American business and United States foreign economic policy in East Asia, 1953-1960

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Abstract
The Eisenhower Administration sought to create a large role for U.S. multinational corporations, who could provide a significant amount of the capital needed for trade expansion and industrial growth. This policy became known as "trade not aid." The trade not aid policy reflected both the fiscal conservatism and ideological beliefs of the Eisenhower Administration. By 1957 Eisenhower shifted to a policy of trade and aid. This study examines three foreign economic policies in the context of American-East Asian relations. It focused primarily on Japan, since that country served as the center of the American regional "workshop economy" concept in Asia. Tracing the development of the trade/aid program, this thesis then compares and contrasts governmental policies with business activity and opinion during the 1950s. It concludes that the foreign economic policy of the Eisenhower Administration contained serious flaws, served the needs of only a few countries in the region, and was weighted heavily toward a
They provide a comprehensive yet coherent account about American foreign policy in the Middle East. Peter L. Hahn, Crisis and Crossfire: The United States and the Middle East since 1945 (Dulles, VA: Potomac Books, 2005). Kylie Baxter and Shahram Akbarzadeh, US Foreign Policy in the Middle East: The Roots of Anti-Americanism (New York: Routledge, 2008). For more information on U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East in general and in the context of the Israeli-Arab/Palestinian Conflict, you may also want to sneak a glimpse at the following sources as well.

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This dissertation investigates the praxis of kechien, forming a karmic connection, evidenced in various religious picture scrolls produced during the Golden Era of their production in Japan, the late thirteenth through the early fourteenth century. This study is inspired by two goals: (1) to define the concept and practice of kechien, and (2) to challenge the widely accepted idea that picture scrolls, emaki, were used solely as a didactic and
World War, the United States government became wary about cutbacks in oil production and the possible economic hiccups that would stem from a fuel shortage. To prevent a fuel shortage, the United American foreign policy was far from isolationist in the '20s. Disarmament. Japan, Great Britain, France, and the United States, for example, recognized each other's possessions in Asia and agreed to consult on outside threats or to settle disputes among themselves. Rather than imposing military or economic sanctions, the American response was to simply refuse to recognize territorial changes in China achieved by force of arms. This policy of non-recognition was known as the Stimson Doctrine, after then Secretary of State Henry Stimson. In his message to Congress announcing the intervention, President Coolidge justified the action by stating that its purpose was to protect American business interests, investments, and property rights in the country.