



مرکز مطالعات عالی بین المللی
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دیپلماسی، اثر هنری کسینجر: فصل پانزدهم

سسان کریم

شهریور ماه ۱۴۰۵



Franklin D. Roosevelt
1882 – 1945

32nd U.S. President
1933-1945

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American isolationism Wilson – Roosevelt

Monroe doctrine and Western hemisphere
Basis for a new international setup

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Pro-international principles and isolationists both:

1. Rejecting any intervention in the western hemisphere;
2. Approve disarmament conferences: spread peace
3. Pro-deals like The Kellogg-Briand Pact

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US non binding mentality:

- Washington Naval Treaty (Five-Power Treaty)
- Later: Vietnam peace deal 1973 (Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam)
- The Kellogg-Briand Pact

سائنس کریم



The Kellogg-Briand Pact (General Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy) was an agreement to **outlaw war** signed on August 27, 1928. Sometimes called the **Pact of Paris** for the city in which it was signed, the pact was one of many international efforts to prevent another World War, but it had little effect in stopping the rising militarism of the 1930s or preventing World War II.

Initiated by: U.S. Secretary of State **Frank B. Kellogg** and French Foreign Minister **Aristide Briand**.

Initial signatories: 15 states, including the **United States, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and Japan**; it was later joined by many more states.

Influenced the later **UN Charter's prohibition on the use of force**.

It contained **no effective enforcement mechanism**

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France didn't initiate a war without the UK
UK considered the US
The US did not want to pay the cost of European headaches

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US avoid of commit itself from Versailles arrangements caused many tensions on
1930's
Japanese invasion to Manchuria, 1931 (US condemned only)

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Gerald Nye

Former United States Senator

Anti-war bills: isolationism

No support, finance, supply

Sell limited in American ports

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3 American opinions:

1. Support peacemaker nations (limited)
2. Support only during the wartime
3. Criticized the neutral policy
4. (P. 565)



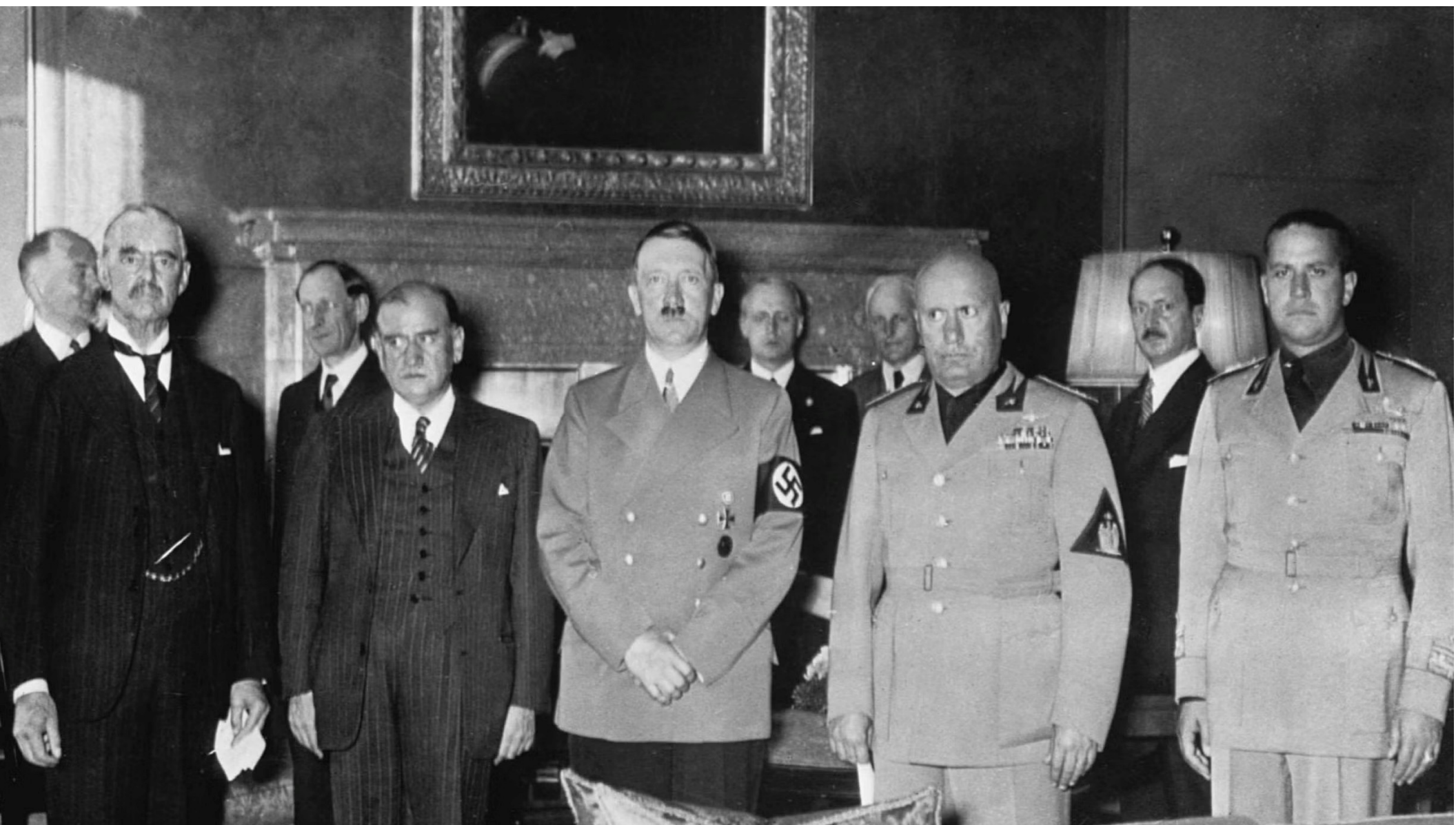
Participants:

