



Foreign and Defense Policymaking

Chapter 20

American Foreign Policy: Instruments, Actors, and Policymakers

✧ Instruments of Foreign Policy

- ✧ **Military** is most historical and still used
- ✧ **Economic** includes trade sanctions and MFN status
- ✧ **Diplomatic** is the quietest of the tools



American Foreign Policy: Instruments, Actors, and Policymakers

- ✧ Actors on the World Stage
 - ✧ International Organizations
 - ✧ Regional Organizations
 - ✧ Multinational Corporations
 - ✧ Nongovernmental Organizations
 - ✧ Individuals



American Foreign Policy: Instruments, Actors, and Policymakers

✧ The Policymakers

- ✧ President
- ✧ Diplomats
- ✧ National Security Establishment
- ✧ Congress



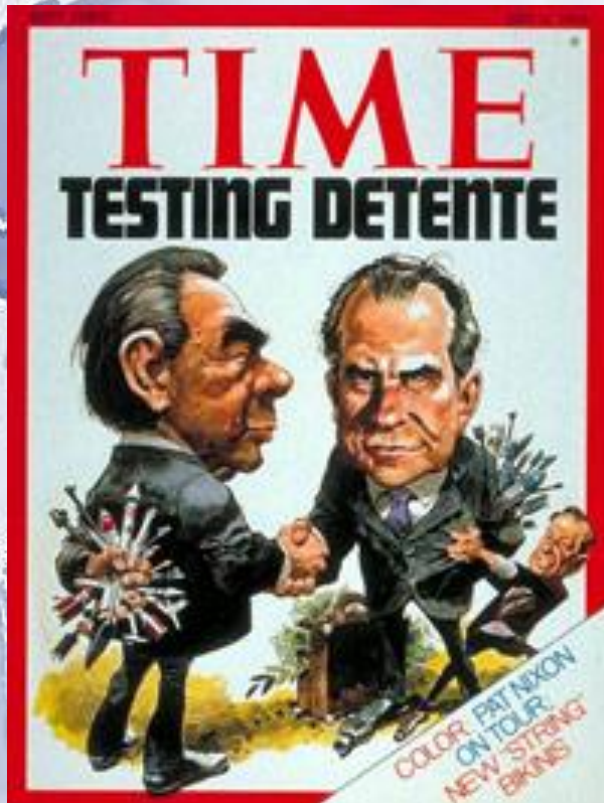
The Cold War

A “Two World” Paradigm

- ✧ Containment abroad and Anti-Communism at home
- ✧ Eisenhower warned of a Military/Industrial Complex: the cozy relationship between defense contractors and the military.
- ✧ The Vietnam War



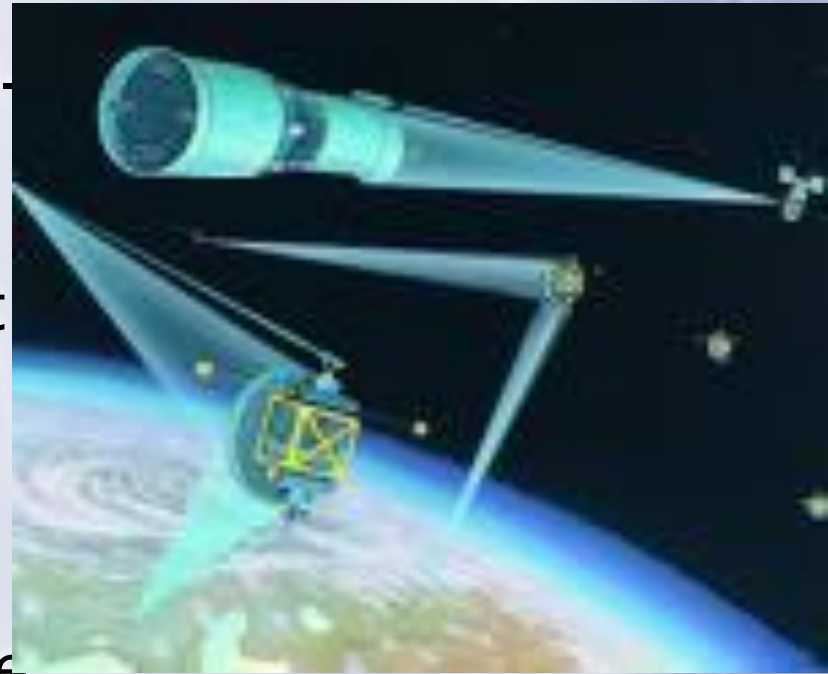
Detente



- ✧ Détente: a slow transformation from conflict to cooperation.
- ✧ Strategic Arms Limitations Talks were an effort to limit the growth of nuclear arms.
- ✧ Originally détente applied to the Soviet Union, and then Nixon applied the approach to China.

