



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

COURSE: POLITICS 2A (FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS)
TIME: 2 HOURS
QUESTION PAPER: JUNE 2014 **MARKS:** 100
SUBJECT CODE: PTS2A11
EXAMINERS:
1. Dr CA Georghiou (Section A)
2. Dr S Graham (Section B)
3. Prof D Geldenhuys

1. USE TWO SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS: ONE FOR SECTION A AND ONE FOR SECTION B.
2. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN BOTH SECTIONS, AS INDICATED.
3. ANSWER ALL YOUR QUESTIONS IN THE SCRIPTS PROVIDED.
4. THIS EXAM PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 (FOUR) PAGES.

SECTION A: QUESTION 1 (Compulsory): Multiple choice questions: *Answer all 10 questions. Write down only **ONE** correct letter next to the question number in your script, for example 1C; 2B; 3A etc. **USE ONLY CAPITAL LETTERS.***

1. The current Secretary-General of the United Nations is:
A. Kofi Annan
B. Dag Hammarskjöld
C. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
D. Ban Ki-moon
E. None of the above
F. All of the above
2. Which of the following statements is/are true?
A. Arguably the best-known liberal theoretical proposition about International Relations (IR) is the balance of power theory
B. The realist theory is universal, applying always and everywhere without alteration
C. The balance of power theory ensures that an increasing number of liberal states ensure the possibility of a self-enforcing global peace
D. According to psychologists, humans (decision makers) are poor estimators: they are deterministic thinkers with an aversion to probabilistic strategies which accept error

- E. The end of the Cold War and the East-West divide further blocked the possibility of great power collaboration that had been envisioned at the founding of the UN
 - F. All of the above
3. Which one of the following statements is false?
- A. National interests refer to the fundamental objectives and ultimate determinants that guide the decision-makers of a state in conducting foreign policy
 - B. When governments promise to increase aid, encourage foreign investment, or support a target state's currency in exchange for desirable changes in that state's behavior, it is known as 'negative sanctions'
 - C. Realists generally argue that economic interdependence is more likely to lead to state conflict as it heightens the potential for political friction and exposes the vulnerabilities of insecure states in an anarchic setting
 - D. Never before have so many of the world's leading states been liberal as today
 - E. The Bush administration in the US attempted to justify the 2003 invasion of Iraq by denouncing alleged Iraqi programmes to build weapons of mass destruction
4. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- A. Liberals argue that economic interdependence decreases incentives for conflict by tying peoples more closely together and increasing the costs of economic disruption
 - B. Rules are never morality, norms, custom, etiquette, or operating procedures
 - C. China has been willing to impose serious economic restrictions on North Korea
 - D. Political scientists have traditionally devoted much attention to positive economic statecraft
 - E. All of the above
5. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- A. NATO's post-Cold War roles could be defined as still keeping member states safe from threats to their security, but since 1991 has had an 'identity crisis'
 - B. Leaders will convene *ad hoc* inner cabinets (e.g. a standing sub-committee) to deal with particular problems, especially in war-time while full cabinets remain in the background on routine FP matters
 - C. Process-orientated analysts of FP consider *how* certain goals arise and *why* certain behaviours result
 - D. According to the bureaucratic politics approach, FP can best be described in terms of bureaucratic infighting
 - E. All of the above
6. Which one of the following statements is false?
- A. The *explanandum* is the phenomenon that is to be explained, often referred to as the dependent variable.
 - B. According to rational decision-making, decision makers need to be logical and discriminating, open to new evidence (in their choices), and coherent and consistent in responding to logical arguments
 - C. Rational decision makers are regarded as efficient in the choices they make; generating subjective estimates of the consequences of their options
 - D. High levels of interdependence always lead to peace and seldom to war, depending on FP makers' future expectations

- E. Work in psychology and neuroscience challenges the fundamental tenets of the rational model: humans rarely conform to 'rational' expectations
7. Which one of the following statements is false?
- A. With negative sanctions, multilateral cooperation is a necessity as there are strong incentives for third parties to break the embargo in order to gain above-normal profits
 - B. The relationship between positive and negative economic statecraft is relatively unexplored territory for FP analysis
 - C. Tactical linkage is the provision or promise of economic benefits to induce changes in the behaviour of a target state
 - D. It is suggested that the modern form of interdependence is more likely than the 19th century version to lead to peaceful state relations because contemporary globalization is characterized not only by deep trade links but also by transnational production networks
 - E. Recent structural changes such as the end of the Cold War, the rise of globalization, and the spread of democracy worldwide each have important implications for the practice of economic statecraft
 - F. None of the above
8. Which one of the following statements is false?
- A. An example of sanctions failure is Fidel Castro who managed to defy US sanctions for over four decades while his regime outlasted the administrations of nine US presidents
 - B. In Rhodesia, the white minority government drew closer together in defiance of international sanctions which is sometimes referred to as the 'rally round the flag' effect
 - C. In 1973 OPEC countries used the 'oil weapon' against the USA and other Western countries by restricting their access to this vital natural resource in an effort to influence Western policies in the USA-Vietnam war
 - D. Russia has proved most concerned to reap the economic benefits of bilateral trade with Iran; it has therefore been willing to agree at best to limited and targeted sanctions related to Iran's nuclear activities
 - E. The end of the Cold War means that there is greater potential for great power cooperation on the issue of sanctions
 - F. None of the above
9. Which one or more of the following statements is/are true?
- A. France's tactic against the USA in the 1960s by selling off dollars in exchange for gold in order to pressure the USA to accept reforms of the international monetary system, is an example of an investment restriction instrument
 - B. The blocking of a state's access to multilateral lending institutions such as the World Bank is known as the 'freezing of assets'
 - C. The intention of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment US Trade Act was to convince the Soviet Union, during the part of the Cold war known as détente, to allow more of its Jewish citizens to immigrate to the Soviet Union
 - D. The lack of democratization means that autocratic governments are better positioned to shift the burden of sanctions to a more repressed population that has limited political resources
 - E. A & C
 - F. B & D

10. Which one of the following statements is false?
- A. In 1948, Joseph Stalin used economic sanctions in an effort to force the renegade communist leader Tito of Yugoslavia into compliance with Soviet preferences for its other client states
 - B. Smart sanctions are intended to maximize collateral damage to the general population of a target state
 - C. US sanctions against North Korea during the 2000s were intended in part to hasten the collapse of that country's communist government
 - D. The UN Charter, crafted near the end of World War II, held out an important role for economic sanctions as a collective response to international aggression and conflict
 - E. None of the above
- (10)

ESSAY QUESTIONS: Answer ALL the Questions

- 2. Discuss realism by defining the concept, describing its key components and indicating how it is applied to the analysis and practice of foreign policy. (20)
- 3. Briefly differentiate between the pluralist and elite models of media and public opinion and indicate how they influence foreign policy formulation. (10)
- 4. Do an assessment of positive and negative economic statecraft as an instrument of foreign policy implementation. (10)

SECTION A: [50]

SECTION B: (Choose any two of the following)

QUESTION 1

Assess the tensions between principle (values-driven) and pragmatic (self-interest driven) considerations as the Nelson Mandela government (1994-1999) defended friends and allies. Also briefly discuss the arms sale and East Timor cases.

(25)

QUESTION 2

Evaluate Thabo Mbeki's vision for Africa, from the ARF to the APRM.

(25)

QUESTION 3

Critically assess the Zuma administration's approach to conflict resolution in Africa. Also briefly discuss the administration's perspective on South-South cooperation.

(25)

SECTION B: [50]

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