# State and Nation: Nationalism in the International Economy

**Economic Nationalism** 

### Clicker Quiz

- Which world would you prefer living in
- A. --a world in which every American is 25 per cent wealithier than now and every Chinese is much wealther than the average American,

 B. A world in which Americans are only 10 per cent wealthier than now but ahead of the average Chinese?

### Today's menu

- I. Review: Community as Nation-State
- II. The Nation in the international economy: Economic Nationalism
  - Assumptions:
  - Policies
  - Size and structure
  - Liberal Response and Econ. Nat. Retort
  - Economic nationalism and war

#### **Review: Nations and States**

- Nations are communities that fill the vacuum left by liberalism and socialism
- They evoke emotion, not reason
- They are tied to a commitment to land, not globalization or international communism
- They evoke solidarity, not competition
- They provide an identity bigger than ourselves
- They provide security, not individual striving
- Nations need States—both internally and externally---The national community is hierarchical

#### The Political Economy of the nationstate

- States are main actors
- They care about their community and want it to grow
- Purpose: They pursue power to protect the community—even from markets
- They want influence over other states to make themselves richer



#### Central Assumption of Economic Nationalism : International Anarchy

- No government over states
- States compete with each other to survive
- International trade is a PD game
- Relative gain is more important than mutual gain Why? Everyone wants to be a monopolist—wants to be ahead of the competition.

### **Anarchy prevents Free Trade**

#### YOU

		Cooperate (free trade)	Defect (protectionism)
ME	cooperate	5, 5 Comparative advantage, efficiency, Lower consumer prices and Growth for all	0,3 I keep my market open but you close yours; you win, I (my consumers) lose
	Defect (protectionism)	3,0 You keep your market open, I close mine, I win, you (your consumers) lose	0,0 We both close our markets; you close yours, I retaliate, you retaliate, and so on High consumer prices Low growth

#### Policies of economic nationalism: Protection, Market Control, economic warfare

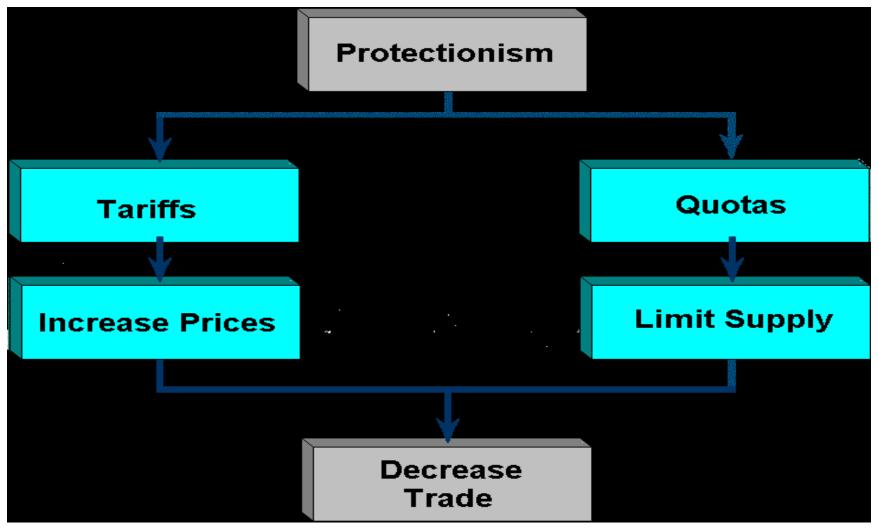
- Self-sufficiency (Keynes)
- Protect the nation's economy from others in the market
  - Tariffs
  - Non-tariff barriers to trade
- Market Control
  - Subsidies
  - Dumping
  - monopoly
- Economic Warfare
  - embargoes
- Retaliation

### Why national self-sufficiency?

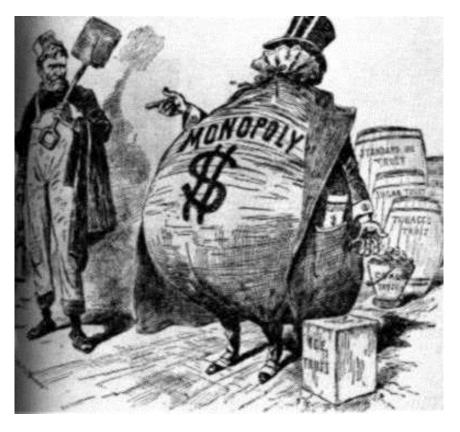
• It leads to peace. Why?



#### **Protectionism: Closing markets**



#### **Policies: Market Control**





#### **Policies: Economic Warfare: embargos**



#### Iran



#### North Korea



### What policy the economic nationalist pursues depends on how big the nation-state is

- Small states benefit more from trade than large states.
- Large states can use trade and tradewithholding strategies as a foreign policy tool
  - Influence, leverage
  - They can also use their resources to create a liberal international economic system.
    - Can offer an open market, cheap exports, trade finance,

### The economic liberal response to economic nationalism



#### The Economic Nationalist's Retort

- What's good for the whole global system (aggregate wealth) might not be good for the nation
- The nation must be protected
- The state must accumulate wealth to enhance the power to provide security.

## Nation -states, nationalism, economic nationalism, and war

- Protectionism threatens other nation-states
- Market control threatens others



- Nation-states seek to amass resources: imperialism→ colonialism, invasion, war, occupation
- US sanctions on Japan in 1930s led to Japan's attack on the US at Pearl Harbor
- Military-industrial complex and in liberal societies—another form of economic nationalism
  - Military contracts to national companies
  - Political "pork barrel" to create jobs shielded from the market
  - War profits
- Nationalist ideology assists in this project

#### The End