- Adolf Hitler — Germany
- Neville Chamberlain — United Kingdom
- Édouard Daladier — France
- Benito Mussolini — Italy

The four powers agreed that Czechoslovakia would cede the Sudetenland to Nazi Germany. The transfer was to begin on 1 October 1938 and be completed by 10 October. The Sudetenland contained a large ethnic-German population and, importantly, much of Czechoslovakia's border fortifications. In return, Hitler gave assurances that he had no further territorial claims against Czechoslovakia. Chamberlain subsequently presented the agreement as having secured “peace for our time.”

The Munich Conference took place on 29–30 September 1938

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Start of WWII:

US issued a declaration, recognized Japan, Germany and Italy as aggressors and condemned.

Coming out of Monroe doctrine

No global bottleneck

Literature shift

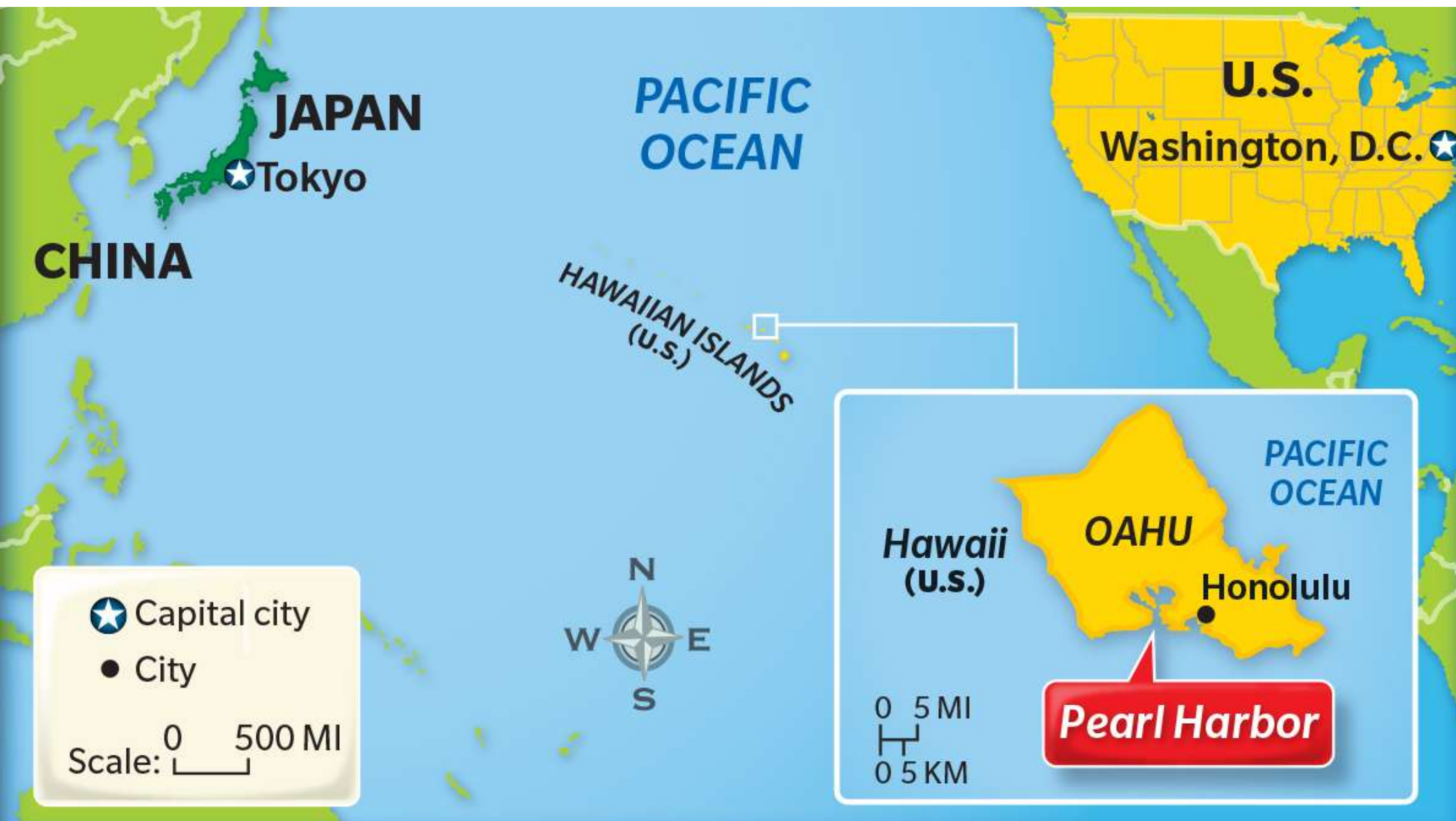
Pearl Harbor attack (7th Dec. 1941)

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JAPAN

★ Tokyo

CHINA

**PACIFIC
OCEAN**

U.S.

★ Washington, D.C.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
(U.S.)

★ Capital city

● City

Scale: 0 500 MI



**PACIFIC
OCEAN**

**Hawaii
(U.S.)**

OAHU

Honolulu

Pearl Harbor

0 5 MI
0 5 KM





از توجه شما ممنونم
سپاس کریم