The Reagan Rearmament

- ✧ The 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 create a missile shield to defend against Soviet missiles.



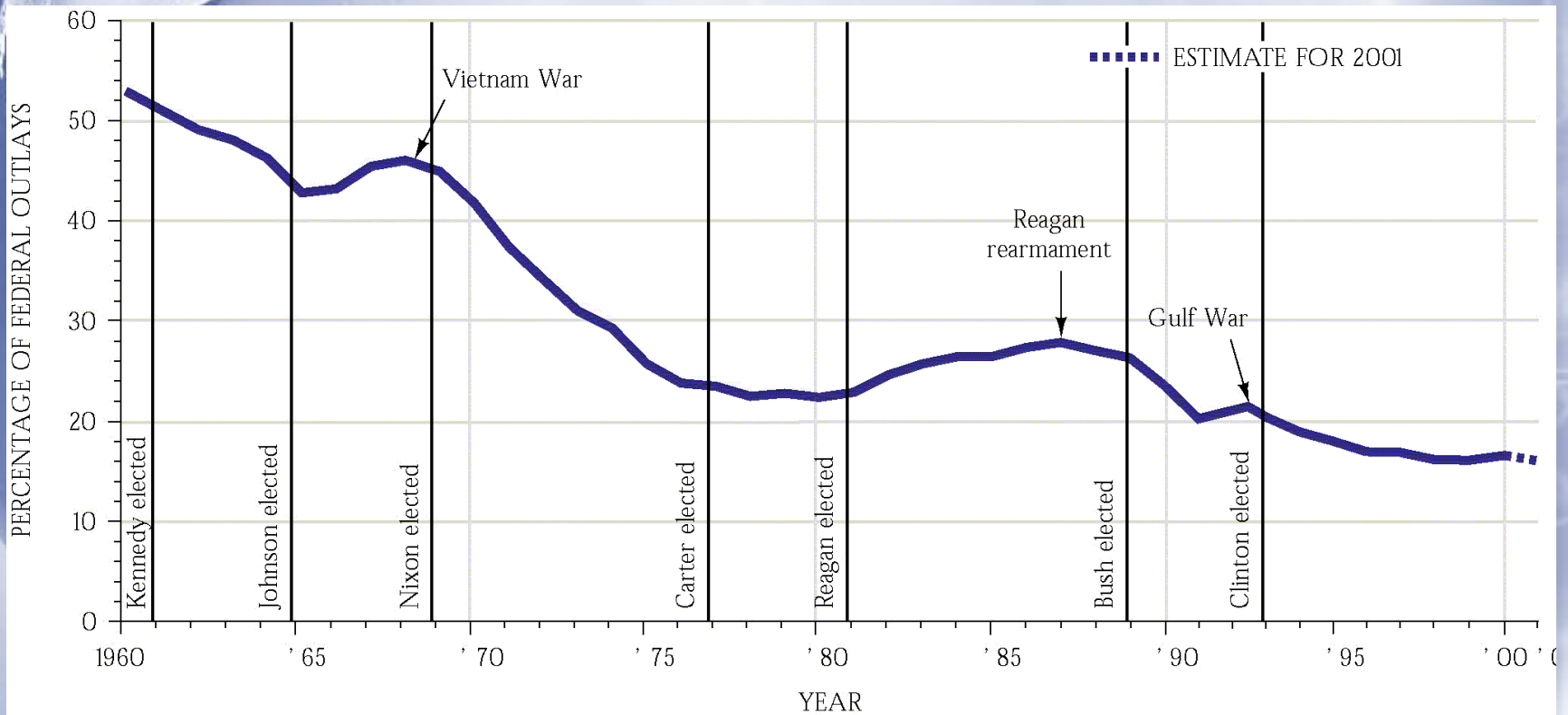
End of the Cold War

- ✧ The disintegration of the Soviet Union, which breaks into 15 states
- ✧ Russia is the largest
- ✧ Does Reagan deserve credit?
- ✧ Or was the Soviet system fatally flawed?



The Politics of Defense Policy

Trends in Defense Spending



The New Global Agenda

- ✧ The immediate aftermath of the cold war led to a “peace dividend,” which is the budgetary savings brought about by peace.
- ✧ Military might was not as important since fears of attacks had decreased.



