, 125

jihad, defined, 359

“Jihad against Jews and Crusaders” (bin Laden), 338–39

Johnson, Lyndon B.: and authoritarian regimes, 225–26; and Bundy, 261–64; on détente, 282; and Dobrynin, 291; and King, 272; and Nasser, 224; and Nkrumah, 223–24; and nuclear weapons and war, 282; and Soviet Union, 282; and Sukarno, 224; and Vietnam War, 256, 261–62, 267–69, 282

Johnson, U. Alexis, on Cuba, 244–46

Kagan, Robert, 363–64

Kaplan, Robert D., 341, 348–49

Kaysen, Carl, 242–44

Kellogg, Robert F., 107

Kellogg-Briand Pact, 110–11

Kennan, George: and Forrestal, 170–71; and Harriman, 260–61; “long telegram” of, 160–62, 170–71; predictions of, 413–15; on Soviet Union, 171–72; and Truman, 171

Kennedy, John F.: assassination of, 256, 261; and authoritarian regimes, 225–26; and Brandy, 241–42; on Cold War, 253–54; and communism, 231; and Cronkite, 260–61; on Cuba, 244–46; and Cuban Missile Crisis, 252; and Eisenhower, 204–5; inauguration speech of, 215–17; and Khrushchev, 236–38, 240; and military capabilities, 231; on “missile gap,” 202; and Nasser, 224; and Ngo Dinh Diem, 259–61; and Nixon, 201–3; and Nkrumah, 223; on nuclear weapons and war, 282; political cartoon about, 252; as president, 215; and South Vietnam, 255–56, 258–59; and Soviet Union, 282; and Sukarno, 224; on Third World, 216–17, 219, 225; and Vienna Summit, 236–38; and West Berlin, 238–39

Kennedy, Robert F., 248–50

Keping, Yu, 415–16

Khashoggi, Jamal, 434–35

Khomeini, Ayatollah, 308

Khrushchev, Nikita: characteristics of, 231; and Cuban Missile Crisis, 252; and Eisenhower, 231; on expansionism and imperialism, 214–15; and Fanfani, 240; and Kennedy, 236–38, 240; and McCoy, 240; and Novotny, 250–51; political cartoon about, 252; and Vienna Summit, 236–38

