

Comparing the position of economic diplomacy in America's foreign policy during the Cold War, post-Cold War period until 2014

Javad Noor Mohammadi

M.A Student of International Relations, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

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ABSTRACT

During the Cold War, America more involved in armed conflicts, ideological and geopolitical competition with the Soviet Union. America's economic diplomacy in international financial institutions like the World Bank and IMF and Containment policies and plans such as the Truman Doctrine to combat the spread of communism during the Cold War, Weaken the Soviet Union and has other countries with its own. After the Cold War, with importance of economic factor in the international system, Countries in the world economy is increasingly linked to each other and become more interdependent every day. The industrial countries, especially America are trying to use their economic capacity in the best possible form of economic diplomacy In order to achieve the aims of political, economic and cultural use. During the Cold War international system was a bipolar but America was changed by the end of this period and become a hegemon in the world, America as the sole survivor of the Cold War wants to maintain the hegemony of itself. America by having the largest economy in the years after the Cold War tries to use their economic power and opportunities that economic globalization among the countries dependent on the economy, on the one hand, to help maintain its hegemony and on the other hand the political, economic and cultural reach. In this regard, America tried using economic diplomacy with the rest of the world by providing financial assistance to achieve friends and deal with their opponents and proponents with economic sanctions. On the other hand, America using its economic diplomacy and the role of international financial institutions, tries in addition to its world position, to maintain its territorial security, economic goals of energy security, protection of US companies with the support of friend countries and fight against opponent groups. The study attempts to answer this question that What changes has been in the status of economic diplomacy in America's foreign after the Cold War to the Cold War. The research hypothesis is based on the principle that with important economic factor in relations between countries America has been provided the conditions for increased use of economic diplomacy in America foreign policy after the Cold War. The research method of this study is the correlation which aims to compare position of economic diplomacy in America's foreign policy during the Cold War and post-Cold War to 2014.

KEYWORDS: America, economic diplomacy, the Cold War, post-Cold War

INTRODUCTION

Diplomacy is the most important tool for furthering the objectives of national policy and national interests to be rational and peaceful. In principle, national units (states) in foreign policy, diplomacy and discretion in seeking to improve Security, national power, welfare and development, and enhancing their credibility and international prestige. Today, all of the activities of countries for security, economic development, and enhance the international reputation, with attitudes and economic programs are linked and countries around the world are trying to use diplomacy to achieve their objectives. Economic diplomacy is a subject that is in the spread of globalization and the post-Cold War one of the tools of modern, efficient and powerful action against traditional diplomacy is the International Space. Formation of economic policy based on the shortcomings of traditional diplomacy is to achieve foreign policy objectives so that in today's world of globalization is called space which mainly refers to the economic and commercial (Goods, capital and services) is Transnational, Recourse to traditional diplomatic relations, bilateral and multilateral basis of a simple model of government spending and the primacy of politics over economics, cannot ensure the interests of international actors. The rapid developments in the post-Cold War and the various processes of globalization, in particular, has made traditional diplomacy tool inadequate for the purposes of national interest. In these circumstances, politicians and diplomats during the Cold War over the past day, seeking to adapt to new conditions and the use of new techniques and tools to achieve your goals have been more effective.

* **Corresponding Author:** Javad Noor Mohammadi, M.A student of international relations, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Definition and concept of diplomacy:

Diplomacy various definitions have been proposed, the most important of which are: Means of diplomacy, foreign policy diplomacy, negotiation and compromise diplomacy, international relations department, the implementation of foreign policy. (Harold, 1995: 24). Morgenthau believes that diplomacy is the art of making the most effective elements of national power to shape foreign policy the characteristics of the international situation that is relevant to the national interest. Diplomacy is defined as the art of diplomacy and foreign policy, regulation, international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes by methods. Also knowledge of the relationship between politicians and leaders of the world is diplomacy (Morgenthau, 1995: 64). Diplomacy in the narrow sense of the way for a peaceful political settlement of international disputes refers to methods in contrast to the use of violent methods to be used in military, in which that includes all the measures which the two governments in its foreign relations. In the political, economic, cultural, commercial, financial, and military security exist. In other words, under these conditions, it covers all models of the behavior of a state policy in the field of international relations. Diplomacy can say is cover for the implementation of foreign policy and a way to operationalize the goals, interests, strategies in the international environment (Consistency, 2011: 372).

The main work of diplomacy, negotiation, discussion, persuasion, compromise and threats by identifying common interests and areas of difference between the interested parties. Accordingly, it is a mean by which a government policy to explain their demands and their concern is expressed over the world. Meanwhile, diplomacy is a tool to study the competing national interests (Consistency, 2011: 374-375).

