

DEFENSE POLICY

I. MAKING FOREIGN AND DEFENSE POLICY

- a. Review the genocide in Darfur and the response on page 539
 - i. Citizens can play a role in foreign policy by advocacy and pressure, or by actually joining the military forces
 - ii. They can also play a role by their inaction and protest

II. UNDERSTANDING FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE

a. INTRO

- i. In the broadest sense the goal of U.S. foreign and defense policy is to protect the nation from harm
 1. As a superpower, it has accepted a range of obligations, including promoting democracy abroad in nations such as Iraq, and providing help during disasters
 2. Although the U.S. supports greater freedoms around the world, it has long been divided about its own role in international affairs
 - a. Isolationist periods of time versus times of international cooperation
- ii. The U.S. foreign policy can be detailed in 5 overriding questions:
 1. REALISM V. IDEALISM – competing views of the world
 - a. REALISM- theory that focuses on the tendency of nations to operate from self-interest

- b. IDEALISM- theory that focuses on the hope that nations will act together to solve international problems and promote peace over the long run
- c. Both competing views can be incorporated into a broader long-term foreign policy

2. ISOLATIONISM V.

INTERNATIONALISM

- a. ISOLATIONISM- a view that the U.S. should stay out of international affairs unless there is a direct threat to its existence
 - i. Centers around the debate for involvement in Iraq
 - ii. Follow George Washington's advice to avoid "entanglements"
- b. INTERNATIONALISM- U.S. must be engaged in international affairs to protect its own interests
 - i. View themselves as citizens of the world, not just the U.S.

3. UNILATERALISM V.

MULTILATERALISM – how to participate in world affairs

- a. UNILATERALISM- the U.S. has the right to act alone in response to threats even if other nations are unwilling to help
 - i. Bush announced a new unilateral policy after 9/11; THE BUSH DOCTRINE
 - 1. The U.S. reserves the right to attack any nation that

harbors terrorists or is a serious threat

2. Act unilaterally even with no allied support

3. Use massive force against enemies; even nuclear weapons if needed

b. MULTILATERALISM – should act only with the active support of other nations

i. Will help even after the war is over; more overall support; won't isolate the U.S.

4. PREEMPTION V. PROVOCATION

a. PREEMPTION- the U.S. can attack first when it believes another nation constitutes a very serious threat

i. Centerpiece of the Bush Doctrine based on the assumption that Iraq had WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

ii. Iraq is an example of preemption

b. PROVOCATION – the U.S. has to be provoked before it attacks

5. HARD V. SOFT POWER

a. HARD POWER – military or economic strength

i. Relies on military strength

ii. THEORY OF DETERRENCE – nation has enough military strength for massive attack; worked in Cold War

iii. MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION – Cold War

term for massive nuclear power
of both Soviet Union and U.S.

- b. SOFT POWER- negotiation and diplomacy
 - i. More persuasive if supported by hard power
 - ii. Much less costly than hard power
 - iii. Needs to have reputation for honesty and keeping its word
- c. Can use both hard and soft power to resolve disputes; Teddy Roosevelt- “talk small but carry a large stick”

III. THE FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE AGENDA

a. INTRO

- i. Issues U.S. cannot avoid make up the foreign policy and defense agenda; there are 7 different issues:

b. CONTROLLING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

- i. International community has been working for decades to reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction
 - 1. Chemical, biological, and nuclear
- ii. North Korea and Iran (especially- use against Israel)

c. FIGHTING TERRORISM

- i. Most closely associated with Bin-Laden and Al-Qaeda, but many more exist
- ii. Also associated with radical Islamic groups committed to a global JIHAD- holy war that covers everything from personal quest to attain perfect faith to violent struggle to protect or expand Islam

- d. NEGOTIATING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST
 - i. Secure peace between Israel and its neighbors; oil and Israel is an ally
 - ii. 2002 most Arab nations along with U.S. and Israel embraced the “Road Map to Peace”
 - iii. 2006 Palestinian Authority gave most seats to radical Hamas
- e. PROMOTING FREE TRADE ABROAD
 - i. The U.S. has responded to globalization with a basic policy of free trade
 - 1. Does not include sensitive technologies or nuclear technologies
 - ii. Conflicting goals have characterized the relationship with China
 - 1. Violating human and democratic rights, but fastest growing economy in the world
 - 2. Clinton asked Congress to grant China NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS or MOST FAVORED NATION STATUS; favorable trading status that best partners receive; Congress agreed
- f. REDUCING GLOBAL WARMING
 - i. U.S. has a mixed record
 - ii. There is increasing agreement that the world’s average temperature has risen over the past few decades; disagreements as to how much is human caused
 - iii. The world acknowledged the issue in the Kyoto Protocol in 1997; 55 nations but U.S. never ratified the treaty
- g. RESOLVING THE WAR IN IRAQ
 - i. After 9/11 believed Iraq had weapons of mass destruction and started building a case against them in United Nations
 - ii. Three goals

1. Rid Iraq of Saddam Hussein
2. Rid Iraq of weapons of mass destruction and stop it in future
3. Convert Iraq to democracy
- iii. Attacked in March 2003
- iv. Ousted and executed Hussein, but found no WMDs and not yet a democracy
- v. Issue with tying troops up in Iraq with fighting in Afghanistan
- h. STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
 - i. The U.S. has long engaged in promoting democracy and its freedoms throughout the world
 - ii. U.S. has also promoted humanitarianism throughout the world
 - iii. U.S. uses programs such as Peace Corps to promote international understanding

