17.403 // Tues. & Thurs., 11:00-12:00, Room 35-225

Fall 2000 Draft 1.3

MIT Political Science Department

Prof.: Stephen Van Evera (E38-610)

TAs: Dan Carter, Andrea Gabbitas, Sarah Lischer, and Chris Twomey

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Course mission: to explain and evaluate America's past and present foreign policies. What caused America's past involvement in foreign wars and interventions? Were the results of American policies good or bad? Would other policies have better served America and/or the wider world? Were the beliefs that guided American policy true or false? If false, what explains these misperceptions? General theories that bear on the causes and consequences of American policy will be applied to explain and evaluate past and present policies.

The history of American foreign policy in the 20th century is covered in detail. Functional topics are also covered: American military policy, American foreign economic policy, and American policy on human rights and democracy overseas. Finally, we will predict and prescribe for the future: what policies should the U.S. adopt toward current crises --e.g,. in the Balkans, Central Africa, the Taiwan Straits, and the former Soviet Union? What should be America's stance on global environmental and human rights questions?

Format & Requirements: Class format: two 1-hour general meetings and one 1-hour discussion section meeting per week. Class starts promptly at 11:05, ends at 11:55. Grades are based on section participation (15%), two short papers (40%), final exam (30%), and two quizzes (15%). Students must also complete three ungraded response papers that react to class readings and lectures. The five writing assignments will total 20 pages. Thus this course conforms to the mechanical requirements for all HASS-D courses.

* <u>Discussion sections</u>: students are expected to complete required readings before section and to attend section regularly. Section attendance is mandatory. Unexcused absence from section will be penalized.

Sections will include a public speaking exercise, in the format of "congressional hearings" where you are asked to frame and defend to the group a viewpoint on a foreign policy issue.

* <u>Papers</u>: students will write three short response papers that react to course readings and lectures, and two longer papers on questions arising from the course material. The first two response papers will be one page long (doublespaced--not 1.5 spaced, please), the third will be two pages. The longer papers will be 8 pages. One 8-page paper assignment asks you to explain a past case of American conduct--what accounts for American behavior? A second 8-page assignment asks you to evaluate a past American policy: was the policy appropriate, or would another policy have produced better results?

The first response paper is due the week of Sept. 25-29; the second is due the week of Oct. 9-13; the third is due the week of Oct. 23-27. The first 8-page paper is due at 11:00 a.m. (class time) on Thursday, November 9. The second is due at 11:00 a.m. on Thursday, December 5. Please leave yourself time to submit outlines or rough drafts of the 8-page papers to your TAs before you submit final drafts.

Your three response papers should advance an argument about the reading or lectures. Your argument can dispute argument(s) advanced in the reading or lectures; can concur with argument(s) advanced in the reading or lecture; can assess or explain policies or historical events described in the reading and lectures; or can relate current events in the press today to ideas or events in the readings or lectures. We encourage evaluation of policies or ideas covered in the reading or lecture. Are they right or wrong? Good or bad? Somewhere in your paper--preferably at the beginning--please offer a 1-2 sentence summary of your argument. The first two should be one page (double spaced), the third should be two pages (double spaced). They will not be graded but are mandatory and must be completed to receive full credit for class participation.

Late papers will be penalized unless extensions are granted well in advance of the paper deadline. Extensions will not be granted except in emergency situations.

- * Quizzes: two short (15 minute) quizzes will be given. Quiz dates are October 5 (Thursday) and November 16 (Thursday). Three short (define-and-identify) questions will be asked on each quiz.
- * Final exam: a list of study questions will be circulated before the final. The final exam questions will be drawn from this list. Students are encouraged to study together to prepare their answers. The final will also include short-answer questions that will not be distributed in advance.
- * Films: the 17.403 film society. Two optional evening film-showings will be organized during the term. Films on the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War will be shown. Dates and places TBA.

This is an undergraduate course, but is open to graduate students.

