Overview

• Review: States, Nations, and Nation-States

• Foreign Policy Basics
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  ▪ The National Interest
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• Case Study Analysis: East China Sea ADIZ (Air Defense Identification Zone)
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**

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 to 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
On November 2013, China implemented an East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ)
- ADIZ: an area in which identification, location, and control of aircraft over land and water is required for national security
- The new ADIZ was met with outrage in Japan
- South Korea expands its ADIZ to overlap China’s
- The U.S. signaled its disapproval of the new ADIZ
  - U.S. flew two B-52 bombers through China’s ADIZ without prior notification
In June 2016, China announced an ADIZ over the South China Sea – China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Brunei all claim territory here.

The U.S. says it will not take sides, but has sent military ships and planes near disputed islands to ensure access to shipping and air routes.

Both sides have accused each other of “militarizing” the South China Sea.
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

U.S. ‘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 U.S. respond with a display of hard power?
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 U.S. response appropriate?