The Monroe Doctrine was a United States policy introduced on December 2, 1823, which said that further efforts by European governments to colonize land or interfere with states in the Americas would be viewed by the United States of America as acts of aggression requiring US intervention. Also that the United States would not interfere with existing European colonies nor in the internal concerns of European countries. The Doctrine was issued at the time when many Latin American countries were on the verge of becoming independent from Spain and the United States hoped to avoid having any European power take Spain's colonies. President of the United States James Monroe first stated the doctrine during his seventh annual State of the Union Address to Congress. It became a defining moment in the foreign policy of the United States and one of its longest-standing tenets. It would have been nearly impossible for Monroe to envision that its intent and impact would persist with minor variations for almost two centuries. Its primary objective was to free the newly independent colonies of Latin America from European intervention and control. The doctrine advocated that the New World and the Old World were to remain distinctly separate spheres of influence, for they were comprised of entirely separate and independent nations. President Monroe claimed the United States of America, although only a fledgling nation at the time, would not interfere in European wars or internal dealings, and in turn, expected Europe to stay out of the affairs of the New World. The Western Hemisphere was never to be colonized again and any attempt by a European power to oppress or control any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be perceived as a direct threat to the U.S.. This quid pro quo was presumptuous on its face, yet has stood the test of time. Basically, the doctrine warned the European powers “to leave America for the Americans.” Because the U.S. lacked both a credible navy and army at the time, the doctrine was largely disregarded internationally.
The Drago Doctrine was announced on December 29, 1902 by the Foreign Minister of Argentina, Luis María Drago. Extending the Monroe Doctrine, it set forth the policy that no European power could use force against an American nation to collect debt. At the turn of the century, popular resentment in Latin America gave rise to a series of left of center leaders who questioned Washington's sincerity. In order to explicitly explain what is meant, the phrase is usually changed to "America for North American Americans".
In 1954, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles evoked the Monroe Doctrine at the Tenth Inter-American Conference, denouncing the intervention of Soviet Communism in Guatemala.

During the Cold War, the Monroe Doctrine was applied to Latin America by the framers of U.S. foreign policy. When the Cuban Revolution established a socialist regime with ties to the Soviet Union, after trying to establish fruitful relations with the U.S., it was argued that the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine should be again invoked, this time to prevent the further spreading of Soviet-backed Communism in Latin America.

Critics of the Reagan administration's support for Britain in the Falklands War charge that the U.S. ignored the Monroe Doctrine in that instance.

The International Court of Justice, in regard to the case of Nicaragua v. United States of America in 1984, found; "the United States of America was under an obligation to make reparation to the Republic of Nicaragua for all injury caused to Nicaragua by certain breaches of obligations under customary international law and treaty-law committed by the United States of America". But was rejected citing the 'Connally Amendment', which excludes from the International court of Justice's jurisdiction "disputes with regard to matters that are essentially within the jurisdiction of the United States of America, determined by the United States of America". CIA director Robert Gates vigorously defended the Contra operation, arguing that avoiding U.S. intervention in Nicaragua would be "totally to abandon the Monroe doctrine".

The Roosevelt Corollary was a substantial amendment to the Monroe Doctrine by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904. Roosevelt's extension of the Monroe Doctrine asserted the right of the United States to intervene to stabilize the economic affairs of small states in the Caribbean and Central America if they were unable to pay their international debts. The alternative was intervention by European powers, especially Britain and Germany, which loaned money to the countries that did not repay. The catalyst of the new policy was Germany's aggressiveness in the Venezuela affair of 1902 -03. The Roosevelt Corollary to
the Monroe Doctrine, which asserted the right of the United States to intervene in Latin America in cases of “flagrant and chronic wrongdoing by a Latin American Nation”.

The Clark memorandum rejected the view that the Roosevelt Corollary was based on the Monroe Doctrine. However, it was not a complete repudiation of the Roosevelt Corollary but was rather a statement that any intervention by the U.S. was not sanctioned by the Monroe Doctrine but rather was the right of America as a state. This separated the Roosevelt Corollary from the Monroe Doctrine by noting that the Monroe Doctrine only applied to situations involving European countries. The primary point of the Clark Memorandum was that the Monroe Doctrine was based on conflicts of interest between the United States and European nations, rather than between the United States and Latin American nations.