Economic diplomacy:

Economic diplomacy is a crucial subject in the action strategy for each the international level to promote national interests. Economic diplomacy is as the intersection between diplomacy and economic interests in the national interest. Economic diplomacy is meant to apply diplomacy in economic and the presence of potential and actual economic diplomacy to achieve the goals of country (Reynolds, 2008: 204). Economic diplomacy, deals with the issue of economic policies and economic diplomats are busy to monitor and report on the economic policies of other countries and to influence policy makers on how to consult their own country. The economic policy uses economic resources as a reward or punishment in pursuit of foreign policy goals (Reynolds, 2008: 209). In the major part of the post-World War II economic diplomacy was under the rule of the government's economic policy, the permanent representatives of the governments. In the era, economic diplomacy was shaped and oriented within the limits of the Cold War. But for now, the end of the Cold War and the advancement of globalization, the non-state actors have greater role of economic diplomacy. Economic diplomacy is not related only to actions that occur across borders but his work starts increasingly within the boundaries. In Post-Cold War security factors were less important and economic relations were more important (and Volkak hereto, 2009: 44).

Economic diplomacy place in America's foreign policy during the Cold War:

America due to being away from WWII to the other countries involved in World War II had higher economic power. In the years after World War II, the economy role was greater than before in America's foreign policy. America used its economic strength in Cold War to combat the spread of communism in the world and undermine the Soviet. America with the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan and the free market economic policies managed to use its economic power most in the fight against the spread of communism. The Truman Doctrine was the first policy statement governing the United States of America after World War II to help countries making their assistance requests against Soviet expansionism and subversive actions, Truman Doctrine XII was founded in March 1947 at the impassioned speech to a joint session of Congress, where President Harry Truman announced that the United States of America policy should be ((Support free peoples who are against domination by armed minorities or outside pressures resist)). Congress at the request of the President accepted to help the Greek Resistance four hundred million dollars against attacks are accomplished led by the Communist regime and Turkey to strengthen the Soviet press, especially in the Dardanelles. The commitment in the Eastern Mediterranean States of America claimed that Great Britain, for economic reasons, it would have to leave his sight. Truman Doctrine as a public commitment, of military and economic power of the United States of America in peace indicates a breaking with tradition in foreign policy United States of America and mark the beginning of reservation policy influence. Truman Doctrine, the first in a series of economic and military aid that apparently was considered, the foreign policy of the United States of America have become stable character, (Plano and Alton, 588: 2010).

Truman's speech, who became known as the Truman Doctrine principles, considered helping countries that were directly exposed to Soviet expansionism but very quickly it became clear that these measures are not sufficient to prevent the spread of Communist influence. Because communism as a transnational force is threatening other countries from within. Especially where poverty and unemployment provides fertile ground for the growth of

communism. Alarm certainly was left parties victory in the Western Europe 1947 election followed by the Labor Party in England to victory and French Socialist Party and the Communist Party 26% and 24% of the vote respectively. And the Italian Communist Party and the Socialist Party won, 20 percent to 21 percent of the vote. (Bershtin and Milza, 21: 1991) Communists participating in the governments of these countries still do not provide incentives to make America worry about but the riots started in 1947 to highlight the issue. America reacts against hidden threats, was the Marshall Plan (Naghizadeh, 227: 2004). It was proposed by the Secretary of State of America George C. Marshall in 1947 which said United States of America established over a broad program of economic aid to help rebuild the war-ravaged economies of Western Europe. Congress of the United States of America in 1948, coincided with the founding of the restoration plan for Europe (following ART), adopted to provide loans and grants to countries that agree to participate in this program. To urge the United States of America, sixteen countries participating in regional organizations such as the OECD's Program for Europe (or on a CD), To encourage cooperation in the reconstruction and setting a comprehensive list of resources and needs. The Soviet Union and other communist states of Eastern Europe were invited to accession to the program, but they did not accept the invitation. From 1948 to 1952, the United States of America during the Marshall Plan, will provide \$15 billion in loans and grants. The success of the Marshall Plan, the first major aid programs after World War II encouraged America's policymakers and Congress since the use of foreign aid as a tactic in the face of uncertainty and unproductive communist goals set in the developing countries. Until 1952, General Marshall returned spark was struck Europe in the former situation, So that the countries participating in the program surpass the levels of the pre-World War II. America's efforts to encourage the integration of economies through the Marshall Plan in Europe to the establishment of a common market for all of Western Europe by expanding to 10 countries of Europe, plus numerous other countries who want to enter the society was close to success. In 1961, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (I. A. C. D.) Alternative (a. A. A. C.). A. A. CD with advisory structure, but not the obligation to provide effective decisions continues on call twenty-four members of the Joint Action on Economic Affairs. Economic partnership that provides the context of the Marshall Plan in 1949, with the approach of the military security of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO Atlantic incarnate, was completed (Plano and Alton, 255: 2010).

