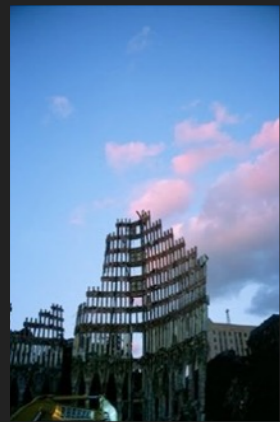


Domestic Politics

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3 Models of Dom. Politics

- Executive: President leads, others follow
- Legislative: Legislature conditions Foreign Policy
- Constitutional Balance: a bit of both

Time travel

- Executive and legislature share foreign policy power
 - But this has changed over time
 - Congress clearly had a more important nominal role in Constitution/was more influential early on
 - Role of Congress has diminished over time
 - Executive has natural advantages (personnel, presence, initiative, prestige)

Time travel II

- Disparity between Exec/Leg particularly acute today
 - Scholars generally agree most important legislative power is the “power of the purse”
 - Large standing army limits Congressional influence
 - Chicken: can “fail to support troops in the field” or consider ceding power to the Executive.

Limits on Pres. Power

- Time
- Money
- Interest
- Bureaucracy
- Military-industrial complex

Hands in the Soup

- National Security Council (NSC, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs -- the President's official National Security Advisor)
- Department of Defense (DOD, Secretary of Defense -- runs Military & large bureaucracy)
- Department of State ("State", Secretary of State)
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency)

Hands in the Soup II

- Homeland Security Agency
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Justice
- Department of Energy
- U.S. Agency for International Development

Congress

- Congress can allocate or withhold money, effectively forcing the Exec. to follow policies
 - Earmarks for major defense contracts
 - The Contras
 - Libya (threatened)

Congress II

- Congress can hold hearings and use public to compel the Exec. to adopt or change policies
 - Vietnam/CIA covert operations hearings
- Congress has the sole right to ratify treaties
 - Woodrow Wilson - League of Nations

Fast Track

- Basic problem for Congress -- collective action
- Also problem for Exec.
 - Why make a treaty with foreign power if it will not be ratified by your own Congress?
- Partial solution -- Fast Track
- Mostly used in dealing with trade, but could be effective in other policy areas as well.

War Powers

- “Congress shall have the power to declare War”
- “The President shall be the commander-in-chief”
- Logical tension between these two positions
 - Founders never imagined a time when the United States would have a standing army
 - Countries seldom declare war any more.

The Courts

- Ignored/irrelevant for much of US history
- Playing a more prominent role in recent years
 - Extra-territoriality
 - More international legal organizations
 - More complex global environment

The Role of Interest Groups

- Special interests can have a disproportionate influence on foreign policy
 - Complex issues in distant places
 - Most people are not much interested
 - Can influence policies that then impact broader population -- treaties, alliances.
- Mearsheimer/Walt - *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*