The New Global Agenda

- ✧ Economic Sanctions grew in importance.
 - ✧ Nonmilitary penalties are imposed on foreign countries as an attempt to modify their behavior.
 - ✧ Sanctions can be effective, but critics argue they only hurt U.S. businesses and the poor and provoke a nationalist backlash.



The New Global Agenda

- ✧ Nuclear Proliferation
 - ✧ Only a few countries have known nuclear weapon capabilities.
 - ✧ The fear is that Iran and North Korea will have nuclear weapons capabilities and use them against their neighbors or the U.S.



It's time to shut down Iran's nuclear program with force, before it plunges the entire Middle East into an atomic arms race

The New Global Agenda

✧ Terrorism

- ✧ The most troublesome national security issue today
- ✧ Takes many forms and is difficult to defend against in an open society
- ✧ The threat of terrorism forces a trade off between safety and civil liberties



The New Global Agenda

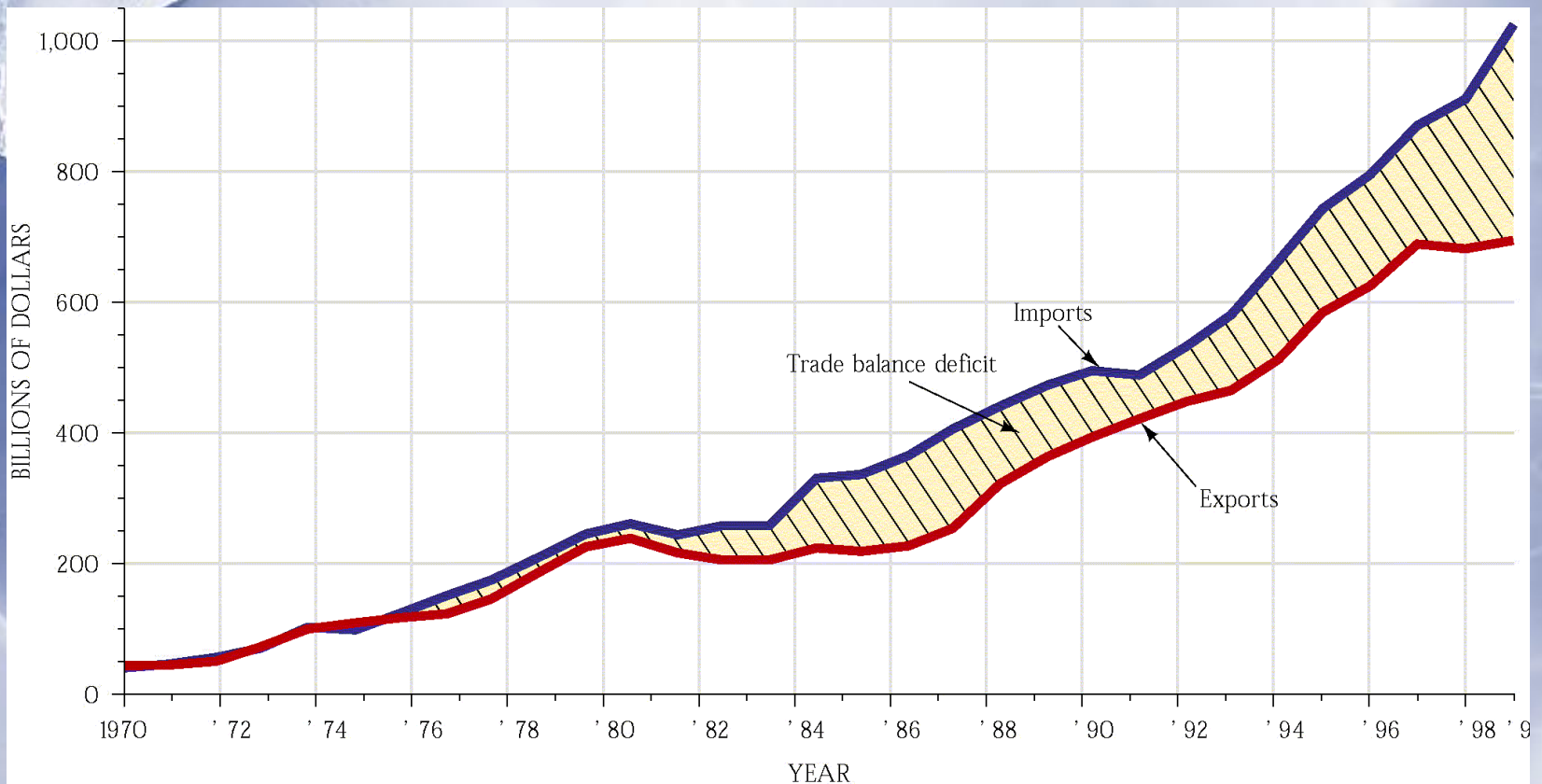
International Trade.

