

Retreat from Intervention, Good Neighbor, and Early Cold War, 1920-1954



PRESENTATION 4

**W. FRANK ROBINSON
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY**

Gradual Retreat from Intervention 1920-1930



Post World War I



I. Isolationism

1. U.S. disillusionment
2. divergent and contradictory features
 - a. maximize economic and financial involvement
 - b. minimize political and military commitments
3. Latin American hopes for League of Nations
 - a. instrument to moderate U.S. influence
 - b. U.S. refusal to join

U. S. Senate Rejects Treaty of Versailles, November 1919



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CAN HE PRODUCE THE HARMONY?
From the *Citizen* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Liquidating Interventions



I. Nature of Hemispheric Relations

1. immediate postwar period – low point
2. challenges faced by Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover – continuing political instability
3. “creeping intervention” + “neutral zones” - Nicaragua
4. exit strategies in the Dominican Republic and Haiti
5. “Haitianization” of treaty services

U.S. Economic Activity in Latin America



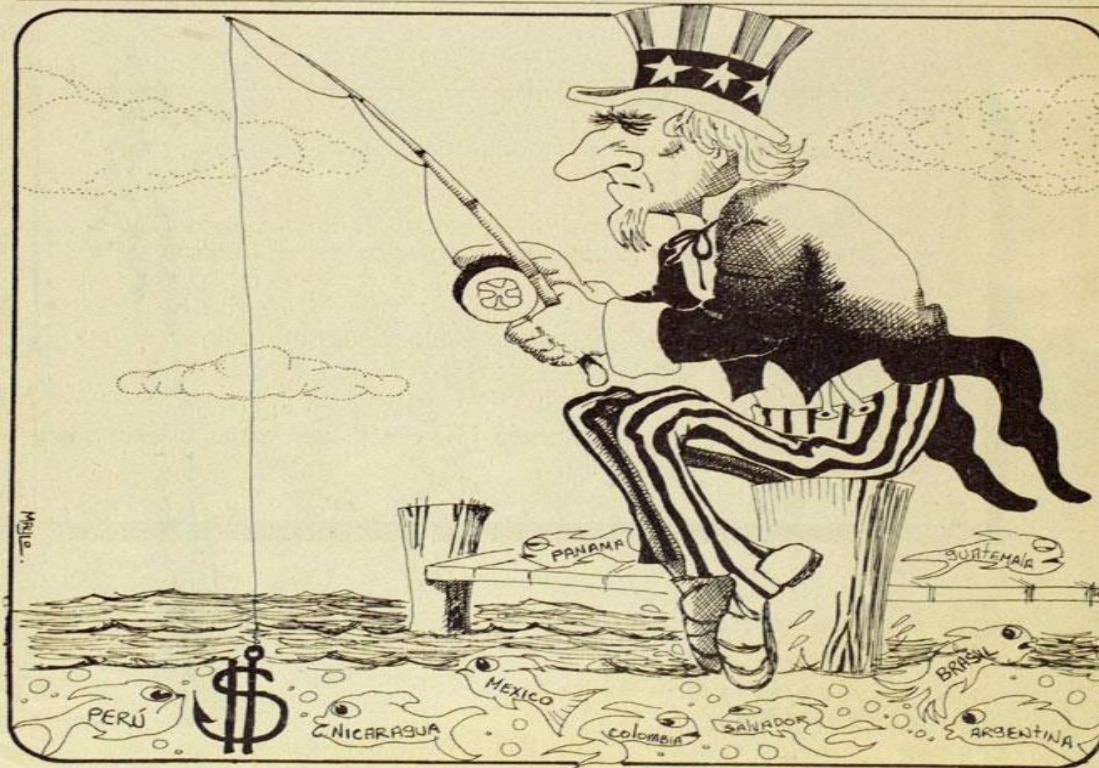
U.S. economic penetration

1. promote U.S. businesses
2. loans to increase trade and investment
3. direct investment in resource extraction
4. oil and mining

Economic Penetration



Realidad social América de Latina



Great Depression



I. Economic Downturn

1. interruptions in inter-American trade and finance
2. revolts in Latin America
3. recognition of governments by Washington
 - a. effective control
 - b. no substantial resistance
 - c. fulfill international obligations
4. withholding recognition = indirect intervention
5. push to renounce right of intervention