America's role in the economic institutions of the Cold War:

America and the international financial institutions:

Established the International Monetary Fund adopted the tone Woods guaranteed Free convertibility into cash money every nation has every potential business partner. IMF-backed initial investment of \$ 10 billion was formed while half of the amount financed by America. The fund was supposed to provide aid to that nations had temporary shortage of foreign exchange reserves. Instead of foreign currency lending by the IMF, Could the debtor wishes that to take action changes in the economic and trade policies. Balance their budgets (Including measures such as reducing the cost of budget items, the right of citizens in a foreign currency, Acceleration of a country's currency against other currencies, the elimination of customs tariffs on imports restricted). At a time when America was the only country that seemed to have the situation well in terms of exports, regulations of the International Monetary Fund provides America Favorable conditions for foreign trade (Sholzinger, 342: 2010).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the World Bank was established at Bretton Duzet. During the first decade of the World Bank, the bank played only marginal and insignificant role in the actual process of reconstruction after the war but in the late 1950s and early 1960s, with increasing interest in the third world countries, the loan over a billion dollars a year was in the agenda (Mason & Asher, 1975: 68).

Mechanisms of international trade has a long history. America initially hoped to achieve this to create an international organization, but soon realized that it is not compatible with the goals of other states. Simultaneous negotiations in 1947 and 1948 and the General Agreement on Trade led to an international trade organization. But the America was unhappy of the organization because it is also that of the exceptions to other countries, created restrictions for America. Therefore the President of America refused to submit the treaty to the Senate for ratification (Paster, 1980: 96-98). 1890 and 1935 America agreement between 30 to 45 percent of the value of imports subject to the effects of fluctuations but it reduced to 15 % in 1955 and 12 in 1970. It shows one of the main facts about the business objectives of the GATT and America's post-war. America's leaders vigorously to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade, the more favored free trade (Larson, Skidmore, 89: 2011).

America also played a leading role in the international economy. Through the Marshall Plan aid to allies in Europe and Asia for billions of dollars in sick economic rise and eventually awarded the world economy. The country's economic recovery and the other industrial powers to revive the global economy opened its markets without a customs tariff for imports of these countries. These policies not only for economic reasons, but also supported the diffusion barrier. If Europe and Asia were good shape, they are less exposed to the communist

revolution. America broke through the barrier, the continued dominance of America's foreign policy during the Cold War. Foreign policy of the Reagan administration (1981-1989) based on a combination of logic, the superiority of liberalism which seeks to promote democracy and a free market economy. Diplomacy was the collapse of the communist regimes such as the Soviet and replace them with democratic capitalist state in winning the battle with communism (Hobbes & Leviathan, 2002: 82). America's role in the World Bank is remarkable that contrary to the objectives established according to the World Bank aid to other countries influenced by considerations other than development. So that rich countries like Israel in 1988, compared with the next highest country in the list received more than twice the per capita aid. It can be said that the way of helps from industrial countries to rich countries arises from the political and economic interests of donor countries including America. Another study found that among 17 countries, donor aid America in terms of allocation of funds to the recipient poor countries needs to be placed on the last rank. Much of America allocate funds carried out through the Economic Support Fund (ESF) is run by the International Institute (ALD). Economic support to grant aid to friendly countries and to promote political stability in regions which are important for the interests of America For example, does the bulk of the funds (ESF) to Israel and Egypt for their willingness to the Camp David agreements (World Bank, 1990: 127). The main focus of America's economic diplomacy in creating and maintaining world order in four areas of business and finance, international security, critical resources, domestic and international political issues was during this period. America has always been played a major role to create and manage a set of rules governing international finance and trade and enables the performance of this systems by providing financial support. America role in Burton institutions and from the GATT mainly through political initiatives.

America, along with a series of political and security issues, also considered economic issues. America through the world free release of the new global context to convince the leaders of many countries. America will ensure member states their security is guaranteed and on the other hand, America was trying to leverage their resources in order to create a barrier against the Soviet cause. America tried to get through the system, ensure the availability of critical resources created through the normal release. America was targeted countries would understand that to obtain a special position in relation to the resources do not feel the need to use military force (Larson and Skidmore, 93: 2011).

Free market economic policies:

If the dam policy viewed response to the strong Soviet influence America's free-market economic policy response should be considered the economic weakness of Western Europe after World War II at a minimum level. America who want to save the economic advantage through the implementation of market-based economic structure of capitalism is not possible (Walt, 1985: 3-10). As part of this policy, America has several goals. There was a belief among Americans that economic interdependence between countries, disabling the development of Soviet influence. For this reason, the emphasis was more on free economic. Economic growth and the subsequent creation of wealth is possible only in places that the activities of diverse economic are possible and the private sector is allowed to operate. America aims to achieve a free-market economic policies, support for lower tariffs. Free trade in the world will flourish only when a high capacity for commodity exchange. Trade is profitable when the cost of this interaction to a minimum and to maximize its profit. Only through tariff reductions in the minimum possible that the economic rationale for the development of economic exchange. The lower tariffs, the greater the potential for the free exchange takes place when necessarily leads to economy improvement. Expand trade, economic wealth it creates and causes the Soviet government as a symbol of the planned economy disadvantaged any resistance to impact and influence in world trade is profitable economically. Enhance the economic benefit resulting from the reduction of tariffs, one of the most common economic policies for peace has been diagnosed. Economic incentives for poor countries to compete in the global capitalist economy interrelatedness and interdependence thus tightens considering the ideological appeal of the Soviet Union, especially in poor countries, America decided to open up the economy widespread among the countries under Soviet influence in anyway. On the other hand, America's policy was seeking cheaper and easier access to needed resources for itself and allies around the world. The America succeeded by managing the resources needed to sustain economic growth for it and ally countries, very favorable environment for cooperation between them and block any possible counterweight to the growing influence of the Soviet (Kohane, 1980).

