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United States Foreign Policy

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Abstract

The twentieth century was sometimes called "American Century" because of the influence exerted by this country on the world. His influence was especially large relative as Europe, which previously was the most important center of influence, has suffered badly in both world wars. In the present paper I analyzed the United States foreign policy.

Keywords: European Union; Marshall Plan, United States, Foreign Policy

Introduction

The United States fought in World War I and World War II to the end of World War with partners. At "Europe takes on a different character from that which she had before 1914. Than the Great Powers were France, Germany, Italy, Austria -Hungary and Russia, with Britain only half of Europe was at Berlin.¹

The war brought enormous damage to most of its participants, but the US has suffered relatively little from economically. In 1950, more than half of the global economy (measured in GDP) is in the US.

In the Cold War, the US was a key participant in the Korean War and Vietnam War, and in addition to the USSR, was considered one of the two superpowers.

This period coincided with a major economic expansion. With the Soviet Union ceased to exist as a legal entity, the US has become a world center for economic and military weight increased.

In the decade 1990 - 2000, the United States took part in several missions of police action and peacekeeping, just like those in Kosovo, Haiti, Somalia, Liberia, and the Persian Gulf.

USA - From First World War to the second

In the first two years of war, during which Europe was ravaged by bloody clashes, the US declared itself neutral.

But in 1917 the US entered the war alongside the Allies against the Central Powers.

The US President Woodrow Wilson delivered 10 months before the war, a speech which remained memorable in history and influenced categorically international politics wars, namely "14 Points". "Wilson proposed foundation peace the principle of collective security. "Wilson was a supporter of the concept that" the security of the world requires not defending the national interest, but as a concept enshrined in law"² said the US president.

Although the proposes to establish the League of Nations, the international body that dealt in the interwar period by maintaining peace between European countries and not only was an American concept.

The objectives of the United States under the leadership of W. Wilson the First World War, founded the "14 Points".The 14 points became the terms of surrender of Germany, as negotiated at the Paris Peace Conference and as legislated after the final Versailles.

In only four points were taken completely rebuilding postwar Europe and the US refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

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¹ Taylor,A.J.P.,Originile celui de-al doilea război mondial,Ed.Polirom,Iași,1999,p.43

² Henry Kissinger,Diplomația,Ed.All,București,1999,p.260

Perhaps the most important point of the fourteen was the last. It supports the creation of an international peacekeeping institution, an organization that is, so large ones and small ones, "which will be part of the League of Nations. The League of Nations was based on the principle of collective security of all states who wanted respect international conventions.

The French and British Opposition to the 14 points became apparent after the cessation of hostilities: the British were against freedom of sea navigation, and the French demanded reparations. Wilson was forced to make many compromises to ensure that paragraph 14, which concerned the establishment of the League of Nations, would be accepted by all parties.

Although it was based on fair principles, this organization could not maintain peace in many motives.

Maybe most important was that the Soviet Union and even the United States were not part of these. To the finally end of the Treaty of Versailles went Wilson further than proposals. Therefore at March 19, 1919, the US Senate refused to ratify the Versailles Treaty.

In these circumstances, the United States, concluded a separate peace with Germany in 1921 without taking the League of Nations clauses and articles about blame for the war. Although after World War America adopted an isolationist policy, general issues related to world peace and security of Americans participated and initiated a series of international conferences.

In November 1921-February 1922 held international conference Washington which established the size of fleets to the five major powers (US, Britain, France, Italy and Japan) guarantee the status quo possessions in the Pacific, to proclaim China's sovereignty and policy of "open doors". It also creates a series of plans to be possible to pay war reparations to Germany to France: the Dawes Plan of 1924 and the Young Plan on paying European debt by USA. That shows that "although the US never confirmed peace treaty Versailles, the Americans wanted a peaceful and stable economic order. American diplomacy was very active in European matters. "

(AJP) was the Americans who helped rebuild Europe interwar registering a boom very large but fell sharply once the crash of Wall Street in 1929, which it was the beginning of great global economic crisis. To overcome this crisis, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt elected in 1932 (reelected in 1936 and 1940) Policy applies "New Deal" economic.

The connections very close between Americans and Germans have become somewhat uncomfortable after the Nazis took power in 1933, under the hitherto "Americans were indeed" world opinion for the sake of which these discussions, economic and political, were largely worn and American historians have campaigned against the "war guilt" of Germany. "

Despite strong opposition from isolationists consenting United States entered the international labor organization (e.g. in 1934), but oppose joining the International Court of Justice (1935), Roosevelt's policy aims to achieve international cooperation in 1934.