King, Martin Luther, Jr., 272–74

Kipling, Rudyard, 51

Kissinger, Henry: on bin Laden, 1; on détente, 301–2; on foreign policy, 1; “heartland tour” of, 301–2; on Helsinki Accords, 302; on international terrorism, 1; Jackson on, 297; and Nixon, 278, 281, 288–89, 294; and nuclear weapons and war, 282, 301–2; and Soviet Union, 289; and triangulation, 281, 295; on Vietnam War, 278; and Zhou Enlai, 296–97
Klein, Naomi, 352–53
Kleine-Brockhoff, Thomas, 425
Konoye, Fumimaro, 119
Korean War: beginnings of, 182; as civil war, 182; and Eisenhower, 194–95; MacArthur on, 182, 185–87, 188–89; and People’s Republic of China, 182, 189; and Soviet Union, 182; and Truman, 182, 183–84
Kosovo, 355, 356
Kristol, William, 363–64
Kuwait, 336, 337
labor unrest, 21
La Follette, Robert, 85
Laird, Melvin, 290–91
Lake, Tony, on enlargement, 341–44
Land der Zukunft, Das (Polenz), 67–68
Lansing, Robert: and Ho Chi Minh, 93–94; on interventions, 77–78; on Mexico, 77–78
Laos: Eisenhower on, 204–5; Nixon on, 278
“Large Policy,” defined, 37
Latin America: dollar diplomacy in, 75–77; expansionism and imperialism in, 77–78; Taft on, 75–77
Lauer, Matt, 353–55
“leading from behind,” 387–89
League of Nations: influence of, 131; and Lodge, 94–95, 99–100; McAdams on, 100–103; political cartoon about, 96; rejection of, 107; and “reservationists,” 99–100; and Treaty of Versailles, 95–96; and Wilson, 80, 94–95, 96–99, 103–4
lend-lease aid, 123
Lenin, Vladimir, 87
Liang Qichao, 68–69
liberal interventionism: Blair on, 355–58; defined, 353; and neoconservatives, 363
liberalism: expansion of, 344; robust, 425
Libya, Arab Spring and, 387–89, 390–91
Liliuokalani, 27–29
Lincoln, Abraham, 13, 14
Lindbergh, Charles: and America First Committee, 123–25; anti-Semitism of, 125; on Great Britain, 125; on Roosevelt, 125
Lippmann, Walter, 157
Lloyd George, David, 90–91
Lodge, Henry Cabot: on “Large Policy,” 37; and League of Nations, 94–95, 99–100
London Economic Conference, 112
Long, John, 37
long American century, defined, 3. See also American century
“long telegram”: of Kennan, 160–62, 170–71; and Novikov, 164–66
Low, David, political cartoon by, 252
Luce, Henry R., 3, 3n4
Lumumba, Patrice, 229–30
MacArthur, Douglas: on communism, 184; “home by Christmas” campaign of, 189; on Korean War, 182, 185–87, 188–89; and Truman, 182, 184–85, 188–90
Macmillan, Harold, 213, 214
Macron, Emmanuel, 398
Madrid Peace Conference, 339
Mahan, Alfred Thayer, on naval forces, 14–17
Mandelbaum, Michael, 349
manufactured goods, overseas markets for, 26
Manufacturer (newspaper), 13
Mao Zedong: and Nixon, 296; and People’s Republic of China, 175–77
markets, overseas. See overseas markets
Marquesas Islands, 7
Marshall, George C., 169–70
Marshall Plan: Marshall on, 169–70; purposes of, 158, 169–70
Martí, José, 13–14
martial law, in Poland, 311
Marxism, 161
“Masters of War” (Dylan), 271–72
Mathews, Jessica Tuchman, 333–35, 348
McAdams, Clark, on League of Nations, 100–103
McCathy, Joseph, 180–81
McCloy, John J.: and Holocaust, 149–50; and Khrushchev, 240; and World Jewish Congress, 149–50
McKinley, William: and Cuba, 32, 44–45; and Liliuokalani, 27–29; on Philippines, 42–43; telegram sent to, 37–38; and Woodford, 37–38
McMaster, H. R., 399–400
McNamara, Robert S.: on Cuba, 244–46; as NATO signatory, 351
medium-range ballistic missiles (MRBMs), 244–46
Medvedev brothers, 299
merchant marine, 9
Merchants of Death: A Study of the International Armament Industry (Engelbracht and Hanighen), 113–14
Merkel, Angela, 397–98, 423
Merwin, Henry Childs, 30–31
Mexican Revolution, 77–78
Mexico: Lansing on, 77–78; and United States, 80–81; and Wilson, 77–78, 79
Middle East: and Bush, 332, 339; and Clinton, 332, 339; democracy in, 372–73; peace in, 304. See also specific countries
Midway Atoll, 7
Mielke, Erich, 310
military expenditures, of Soviet Union, 294
military-industrial complex, 4, 204
missile bases, in Cuba, 244–46
“missile gap,” 202
missiles, in Turkey, 248–50
missionary movement, 11–12
modernization, 416
“modernization theory,” 217–19
Molotov, Vyacheslav, 168
Mongolians, 11
monks, Buddhist, 259
Monroe Doctrine: application of, 23–24; corollary to, 71–72; defined, 71; and Dominican Republic, 9; Liang Qichao on, 68–69; “Olney Corollary” to, 23–24; Roosevelt on, 71–72; Wilson on, 85
Montenegro, 88
Morgan, John Tyler, 29
Morgenthau, Henry, 151–53
Moynihan, Daniel Patrick, 342
MRBMs, 244–46
multilateralism, 333–35
multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs), 297, 298
Munich Security Conference (MSC), 422–23
Muslim ban, 402–4
Nagy, Imre, 200
Nasser, Gamal Abdel, 224, 225
National Association of Evangelicals, 276–77
National Conference of Catholic Bishops of the United States, 314–15
nationalism: Newton on, 227–28; types of, 227
National Liberation Front, 255
national security, 333–35, 348–49
National Security Council, 431–32
National Security Strategy (NSS), 370–72
“nation building,” 255
