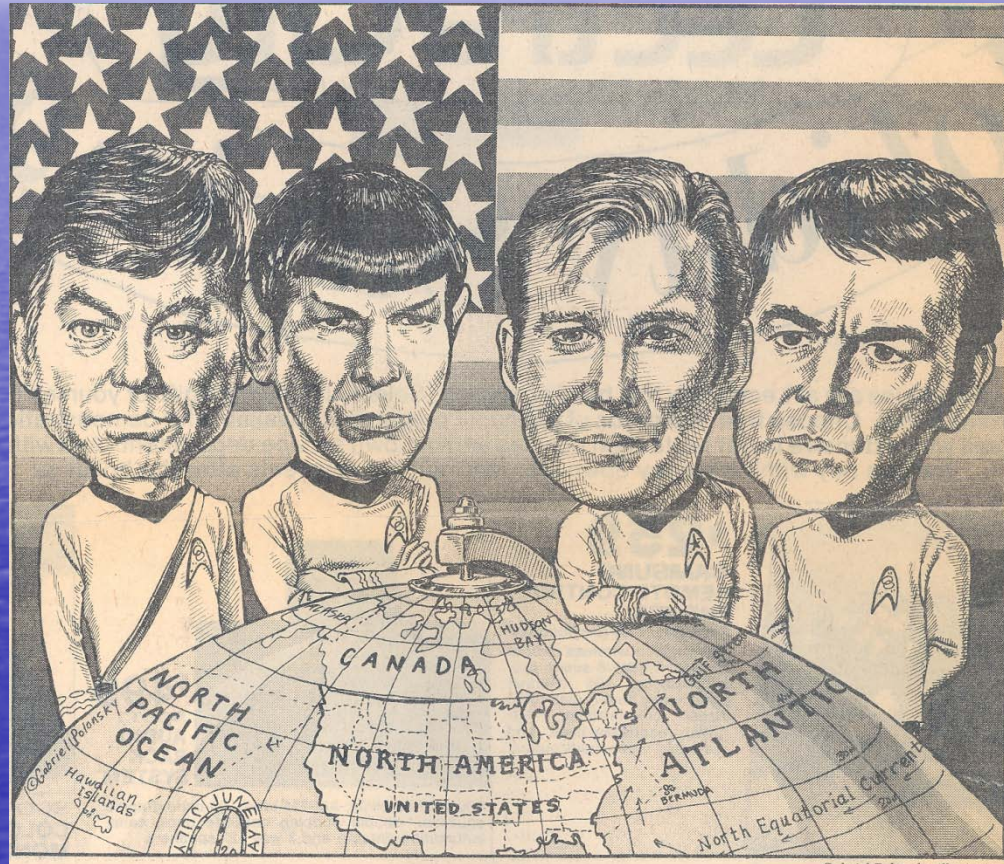


# The U.S. Excursion into “Star Trek” Diplomacy:

Policymaking in the Rearview Mirror in China,  
Korea, and Southeast Asia

# I. Captain Kirk and the Starship *Enterprise* as Metaphor for American Foreign Policy





## II. China

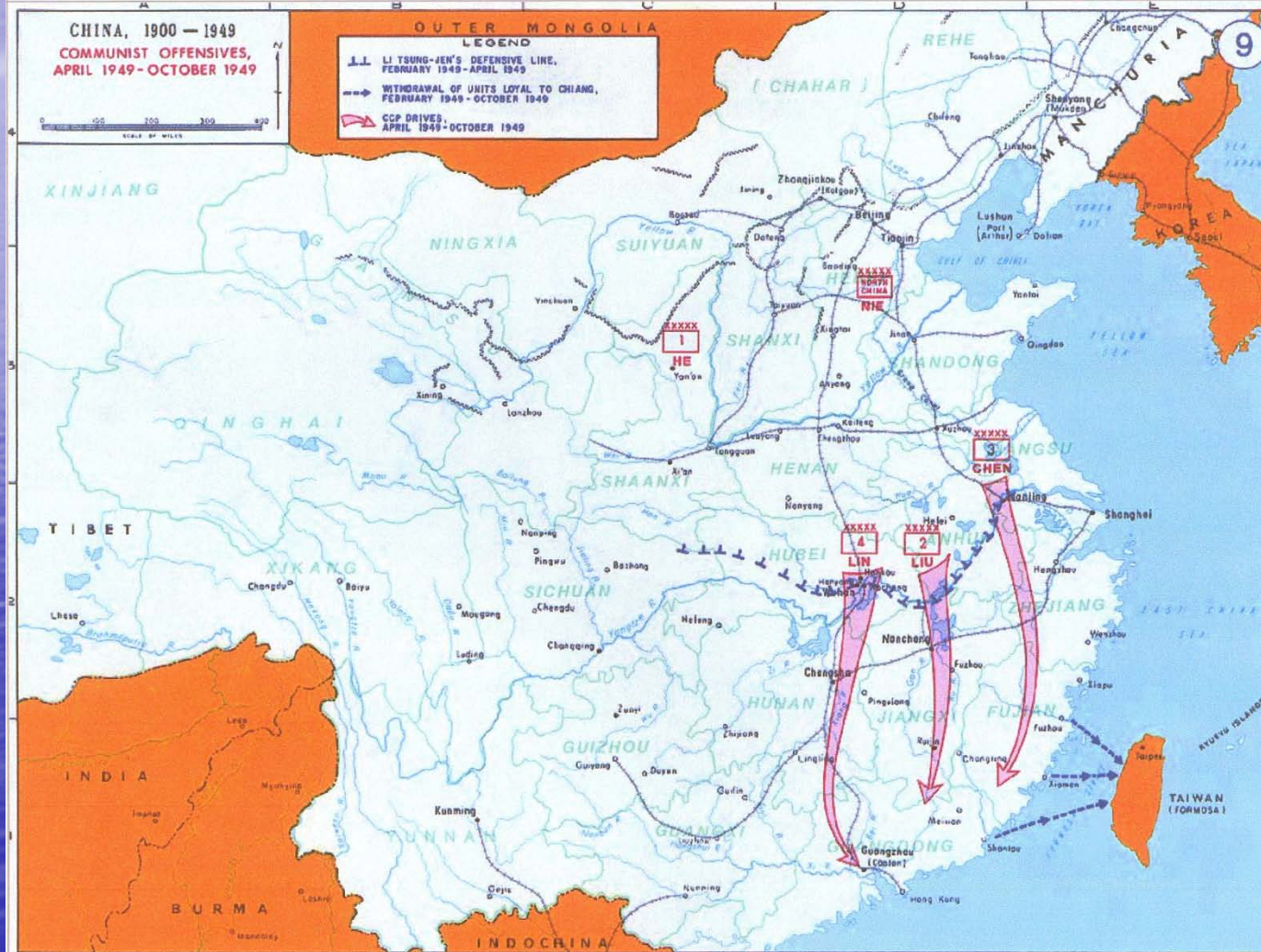
A. Civil War 1945–1949

B. Two Chinas, 1949–Present

C. United Nations Security Council seat

# A. Civil War 1945–1949

Return to the Chinese Civil War Table of Contents





## B. Two Chinas, 1949–Present

### 1. Republic of China (Nationalist China) (ROC)

- a. expelled to Taiwan (Chiang Kai-shek = President until 1975)
- b. recognized by U.S. as “China” until 1979
- c. issue of Quemoy and Matsu in 1960 U.S. presidential election

# Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975)



# Kinmen (Quemoy) and Matsu





## B. Two Chinas, 1949–Present

### 2. People's Republic of China (PRC)

#### a. Mao Zedong (1893–1976)

- Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

- Chairman of Central Government Council 1949–1959

#### b. Zhou Enlai (1898–1976)

Premier and Foreign Minister 1949–1976



# Henry Kissinger, Zhou Enlai, and Mao Zedong



## C. United Nations Security Council seat

1. ROC held UN China seat until 1971
2. Resolution 2758 replaced ROC with PRC in UN



# III. Korea: Two Koreas, 1945–Present

## 1. North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

### a. Kim Il-Sung (1912–1994)

– General Secretary of Workers Party (1949–1994)

– Premier (1948–1972)

– succeeded by Kim Jong-Il

### b. 4th largest army in world

### c. 20%–25% of GNP goes to military

### d. 20% of males between 17 and 54 in regular army

### e. famines in the 1990s

# III. Korea: Two Koreas, 1945–Present

## 2. South Korea

- a. 1950–1960: Syngman Rhee presided over corrupt, autocratic, and super-nationalistic regime
- b. 1960: student riots
- c. 1961–1979: Major Gen. Park Chung-Hee — dictatorship



