Diplomacy: Managing Relations among International Actors

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The Diplomatic Process

- The diplomatic process is key in the world of international relations.

- Chapter Six looks at the process of diplomacy in an attempt to explain how it works and why it is so important.
Diplomacy

- A process in which states try to exert their influence over other states.
- Definition: the management of international relations by communications to include negotiations, leading to a bargain or agreement.
- Can take on both positive and negative approaches.
  - Non-coercive diplomacy - used in situations where states are not far from each other in terms of goals.
  - Coercive diplomacy – used in situations where states' preferences are quite different.
    - The use of force is a basic part of diplomacy. Coercive diplomacy, is an attempt to force or compel another state to do what they would otherwise not do.
    - The counterpart to Coercive diplomacy is deterrence, or the use or threat of force in an attempt to prevent a state from doing what it otherwise might do.
History of Diplomacy

- The origins can be traced to Greek and Roman society.
- Two Roman ideas towards international law and formal diplomatic processes:
  - Jus Gentium - law applied not just to Romans, but to all peoples whether citizens or foreigners and
  - Jus Naturale - law whose principles are discovered by reason and thus common to all humanity were steps.
Modern Diplomacy

- Arose in the 13th century in Italy.
- The Congress of Vienna (1814-15) is of greatest importance for several reasons.
  - First, the resulting Concert of Europe represented a balance of power and a collective hegemony.
  - Second, it established the first truly organized system of diplomatic practices.
  - Third, the Congress of Vienna is an excellent example of multilateral diplomacy.
Diplomatic Processes

- State recognition is an important part of diplomacy.
  - A sovereign state comes into existence when a population living in a defined territory that is administered by a government is recognized by other sovereign states.
  - Part of this recognition is the acceptance of that state's internal and external sovereignty.
- Oftentimes a state's sovereignty is ignored and it is invaded, as in World War II.
- Puppet governments are sometimes established in the invaded states. Example: Vichy France.
- Puppet governments are installed by the occupying power in order to control the state system.
  - Subsequently, governments in exile relocate in other friendly countries. Example: the French government in exile in the United Kingdom during World War II.
Diplomatic immunity

- Another important feature of the diplomatic process.
  - A reciprocal privilege that extends to all diplomats in a foreign country and prevents them from being arrested or prosecuted by local authorities.
  - When a diplomat is no longer welcome in a foreign country, they are declared persona non grata, which forces his or her removal from that country.
  - Diplomats can also be recalled from foreign countries as a form of protest.
Extraterritoriality

- A status granted to Embassies in foreign countries.
- Extraterritoriality assumes that an embassy and the ground it stands on are part of the sovereign territory of the foreign country.
  - In other words, the U.S. embassy in France is considered to be U.S. territory.
  - Because of this, embassies are able to grant asylum to host-country citizens or others seeking protection.
Organization of Diplomatic Missions

- A term used to describe an embassy including:
  - A consular section in the same embassy,
  - Consulates located elsewhere in a foreign country,
  - A diplomatic mission to an international organization, or
  - A delegation to an international conference.

- Ambassadors are usually the official in charge of a mission, which possess various subcategories:
  - In the case of the United States, branches are assigned to
    - Espionage
    - Politics
    - Administration
    - Commerce
    - others
Diplomatic Incentives and Disincentives

- **Carrots** refer to diplomatic incentives used in international bargaining.
  - Among these are
    - foreign aid, whether monetary, military, or social.
    - Such incentives can be used to persuade another actor in international relations to undertake a desired action.

- **Sticks** refer to coercive tools used in diplomacy.
  - Among these are
    - economic sanctions, boycotts, embargoes, and blockades.
    - Such incentives can be used to persuade another actor to do something you desire.
    - For sticks to be effective, the state issuing the threats must be considered credible. Otherwise, it is useless.
Ways and Means of Diplomatic Communication

- Diplomatic communications come in various forms:
  - Informational transfers are not designed to produce any type of outcome.
  - Other communications have more of a purpose than simply information transfer.
  - Some are symbolic, usually designed to reinforce positive aspects of already established relationships.
Diplomatic Communication

- Sometimes aimed at sidestepping conflict.
- Other times, negotiators involved in a situation do not expect to reach agreement, but see value in the process of negotiating.
Glossary List

- Asylum
- Blockade
- Consulate
- Consul
- Crisis diplomacy
- Deterrence

Be sure to review two *Applying Theory* boxes on pages 137 & 153.
Review – How much do you understand?

1. Which of the following is NOT a form of diplomacy?
   A. Deterrence
   B. Coercion
   C. Economic sanctions
   D. All are forms of diplomacy
2. Which of the following is NOT necessary for a state to come into existence under international law?

A. A population
B. Recognition by other states
C. A defined territory
D. Hegemony
Review– How much do you understand?

3. By recognizing a foreign state, an actor basically accepts that foreign state has?
   A. Internal sovereignty.
   B. Extraterritoriality.
   C. External sovereignty.
   D. Both A and C
Review – How much do you understand?

4. The idea that the British embassy in Washington, D.C. is actually part of British territory is referred to as

A. Extraterritoriality.
B. Persona non grata.
C. Diplomatic immunity.
D. Asylum.
Review – How much do you understand?

5. Embassies fall primarily under which division of the U.S. government?
   A. State Department
   B. Department of Treasury
   C. Department of Interior
   D. Department of Defense
Review– How much do you understand?

6. Which of the following is NOT a "section" of a U.S. embassy as mentioned in the book?

A. Political
B. Military
C. Consular
D. Administrative
Review– How much do you understand?

7. Which of the following is the best example of deterrence?

A. Sending troops to a country in order to establish a democratic regime.
B. Asking another state to reconsider their policy towards pollution.
C. Threatening to implement an economic blockade in order to prevent a country from developing nuclear weapons.
D. Holding a summit meeting in order to discuss human rights violations.
8. Carrots refer to
   A. individuals placed in foreign embassies for the sole purpose of espionage.
   B. incentives used in diplomacy.
   C. coercive techniques used in international relations.
   D. none of these answers
Review– How much do you understand?

9. Which of the following is the best example of a "stick"?
   A. A boycott
   B. Military troops
   C. Foreign aid
   D. The Ambassador
Review– How much do you understand?

10. Getting-to-yes negotiations are essentially

A. negative-sum approaches to diplomacy.
B. zero-sum approaches to diplomacy.
C. positive-sum approaches to diplomacy.
D. none of these answers