NATO. See North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
natural resources, 333–34, 348–49
naval forces: growth of, 14, 21; Mahan on, 14–17; of United States, 7, 14
Navy Department War Plans Division, 135–37
Nazism: and human rights, 301; and Roosevelt, 128–30
Nehru, Jawaharlal, 209–11
neocorporatives, 363–64
neutrality, of Wilson, 81–82
Neutrality Acts, 116, 123–24
“New Freedom,” 79
New Left, 219
Newton, Huey, 227–28
“new world order”: and Bush, 331, 336–38; failure of, 341
New York Evening Post (newspaper), 13–14
New York Journal (newspaper), front page of, 36
New Zealand, 276
Ngo Dinh Diem: assassination of, 230, 256, 261; and Kennedy, 259–61; and South Vietnam, 255
Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh), 93–94
Nicaragua, 108
Night Draws Near (Shadid), 377–79
Nile River, 349
9/11 attacks: of al-Qaeda, 1; Bush on, 364–67; and foreign policy, 1; and Hussein, 362–63; and Iraq, 367
9/11 Commission, 367–68
Nitze, Paul H., 351
Nixon, Richard M.: and authoritarian regimes, 225–26; on Cambodia, 278–79; on “containment without isolation,” 286; on foreign policy, 284; and Gorton, 287; and Kennedy, 201–3; and Kissinger, 278, 281, 288–89, 294; and Laird, 290–91; on Laos, 278; and Mao Zedong, 296; and nuclear weapons, 282; and People’s Republic of China, 284–86; and Soviet Union, 289–91; and triangulation, 281, 295; on “Vietnamization,” 286–88; on Vietnam War, 278, 286–88; and Watergate, 295
Nixon Doctrine, defined, 287
Nkrumah, Kwame, 223–24
Nobel Prize, 191, 384–85
no-fly zone, 388
No Logo (Klein), 352–53
Non-Aligned Movement, 209–11
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): and France, 281; future regarding, 351–52; Paniushkin on, 177–78; purposes of, 158; and Serbia, 355; and Truman, 177; Trump on, 396–97
North Vietnam, 255, 256. See also Vietnam
Novikov, Nikolai V., and “long telegram,” 164–66
Novotny, Antonín, 250–51
NSC-68: contents of, 192–93; defined, 182; Symington on, 193–94; and Truman, 182
nuclear weapons and war: Carter on, 304; control of, 282; and Johnson, 282; Kennedy on, 282; Kissinger on, 282, 301–2; and Nixon, 282; and People’s Republic of China, 281–82; proliferation of, 304; and Reykjavik summit, 322–23; and Soviet Union, 294, 304; and United States, 289
Nunn, Sam, 351
Nye, Gerald, 114–15
Obama, Barack: on East Asia, 389–90; foreign policy of, 386, 387–89; on Iraq invasion, 392; on Libya, 387–89; Nobel Prize acceptance speech of, 384–85; and Putin, 417; on Russia, 418–19; on Syria, 391–92
Oberlin Theological Seminary, Alumni Association of, 42
Ocasio-Cortez, Alexandria, 427
Ockenga, Harold, 276–77, 278
Ode, Robert C., 308–9
Office of Special Plans, Defense Department, 380–81
oil embargo, on Japan, 135–37
Olney, Richard, 23–24
“Olney Corollary,” to Monroe Doctrine, 23–24
Omar, Ilhan, 427
“On Being Civilized Too Much” (Merwin), 30–31
One World (Willkie), 158–59
“Onkel Sams Träumen und Erwachen” (political cartoon), 22
On the Beach (film), 232
Open Door Notes: of Hay, 59–60, 62–63; purposes of, 68; second round of, 62–63
Operation Desert Fox, 367
Operation Desert Shield, 336
Operation Desert Storm, 336–38
Operation Rolling Thunder: defined, 264; failure of, 267; Pearson on, 266–67
Ospolitik, 281
Ottoman Empire, 89. See also Turkey
Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis (Strong), 11–12
overseas markets: Flint on, 25–27; for manufactured goods, 26; necessity of, 24–27; purposes of, 25–26
Pacific atolls, 32
Page, Walter Hines, 40–41
Pahlavi, Mohammad Reza, 308
Palestinians, 339–41
Panama: independence of, 69–71; recognition of state of, 69; Roosevelt on, 72; and United States, 331
Panama Canal: construction of, 57; Storey on, 69–71
“Panetela” (McAdams), 100–103
Paniushkin, Alexander, 177–78
Paris Peace Talks, 291
peace dividend, 331
“peace without victory,” 83–85
Pearl Harbor, 138, 139
Pearson, Lester B., 266–67
Pence, Mike, 423
People’s Republic of China: authoritarian capitalism of, 349; and “containment without isolation,” 286; crackdowns in, 306; economy in, 306; isolationism of, 306; and Korean War, 182, 189; and Mao Zedong, 175–77; and Nixon, 284–86; and nuclear weapons, 281–82; and Southeast Asia, 286; and Soviet Union, 177, 231, 281, 289, 295; and United States, 175–77, 189, 190–91, 207, 281, 297, 304. See also China
perestroika: defined, 319; difficulties with, 324; Gorbachev on, 319; Reagan on, 326; Scowcroft on, 328
Persian Gulf, 305, 336
Peru, 7
Pham Van Dong, 270
Philippines: Adams on, 61; Agoncillo on, 47–48; Aguinaldo on, 48–49, 53; annexation of, 56; Beveridge on, 52; Bryan on, 44; counterinsurgency in, 33; Gage on, 45; guerrilla warfare in, 64–65; independence of, 48–49; March in, 52, 53; McKinley on, 42–43; revolution in, 51; and Spanish-American War, 38–39; Summer on, 58, 59; Tillman on, 50–51; torture in, 64–65; and Truman, 184; Twain on, 54; and United
States, 32, 33; and Vietnam War, 276; “water cure” in, 64–65; Young in, 52