America's economic diplomacy prevailed in a multinational company in the Cold War:

Europe's economic and social phenomenon of currency conversion helped America multinational companies to send its assets to Europe after 1958. Economic Community tariff walls around Europe, motivation and ability to turn profits back into dollars gave American companies the opportunity that build its production facilities in Europe. Multinational companies are those that have production facilities or markets that are at least two countries (Giplin, 233: 1999).

Growth of multinational companies in the years 1958 to 1970 was the result of complex political and economic factors. Interests of America Was compatible with the European and created the atmosphere is conducive to the flourishing of American multinationals in Europe. It means accepting the Economic Community of Europe and the impact of discrimination and competition .Instead, America's trade and European (especially German) agreed to maintain the balance of payments deficit of dollars to compensate America. This allows operations such as the deployment of US forces in Europe to continue to facilitate the implementation of other major measures such as the Vietnam War. In addition, the current America convince Europe to the American multinationals have access to Europe's economic community and treat them like they are a European company (Larson and Skidmore, 294: 2011). Investments in America's dominant multinational companies and political risks associated with the host countries. Multinational companies when making disputes with the host country may demand that their governments to apply pressure against it. Looper Heyken such amendment was passed in 1962 by America Congress appeals to the countries that nationalized US companies property without adequate compensation, does not provide help. This law was applied in numerous cases. Most unfortunate cases, CIA involvement in covert operations and economic pressures to overthrow the government Iran (1953), Guatemala (1954) and Chile (1973), after the nationalization of industry and foreign companies in these countries, it is like other motives in this matter has been fully involved as America's interest to protect its interests abroad (Larson and Skidmore, 294: 2011).

Place of economic sanctions on America's foreign policy during the Cold War:

United States of America, to pursue its foreign policy goals of economic sanctions is the worldwide leader. The country has different reasons at different times when they use this tool. The reasons that the United States uses to justify sanctions, which are a series of concepts in wide spectrum. Thus, according to them, is easy to apply sanctions. Cited numerous reasons to justify the sanctions that include human rights, counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, protection of the environment which are a series of general concepts that are easy to cite and make America's policies sensible. In addition, other reasons to justify sanctions are listed: Tend to influence or change the policies of a country, a country's penal punishment for his policies, show more symbolic opposition to the policies of the target country for various reasons. to give the confidence of the audience in sanctions the government's policy against the target country, understanding of the purpose and potential allies in the campaign against them is required (Carter, 1988: 12). One of the reasons for resorting to sanctions by the United States of America means a change in policy or inhibition of the target country, The purpose of sanctions in this case beware of the aim of pursuing some unpleasant policies in the future. Application of sanctions in the period of the Cold War was different in various times and places. For example, in the period after World War II the United States established sanctions to curb the rising power of the Soviet military In the early years of the Cold War in the 1950s and 1960s America had sanctions to curb the influence of communism, communist countries and countries that have trade relations with these countries .In 1970, Human Rights, one of America's foreign policy goals and Marxist and Lenisto regimes were sanctioned. Since the late 1980s, the threat of terrorism, drugs and the proliferation have been reasons of Sanctions. Overall United States of America during the Cold War, economic sanctions have been in the top 74 users of economic sanctions (Hufbauer& Scatt1990: 11). Baldolin perspective, the economic sanctions United States of America during the Cold War used to show that: 1. demonstrate its commitment to oppose Communism in the Western Hemisphere, including Cuba embargo. 2. The country's decision to oppose the expansion of the Soviet sphere of influence, such as an embargo after the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.3. In the determination of resistance to blackmail, like Iran sanction. 4. Its willingness to resort to military action continued unacceptable behavior, such as Libya sanctions.

In his view, the United States of America also has mean partial sanctions to impose economic pressure. In order to maintain the support of neighbors sanctions, such as sanctions on Iran 2-To thwart his usual tough image in Latin America, including Cuba embargo3. To demonstrate their desire to maintain contact with others, such as grain embargo against the Soviet exclude sales contract (Kenneth, 1987: 707-721).

After Cold War world

The importance of finding the economy after the Cold War:

The new order, which was formed after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the economy has become the most important element of the international system. In addition, the new block is formed or the formation within the system that have rather than political or military nature, the economic nature. Economy and how the economy is more obvious way and the willingness of governments and more fortunate than economic cooperation and integration, so that the political and security. After the collapse of the USSR, three blocks appeared in the world. One in Southeast Asia, one in America and one in Europe, Point to note is that all of nature is fundamentally a economic bloc or not political and ideological (and Ali Gharib Abadi Abadi, 2011: 28)

Analysts believe that the end of the Cold War, the unrivaled global capitalism and socialism in the early years of the Cold War legacy of confusion survivors accelerates Rate of economic globalization. In addition, the situation was provided for the global economy in the post-Cold War. The markets and businesses rose to quickly so that they could not control Like other former government, the economic boundaries and the role of governments in the global economy was gradually eliminated, Weak economies of Soviet Socialist entirely full of needs by end of the Cold War, so America and its allies invaded the arena of income (Abedi, 2008: 17).