Stock Market Crash



Capitalism in Crisis



Good Neighbor Policy and World War II

1930-1945



FDR and the Good Neighbor Policy



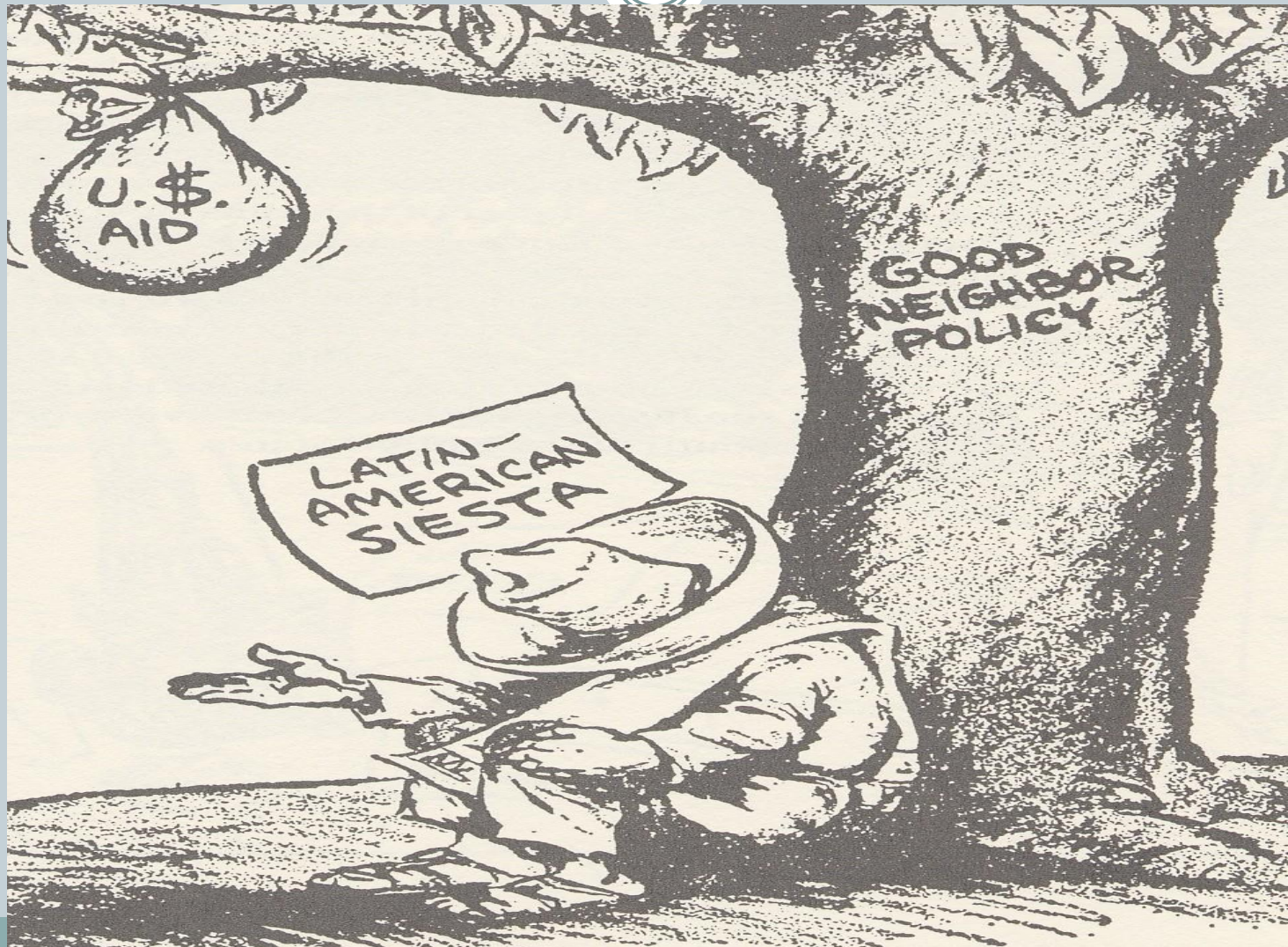
Policy of the Good Neighbor

1. end to U.S. interference in internal affairs of other nations
2. intervention – expensive and ineffective
3. reciprocity and reciprocal trade
4. test of Good Neighbor in Cuba
5. nonintervention to hemispheric solidarity
6. nonintervention vs. noninterference

Good Neighbor?