# Syngman Rhee (1875–1975)



# Park Chung-Hee (1917–1979)



박정희 대통령 각하 초영





# Korean War 1950-1953





# IV. War in Vietnam (1945–1973)

A. Ho Chi Minh Declares Vietnam's Independence, 1945

B. French Reoccupation (1945–1954)

C. American Involvement

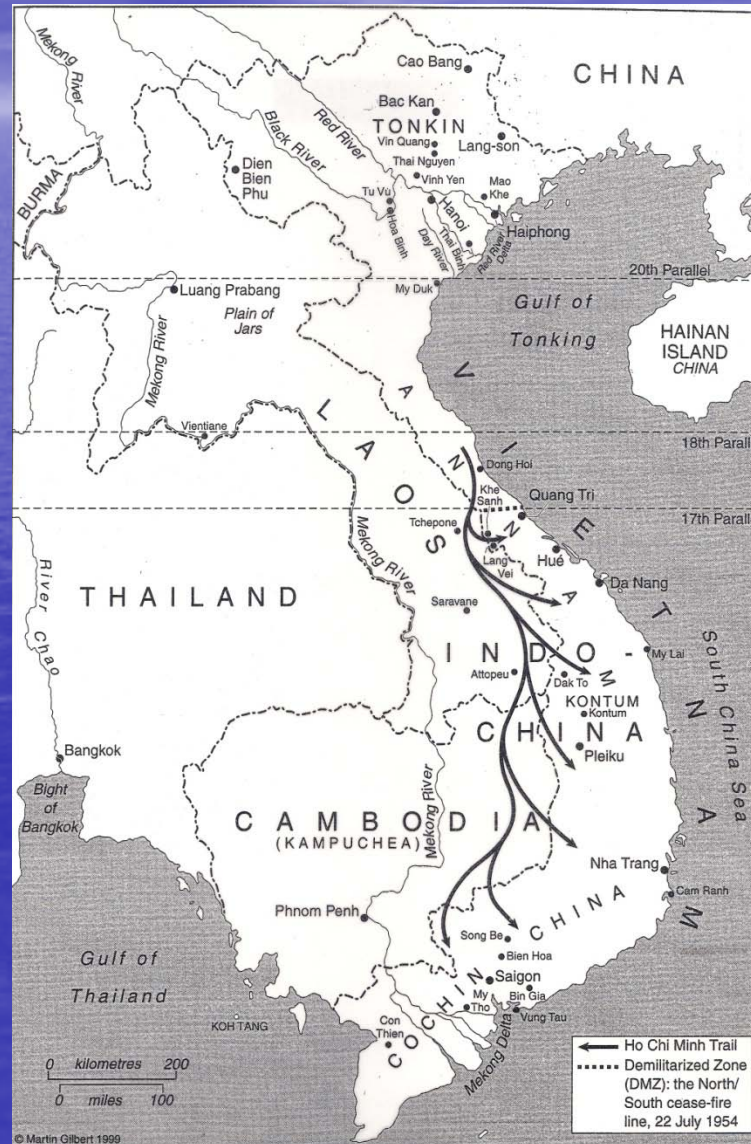
D. Major Events

# Vietnam War





# War in Vietnam

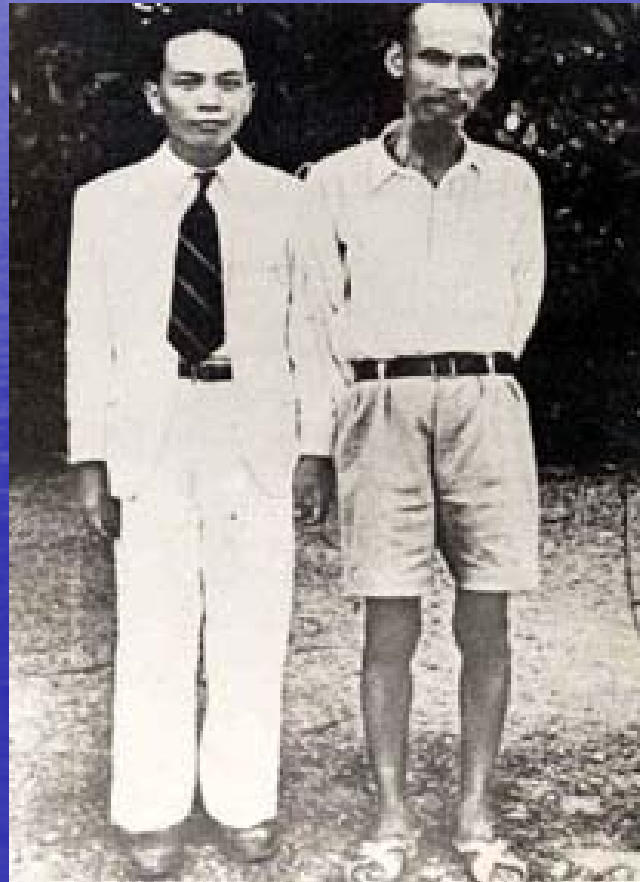


# A. Ho Chi Minh Declares Vietnam's Independence, 1945





Vo Nguyen Giap (1911- )  
Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969)