By the end of the Cold War and the form of capitalist America in the international system, terms like free-market policy, free trade and open economy became popular. Liberals believe in free market development for the benefit of poor countries and facilitate their economies. Economic growth is a natural process and comes from wide effort of millions of people to improve the welfare and increase the amount of products. According to the belief of the people ((If this country does not develop does not mean that there is nothing, but no doubt it is an obstacle to progress and often, these are government's actions that impede progress.))The emphasis is on reducing the role of government in the economy and demand the surrender of the economy to the private sector (Callahan, 140: 2008).

In recent years a number of multinational companies and institutions has increased so much that the companies and institutions already have won a third of global products, and two thirds of the World Trade and eighty percent of Global Investment House. Therefore, the government being in charge of economy has declined globally and non-government sector has had more ground, so that during these years, with the emergence of new actors and international relations in the economics, the government place and power have changed in the political arena. On the other hand, the technological revolution led to the removal of borders and the development of economic relations in the world, leading up of the economy and economic relations in today's world (Economist publication, 1994).

Some theorists have predicted the end of the Cold War, for example, Huntington believes that by the end of the Cold War, the role of the economy would be so much that the ideological conflicts between countries wouldn't be so serious and the importance of the ideological conflicts between countries will decrease. He also believes that the military conflict between industrial democracies after Cold War is very weak, while the economic competition between them will increase sharply. Because as Edward Latvak has stressed, these competition will not be overwhelmed by strategic importance of collective cooperation against the enemy. Economic competition that its weapon is business, will not become a political squabbles. Some of the ways which will be followed are: ((creating hidden barriers to import the various intensity and weaknesses, appropriations of budget to technological projects, establishing hidden subsidies for export with different level of intensity and weaknesses, supporting certain forms of training, creating competitive infrastructure, etc.)). In the words of Daniel Bell ((economy, is continuing the war by other means)).Economic competition after the Cold War has increased severely, particularly among the three main economic poles: the United States of America, Europe and Japan, so that anyone of them attempt to win its competitors.(Huntington, 44: 2009)

By the end of the Cold War, many third world countries and former Soviet bloc adopted a market-based economic reforms and opened their borders to trade and investment. These policies have resulted in more countries facing rapid growth more than ever. (Walt, 1985: 3-10)

Struggle for hegemony between America by the end of the Cold War did not disappear, but usage of the new situation arising from a unipolar international system became more precise and delicate. Leadership has led to chasing and pursuing America's remain dreams and desires and created the requirement for having an effective great power in a unipolar world (Philip, 35: 2004).

Functional aspects of economic diplomacy for America: Defense of National Security after the Cold War:

National security concept suggests a situation in which all the elements of a state (by its concept) or the country, including land, population, government and sovereignty are immune from all possible threats. In America the phrase "homeland security" is used for referring to this situation, which apparently focuses on the land element. In Persian, for this phrase the synonyms such as land security, homeland security and national security are used. But because in practice possible threats against the homeland target all the key elements forming the country, national security seems more appropriate term.

The Cold War ended when the threat of terrorism against America's security became more serious. In the 1990s, while the relation between America and the remaining states of the former communist bloc went into remission, numerous terrorist acts that were often outside the privacy of the land of America, distorted the security of America. Failed bombing in Trade Center of New York in February 1993, attacking to America forces in Somalia in October 1993, the destruction of the Khobar Zohran Towers of Saudi Arabia in June 1996, and the destruction of America's embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998 are examples of such measures. However, the

seriousness of the threat of terrorism against America's security was more pronounced on September 11, 2001. (National Commission on Terrorist Attacks on the United States, 2005: 110-119).

September 11 incidents showed the imaginations such as continuation of the situation of the superpower America in the 21st century do not have strong analytical foundations, because due to heavy and surprising attacks of that day it is likely that the terrorists in the near future attack America by broader and more destructive weapons. Hence, as George W. Bush after September 11 incidents has stated repeatedly: ((The United States of America has no more important mission than protecting the country against terrorist attacks)) (<http://www.whitehouse.gov.homeland/book>). Terrorists have no fixed place and can easily change their whereabouts. This has caused that the fight against them include difficulties. Terrorism is not a new challenge, but the new global situation, including recent developments in communications technology and amazing ease of access to technology and weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors have caused a qualitative and quantitative potential terrorist threats against even the government is a powerful America heavily be strengthened. This problem can be seen in serious consequences of the process of globalization in recent decades. The events of September 11 in 2001 was a wake-up call to the government of America (and other governments) to be aware of the complexity of the security situation in the modern world and to deal with emerging security challenges and crises.

