====Interp - Economic engagement is the use of the elements of trade and finance to create economic ties====

\*\*Borer, Professor @ the Naval Postgraduate School, 2004 \*\*

(Douglas A, U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security Policy %26 Strategy,

CHAPTER 12 PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC STATECRAFT: RETHINKING ENGAGEMENT, http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/army-usawc/strategy2004/12borer.pdf Accessed 7/6/13 GAL)

Engagement serves as a core policy doctrine of U.S. national security strategy

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its core, economic statecraft is founded on the principle of asymmetrical power.

====In the US context, economic engagement must include conditional carrots and sticks.====

\*\*Helweg, Professor of Public Policy @ SMU, 2000\*\* (Diana, Economic Strategy and National Security, p. 145)

Secretary of State Madeline K. Albright has argued that a U.S.

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of the traditional carrot and stick approach rather than one or the other.

====Economic engagement is long-term strategy for promoting structural linkage between two economies====

Mastanduno, 1 – professor of Government at Dartmouth College (Michael, "Economic Engagement Strategies: Theory and Practice" http://web.archive.org/web/20120906033646/http://polisci.osu.edu/faculty/bpollins/book/Mastanduno.pdf

The basic causal logic of economic engagement, and the emphasis on domestic politics,

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chain runs from economic interdependence through domestic political change to foreign policy accommodation.