- ✧ Tariffs (a tax on imported goods) are used to protect American business.
- ✧ NAFTA and GATT are ways to lower tariffs and increase trade.



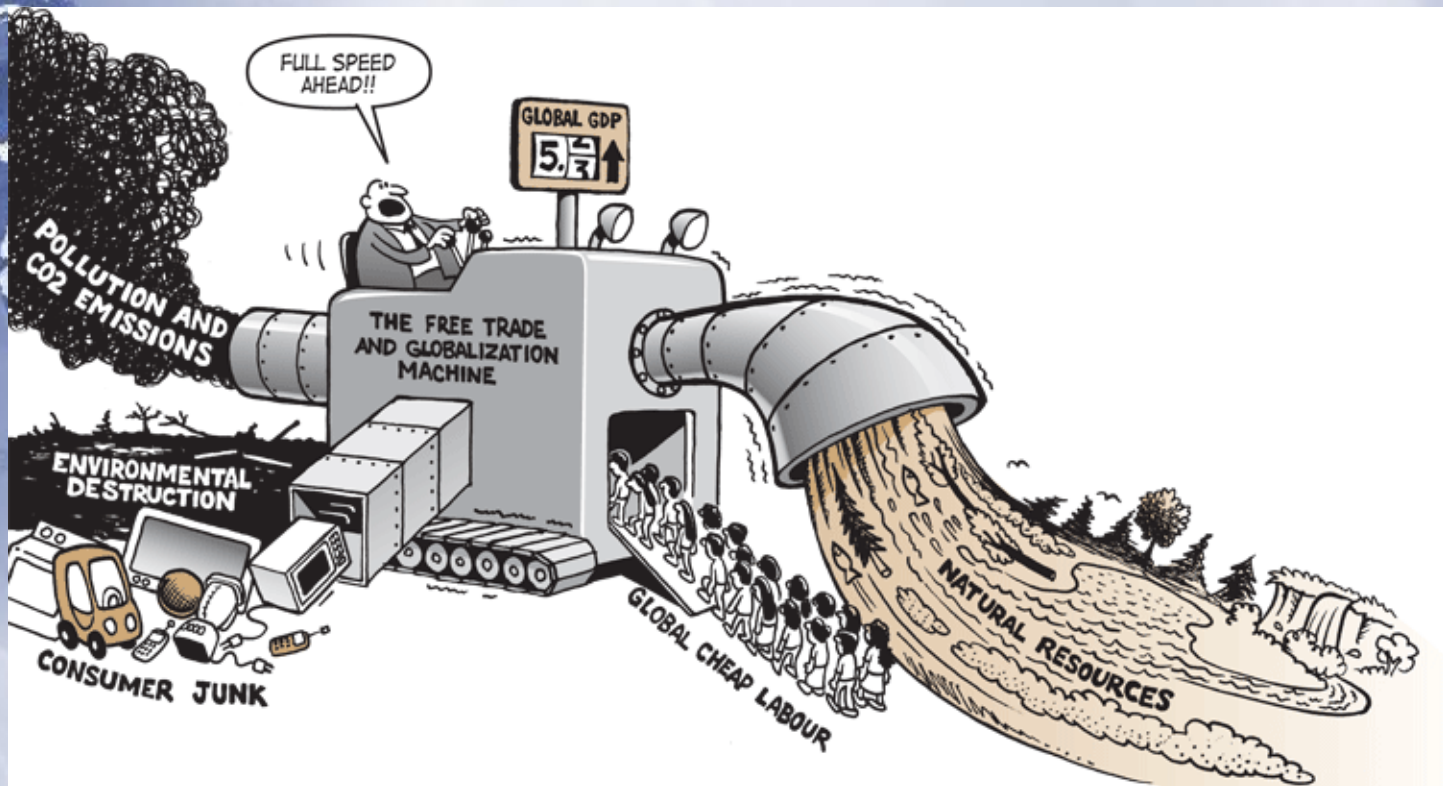
The New Global Agenda

Exports and Imports



Globalization, Energy and the Environment

- ✧ In developing nations, the balance between economic development and the environment is tilted towards the economy.



Searching for Paradigm

- ✧ We face challenges from both state and non-state actors
- ✧ The Bush Doctrine returned to a two world paradigm with its emphasis on the “axis of evil”
- ✧ Does that paradigm work?
- ✧ What different paradigm would you suggest?