## B. French Reoccupation (1945–1954)

1. Battle of Dien Bien Phu (1954)
  - a. General Henri Navarre
  - b. General Vo Nguyen Giap (1911– )
2. Geneva Treaty (1954)
  - a. Temporary demarcation line at 17th parallel
  - b. Elections of a united Vietnam to be held within two years
3. Ho Chi Minh (1890?–1969), President of N. Vietnam, 1954–1969
4. Ngo Dinh Diem (1901–1963), Prime Minister of S. Vietnam, 1954–1955; President, 1955–1963



# Ngo Dinh Diem (1901–1963)



## C. American Involvement

1. U.S. opposes elections, 1956
2. Domino Theory
  - a. articulated by Eisenhower in regard to Indochina (1954)
  - b. justification for U.S. military presence



# Dominoes waiting to fall



# U.S. policy-makers view of the world





## C. American Involvement

### 3. Lack of Information concerning Vietnam among Policy-makers

- a. Did not know Vietnam was traditional enemy of China
- b. Thought Vietnam was like Korea
- c. Extrapolation of Cold War thinking to Southeast Asia
  - (1) Diem = “good” guy who became “bad” guy
  - (2) Ho Chi Minh = “bad” guy
  - (3) U.S. needed another “good” guy
- d. Actions determined by what “they” might think
  - “sending a message”

## D. Major Events

1955 (October 23): Diem defeats Bao Dai in referendum

(December): Massive land reforms begun in N. Vietnam

1956 (January): Diem begins crackdown on Vietminh

1957 (October): Communist insurgent activity begun in S. Vietnam

1958 (July 22): Pro-American, anti-Communist gov't in Laos comes to power in Laos

1959 (May): N. Vietnam begins infiltrating cadres and weapons into S. Vietnam



## D. Major Events (continued)

1960 (August) Coup in Laos hands government back to Souvanna Phouma

(November 11): Attempt to overthrow Diem by S. Vietnam army units

(December): National Liberation Front (Vietcong) formed

(December): S.U. supports neutral government of Souvanna Phouma against U.S.-supported coup attempt

## D. Major Events (continued)

1961 (May): LBJ visits S. Vietnam and proposes U.S. aid to Diem

(October): JFK gives Diem more equipment and advisers

1962 (early): “strategic hamlet” program

(June): American advisers now at 12,000 (up from 685)

1963 (January 2): Battle of Ap Bac: Vietcong defeat S. Vietnamese army units

(June): First Buddhist monk to commit suicide via self-immolation

(August 22): Henry Cabot Lodge becomes U.S. Ambassador

(November 1) Diem overthrown

(December): 16,000 U.S. advisers



## D. Major Events (continued)

1964

(July): Covert S. Vietnamese maritime operations against North begin

(August): U.S. destroyer *Maddox* attacked in Tonkin Gulf; U.S. bombs N. Vietnam

(August 7): Tonkin Gulf Resolution passed

1965 (February 7): Vietcong attack American installations; LBJ authorizes Flaming Dart

(February 24): Operation Rolling Thunder begins

(March 8): 2 marine battalions land to defend Danang airfield  
(1st U.S. troops)

(December): U.S. troop strength at 200,000

## D. Major Events (continued)

1966 (December): U.S. troop strength at nearly 400,000

1967 (December): U.S. troop strength at nearly 500,000

1968 (January): Hot pursuit by U.S. forces of Vietcong into Cambodia  
acknowledged

(January 31): Tet offensive begins

(December): U.S. troop strength at 540,000

1969 (March 18): Nixon begins secret bombing of Cambodia



## D. Major Events (continued)

1970 (February 20): Kissinger begins secret talks in Paris with Le Duc Tho

1972 (March 30): N. Vietnam launches offensive across DMZ

(April 15): Nixon authorizes bombing near Hanoi and Haiphong

1973 (January 27): Cease-fire agreements signed in Paris

(March 29): Last U.S. troops leave

1975 (April 29): Evacuation of Americans from Saigon begins

(April 30): Communist forces capture Saigon

# V. Genocide in Cambodia

## A. Khmer Rouge

1. Pol Pot (1925–1998),
  - Prime Minister of Kampuchea (Cambodia), 1976–1979
  - tried and executed by Khmer Rouge in 1998
2. Estimated 2 million Cambodians (26% of population) killed during Khmer Rouge regime
3. Overthrown by Vietnamese army, 1979



# Saloth Sar “Pol Pot” (1925-1998)



# V. Genocide in Cambodia





The background is a smooth blue gradient. On the left side, there is a bright, glowing area that resembles a sun or a light source, with a vertical streak of light extending downwards, creating a shimmering effect on the surface below. The rest of the background is a deep, uniform blue.

The End