The emphasis on the problem of terrorism security doesn't mean limiting all threats to terrorism. Although by the end of the Cold War, Soviet ballistic missile threat has abated, but today America's territorial boundaries is still the target of missiles of states (some equipped with nuclear warheads), which may in near future see themselves attacking directly or indirectly to America. There are other states that try to equip themselves with similar functionality. In addition, with the rise of high-risk threat of terrorism, new threats have also emerged affected by the recent global developments that have more criminal nature than political or ideological one. Massive and organized drug trafficking, increasing destructive attacks to widespread computer network (with different motives), money laundering, and some of these can be known as the example of a major new threat that have severely challenged America's national security. According to this approach, we can say that diplomacy based on the defense of national security, has a link with economic policy layers outside the United States of America.

Protecting and defending the security of energy:

In the 1990s, apart from events like the invasion of Kuwait and Desert Storm Operation that led to the rise in oil prices for a short time. The oil market was relatively quiet. However, the third millennium has been associated with a wave of unprecedented increase in oil prices. Over the years, the rapid growth of oil demand, especially in Asia, along with variables such as the tendency of some oil exporters like Iraq (Saddam Hussein), Iran and Libya to use the oil weapon, Iraq and Iran nuclear crisis caused prices Oil continues to rise and exceeds the boundary \$ 90 per barrel.

For United States of America, in spite of the many steps taken to reduce dependence on imported oil, the oil security is one of the key indicators of national security and a major part of the armed forces of the United States has been used in this way (Qanbarlu, 2011: 220-221).

Importance of oil security in the aftermath of the Cold War is because in this period, the global economic growth, including growth factors such as industry, transport and trade, is increasing rapidly and according to that the global dependence on oil is sharply increasing. Period after the Cold War the end of an era of cheap and abundant oil. According to some optimistic estimates production of world oil until 2020 will increase satiety. But other estimates that were made in the late twentieth century, shows that about 80% of consumption of world oil is extracted from fields that have been discovered since 1973 and oil of the majority of them is declining. The end of cheap and abundant oil, is a fact that oil companies have felt its symptoms so well, although the governments may not see announcing it appropriate for some reason.

The end of the Cold War and acceleration of economic growth in world, has led to unprecedented energy demand. By the beginning of the 1990s the United States economy entered a new phase of growth which was facing rapid growth of emerging pole of Asia. By entering this phase energy needs in Asia also grew more rapidly. Only oil demand in East Asia between the years 1996 to 1990 has an annual average of 5.6 percent growth. During these years, total oil demand of ten countries of East Asia, including China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand grew by an annual average of 5.5 percent. While during the same period, the annual average growth in world demand is estimated at 1.5 percent. Asian countries such as China and India pay special attention to the Persian Gulf to advance their plans. Which is the same place that America has taken special effort to control its energy resources (Noreng, 2006: 73).

America's policy in the Persian Gulf and other areas that are relatively similar in the term of having a lot of unused resources, is in progress in many ways. Caspian region is a clear example of this case. There are different figures for oil and gas resources of this region, if we limit the statistical population to the four country that has major

energy sources, namely Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Some recent statics suggest that confirmed and probable oil reserves is estimated respectively up to the 31.3 and 100.4 billion barrels. Also confirmed and probable gas reserves of these countries is estimated respectively, up to the 373 and 664.2 trillion cubic feet.

Given the importance and attractiveness of the Caspian region for investors in the energy sector, the powerful states especially America has become more inclined to attend and control the region.

The discovery and control of new energy sources is one of the central US policies in the sphere of foreign policy and its follow-up is perceptible. This case is explained in The National Security Strategy of the United States of America (March 2006) as follows. After the Cold War, the role of energy in America's security strategy has been highlighted, particularly since the late 1990s. In April 1998, for the first time the country's oil that was imported exceeded half of its consumption. Two years later in the summer and fall of 2000, lack of oil and partly natural gas in the wide range of United States was perceptible. In March 2001, George W. Bush in the meantime of confirming the existence of ((energy crisis)) stated that ((The fact is that when these people reached the energy, faced the problem)). Thus, he stated that (we need more sources of energy) (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/2006>, P.28). In practice, the Bush administration's pursuit of energy security issue has been treated with special sensitivity, as many experts believe that behind the sharp increasing of the military budget and try for fighting against terrorism and the weapons of mass destruction, the concern of energy security has been propounded.

In study of policy of America in the field of energy security, both in the theoretical and scientific area, we see its hegemonic orientation. For example, in the National Energy Policy Development Group report in 2001 –which was one of the most disturbing recent report in the way of producing and consuming the energy, even though oil dependence growth was known as (long-term challenge) of America, America's energy security is evaluated in relating to the other countries' energy security. The report states that the National Energy Security of United States depends on providing sufficient energy to support economic growth in the United States and the world. The report also provides recommendations for global energy security issues. One of the authors' assumptions is that: "Anyway, we must not separate from the rest of the world to look at energy security, in the global market, economic security energy and energy of the United States are not only in a direct link with our domestic and international energy, but they are also in direct link with domestic and international energy security of our business partners."

