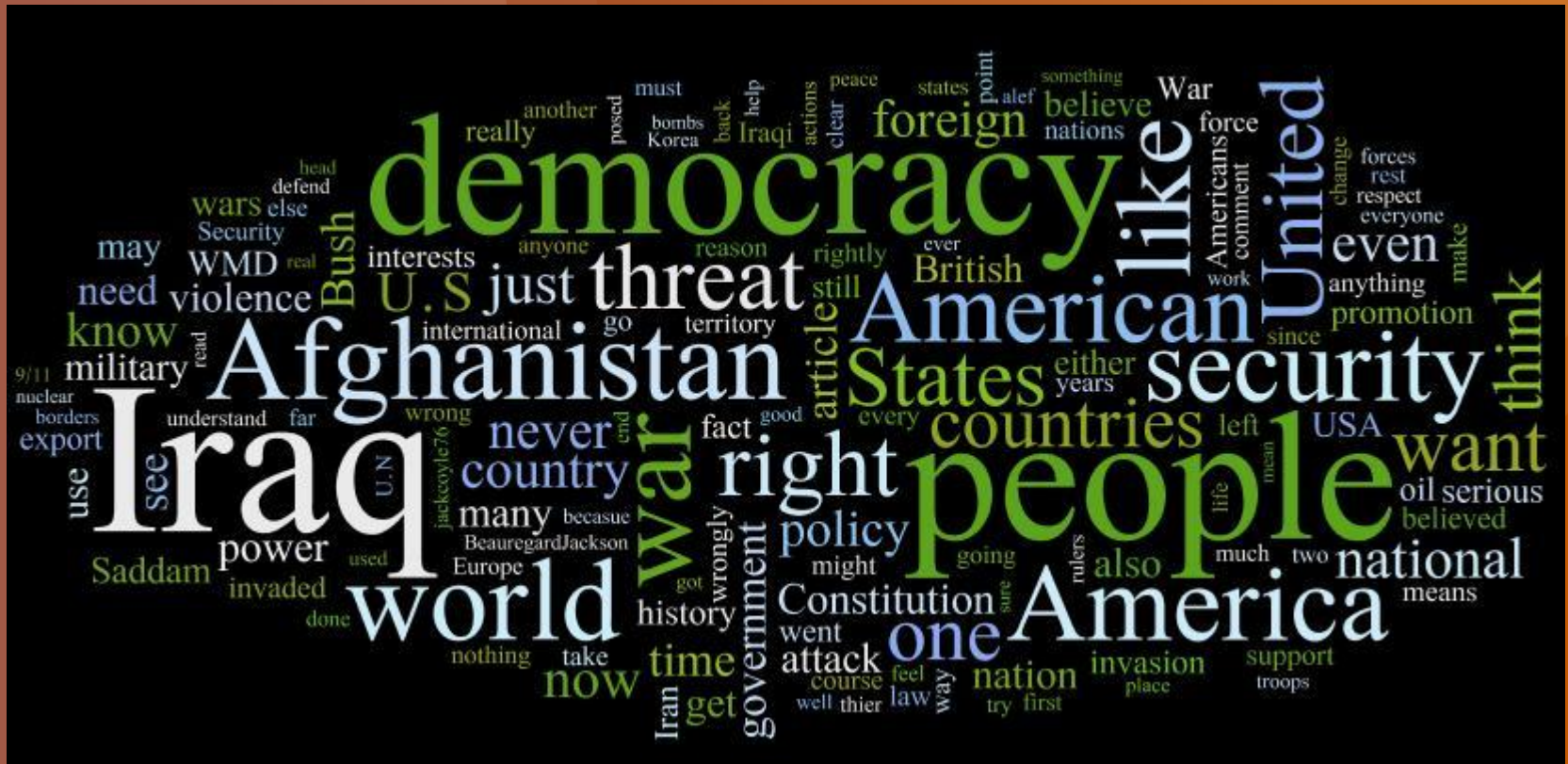


How does the United States protect the national interest?