Fruits of Good Neighbor



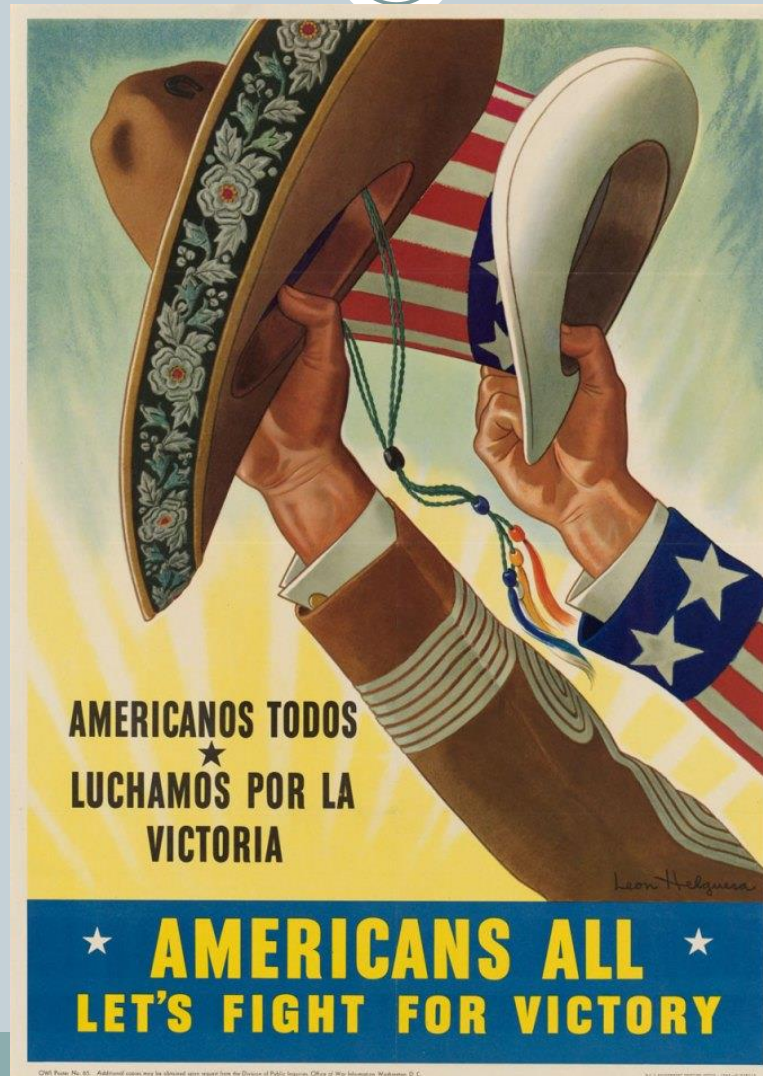
World War II



I. Overview

1. mobilizing the hemisphere and preparing for war
2. Act of Havana – no transfer principle
3. Declaration of Reciprocal Assistance
4. bilateral agreements – cooperation and bases
5. U.S. ties to Brazil
6. Argentina's obstructionist tactics: pro-fascist
7. greater economic interdependence
8. U.S. – shifting emphasis to global concerns

Appealing to Hispanics on the Home Front in World War II



Brazilian Troops in Italy



Mexican Air Force in Philippines



JUST
SUPPORT
THE

Early Cold War, 1945-1954



Postwar Era



I. Overview

1. U.S. = world's greatest military and economic power
 - a. industrial base + material and financial aid
 - b. conventional armed force and nuclear weapons
 - c. alliances and United Nations
 - d. spread of U.S. popular culture
2. growing rivalry between U.S. and Soviet Union
3. fear of communist threat

