

Foreign Policy and Homeland Security



Outline

- Background
- Marshall Plan and NATO
- United Nations
- Military build-up and nuclear weapons
- Intelligence agencies and the Iraq war
- Foreign aid
- Select issues in homeland security
- Focused discussion: Civil Liberties in an Age of Terrorism

Background

- Foreign Policy
 - collection of government actions that affect or attempt to affect U.S. national security and economic and political goals
- Defense Policy
 - part of foreign policy that refers to actions taken by government officials to conduct military affairs
 - key actors: National Security Council, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Marshall Plan and NATO



- Marshall Plan-Economic Cooperation Act-1948
 - program to help rebuild Europe after WWII
 - provided economic stability and stronger allies
 - meant to prevent spread of communism
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - alliance of U.S. and Western European nations--1949-1955 West Germany joins
 - Warsaw Pact 1955-1991
 - Cold War-1947-1991
 - Truman Doctrine-1947- “containment” of communism

The United Nations

- Created in 1945 with 50 other nations
- Goal was to prevent future conflicts
- Numerous agencies
 - World Health Organization, UNICEF
 - affiliated organizations: World Bank, International Monetary Fund
- Security Council
 - five permanent members with veto power
- Conservatives criticize the UN for not advancing the interests of the United States as it once did and for its bureaucracy and spending.



Military Build-up and Nuclear Weapons

- Military build-up after WWII
- 1961-Eisenhower warns against “military-industrial complex”
- Creation of nuclear weapons
- Cold War and competition with the former Soviet Union
- Deterrence policy--”MAD”-mutually assured destruction-assumes rational actors and rational choices
- Spread of weapons: China, France, Russia, UK, USA--India-Pakistan-Israel-South Africa-North Korea
- US Missile Defense System--does deployment upset balance with Russia?

Intelligence Agencies and Iraq

- Creation of intelligence agencies after WWII
- Central Intelligence Agency--1947
- National Security Agency--1952
- 9/11 attacks showed problems
- Strong critiques
- Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004
- reorganization of intelligence community
- attempt to ensure coordination of different agencies
- Director of National Intelligence-McConnell



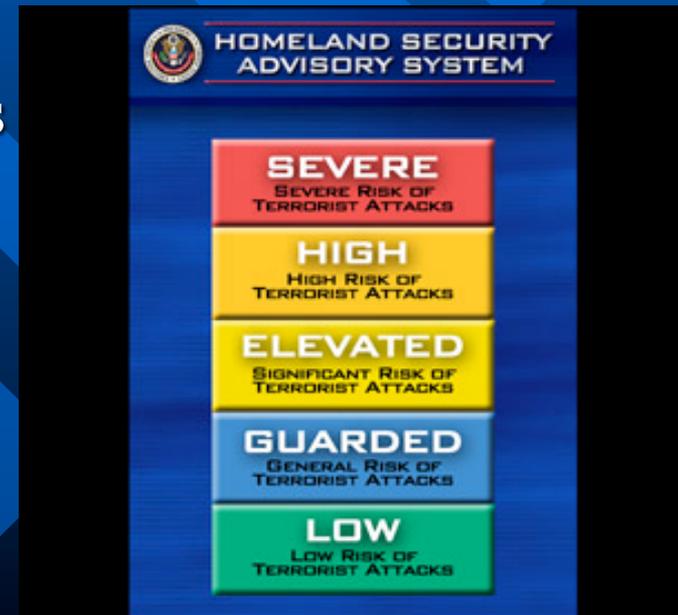
- Issues remain
- Relationship between intelligence information and Iraq war policies
- Some successes
 - capture of Saddam Hussein
 - elections
 - “surge” or payments?
- And failures
 - loss of life and many wounded
 - instability
 - what happens after withdrawal?

Foreign Aid

- Economic and military assistance
- Provided for humanitarian and strategic purposes
- Can be used for certain agendas
 - U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-1961
- Level of aid
- Is it enough? Issue of definition.
 - 2004:
 - Iraq \$18 billion;
 - Israel \$2.6 billion;
 - Egypt \$1.87 billion;
 - Afghanistan \$1.77 billion.

Select Issues in Homeland Security

- Creation of Department of Homeland Security
 - criticisms persist
 - 22 different agencies
 - 180,000 employees
- FEMA-ineffective response to Katrina
- Laughingstock-
- duct tape and color-coded announcements



- Vulnerability
 - identifying and measuring security risks
 - use of risk assessments to help make decisions--chemical plants? harbors?
- Transportation Security
 - large federal effort in airport security
 - successful?
 - other areas? trains? buses? cargo containers?

Focused Discussion: Civil Liberties in an Age of Terrorism

- USA PATRIOT Act
 - Civil liberties violations?
 - Effectiveness and efficiency
 - not all decisions effective; are a few successes worth it?
 - are methods efficient? too much data?
 - eavesdropping without warrants=FISA
- Legal and ethical concerns
 - individual rights
 - too much presidential power
 - balance between rights and security