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Questions for consideration:

- Who shapes foreign policy and how?
- What are the instruments of modern American foreign policy?
- Why does history matter?

Who Shapes Foreign Policy?

Who Gets To Do That?

Negotiate a treaty

Approve a treaty

Decide that the treaty is
unconstitutional

Refuse to pass an aid bill

Declare war

Send a diplomat

Send aid

Pass an aid bill

Avoid participating in a
conference

Congress and the President

The Influence of Each Branch

The President: “Coordinator in Chief”

Power	Formal Powers	Informal Role
War Power	Acts as Commander in Chief	Makes pre-emptive military commitments, threatens war, meets with world leaders; crisis manager;
Treaty Power	Negotiates Treaties	Makes Executive Agreements; Agenda Setting; Coalition Building
Appointment Power	Selects and nominates ambassadors; receives ambassadors	Makes recess appointments

Congress

Power	Formal Power	Informal Role
War Power	Declares war, provides for the “common defense”	Refuses to appropriate funds, investigates and exposes, threatens to impeach
Treaty Power	Ratifies treaties (2/3 vote in the Senate)	Issues resolutions condemning actions of world leaders
Appointment Power	Approves appointment of ambassadors (majority vote)	Issues resolutions condemning appointments, rejects later appointments

Who is best suited for conducting foreign policy?

- The President
 - One person vs. many
 - Circumvent the formal process
 - Can persuade the public better than Congress, by using the bully pulpit, setting the agenda, pressuring Congress to act
 - Delegated power

Instruments of Foreign Policy

Imagine you are in a conflict with friends. What strategies do you use?

Interpersonal Strategies

- Talk it over
- Find someone to help
- Make a deal
- Fight
- Stop talking to the person

Foreign Policy Strategies

Negotiation

Mediation/Alliances

Treaty

Military Force

Sanctions

Instruments of Foreign Policy:

- Diplomacy: promoting interests by peaceful means
- The United Nations:
 - 192 Member states with one vote each
 - No armed forces
 - Security Council (15 members; 5 Permanent (China, France, Russian federation, UK, and US))
- International Monetary Structure
 - World Bank: Long term capital for war torn countries
 - IMF: Short term capital based on the dollar

Instruments of Foreign Policy

- Economic Aid
 - Humanitarianism, as well as Security
 - Marshall Plan: rebuilding war torn Europe
- Collective Security
 - NATO, ANZUS, SATO
- Military Deterrence
 - Preemption vs. Deterrence

Why History Matters

The Roots of U.S. Foreign Policy

- Before WWII
 - Isolationist
- The Cold War era
 - Containment
 - Bipolarity (with Soviets)
 - Vietnam, lessons

The Roots of U.S. Foreign Policy

- George H.W. Bush and a “new world order”
 - Multilateralism
 - The Gulf War: Kicking the Vietnam syndrome
 - War in the Balkans: Multilateralism is not always successful

Recent U.S. Foreign and Defense Policy

- The war on terrorism
 - 9/11 World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks
 - U.S. no longer using a multilateral approach
 - Would not support Kyoto Protocol or International Criminal Court (for war crimes)
 - DHS created
 - Afghanistan invasion
- Unilateralism

Recent U.S. Foreign and Defense Policy

- The Iraq War
 - Preemptive war vs. Preventative war
 -
 - Rationale for war, suspected weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
 - Strong international objection to military action
 - Heavy involvement in Iraq limited U.S. ability to respond on other fronts
 - Waning public support and the “surge”

A Challenging World

- Expanded terrorist threats
 - Iraq conflict mobilized and united Islamic extremists
- The challenge of the global economy
 - U.S. oil dependency
 - Surging Chinese economy
 - Weakening U.S. dollar

Obama and Foreign Policy

- Afghanistan
- Iraq
- North Korea
- Iran
- Arab Spring

**HAVE A
NICE DAY**