The declarative documents related to America's national security strategy of the government in the post-Cold War strategy that contain almost the same encompasses, the White House's approach to the issue of energy security and international approach has been accompanied by efficient collaboration. Among the documents in the White House's National Security Strategy of the United States of America in March 2006 while emphasizing the principle of diversity in terms of energy and resources in a variety of energy sources, the following guidelines have been drawn to the energy policy:

- We'll try to divert countries that are rich in resources towards the development of open space, transparency and the rule;
- In Order to facilitate other nations to use the nuclear technology, the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership will be established;
- In addition to nuclear energy, for developing other alternative technologies such as coal and hydrogen, we will collaborate with international partners and in the domestic arena we will also try to develop investment on a variety of alternative energy.

It appears that the above notes illustrates the White House's the almost ideal declarative approach about energy security, because both the possibility and effectiveness of international institutional mechanisms is exaggerated, and the growing importance of isolated energy such as oil has been underestimated. Of course this doesn't means the difference between the states of America's function and its declarative strategy. In practice, the government of America's energy security policy is in company with some international cooperative orientation, in a way that other governments will also enjoy the benefits. Beyond the issue of cooperation, as the Americans emphasized frequently on the necessity of the leadership role of America in the global field especially in the security and economic fields in their declarative policies such as the recent mentioned document, and in practice they also took steps in that way. In the area of energy security they have entered a similar approach. In other words, there is America's hegemony in the energy security area.

Protection of energy security at the international level while providing the energy security needs of America, is a strong guarantee to protect the international system security that after the Cold War the Americans were trying to fix in a hegemonic way. Security in stability of energy is a goal that not only America but other countries that are dependent on imported energy resources, seek that and it also has an important role in integrating the industrial world. Countries dependent on Persian Gulf oil and gas are aware of the fact that any instability in the flow of energy that alter or increase the critical value of the result is a high risk for their benefits. Thus, America's military

presence and his role in establishing the Persian Gulf while providing America's benefits benefit the other beneficiary countries and lead to strengthen hegemonic role of America. But as America's presence in the region will lead to uncontrollable security or lead to the rise of the energy crisis, its hegemonic position will be challenged. America's security role in other strategic areas have similar a situation (Yette, 2004: 8).

In general it can be said that United States foreign policy after the Cold War and the formation of a unipolar world until now has a strong link with the checking, domination and control of geographic areas based on renewable energy sources and non-renewable, such as oil, gas, coal, and etc. Geopolitical codes adopted in the United States foreign policy agenda, including geopolitical zones of the Persian Gulf, Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Caribbean, Africa, etc. represent this issue. For example, the involvement and role in the Persian Gulf War I and II, its involvement in the Caucasus and NATO expansion in this area and etc. can be known as some of the economic strategies of this country in the form of foreign policy since 1990.

Supporting US companies around the world:

Helping American companies to successfully compete in the overseas is one of the main missions of the United States of America Department of State. President of America has engaged every one of the ambassadors to cooperate with companies in their mission personally and in favor of US to provide maximum economic opportunities for US companies in the global arena. In 2004 specifically 150 companies in US benefited the special protection of the state of America in cooperation with other countries, companies and international institutions and have profited at least 80 billion dollars. Accordingly, the Department of United States of America is constantly negotiating with the private sector for the shaping and implementation of an economic diplomacy which is quite match with its macro goals and strategies. Within economic diplomacy of the United States and to facilitate business travel and do business transactions, America has considered certain facilities and benefits for the American companies that are planning to travel to the United States. Newly established center for business visas to America at the State Department is responsible for providing travel services, as well as embassies and consulates of the United States of America around the world, especially in countries where there are United States Department of Commerce, are responsible for facilitating such travels.

Strengthening economic growth in developing countries:

United States of America has announced that in its economic diplomacy it is committed to help developing countries by encouraging and strengthening pro-growth policies. US officials have announced that for supporting trade and investment that provide the financial resources needed for growth in developing countries, free markets, intellectual property rights regimes, and improving the investment climate through the transparency of the rule of law regulations will be promoted.

Trying for making development assistance of the United States effective, so as to contribute the growth and reduce the poverty, has been declared as other aspects of America's economic policy in this area. United States of America also counted transparency promotion and corruption combat as its economic diplomacy principles and US companies are required to adhere to these principles by abiding the OECD Guidelines for multinational corporations and complying with the provisions of the OECD Convention of anti-bribes and the commitment of not paying bribes to the host governments. Obviously, such support to economic growth and development in macro-economic policy of the United States will be used in strengthening objectives allies and weaken the nations contrary to America. This means that in macro-economic policies, foreign policies of above programs are included and is designed relying on the prospect of foreign policy based on their economic interests.