Physical Geography (Guyot), 10–11

Pleiku, Vietnam, 262

Plutarch, 45

Poland: Bush on, 311; democracy in, 328; demonstrations in, 329; economic sanctions on, 313; Haig on, 311–12; martial law in, 311; Reagan on, 311–13; and Soviet Union, 306; Weinberger on, 312–13; Wilson on, 89

Polenz, Wilhelm von, 67–68

political cartoons. See editorial and political cartoons

population control, 335

Port Huron Statement, 219–21

Power, Samantha, 346, 391

preemption, 370–72

Present at the Creation (Acheson), 328

Pressley, Ayanna, 427

Proctor, Redfield, 34–35

Progressive Party, 163

protest movements: environmental, 421–22; against Iraq war, 382; and songs, 271–72; in Tiananmen Square, 328–29

Puck (magazine), political cartoon in, 29, 63

Puerto Rico: and American Missionary Association, 42; annexation of, 56; slavery in, 9; and Spanish-American War, 38–39

Pulitzer, Joseph, 36

Putin, Vladimir, 413, 416–17, 435–37

Qaeda, al-, 390; 9/11 attacks of, 1, 362; and bin Laden, 359; defined, 359; rise of, 359–61

quarantine, 116–18

Radio Priest, 123

Rankin, John E., and Bentley, 172–75

Reagan, Ronald: Bush on, 326; and Carter, 305; and Cold War, 309–10, 314; on communism, 305, 313–14, 322; on détente, 305; on glasnost, 326; and Gorbachev, 326; and Iron Curtain, 311–13; on perestroika, 326; on Poland, 311–13; on Soviet Union, 309–10, 311–13, 322, 363–64; on Strategic Defense Initiatives, 309–10, 316–17, 322–23; and Thatcher, 316–17

rearmament, of United States, 123

“Recognition of Panama, The” (Storey), 69–71

“Redefining Security” 333–35

refugees, environmental, 334

Religious Right, 276–77

“reservationists,” 99–100

revisionist powers, defined, 107, 118

Reykjavik, Iceland, 322–23

Rhodes, Ben, 392

Rice, Susan, 391

“Right Here, Right Now” (Jesus Jones), 329–30

Riza, Iqbal, 346–47

Romania, 88, 306

Roosevelt, Franklin D.: and Atlantic Charter, 127–28; and Churchill, 127–28, 137–38; death of, 154; and “Four Freedoms,” 127; and French Indochina, 147–48; and Gandhi, 141–43; on globalized world, 126–27; and gold standard, 112; and Good Neighbor Policy, 108, 111–12; and Great Depression, 111; and Grew, 126–27; and Hull, 147–48; Lindbergh on, 125; and London Economic Conference, 112; on national security, 125; and Navy Department War Plans Division, 135–37; and Nazism, 128–30; and postwar world, 137–38; on quarantine, 116–18; and Stalin, 145–47