Cold War



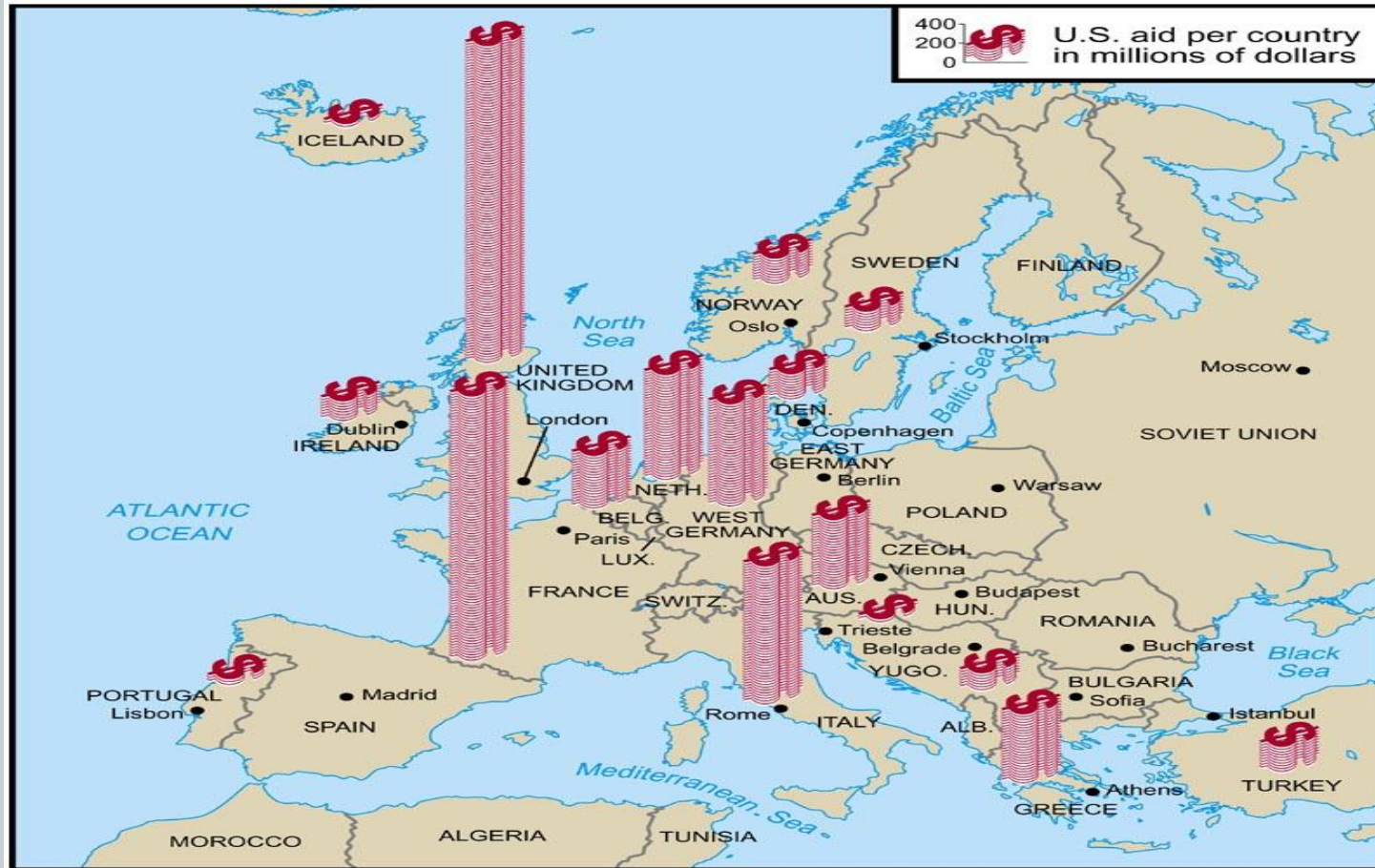
Change in U.S. Foreign Policy



I. Superpower Rivalry

1. strategic considerations and geographic priorities
2. focus on Europe, Asia, and the Middle East
3. disappointment for Latin America
4. strategic concerns trumped economic development
5. containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan
 - a. containing Soviet expansionism
 - b. President Harry Truman – Greece and Turkey
 - c. Marshall Plan – reconstruction of Europe

Marshall Plan



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952

Rio Treaty and Bogotá Conference



I. Collective Security

1. Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance

a. collective response against aggression

b. postwar regional security

c. divergent views

1) global policy of containing communism

2) strengthening inter-American cooperation

2. Organization of American States (OAS)

a. inter-American relations and no-intervention

b. no “Marshall Plan for Latin America”

Dictators and Democrats



I. Primacy of Political Stability

1. difficult choices in dealing with non-democratic governments
2. traditional ruling groups reassert control
3. nonintervention and problem of authoritarian regimes
4. lack of hemispheric support for collective action =
U.S. policy of not discriminating between democratic and non-democratic governments

Guatemala



1. Juan José Arévalo and Jacobo Arbenz
2. expropriation of United Fruit Company holdings
3. Eisenhower two-track policy
4. CIA coup under Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas in 1954

Guatemalan Coup