The resume diplomatic relations with the USSR because Japanese expansion in East Asia. "Neighborhood Policy" replaces interventionist policy in Latin America; giving prerogatives American in Cuba, giving up a protectorate over Haiti.

The success of culminates policy in the VIII Conference Pan Americana in Lima declaring solidarity of American States (1938). Period of Franklin Delano Roosevelt announced a political reform and interventionist. The conscience to be a great nation restores faith in the virtues of external action.

The base for the US foreign policies current here the launched against previous administrations marked by anti-primary and passive strives to put large isolationist opinion in the face of reality and advocates progressive abandonment by the US idea inspiration: democracies against dictatorships.

Himself the US president in a speech called speech Quarantine, delivered in 1937, in in the trials to change the opinion of Americans on foreign policy and to advocate for one interventionist divides countries into two categories: the nations "peace-loving" and "warlike".

The president also says that it is not possible to maintain neutrality in the face of "epidemic of lawlessness."

But Franklin Delano Roosevelt had to deal with a Congress that voted almost unanimously "laws of neutrality" (rated between 1935 and 1937) laws that would keep the United States on European issues and not only (E.g. the Manchuria in the Far East), while the Nazi danger extends Europa. In regard to the crisis in the far East on the occupation of Manchuria It belonged to China (September 18, 1931) by Japan, although America was not a member of the League and Nations proposed "non-recognition" any territorial changes made by forces.

As long as America has not stopped trade with Japan, this was less comforting for China and Britain. In 1935 it passed a law stating neutrality prohibiting the sale and supply of arms to countries in conflict armed.

In 1937 they adopted a new law on neutrality that enables the delivery of arms to belligerent countries but only in the "cash and carry ".

In 1939, the US President initiated a reinterpretation of the law of neutrality in favor of Great Britain and its allies, legislation directed specifically towards supplying them with weapons. After the third choice consecutive Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of America, it forms the Consultative Commission of Defense and proclaimed in January 1941 "The four rights", rights to which every American would agree with any intervention war over ocean.

In "the four rights" Roosevelt summed American objectives in what he called "four freedoms": the right of expression and opinion, right to free exercise of belief, the right to be free from poverty and terror.

In March 1941 a new measure involves becoming more war. It is America's loan and lease law which empowers the president to provide war materials any country whose security considers vital to US defense United, without immediate payment.

In August 1941 the American president is a new movement that he betrays his policy non isolationism. These meets with UK Minister Winston Churchill signed Atlantic. This Charter proclaims a number of common principles that the president and minister based their "hope for a better future for mankind."

The things will precipitate, and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on the island of Hawaii, in October 7, 1941 Americans by surprise and destroy much of the American fleet in Pacific. These actually cast the United States in The Second World War.

The war is said of Japan by America but by the play of alliances, Germany declares war on America on 11 December 1941. Then the US entered the war against Germany and Japan, which basically means long-term tilt the balance of the United Nations Hitler. In these conditions in autumn 1942 involved sudden changes in tide, so in northern Africa, October 23, 1942 battle of El Alamey is won by allied forces, the general Romel was forced to go back.

At 8 November 1942 Americans led by General Eisenhower landed in Morocco and Algeria and succeeded in March 1943 to liquidate body them German in North Africa. The Anglo-American conference in Casablanca decides leadership campaign in Italy, judgment results in liberation of Rome on June 4, 1944.

The movement will decide the fate of the Second World War is Normandy (June 6, 1944) US troops and Canadian generals led by Eisenhower, which will release in March 1945 Anglo-Americans.

In Rhine and go forward in Germany which was virtually destroyed by bombing aviation Anglo American, British and get to the river Elbe to the border with Czechoslovakia the American stop and where, according to the agreement concluded with Stalin, Soviet troops left to occupy Poland, Czechoslovakia and then pass the final campaign against Berlin.

In these conditions, Germany and leaderless (Hitler commits suicide in his bunker on April 30, 1945 in Berlin) Germany surrenders unconditionally what CAAT put the de- World War II in the Pacific war continues Europa. But where US troops by sea and air operations approach frees the Philippines and Japanese.

The Japanese Resistant islands will be defeated while the USSR triggers military operations against Japanese troops in Manchuria, Americans in August 1945 and launched two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On Japan is forced to capitulate. The fate of postwar European continent and the world was decided after meetings taking place between the great powers participating in the coalition leader's anti Hitler.

Those three conferences are: Tehran 1943 (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin), Yalta Conference in February 1945 that it would decide, future membership of countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and the Potsdam Conference in August 1945 to decide the fate of Germany (participating Truman, Stalin and Churchill) Such post-war Germany will be divided into four zones of occupation: the American, English, French and Soviet, as was done with Berlin, the German capital.