Roosevelt, Theodore: antimilitarism of, 82; cable about the Philippines sent by, 37; on China, 72; criticism of, 72–73; on Cuba, 72; and Dewey, 37; and Liang, 68; on Monroe Doctrine, 71–72; on Panama Canal, 72; and Spanish-American War, 37; and USS Maine, 36; on Venezuela, 72

Rostow, Walt W.: on communism, 218; and Index 405 South Vietnam, 258–59; “modernization theory” of, 217–19; on Third World, 217–19

Rumsfeld, Donald, 380

Rusk, Dean, 221–22

Russia: and Bolshevik revolution, 157; as confederation, 306; diplomacy with, 419; economy of, 424; expansionism of, 413; and Lenin, 87; NATO expansion and, 331, 352; renewed challenge of, 416–17; sanctions on, 418–19; and Ukraine, 413, 417–19, 435–37; and Versailles Conference, 90–91; Wilson on, 88, 90. See also Soviet Union

Rwanda, 346–47

© Copyright, Princeton University Press, No part of this book may be distributed, posted, or reproduced in any form by digital or mechanical means without prior written permission of the publisher.

For general queries, contact webmaster@press.princeton.edu
Sanders, Bernie, 401
Sandwich Islands. See Hawaii
Santo Domingo. See Dominican Republic
Sarkozy, Nicolas, 388
Saudi Arabia, 434–35
Schneider, René, 230
Schurz, Carl, 19–21
Scowcroft, Brent, 326–28, 388, 391
segregation, 49, 221
Selassie, Haile, 116
self-determination, and Ho Chi Minh, 93–94
Senate Committee on the Philippines, 64
Serbia: ethnic cleansing by, 355; and Kosovo, 276; and North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 355; Wilson on, 88–89
Shadid, Anthony, on Iraq, 377–79
Shevardnadze, Eduard, 323
Shiites, 362
Short, William, 44
"Significance of the Frontier in American History, The" (Turner), 17–18
Singapore, 276
Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP), 242–44
slavery, 9
social Darwinism: and colonial possessions, 7; growth of, 11; and United States, 12
Social Gospel movement, defined, 11
socialism, Gorbachev on, 322
social mobility, 12
Solidarity Labor Movement, 311
Solzhenitsyn, Aleksandr, 299
Somalia, 331, 346
songs, antiwar, 270–72
Sonntino, Giorgio, 90–91
South Africa, 301
Southeast Asia, 286. See also specific countries
South Vietnam: assassinations in, 228, 230; conquering of, 256; and Kennedy, 255–56, 258–59; "nation building" in, 255; and Ngo Dinh Diem, 255; and North Vietnam, 256; and Rostow, 258–59; and Taylor, 258–59. See also Vietnam
Soviet Jewry, 299
Soviet Union: aggression of, 207; and atomic bomb, 158, 175; and Cold War, 309; collapse of, 305, 331, 341; containment of, 157–58; and Cuba, 232, 244–46; and Czechoslovakia, 289, 291, 306; on détente, 294–95, 299; and East Germany, 289; economic sanctions on, 313; as evil empire, 305, 322; expansionism and imperialism of, 166–68, 171, 208, 211; foreign policy of, 171–72; German nonaggression pact with, 134; and Germany, 131, 134, 159; hard line with, 159–60; on human rights, 299–301, 302; and Hungary, 289, 291, 306; insecurity of, 161; Jackson on, 297; and Johnson, 282; and Kennedy, 282; and Kissinger, 289; and Korean War, 182; lend-lease aid to, 123; Marxism in, 161; military expenditures of, 294; and Nixon, 289–91; and nuclear weapons and war, 158, 175, 294, 304; and People's Republic of China, 177, 231, 281, 289, 294, 295; and Poland, 306; and Reagan, 309–10, 311–13, 363–64; and reform, 305; and satellites, 183; spying by, 158; and telephone hotline, 253; and Third World, 206, 214–15; and United States, 157, 168–69, 171–72, 177, 178–79, 183, 207, 231, 233–36, 242–44, 248–50, 281, 282–84, 294, 297–99, 303; Wallace on, 163–64; weapons of, 233–36; Welles on, 134–35; and West Berlin, 177, 238–39; and West Germany, 294; Willkie on, 158–59. See also Russia
Spain: and Cuba, 32, 33, 34–35; and United States, 32
Spanish-American War: causes of, 33; and Cuba, 38–39; and humanitarian concerns, 33; and Long, 37; and overseas territories, 7; and Philippines, 38–39; and Puerto Rico, 38–39; and Roosevelt, 37; Sumner on, 58; and United States, 32
Spengler, Oswald, 422
spies and spying: Bentley as, 172–75; and House Un-American Activities Committee, 172–75; punishment for, 179; by Soviet Union, 158
"spirit of Geneva," 183
"splendid little war," 33. See also Spanish-American War
spoils system, 18
Sputnik, political cartoon about, 199
spying, See spies and spying
Stalin, Joseph: death of, 182–83, 196; division of Europe by, 150–51; on expansionism and imperialism, 214; and French Indochina, 148; and Roosevelt, 145–47; territorial domination of, 157
Stantis, Scott, 410, 411
"Star Wars." See Strategic Defense Initiatives ("Star Wars")
Stimson, Henry, 154–55