Books to purchase, available at the MIT COOP bookstore:

- Thomas G. Paterson, J. Garry Clifford, and Kenneth J. Hagan, <u>A History Since 1895</u>, 5th ed. (2000)
- John Lewis Gaddis, <u>Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of</u>
 Postwar American National Security Policy (1982)
- George C. Herring, <u>America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam</u>, 1950-1975, 3rd ed. (1996)
- Robert F. Kennedy, <u>Thirteen Days: A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis</u> (1971)

These books are also on reserve at Dewey library (building E-53, on Wadsworth Street.) All other readings will be available as photocopied coursenotes, and can be purchased from the Technology Copy Center, in the basement of building E-52 (also on Wadsworth St.)

Also at the Coop, in the section for another course (17.428), should be a book that will improve your papers:

Kate L. Turabian, <u>A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations</u>, 6th ed., rev. by John Grossman and Alice Bennett (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996)

Turabian is not required for 17.403 but you will want to own a copy. She has

the basic rules for how to format footnotes, etc. Learn and obey them.

Readings in books available in the COOP bookstore are denoted below with a "B"; coursenotes readings are denoted below with a "CN"; readings that are handed out in class are denoted below with an "H".

Some of the "further reading" (see p. 9, below) are on reserve at Dewey library, for your consultation should you want to do further reading for your paper assignments. These are denoted with a pound ("#") sign.

Assigned readings average 85 pages per week over 14 weeks. However, note that readings are heavier for some weeks. You should plan ahead and budget your time so you can complete the heavy readings.

CLASS TOPICS

I. THEORIES AND STRATEGIES

Sept. 7: Introduction.

No readings assigned.

Sept. 12: Overview of American Foreign Policy Since 1914.

H 1. Tables from Paul Kennedy, <u>Rise and Fall of the Great Powers</u>, and Kenneth Oye, ed., <u>Eagle in a New World</u>. Class discussion will focus on tables 6, 17, 18, 31, 35, 4-1, and chart 2 on pages 3, 6, 7, 15, 16, 19, and 20 (handwritten numeration), so study these seven with more care; the rest can be skimmed.

<u>Sept. 14, 19, 21: Theories of American Foreign Policy</u>. (123 pages assigned)

- CN1. Stephen Van Evera, "Offense, Defense and the Causes of War,"
 manuscript, pp. 1-36. Your instructor's summary of the
 argument, made famous by Robert Jervis, that war is more likely
 when conquest is easy. A key related argument: international
 conflict arises largely from the "security dilemma" -- the
 tendency of states to threaten others' security by their efforts
 to secure themselves.
 - Can the U.S. prevent war by making conquest hard in world trouble-spots? Have America's past conflict with others arisen from the security dilemma?
- CN 2. Stephen Walt, <u>The Origins of Alliances</u>, chapter 2 ("Explaining Alliance Formation"), pp. 17-49. Walt presents competing hypotheses on how states choose their friends. Which hypotheses are valid? Do your answers matter for the kind of foreign policy you would recommend?
- CN 3. Robert Jervis, <u>Perception and Misperception in International</u>

 <u>Politics</u> (Princeton: Princeton U. Press, 1976), pp. 58-84. Some ("spiral model" advocates) say international conflict is best resolved by the carrot, while using the stick merely provokes; others ("deterrence" advocates) would use the stick, warning that offering carrots ("appeasement") leads others to make more demands. Who's right? Probably both—but under what circumstances? And how can you tell which circumstances you face?
- CN 4. Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas, <u>The Wise Men: Six Friends and the World They Made</u> (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986), pp. 171-173, 731-733. Does the American foreign policy elite share

- America's wider democratic values? We learn here that George Kennan thought women, blacks, and immigrants should be denied the vote; Kennan and Dean Acheson saw little wrong with the white minority governments in Rhodesia and South Africa; and John McCloy adopted the cause of Iran's Pahlevi family. Not your typical League of Women Voters views.
- CN 5. Seymour Hersh, <u>The Price of Power</u> (NY: Summit, 1983), pp. 108-111.

