CHAPTER 20

NATIONAL SECURITY POLICYMAKING

CHAPTER OUTLINE

I. Politics in Action: A New Threat (pp. 621–622)
   A. The role of national security is more important than ever.
   B. New and complex challenges have emerged to replace the conflict with communism.

II. American Foreign Policy: Instruments, Actors, and Policymakers (pp. 622–629)
   A. **Foreign policy** involves making choices about relations with the rest of the world.
   B. Instruments of Foreign Policy
      1. Military
      2. Economic
      3. Diplomacy
   C. Actors on the World Stage
      1. International Organizations
         a. Organizations such as the **United Nations (UN)** play an increasingly important role on the world stage.
      2. Regional Organizations
         a. Regional organizations have proliferated in the post-World War II era.
         b. The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** is a military alliance between the United States, Canada, and most of Western Europe.
         c. The **European Union (EU)** is an economic alliance of the major western European nations.
      3. Multinational Corporations
         a. These companies are sometimes more powerful than the governments under which they operate.
   D. The Policymakers
      1. The President
      2. The Diplomats
         a. The **secretary of state** has traditionally been the key advisor to the president on foreign policy matters.
         b. Some recent presidents have established more personal systems for receiving foreign policy advice.
      3. The National Security Establishment
         a. The **secretary of defense** is the president's main civilian advisor on national defense matters.
b. The commanding officers of each of the services, plus a chair, constitute the **Joint Chiefs of Staff**.

c. The National Security Council (NSC) was formed to coordinate foreign and military policies.

d. The **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** coordinates American information and data-gathering intelligence activities abroad.

4. Congress

III. American Foreign Policy: An Overview (pp. 629–635)

A. **Isolationism** was the foreign policy course followed throughout most of American history.

B. The Cold War

1. Containment Abroad and Anticommunism at Home
   a. The **containment doctrine** called for the United States to isolate the Soviet Union, contain its advances, and resist its encroachments.
   b. At the height of the **Cold War**, the United States and the Soviet Union were often on the brink of war.
   c. In the 1950s, the Soviet Union and the United States engaged in an **arms race**.

2. The Vietnam War

C. The Era of **Détente**

1. **Détente** represented a slow transformation from conflict thinking to cooperative thinking in foreign policy strategy.
   2. One major initiative emerging from détente was the **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)**.

D. The Reagan Rearmament

1. President Reagan proposed the largest peacetime defense spending increase in American history.
   2. The **Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)** was a plan for defense against missiles through a global umbrella in space.

E. The Final Thaw in the Cold War

1. The Cold War ended spontaneously.

IV. The War on Terrorism (pp. 635–637)

A. Introduction

B. Afghanistan and Iraq

1. There is broad consensus that planning for postwar Iraq was poor.
   2. Many observers argue that relying primarily on the use of force to combat terrorism is responding to a tactic rather that to the forces that generate it.

V. Rethinking National Security Policy (pp. 637–637)

A. Terrorism has forced America to reconsider basic tenets of its national security policy.

B. The Bush administration national security doctrine moved toward a policy that supported preemptive strikes against terrorists and hostile states.
VI. The Politics of Defense Policy (pp. 638–643)
A. Defense Spending
B. Personnel
C. Weapons
D. Reforming Defense Policy

VII. The New Global Agenda (pp. 643–653)
A. The Changing Role of Military Power
   1. Humanitarian Interventions
   2. Economic Sanctions
B. Nuclear Proliferation
   1. Policymakers are most concerned about countries that are actively developing nuclear weapons capability (North Korea and Iran).
   2. Other nations have serious security concerns when faced with hostile neighbors possessing nuclear weapons.
C. The International Economy
   1. Today’s international economy is characterized by interdependency.
   2. International Trade
      a. The tariff is a special tax added to the cost of imported goods.
      b. The North American Free Trade Agreement would eliminate most tariffs among North American countries.
      c. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is the mechanism by which most of the world's nations negotiate trade agreements.
   3. Balance of Trade
      a. Balance of trade is the ratio of what a country pays for imports to what it earns from exports.
      b. Year after year, the American balance of trade has been negative.
   4. Energy
      a. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) controls the price of oil and the amount that its members produce and sell to other nations.
   5. Foreign Aid

VI. Understanding National Security Policymaking (pp. 653–655)
A. National Security Policymaking and Democracy
B. National Security Policymaking and the Scope of Government

VII. Summary (pp. 655–656)
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying Chapter 20, you should be able to:

1. Identify the many actors involved in making and shaping American foreign policy and discuss the roles they play.

2. Describe how American foreign policy has changed since the end of World War II.

3. Discuss the politics of defense policy.

4. Examine the new issues on the global agenda, particularly those concerning the world economy, energy, and environment.

