Foreign Policy

Class Notes…

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Terms to remember…

* foreign policy—national goals abroad and how the US achieves these goals
* tools of foreign policy
  * diplomacy—establish and maintain formal relationships between countries
  * sanctions—example of soft power or nonmilitary methods of international influence
  * military—hard power method of influence
  * War Powers Resolution (1973)—congressional power to create steps for presidents to wage military conflict; president may start a conflict but Congress must authorize continuing the conflict after 60 days
  * international agreements—negotiated by President and are sometimes approved by President as well with no congressional oversight or input; sometimes both branches are involved in the process
  * treaty—negotiated by President, voted on by Senate; legally binding on American people
  * emergency funding—for international and domestic disasters
* balance of power—general stability among nations of the world
* balance of trade—balancing country's inflow and outflow of goods and services
  * protectionism—country does not permit others to sell goods and services within its borders
  * free trade—country allows unfettered flow of goods and services between itself and other nations
  * NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)—pact removing barriers on goods moving between the US, Mexico and Canada

Foreign Policy	Description of Policy Position
isolationism	country stays out of foreign entanglements; keeps to itself; non-involvement
containment	country tries to limit spread of opposing ideological viewpoint or military expansion
preemption	country uses threat of or actual use of force to promote policy goals
retaliatory	country counters measures taken by another country; economic, political, military
selective engagement	country maintains military presence; engagement through alliances & installations
intervention	country intervenes for humanitarian reasons; economic aid, health resources, etc.
interdependence	country ties itself to other countries through political, economic & defense policies

International Organizations

- UN—United Nations, 1945, NYC, member countries with one vote each; agree to renounce war, respect human freedom, economic freedom, peace keeping, environmental protection, stable trade, cooperation among nations
- UN Security Council—15 members, 5 permanent (US, Great Britain, China, France & Russia); 1 veto to each permanent member; international civil servants; headed by Secretary General.
- IMF—International Monetary Fund, 1944, 45 countries met at Bretton Woods, NH, framework for international economic cooperation.
- World Bank—financial and technical assistance to developing countries, fight poverty, share knowledge, partner with private sector. Established in 1944 with headquarters in Washington, D.C., 10,000 employees world wide.
- Universal Postal Union—1874 Treaty of Bern (Switzerland) 22 nations established the General Postal Union, name changed in 1878; provide for international mail service & fees.
- NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization; 1949 (US, Canada, Western Europe & Turkey), war on one is war on all; Poland, Czech Republic, and many other nations now NATO were once in Warsaw Pact with Soviet Union
- EU—European Union—transnational or supranational government, function as one economic unit.
- Non-governmental Organizations—example: Amnesty International; focus on human rights.

National Security Establishment

(advising the President and Congress)

Department of Defense—Secretary of Defense

Department of State—Secretary of State

Department of Homeland Security—Secretary of Homeland Security

National Security Advisor

Joint Chiefs—Chair, Joint Chiefs of Staff—top military advisors

National Security Council—1947—senior level staff from multiple foreign policy agencies; Pres, VP, Sec of State, Sec of Defense, Pres Asst. for National Security

Director of National Intelligence and CIA for intelligence gathering; secret staff, secret budget

Class Notes…