Overview

• Review: States, Nations, and Nation-States

• Foreign Policy Basics
  ▪ What is Foreign Policy?
  ▪ The National Interest
  ▪ Sphere of Influence
  ▪ Hard and Soft Power
  ▪ Non-state Actors

• Case Study Analysis: East China Sea ADIZ
Review: States, Nations, and Nation-States

- **State**: a territorial *political* entity
  - Examples: United States, Vatican City, the United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

- **Nation**: a *cultural* and/or *ethnic* entity; a large group of people with a common language, culture, history, ethnicity, descent, or religion
  - Examples: Cherokee, Kurds, Scotland

- **Nation State**: a state predominantly inhabited by one nation
  - Examples: Egypt, Albania, Finland

- **Multinational State**: a state inhabited by multiple major nations
  - Examples: South Africa, Russia, the United Kingdom
What is Foreign Policy?

Foreign policy is a government’s strategy for interacting with other state and non-state actors

• Usually created by the head of the government (executive) and the foreign minister
  ▪ United States: President and Secretary of State (State Department)

• Overlaps with domestic policy
  ▪ War on Drugs, Global War on Terror (GWOT)
  ▪ Result of globalization

• “3 D’s: Defense, Diplomacy, Development”
National Interest: a **highly debated concept** that guides a country’s military, economic, and political goals

- Highly subjective
- Constantly changing
  - Cold War Containment, GWOT, Pivot to Asia
- Contradictory interests
  - Classical conundrum: security versus freedom
Hard Power is the use of military strength or economic incentives to **directly coerce** a country into a desired course of action.

“The ability to use the **carrots** and **sticks** of economic and military might to make others follow your will”

– Joseph Nye

- **Carrots**
  - Foreign aid
  - Removal of trade barriers
  - Promise of military protection
- **Sticks**
  - Use of military force
  - Economic sanctions
  - Coercive diplomacy
Soft Power is the ability indirectly influence other states through cultural and ideological means.

“power is the ability to influence others to get them to do what you want. There are three major ways to do that: one is to threaten them with sticks; the second is to pay them with carrots; the third is to attract them or co-opt them, so that they want what you want”

- Joseph Nye

• Based on a country’s **cultural influence** and **reputation** in the international community

• Relatively new term coined in 2004
Non-State Actors

• While sovereign states are the primary actors in foreign policy, non-state actors have become increasingly influential in recent times.

• Examples:
  – Multi-national corporations
  – Insurgent/rebel groups
  – Non-governmental Organizations
Case Study: East China Sea ADIZ
• On November 2013, the PRC implemented an East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone
  ▪ Requires all aircraft to check their flight plans with China before entering the ADIZ

• The new ADIZ was met with outrage in Japan

• The US signaled its disapproval of the new ADIZ
  ▪ US flew two B-52 bombers through China’s ADIZ without prior notification

• South Korea expands its ADIZ to overlap China’s
Background: East China Sea Disputes

- China and Japan both claim possession of the Senkaku/Daiyo Islands
- Territorial disputes in East and South China Seas
- Nationalism in Japan and China
- Presence of oil and natural gas in the region
- US ‘Pivot to Asia’
Analysis

• What historical, political, social, and economic factors were involved in China’s decision?

• What might this signal about China’s national interests?

• Why did Japan respond the way it did?

• Why did the US respond with a display of hard power?

• What might this event signal for the future relations in the South China Sea?
Other Questions to Consider

- Is the ADIZ an example of **hard power** or **soft power**?

- Do you believe it was within China’s right as a sovereign state to establish an ADIZ?

- Was the US response appropriate?