5. Understand the role of foreign and defense policymaking in a democracy and how foreign and defense policy affects the scope of government.

The following exercises will help you meet these goals:

Objective 1: Identify the many actors involved in making and shaping American foreign policy and discuss the roles they play.

1. What are the three types of tools that upon which foreign policies ultimately depend?

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

2. List five types of actors on the world scene and give an example of each.

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   5.
3. List some of the primary foreign policy functions of the president.

4. What is the purpose of the National Security Council?

5. Complete the following table on the major national security agencies. In the last column, comment on the agency's inclinations toward involvement in foreign ventures, giving an example when relevant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint Chiefs of Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective 2: Describe how American foreign policy has changed since the end of World War II.

1. Complete the following timeline on the Cold War by indicating the event or events that occurred during the year or years listed.

   1946:
   1947:
   1948–1949:
   1949:
   1950–1953:
   1954:
   Mid-1960s:
   1972:
   1973:
   1979:
   1983:
   1989:
   1992:

2. What types of foreign policies were followed during the era of détente?

3. What was the purpose of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)?

4. According to George W. Bush, which states belong to the "axis of evil"?
   1.
   2.
   3.
5. What have been some of the major criticisms of the Bush administration's wars in Iraq and Afghanistan?

6. Briefly explained the Bush administration’s national security strategy doctrine.

Objective 3: Discuss the politics of defense policy.

1. What is the "peace dividend"?

2. What is the triad of nuclear weapons upon which the United States relies for national defense?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

3. What were the main provisions of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty?

Objective 4: Examine the new issues on the global agenda, particularly those concerning the world economy, energy, and environment.

1. Why isn't military power as important in foreign policy as it used to be?

2. Define “humanitarian interventions” and give three examples.
3. Define the term "interdependency" as it relates to the international economy.

4. What are the four major provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade?
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

5. List three consequences of a balance of trade deficit.
   1.
   2.
   3.

6. What is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and why is it an important international actor?
7. List four different types or forms of foreign aid.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

Objective 5: Understand the role of foreign and defense policymaking in a democracy and how foreign and defense policy affects the scope of government.

1. How might one argue that American foreign policymaking is a democratic process?

2. How has foreign and defense policymaking contributed to the scope of government?

KEY TERMS

Identify and describe:

- foreign policy

United Nations

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

European Union
secretary of state

secretary of defense

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Central Intelligence Agency

isolationism

containment doctrine

Cold War

arms race

détente

Strategic Defense Initiative

interdependency

tariff
balance of trade

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Compare and contrast:

foreign policy and isolationism

United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and European Union (EU)

secretary of state and secretary of defense

isolationism and interdependency

Cold War and détente

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and interdependency

tariff and balance of trade
Name that term:

1. This regional organization involves the U.S. and most of Western Europe.  
________________________________

2. This major regional organization is based on an economic alliance.  
________________________________

3. These are the commanding officers of each of the armed services.  
________________________________

4. They have often been involved in other nations' internal affairs.  
________________________________

5. George F. Kennan proposed this to isolate the Soviet Union.  
________________________________

6. This eventually resulted in a situation of mutual assured destruction.  
________________________________

7. This is a change from conflict to cooperative thinking in foreign policy.  
________________________________

8. This was also known as "Star Wars."  
________________________________

USING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. Organize your colleagues to simulate a military or foreign policy decision-making situation. The situation may be a political or economic crisis, such as a terrorist attack, an oil embargo, or some other crisis. Alternatively, it may be an ongoing policy problem, such as global inequalities in human rights, inequalities in the distribution of the world's wealth, or the continued over-consumption of the world commons and pollution of the global environment. Different students should represent each of the key international actors concerned with the situation and the policymaking actors responsible for addressing it. Representatives from nations
other than the United States may also be present. Try to identify the major issues involved in the situation and the tradeoffs involved, keeping in mind that each of the actors on the stage has a different interest to protect. Collectively, try to come to agreement on a United States foreign policy that would contribute to a resolution of the situation.

2. Given the end of the Cold War, international relations and the global agenda are changing dramatically. Find examples, using newspapers, newsmagazines, and/or the Internet, that illustrate the changing global agenda. Include examples that stem from the decline of communism as well as the more traditional concerns about defense and military spending and the emerging agenda issues centering on terrorism, the economy, equality, energy, and environment. Identify those issues that seem to take a prominent position on the contemporary global agenda. At the same time, identify those issues that you see as important global concerns but that are not being given much attention. Assess the global agenda in terms of the relative importance of defense issues as compared to other policy issues and whether or not the agenda seems to be changing.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the correct answer:

1. Foreign policy involves
   a. The way the U.S. government makes choices about relations with the rest of the world.
   b. The way foreign governments lobby U.S. government officials to obtain policies they favor.
   c. Only questions of war and peace.
   d. All of the above.
   e. None of the above.

