

# National Security Policymaking

# American Foreign Policy: Instruments, Actors, and Policymakers

- Instruments of Foreign Policy
  - Three types of tools:
    - Military
    - Economic
    - Diplomatic
  - Military is the oldest and still used
  - Economic is becoming more powerful
  - Diplomatic is the quietest of the tools

# American Foreign Policy: Instruments, Actors, and Policymakers

- Actors on the World Stage
  - International Organizations (UN)
  - Regional Organizations (NATO, EU)
  - Multinational Corporations
  - Nongovernmental Organizations
  - Individuals

# American Foreign Policy: Instruments, Actors, and Policymakers

- The Policymakers
  - The President
  - The Diplomats (secretary of state)
  - The National Security Establishment  
(secretary of defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff,  
NSC, CIA)
  - Congress

# American Foreign Policy: An Overview

- Isolationism:
  - Foreign policy where the U.S. tries to stay out of other nation's conflicts, particularly in Europe.
- Monroe Doctrine:
  - U.S. official statement of isolationism
- World War I:
  - Basically ended the policy of isolationism

# American Foreign Policy: An Overview

- The Cold War
  - Containment Abroad and Anti-Communism at Home
  - The Swelling of the Pentagon (arms race)
  - The Vietnam War

# American Foreign Policy: An Overview

- The Era of Détente
  - Détente: a slow transformation from conflict to cooperation
  - Strategic Arms Limitations Talks: effort to limit the growth of nuclear arms
  - Originally applied to the Soviet Union, and then to China
  - Not favored by everyone

# American Foreign Policy: An Overview

- The Reagan Rearmament
  - Defense budget had been declining since the mid-1950' s.
  - Reagan added some \$32 billion to the defense budget in his first term in office to oppose the Soviet buildup.
  - Strategic Defense Initiative: using computers and other equipment to defend against Soviet missiles from space (“Star Wars”).



# American Foreign Policy: An Overview

- The Final Thaw in the Cold War.
  - George H.W. Bush proposed to move beyond containment to integrate the Soviet Union into the community of nations.
  - Leadership of the Soviet Union supported the ending of communism and split into separate nations.
  - East and West Germany united.

# American Foreign Policy: An Overview

- The War on Terrorism
  - War on terrorism became highest priority of George W. Bush administration after 9/11.
  - Bush supported preemptive strikes against terrorists and hostile states.
  - International relations has entered an era of improvisation.

# The Politics of Defense Policy

- Defense Spending
  - Currently takes up about one-fifth of the federal budget.
  - Conservatives argue against budget cuts that would leave the military unprepared.
  - Liberals argue for budget cuts to provide more money for programs here in the U.S.
  - Military spending is hard to cut since it means a loss of jobs in congressional districts.

# The Politics of Defense Policy

- Personnel
  - 1.4 million active and reserve troops
  - More reliance on National Guard and reserve troops.
- Weapons
  - Reliance on nuclear triad (ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers) is expensive.
  - Treaties (START) were signed to reduce some nuclear missiles.
  - High-tech non-nuclear weapons are becoming more important.