For general queries, contact webmaster@press.princeton.edu
Index

Storey, Moorfield, 69–71
Strategic Defense Initiatives (“Star Wars”): defined, 316; Gorbachev on, 322–23; and Reagan, 309–10, 316–17, 322–23; Thatcher on, 316–17
Stripling, Robert E., and Bentley, 172–75
Strong, Josiah, 11
Sudan, 331, 334
sugar industry, 27
Sukarno, 224, 225
Sumner, William Graham, 57–59
Sunnis, 362
“surge,” 382, 384
Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan (SRIP), 431–32
Symington, Stuart, 193–94
Syria: protests within, 391; Putin on, 416–17; U.S. troop withdrawal from, 423–24
Taft, William H.: antimilitarism of, 82; on dollar diplomacy, 75–77; on Guatemala, 77; on Honduras, 75–77; on Latin America, 75–77
Taiwan, 184, 276
Talmadge, Herman, 224–25
tariffs, 49
taxes, on imports, 293
Taylor, Maxwell D.: on Cuba, 244–46; and Kayser, 242–44; and South Vietnam, 258–59
Tehran, Iran, 308–9
telephone hotline, 253
Teller Amendment, 65
terrorism, 412
Tet Offensive, 278
Thailand, 276
Thatcher, Margaret, 316–17
Third World: economic aid to, 206–7; and Kennedy, 216–17, 219, 225; Rostow on, 217–19; and Soviet Union, 206, 214–15; and United States, 206, 218–19, 226, 228
“36-Hour War, The” (Life magazine article), 156
Thunberg, Greta, 421–22
Tiananmen Square, 328–29
Tillman, Benjamin, 49–51
Tirad Pass, Battle of, 51–53
Tlaib, Rashida, 427
Toles, Tom, political cartoon by, 374
torture, 64–65, 377
trade, balance of, 9, 393–94, 400
Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), 393–94
Treaty of Paris: and Agoncillo, 47, 48; purposes of, 50; Tillman on, 50
Treaty of Versailles: and “irreconcilables,” 99–100; and League of Nations, 95–96; rejection of, 99–100, 107
triangulation, defined, 281, 295
Tripartite Pact, 132–34
Tripoli, 7
trochas, 34
Trudeau, Pierre, 5
Trujillo, Rafael, 230
Truman, Harry S.: and Acheson, 153; and Attlee, 189–91; on communism, 344; and Formosa, 184; and France, 184; and Greece, 166–68; and Indochina, 184; and Kennan, 171; and Korean War, 182, 183–84; and MacArthur, 182, 184–85, 188–90; and McCarthy, 180–81; and North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 177; and NSC-68, 182; and Philippines, 184; and Stimson, 154–55; and Turkey, 166–68; and United Nations, 183–84; and Wallace, 163
Truman Doctrine, 166–68
Trump, Donald: on border control, 393; claims of, 2; on COVID-19 pandemic, 426–27; foreign policy of, 386–87; grand strategy of, 399–400; inaugural address of, 395–96; Muslim ban of, 402–4; on NATO, 396–97; quote of, 2; on Trans-Pacific Partnership, 394; tweets of, 396–97; worldview of, 396–97; and Xi Jinping, 419–21
Tunisia, 391
Turkey: missiles withdrawn from, 248–50; and Truman, 166–68 (See also Ottoman Empire)
Turner, Stansfield, 351
Tutsis, 346. See also Rwanda
Twain, Mark, 54
Uganda, 334
Ugly American, The (Burdick and Lederer), 211–13
Ukraine: defense of, 435–37; invasion of, 413, 417–19, 435–37
undocumented immigrants, 392–93
United Kingdom. See also Great Britain
United Nations: creation of, 145–47; declaration by, 138–39; and Gorbachev at, 324–26; political cartoon about, 213; and Truman, 183–84