2. Central America and the Caribbean
   a. Have been largely ignored by U.S. foreign policy.
   b. Have been the recipients of the most U.S. foreign aid.
   c. Are beyond the U.S.’s sphere of influence.
   d. Have historically been central regions for U.S. foreign policy.
   e. Are areas where the United States has never engaged in military conflict.

3. Economic tools of foreign policy include
   a. Trade regulations.
   b. Tariff policies.
   c. Monetary policies.
   d. None of the above.
   e. All of the above.
4. Which of the following statements most accurately captures international politics today?
   a. International politics has become simpler as there are now fewer countries in the
      world than there were prior to World War II.
   b. Foreign relations remain almost exclusively transactions among nations.
   c. Nations remain the main actors in international politics, but today there are a
      number of other actors that influence foreign relations.
   d. All of these statements are accurate.
   e. None of these statements are accurate.

5. The members of which international organization agree to renounce war and respect
   certain human rights and economic freedoms?
   a. The World Trade Organization
   b. The United Nations
   c. The League of Nations
   d. The European Union
   e. The North American Free Trade Agreement

6. To counter the NATO alliance, the Soviet Union spearheaded a regional alliance known
   as
   a. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
   b. The Communist International.
   c. The Warsaw Pact.
   d. Stalin’s Pact.
   e. Eastern Europe.

7. The role of chief diplomat in U.S. foreign policy is played by
   a. The president.
   c. The secretary of state
   d. The secretary of defense
   e. The chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

8. An example of a nongovernmental organization that promotes international human rights
   is
   a. Greenpeace.
   b. Amnesty International.
   c. The United Nations.
   d. The European Union.
   e. None of the above.

9. Foggy Bottom” refers to the
   a. State Department.
   b. Foreign Services.
   c. Joint Chiefs of Staff.
   d. Defense Department.
10. The first secretary of state was
   a. Alexander Hamilton.
   b. Thomas Jefferson.
   c. John Jay.
   d. John Adams.
   e. Benjamin Franklin.

11. The Iran-Contra affair involved
   a. A covert effort to support a domestic uprising against the regime in Iran.
   b. The covert sale of missiles to Iran in an effort to secure the release of American hostages held by Iranian-backed terrorists.
   c. The covert funneling of money to anticommunist rebels in Nicaragua.
   d. b and c only.
   e. All of the above.

12. The _____ was formed in 1947 to coordinate American foreign and military policies and advise the president.
   a. State Department.
   b. Department of Defense.
   c. Central Intelligence Agency.
   e. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

13. Military leaders who appear eager to use military force to project U.S. power are known as
   a. Warriors
   b. Doves
   c. Vultures
   d. Hawks
   e. Eagles

14. The overthrow of governments in Iran in 1953 and Guatemala in 1954 was partially orchestrated by
   a. The Joints Chiefs of Staff.
   b. The Federal Bureau of Investigation.
   c. The Secret Service.
   d. The Special Forces.
   e. The Central Intelligence Agency.

15. Which agency within the American intelligence community is responsible for electronic eavesdropping?
   a. The National Security Agency
   b. The National Security Council
   c. The National Reconnaissance Office
   d. The Central Intelligence Agency
   e. The Defense Intelligence Agency
16. One of the first results of the doctrine of containment put into practice was
   a. The Vietnam War.
   b. Summits with Soviet Leaders.
   c. The Korean War.
   d. The Cuban Missile Crisis.
   e. The secret bombing of Laos.

17. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in what year?
   a. 1948
   b. 1945
   c. 1949
   d. 1950
   e. 1953

18. Almost immediately following World War II, the United States entered into ______ with
   the Soviet Union.
   a. The Korean War
   b. The Cold War
   c. The lend lease plan
   d. A nuclear arms race
   e. Nuclear missile pacts

19. One of the few spots where violence and brutal government force crushed a
    prodemocracy reform movement in 1989 and allowed the communist government to
    endure was in
   a. Beijing.
   b. Prague.
   c. Moscow.
   d. East Berlin.
   e. Ho Chi Minh City.

20. The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty was the first accord
   a. On nuclear weapons signed between the United States and the Soviet Union.
   b. To reduce current levels of nuclear weapons.
   c. Mandating the elimination of many long-range nuclear missiles.
   d. Cutting conventional arms in Europe.
   e. To be rejected by the United States Senate.