The "Good Neighbor" policy was the foreign policy of the administration of United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933–45) toward the countries of Latin America. The United States wished to have good relations with its neighbors, especially at a time when conflicts were beginning to rise once again, and this policy was more or less intended to garner Latin American support. Giving up unpopular military intervention, the United States shifted to other methods to maintain its influence in Latin America: Pan-Americanism, support for strong local leaders, the training of national guards, economic and cultural penetration, Export-Import Bank loans, financial supervision, and political subversion. The Good Neighbor Policy meant that the United States would keep its eye on Latin America in a more peaceful tone. On March 4, 1933, Roosevelt stated during his inaugural address that: "In the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor -- the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others." unchallenging the emergence of dictatorships like that of Batista in Cuba or Trujillo in the Dominican Republic.

Brezhnev Doctrine

The Soviet Union's declared right to intervene militarily to prevent other states from eliminating the leading role of the communist party and returning to capitalism once they have achieved socialism. First expressed after Czechoslovakia's Prague Spring in 1968 and used as justification for the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968. In the late 1980s, Mikhail S. Gorbachev made statements interpreted by some in the West as repudiating the Brezhnev Doctrine.

The Kirkpatrick Doctrine was a political doctrine the United States expounded by American U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick implied to the United Nations in the early 1980s to justify US support for Third World anti-Communist tyrannies in the context of the Cold War. Under the doctrine, the U.S. gave support to dozens of regimes worldwide that brazenly committed murder and genocide against their peoples. Kirkpatrick claimed pro-Soviet communist states were totalitarianism for dictatorial regimes while pro-Western tyrants were authoritarian, hence totalitarian regimes were more stable with a greater propensity to influence neighbors and States than authoritarian regimes. Kirkpatrick predicted the Soviet
Bolshievik administrative ideology would persist systemically as communism controls for decades (3.5 generations born under dictated science, education, religion).

Authoritarian governments try to punish their subjects' behaviors, while totalitarian regimes moved beyond that into attempts to control the thoughts of their subjects using not only propaganda, but brainwashing, with popularly (instead of patriotism) spreading espionage wide upon private Russian citizens for Bolshievik mass political repression based on Soviet social nationalists ideology. The "Old Guard" Vs. Progressives-Reformers-Dissidents. Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union are usually grouped together as archetypical examples of totalitarianism (misrepresentation of National Socialism/Tyrannical Authoritarianism as Socialist Nationalism/Totalitarian Dictatorship). Totalitarian institutions attempt to undermine or destroy community establishments deemed tainted (e.g., religious, familial, uncommunal), while authoritarian tyrannies by and large leave these alone. For this reason the process of restoring democracy is easier in formerly authoritarian than in formerly totalitarian states. Authoritarian states are amenable to administer democratic reforms gradually without dictated direction than are totalitarian states directed democratic reforms in the case of dictator or democratic reformers directions.

In 1979 Kirkpatrick wrote an article for Commentary, Entitled Dictatorships and Double Standards.
Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko (Константин Устинович Черненко)

(September 24, 1911 – March 10, 1985)

Chernenko represented a return to the hard-line policies of the Brezhnev era. He supported a greater role for the labour unions, reform in education, and trimming of bureaucracy. In foreign policy, he negotiated a trade pact with the People's Republic of China. Despite calls for renewed détente, Chernenko did little to prevent the escalation of the Cold War with the United States. For example, in 1984, the USSR prevented a visit to West Germany by East German leader Erich Honecker. However, in the late autumn of 1984, the U.S. and the Soviet Union did agree to resume arms control talks in early 1985. Chernenko's poor health and frequent absences from office made him unable to govern effectively. His left little doubt that his reign had only been an interim measure in a longer struggle between conservatives and reformers. Chernenko's time in office brought significant large scale personnel changes, and corruption investigations from the Andropov regime ended. Chernenko paid greater attention to public opinion. He invested in consumer goods, public services and agriculture. And he called for reduction in the Party's micromanagement the Soviet economy. The KGB repression of Soviet dissidents increased under the Chernenko government.

Wolfowitz Doctrine is an unofficial name given to the initial version of the Defense Planning Guidance for the 1994-99 fiscal years (dated February 18, 1992) authored by U.S. Undersecretary of Defense for Policy
Paul Wolfowitz and his deputy Scooter Libby. Not intended for public release, it was leaked to *The New York Times* on March 7, 1992, and sparked a public controversy about U.S. foreign and defense policy. The document was widely criticized as imperialist as the document outlined a policy of unilateralism and pre-emptive military action to suppress potential threats from other nations and prevent any other nation from rising to superpower status.

In *Invasion U.S.A.* (1952) -- The 1952 film showed a Soviet invasion of the U.S. succeeding because the citizenry had fallen into moral decay, war profiteering, and isolationism. The film was later parodied on *Mystery Science Theater 3000*. (This is not to be confused with the similarly-titled Chuck Norris action vehicle released in 1985.)
Red Nightmare, a 1962 government-sponsored short subject narrated by Jack Webb, imagined a Soviet-dominated America as a result of the protagonist's negligence of his "all-American" duties.