For general queries, contact webmaster@press.princeton.edu
“United States Looking Outward, The” (Mahan), 14–17
Universal Peace Conference, 73–74
urbanization, 21, 30
USS Maine (battleship), 32, 36
USSR. See Soviet Union
utopianism, 80–81
Venezuela, 23, 72
Versailles Conference, 90–92
Vienna Summit, 236–38
Vietcong, 255
Viet Minh, 255
Vietnam: and Eisenhower, 256; and France, 255; Hagerty on, 197; reunification of, 280. See also North Vietnam; South Vietnam; Vietnam War
“Vietnamization”: defined, 278, 287; failure of, 280; Kissinger on, 278; Nixon on, 278, 286–88
Vietnam War: antiwar songs against, 270–72; and Australia, 276; Bundy on, 262–64; and Canada, 266–67; Carter on, 303; and détente, 290; and economics, 291; ending of, 279, 280; Ford on, 280; Galbraith on, 277; Guevara on, 275–76; and Humphrey, 264–66; and Johnson, 256, 261–62, 267–69, 282; King on, 272–74; Kissinger on, 278; and New Zealand, 276; Nixon on, 278, 286–88; Ockenga on, 276–77, 278; opposition to, 270–72; Paris talks on, 291; and Philippines, 276; and Singapore, 276; and South Korean, 276; and Thailand, 276
Walesa, Lech, 311
Wallace, Henry, 163–64
Warnke, Paul, 351
War on Terror: origin of, 362; resources for, 412
wars: and instincts, 31; Kellogg on, 107; opposition to, 4, 16; proliferation of, 17. See also specific wars
Warsaw Pact, 239–40, 351
Washington Consensus, 332, 352
Washington Naval Conference: Garvey on, 108–10; and Harding, 107; purposes of, 110
waterboarding, defined, 377
“water cure,” 64–65
Watergate, 295
water supply, 349
weapons of mass destruction (WMD): and Blair, 375–76; and Bush, 381; and Hussein, 372; in Iraq, 362, 375–76, 381
Weinberger, Caspar, 312–13
Welles, Sumner, 134–35
West Berlin, Germany, 177, 238–39
Western frontier, 17–18, 30
West Germany, 281, 327
Weyler, Valeriano, 34, 35
“White Man’s Burden, The” (Kipling), 45–47
Willkie, Wendell L.: on Airways to Peace, 143–44; on Soviet Union, 158–59
Wilson, Woodrow: on Austria-Hungary, 88; background of, 79; on Belgium, 88; and Bolsheviks, 87; and foreign policy, 79–82, 83–87, 95–99; “Fourteen Points” of, 87–89; and France, 80, 88, 89–90; on Germany, 97; and Great Britain, 80; Haykal on, 104–6; and human rights, 433; and India, 103; on Italy, 88; and League of Nations, 80, 94–95, 96, 96–99, 103–4; on Mexico, 77–78, 79; on Monroe Doctrine, 85; on Montenegro, 88; neutrality of, 79, 81–82; and “New Freedom,” 79; on Ottoman Empire, 89; and “peace without victory,” 83–85; on Poland, 89; political cartoons about, 91, 96, 103; praise for, 104–6; rehabilitation of, 115; religious convictions of, 79; on Romania, 88; on Russia, 88, 90; on Serbia, 88–89; utopianism of, 80–81; and World War I, 79–80, 85–87
Wolfowitz, Paul, 367, 368
Woodford, Stewart, 37–38
World Jewish Congress, 149–50
World Trade Center, 359, 362
World Trade Organization (WTO), 352
World War I: investigation of, 114–15; and La Follette, 85; and Nye, 114–15; and Wilson, 79–80, 85–87. See also specific headings
World War II: Acheson on, 156; causes of, 151; Clayton on, 151; effects of, 156, 169; reconstruction after, 169; and United States as superpower, 2. See also specific headings
Xi Jinping, 419–21
yellow journalism, defined, 36
Young Plan, 107, 110
Yugoslavia, 348
Yu Keping, 415–16
Zhou Enlai, 296–97