The conference and took a series of decisions that will reverse international relations scene. There decides: get back all annexations made by Germany after 1937 and separation of Austria from Germany, German employment objectives declaration by the Allies: demilitarization, de nazification, democratization and monopolization country agreement for the impeachment and trial of Nazi war criminals, decides expulsion of Germans remained outside postwar Germany, setting compensation for war.is understood that the end of the second world war fixed international relations scene two superpowers: the US and the USSR, which will decisively influence the development of foreign policy of the United States and will anchor in what is known in history as "nuclear arms race".

The period would turn into a prolonged and painful

struggle to achieve in fact the regulations that had escaped leaders through his fingers before the war ends. "

In the last half century, since it is the top hierarchy of the world, both economically and especially political and military, the United States have built a policy extremely solid, and among its results are clearly winning the war cold and dismantling the Soviet Empire.

Beyond the global confrontation with the USSR, the USA showed a permanent interest in Europe by supporting sometimes openly, political clotting and building a single voice.

The reasons why the united States have developed such a policy until 1990 are obvious, especially since the attitude of Europeans was extremely tolerant towards Americans. Communion of interests led to the preservation of the status quo and political dynamism, the arms race and certain superior economic power of the West ended the Cold War.

The post-1990 proved to be extremely difficult, especially since previous Soviet collapse, specialists and researchers were unable to identify the time in 1989 as the Cold War, and obviously so did not identify nor how it will hold the post-bipolarity.

Internationally, the Cold War was seen mostly as a great victory that would open space Western International to uni polarity.

In fact, this was doable and proved rather unlikely, because no competitor ideologically United States have faced many problems, the most important being those of nuclear warheads remained on the territory of former Soviet countries. Also, the eruption of new conflicts in the Middle East and the emergence of developments dangerous and difficult to deal with the Balkans and the border areas of the new Russian made the post-Cold War prove at least as difficult as the previous.

In the 90s, we can talk about a lack of reaction of Russia, which was not adapted to the new geopolitical reality, which led to a relaxation and the Euro-Atlantic system. Moreover, on the eve of the new millennium, the European world spots autonomy or even separation of the US in strategic and military, but due to reduced economic opportunities and political cooperation issues, this proved not to be feasible.

The communion of interests seemed to have disappeared, and with it came outlined various national interests rather contradictory to each other.

Despite the appearance of faults in the Euro-Atlantic world, until the late twentieth century, Russia has managed to have a consistent vision and take advantage.

Gradually, the Eastern European states joined the Euro-Atlantic structures and orange revolutions after 2004, it was clear that the West plays its chances to the maximum. Although, conceptually, it was revealed that the post-Cold War was not the uni Polaris, but rather multi Polaris United States had a very important role in building strategic vision of extending the Western world to the East. Given and international context, with threats coming from the Middle East, the entire geographic area neighboring Russia and East had become stable and strong as possible in order not to create additional vulnerabilities.

Among the measures adopted by the Euro-Atlantic world to build a competitive system, there were including the summits with Russia, both in NATO and in the European Union, but the results remain small.

Conclusion

The American foreign policy has undergone a major transformation with the arrival of the Democrats, more flexible and open, with a different view of Republicans.

Initially focusing on greater openness in relations with Russia, withdrawal from Iraq and strengthen the transatlantic partnership, American foreign policy has had some remarkable results, but not confronted with a particular situation, it worked in a normal rhythm.

On the other hand, active non-involvement in Europe and the economic crisis have led the United States to be unprepared when Russian diplomatic offensive demonstrated for Crimea. Considering that the European Union can solve or should solve some problems in Europe and its neighborhood, the United States chose a more than verbal to developments in Europe since 2012 and this has led to a situation more uncertain in Europe East.

One can say that American policy contained some strategic mistakes and a lack of vision on the medium and long term, they made for the celerity with which Russia led operations politico-military Crimean United States, led by Barack Obama, not have a consistent view. From a strategic standpoint, the United States seem in a stupor after Crimea became part of the Russian Federation and more, provide a framework for competitive and prompt action to address the need for security in the area.

The countries like Moldova, Ukraine or Azerbaijan should first have an opportunity to join NATO and not the EU that however cannot provide a security dimension and above all, is dependent on Russian supplies.

In the support provided by US Energy Europe, it seems more than a witticism in this complicated geopolitical system, the European countries cooperate with Russia in various fields.

In current circumstances, US foreign policy seems entered a difficult time, and with the delay in the implementation of security decisions, to stop the Russian offensive, the situation is worsening geopolitical and American position is eroding.

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