World War III, a 1982 NBC miniseries about a Soviet invasion of Alaska.

Red Dawn (1984) -- presented a conventional Soviet attack with limited, strategic Soviet nuclear strikes on the United States, aided by allies from Latin America, and the exploits of a group of high schoolers who form a guerrilla group to oppose them.

Invasion U.S.A. (1985) -- This film depicts a Soviet agent leading Latin American Communist guerillas launching attacks in the United States, and an ex-CIA agent played by Chuck Norris opposing him and his mercenaries.

Amerika (ABC, 1987), a peaceful takeover of the United States by the Soviet Union.

Julius Rosenberg (May 12, 1918 – June 19, 1953) and Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg (September 28, 1915 – June 19, 1953) were American communists who were executed in 1953 after having been found guilty of conspiracy to commit espionage. The charges were in relation to the passing of information about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. Their execution was the first of civilians, for espionage, in United States history. Julius Rosenberg wrote to Emanuel Bloch on 19 June 1953 that "we are the first victims of American Fascism."

The couple were executed at sundown in the electric chair at Sing Sing Correctional Facility in Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953. This was delayed from the originally scheduled date of June 18 because, on June 17, Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas had granted a stay of execution. That stay resulted from the intervention in the case of Fyke Farmer, a Tennessee lawyer whose efforts had previously met with scorn from the Rosenbergs' attorney. The Court did not vacate Douglas' stay until noon on June 19. Thus, the execution then was scheduled for later in the evening after the start of the Jewish Sabbath. Their lawyer, Emanuel Hirsch Bloch, filed a complaint that this offended their Jewish heritage - so the execution was scheduled before sunset.

A tripartite agreement or tripartite accord is an agreement among three parties Hendiatris (from the Greek: ἕν διὰ τριών, hèn diá triōn, "one through three") is a figure of speech used for emphasis, in which three words are used to express one idea. For example, the phrase "wine, women and song" uses three words to capture one idea. Perhaps equally well known throughout the world are Julius Caesar's "Veni vidi vici". In Christian theology, the tripartite viewpoint holds that man is a composite of three distinct components: body, soul and spirit. The Tripartite Pact, also called the Three-Power Pact, Axis Pact, Three-way Pact or Tripartite Treaty was a pact signed in Berlin, Germany on September 27, 1940 by Saburo Kurusu of Japan, Adolf Hitler of Germany, and Galeazzo Ciano (foreign minister) of Italy entering as a military alliance and officially founding the Axis Powers of World War II that opposed the Allied Powers. The agreement formalized the Axis Powers' partnership, and can be read as a warning to the United States to remain neutral in World War II — or become involved in war on two fronts.
The original conception of the **Samson Option** was only as deterrence. According to US journalist Seymour Hersh and Israeli historian Avner Cohen, Israeli leaders like David Ben-Gurion, Shimon Peres, Levi Eshkol and Moshe Dayan coined the phrase in the mid-1960s. They named it after the Biblical figure Samson, who is said to have pushed apart the pillars of a Philistine temple, bringing down the roof and killing himself and thousands of Philistines who had gathered to see him humiliated. They contrasted it with ancient siege of Masada where 936 Jewish Sicarii greatly outnumbered by Roman legions committed mass suicide rather than be defeated and enslaved by the Romans. Although nuclear weapons were viewed as the ultimate guarantor of Israeli security, as early as the 1960s the country avoided building its military around them, instead pursuing absolute conventional superiority so as to forestall a last resort nuclear engagement.

It surmised that the "principal existential threat to Israel at the present time is a conventional war mounted against it by a coalition of Arab states and/or Iran". The danger from 'Weapons of Mass Destruction' (WMDs), including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, particularly that Israel should do anything possible to prevent an anti-Israeli coalition from being formed, and from that coalition gaining control of WMDs. It suggested Israel should retain the option of carrying out preemptive strikes, describing them as 'anticipatory self-defense'. The strikes would be a combination of air strikes and selective covert operations by ground forces at certain critical (and publicly un-named) locations. It also recommended that Israel should retain its current policy of deliberate ambiguity regarding its nuclear status should provide constructive support to the United States' War on Terrorism, particularly in counter-terrorism operations. In
1842, U.S. Secretary of State Daniel Webster pointed out that the necessity for forcible reaction must be "instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation."
At least 200 people were wounded trying to get through the Berlin Wall. Another 3,200 were arrested in the off-limits zone. An estimated 5,000 people successfully escaped.