# The New Global Agenda

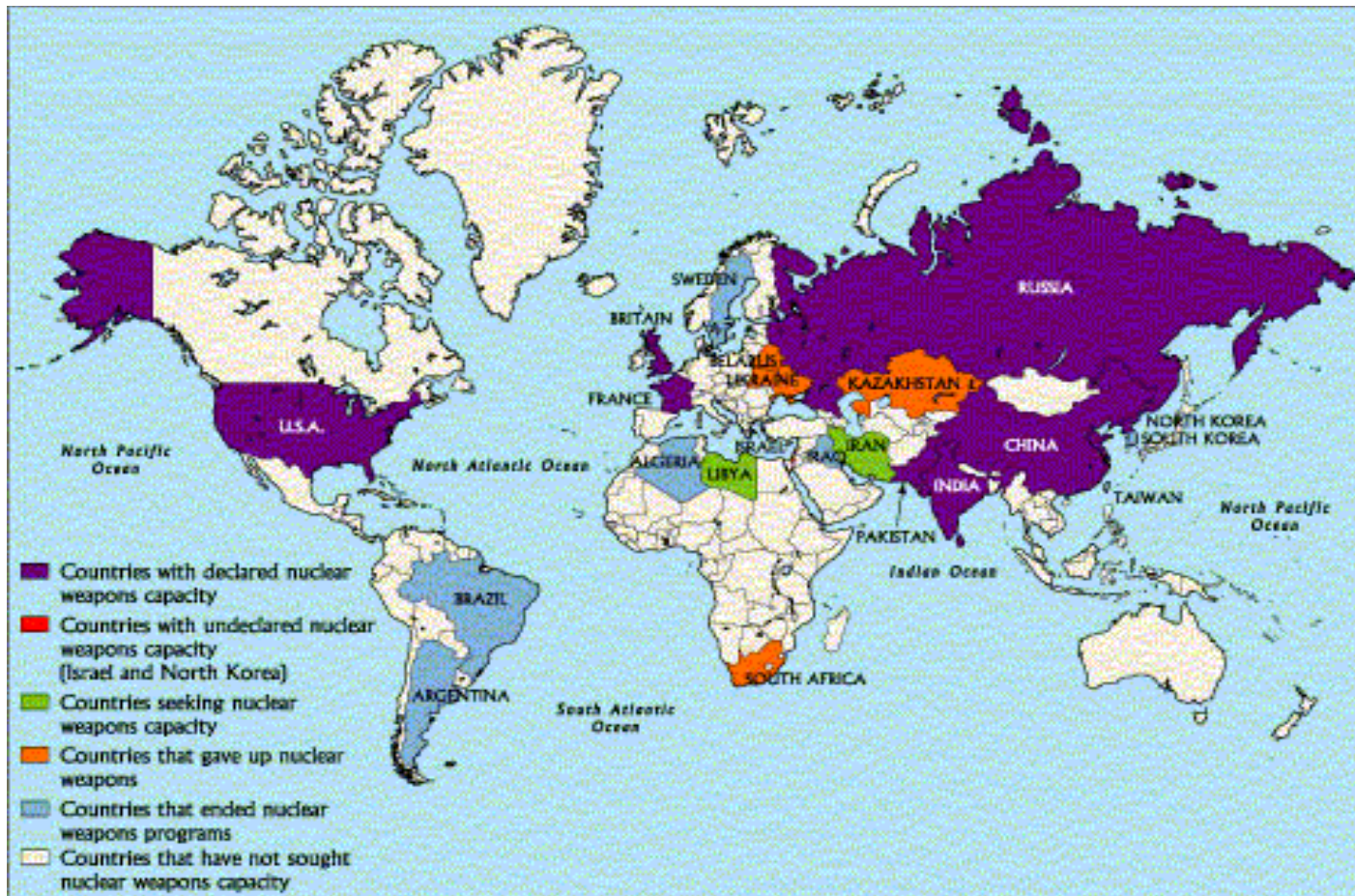
- The Decreasing Role of Military Power
  - Military power is losing much of its utility in resolving many international issues.
  - Economic Sanctions
    - Nonmilitary penalties imposed on foreign countries as an attempt to modify their behavior.
    - Generally the first “shot” in a crisis.
    - Can be effective, but critics argue they only hurt U.S. businesses and provoke a nationalist backlash.

# The New Global Agenda

- Nuclear Proliferation
  - Only a few countries have known nuclear weapon capabilities.
  - Fear is that other “rogue” countries will have nuclear weapons capabilities and use them against their neighbors or the U.S.
  - U.S. will focus on discouraging the deployment of developed nuclear weapons.

# The New Global Agenda

- The Spread of Nuclear Weapons (Figure 20.3)