IV. THE FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE BUREAUCRACY

a. INTRO

- i. President does not have absolute authority to act; Congress declares war and appropriates funds for the armed forces
 1. President is Commander-in-Chief and negotiates treaties; names ambassadors
 2. Senate confirms ambassadors and ratifies treaties (2/3 vote)
 3. Courts have power to interpret treaties
- ii. President's principal foreign policy adviser is the Secretary of State
 1. Secretary of State administers the State Department, receives visits from foreign diplomats, attends international conferences

and heads the U.S. delegation to the United Nations

- iii. The interdependence of foreign, economic, and social policies requires a number of advisers
- b. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (NSC)
 - i. Created in 1947, serves directly under the president
 - ii. Integrates foreign, military and economic policies that affect national security
 - iii. By law, it consists of the president, VP, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense
 - iv. National Security Adviser has emerged as a very influential adviser of foreign affairs
- c. STATE DEPARTMENT
 - i. Responsible for the diplomatic realm of foreign and defense policy
 - ii. DUTIES- responsible for negotiating treaties, protecting U.S. citizens abroad, promoting U.S. commercial interests, and granting visas to foreign visitors; also runs all embassies and consulates abroad
 - 1. Plays a significant role in homeland security
 - 2. Does the job with fewer resources than its peers
 - iii. THE FOREIGN SERVICE- U.S. embassies are staffed with members of the U.S. Foreign Service
 - 1. Main duty is to carry out foreign policy as expressed as directives from the Secretary of State
 - 2. Select group of about 4000 highly trained civil servants; much like army officers in the military
 - 3. Most prestigious but criticized career services of the national government

d. THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

- i. CIA- most important agency, created in 1947 to gather and analyze information that flows into the U.S. government from all over the world
 - 1. 20,000 employees
 - 2. Some of the monitoring is secret and undercover; covert
- ii. THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY- CIA is only one of 15 intelligence agencies
 - 1. Historically, agencies rarely shared information with each other
 - 2. Congress, by creating a national intelligence director in 2004, pulled the information among the agencies together

e. THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- i. Day-to-day organizing for defense of the country
- ii. Headquarters is the Pentagon; 23,000 top military and civilian personnel
- iii. 1947 all three units of the military, army, navy and air force, were placed under general supervision of Department of Defense
- iv. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF- serves as principal adviser committee to the president, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense
 - 1. Includes the heads of all 4 military branches (Marines included)
 - 2. Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 shifted considerable power to the chair of the Joint Chiefs
- v. ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE – oversee 1.5MM soldiers; Congress replaced the draft after Vietnam War with citizens who chose to serve
- vi. CONTRACTORS- contracts with private business; \$400BB of \$555BB is in private business contracts

1. Weapons are a major U.S. industry that members of Congress work hard to promote and protect

V. FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENSE OPTIONS

a. CONVENTIONAL DIPLOMACY (SOFT POWER)

- i. Most U.S. foreign policy is conducted by the Foreign Service and ambassadors in face-to-face discussions around the world
- ii. Conventional diplomacy can become hard power when the U.S. breaks diplomatic relations with another nation
- iii. The United Nations is one of the most important arenas for traditional diplomacy
 1. Established in 1945 and has 189 member countries
 2. U.N. Security Council permanent members: U.S., Britain, France, Russia, and China, have usually worked well together

b. FOREIGN AID (SOFT POWER)

- i. U.S. offers aid to more than 100 countries directly and others indirectly through charities and the U.N.
- ii. Since 1945, approximately \$400BB
- iii. Most foreign aid goes to countries with strategic importance to the U.S.
 1. Israel, Egypt, Ukraine, Jordan, India, Russia, South Africa, and Haiti
- iv. Most of U.S. citizens oppose increasing foreign aid; think we spend too much already
- v. Congress tends to follow polls and trims foreign aid
- vi. Critics also contend that foreign aid has subsidized autocratic and corrupt regimes; dictators

- c. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS (HARD POWER)
 - i. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS deny export, import or financial relations with a target country in an effort to change that country's policies
 - ii. Employed over 100 times in past 50 years
 - iii. Effectiveness has been debated over the years
- d. MILITARY INTERVENTION
 - i. War is a complete breakdown of diplomacy
 - ii. Experts agree that the use of force is most successful in small and even medium sized countries for short engagements
 - 1. Grenada, Panama, Kuwait, Kosovo and Afghanistan
 - iii. Not all military action is visible to the public or even the intended target; covert activities
- e. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY – The White House Office of Global Communications, created by Bush after 9/11, is designed to enhance the U.S.'s reputation abroad
 - i. FDR created the Office of War Information; Truman launched the Campaign of Truth
 - ii. 3 basic goals
 - 1. Cast the enemy in a less favorable light
 - 2. Mold the image of a conflict
 - 3. Clarify the ultimate goals of U.S. foreign policy

VI. PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

- a. World has become a more uncertain place since the end of the Cold War; many "hot spots: of nations, groups, or individuals
- b. U.S. is struggling to address the uncertainty without frustrating the public or compromising basic democratic principals
- c. Competing goals of liberty and security require a careful balance

- d. Prevent the spread of global terrorism by promoting peace and understanding
- e. Building a coalition is a difficult process
- f. Citizens can help
 - i. Offer to volunteer for humanitarian assistance
 - ii. Join the military
 - iii. Addressing problems at home
 - iv. Change policy by active engagement in political process