Working closely with strategic countries:

United States within the framework of its economic diplomacy in order to achieve the transition to a free market system will support economic development in countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Indonesia, Lebanon and Haiti. The country will also take full support of the political and economic developments in Central Asia, the Middle East and the Balkans on the road ahead. America demands that these regions and countries leave conflict and instability period and abandon previously political and economic patterns in favor of the United States market model. According to State Department officials of America, economic diplomacy incentives policies that will spread the system of market and culture associated with it across all sectors of society. In this regard, greater emphasis and support from countries that have economic relations with the United States, will be done. For example, the United States to ensure that China acts as a "responsible partner" in the current international system in coordination with the United States, will be working closely with the country's leaders. The United States will also particularly consider the growing importance of India and Russia as an economic and strategic partners. Europe Union as the largest economic area in the world will have a special place in America's economic diplomacy. The

United States, China, India, Russia and Europe Union will expand and deepen their strategic economic ties with each other for the purpose of organizing the international economy. At the macro level, China, India and Russia will adopt the requirements of the free market system and for integrating in this system with the aim of gaining more benefits and reducing the losses caused by it, will boost its strategic ties with the United States to be accepted more as partners by the US and in the next place by Europe Union. Given the strategic ties between America and three countries, the principle governing the relations between them will be "cooperation or competition" instead of "cooperation and competition" and based on this, what happens between the partners, will be a competition and not dispute and strategic conflict. Of course this doesn't mean that these countries have the same coordination with the United States in all positions; Russia, China, India and the EU have some disagreements with the views of the United States especially in bilateral political relations with America according to their national interests, however, in the context of global capitalism in global macro issues, they all work together harmonically. Considering these macro ties within the global capitalist system, China, India and Russia have been priority their relations with other countries, including Iran, in non-strategic form and will use it as a tactic to improve their bargaining position in their strategic relationship with the United States (Mousavi Shafaei, 2006: 5).

Supporting the development of open markets:

Based on considerations of economic diplomacy of America, simply open trade and investment regimes can strengthen sustainable economic growth. Accordingly, George Bush mentioned the ideal ((world without subsidies and tariffs)) at the United Nations General Assembly meeting in September 2004. Obviously a complete harmony between the objectives and priorities of the United States of America can be seen in close relations with the countries of strategic and economic security. In the framework of economic diplomacy of America, the WTO is the best vehicle for the development of international trade and economic growth in developing countries (Tabatabaei, 2005: 24).

From the perspective of the United States, opening and expanding markets, especially in the agricultural sector is known as the fundamental principles of open markets. US officials believe that an essential move forward in liberalization of agricultural markets within the EU could provide the groundwork for developing countries such as India and Brazil leading to mutual reduction of tariffs on industrial products and opening new markets services.

Economic diplomacy of the United States of America with emphasis on multilateral agreements under the WTO follows an active trade agreement within the regional, sub-regional and bilateral framework. Such agreements are a vehicle for strengthening the regime of transparency, rule of law and regulations, trade and free trade. A trade agreement of America - Chile is an example of this.

In this regard, the United States fully supports realization of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA). Protection of innovations and inventions are other programs of economic diplomacy in the United States of America. Approximately 7% of annual global trade, including illegal trade and costs \$ 250 billion each year to combat counterfeiting and to prevent the violation of intellectual property rights imposed on America's economy. Countries where are the incidences of persistent crimes related to intellectual property rights are often suffered from endless economic problems. In fact, 71% of trade in Latin America in 2005 has been associated with violations of intellectual property rights (Mousavi Shafaei, 2009: 264).

Conclusion

Diplomacy is the most important tool for countries to achieve the objectives. There are a lot of definitions of diplomacy such as foreign policy, the art of negotiation and compromise, management of international relations and foreign policy. Economic diplomacy is the applying of the policy to the economy and employment of potential and actual diplomacy to achieve economic goals. After World War II (1945) the world has been divided into two polarizes that America is on the one hand and on the other hand it was the Soviet Union (1990). During this period, both sides were trying to maintain their superiority to challenge their opponent. During the Cold War, America's has been used economic diplomacy in a way that in this period America used economic diplomacy to protect allies and the countries in the West Block and to spread their ideology in the world and on the other hand to weaken the Soviet Union and its allies. In this period, America used economic diplomacy in the form of unilateralism, regionalism and multilateralism.

By the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990, the economy became the most important factor in relations between countries. By the end of the Cold War, America as the only survivor of the Cold War has become a hegemony. Therefore, due to the importance of the economy, America is trying to use its economic power to achieve their goals is the best way.

Much of America's economic policies after the Cold War are in the form of: land secure through sanctions against terrorist groups and their sponsor states which in this regard; America put financial pressure on terrorist

groups and their sponsors in different ways such as sanctions and confiscation of their property, trying to undermine the categories and countries and to increase its security.

On the other hand, America provide financial assistance to its strategic partners not only to maintain security and counter-threats, but also to maintain energy security and energy supply for its and allies' requirements through helping exporting countries and sanctions against countries and disruptive energy order in the world. Since America is also one of the largest goods manufacturers in the world, after the Cold War, it has tried to make consumer markets to sell their products in high profits to support American companies in the world and expand the global market.

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