# The New Global Agenda

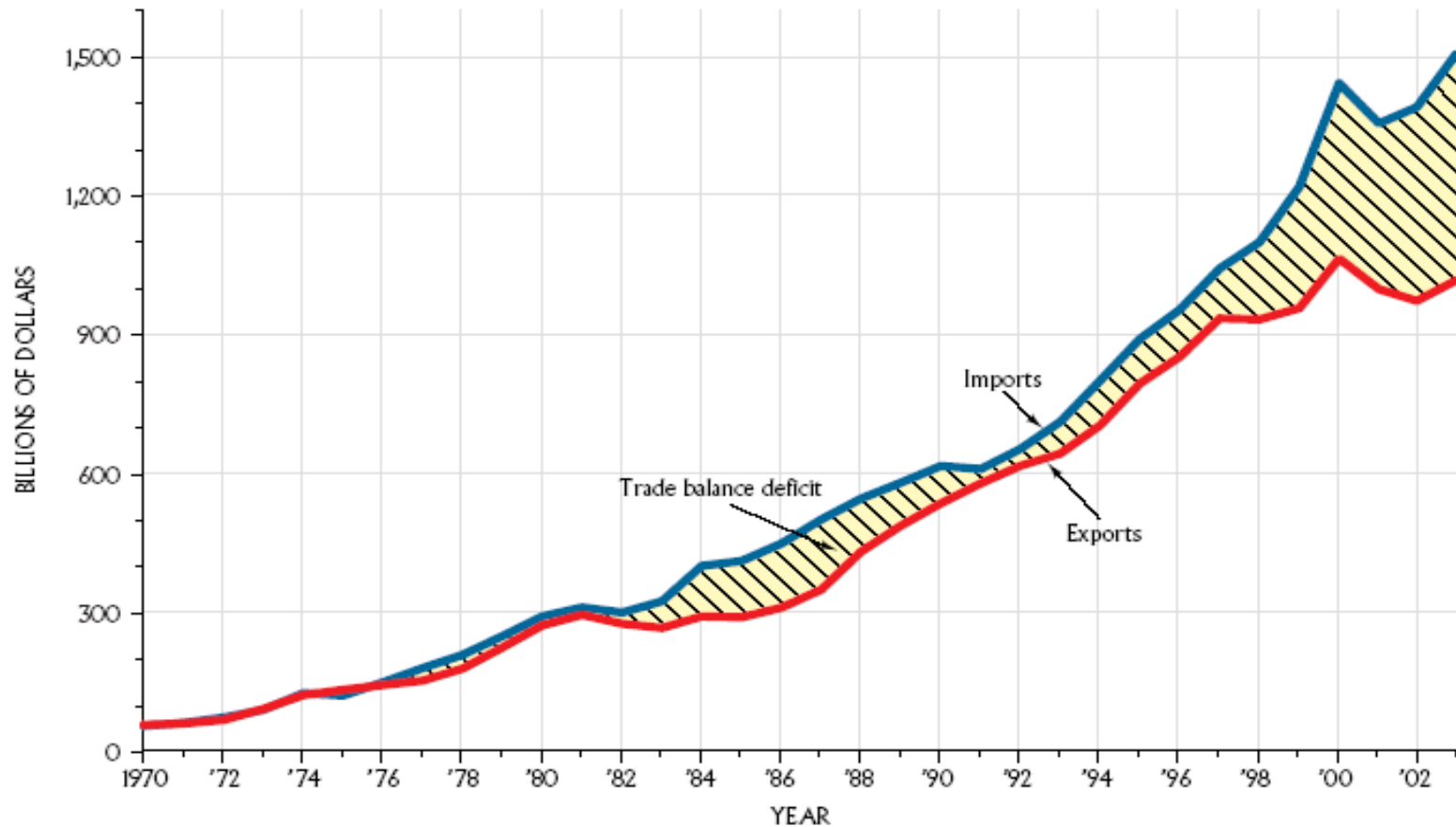
- The International Economy
  - Interdependency: Mutual dependency, in which the actions of nations reverberate and affect one another's economic lifelines.
  - International Trade
    - Tariffs (a tax on imported goods) are used to protect American business.
    - NAFTA and GATT are ways to lower tariffs and increase trade.
  - Balance of Trade: The ratio of what is paid for imports to what is earned for exports.



# The New Global Agenda

**Figure 20.4 Exports and Imports**

Since 1975, the United States has imported more than it has exported, resulting in a mounting trade deficit.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, December 2003.

# The New Global Agenda

- The International Economy (continued)
  - Energy
    - America depends on imported oil, but not as much as other nations.
    - Much of the recoverable oil is in the Middle East which is often the site of military & economic conflicts.
    - OPEC controls the price of oil and amount its members produce and sell.

# The New Global Agenda

- The International Economy (continued)
  - Foreign Aid
    - Foreign aid is used to stabilize nations friendly to the United States.
    - A substantial percentage of foreign aid is military.
    - Foreign aid has never been very popular with Americans

# Understanding National Security Policymaking

- National Security Policymaking and Democracy
  - Americans are more interested in domestic than foreign policy.
  - The opinions of the people are rarely ignored.
  - Pluralism is pervasive in foreign policymaking.
- Foreign and Defense Policymaking and the Scope of Government