 What to make of the attitudes of Richard Nixon, Henry

 Kissinger, and Alexander Haig reported here? (Are such
 attitudes widespread among foreign policymakers? Do such
 attitudes matter?)
- CN 6. David Pearson, "The Media and Government Deception," Propaganda Review, Spring 1989, pp. 6-11. Pearson thinks the American press is obedient to official views, and afraid to criticize. Anti-establishment paranoia or the real picture?
- CN 7. Michael R. Beschloss, "Foreign Policy's Big Moment," New York

 Times, April 11, 1999, p. 4/17. Claimed here: during political
 campaigns U.S. politicians pander to U.S. voters by framing
 dangerous foreign policy positions that they cannot abandon once
 in office. The country is thereby led into folly. A corollary:
 a prime threat to America is ... an American public that
 responds well to irresponsible pandering.

<u>Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 3: American interests and grand strategies</u>. (123 pages assigned.)

- B 1. Gaddis, <u>Strategies of Containment</u>, pp. 25-53. George Kennan was a prime intellectual architect of America's Cold War containment policy. Gaddis explicates his ideas.
- CN 2. Stephen Van Evera, "American Intervention in the Third World: Less Would Be Better," <u>Security Studies</u>, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Autumn 1991), pp. 1-24. The instructor's largely Kennanite analysis of past American strategy toward the Third World.
- CN 3. Steven R. David, "Why the Third World Still Matters," <u>International Security</u>, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Winter 1992/93), pp. 127-159. David argues that the Third World mattered in the Cold War and still matters today. An anti-Kennan view.
- CN 4. Samuel P. Huntington, "America's Changed Strategic Interests,"

 <u>Survival</u>, Vol. 33, No. 1 (January/February 1991), pp. 3-17. A

 conservative view of America's post-Cold War global interests.
- CN 5. Barry R. Posen and Andrew L. Ross, "Competing U.S. Grand Strategies," in Strategy and Force Planning Faculty, eds., Strategy and Force Planning (Newport, RI: Naval War College Press, 1995), pp. 115-134. A survey of four contending post-

- Cold War grand strategies. Which strategy is best? (Is this list complete?)
- CN 6. Stephen P. Marks, "Promoting Human Rights," in Michael T. Klare and Daniel C. Thomas, eds., <u>World Security</u> (NY: St. Martin's 1991), pp. 295-320. What are human rights, and how can they best be protected? Is it America's business to protect them?
- II. AMERICA'S MAJOR WARS: WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, COLD WAR, & KOREA
 - Oct. 5, 12, 17, 19: World War I and World War II. (136 pages assigned)
 - B 1. Paterson, Clifford, and Hagan, American Foreign Policy, pp. 55-62, 68-92, 117-125, 128-136, 141-153, 173-215. A standard textbook history of American policies before and during the two world wars.
 - Oct. 24, 26: Cold War Origins & Conduct; the Korean War. (107 pages assigned)
 - A. Cold War origins and conduct:
 - B 1. Paterson, Clifford and Hagan, <u>American Foreign Policy</u>, pp. 222-249.

 A standard textbook account of the Cold Wars's origins, from a viewpoint somewhat critical of U.S. policy.
 - B. Korea:
 - B 1. Paterson, Clifford and Hagan, American Foreign Policy, pp. 266-275.
- III. INTERLUDE: U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY; U.S. FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Oct. 31, Nov. 2: American National Security Policy, 1945-1999. (200 pages assigned)
 - CN1. Amos A. Jordan, William J. Taylor, and Lawrence J. Korb, American National Security: Policy and Process, 4th ed. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993), chapters 4 and 11 ("The Evolution of American National Security Policy" and "Nuclear Strategy), pp. 63-86, 233-246.
 - B 2. Gaddis, <u>Strategies of Containment</u>, pp. 3-24, 54-197. Review also pp. 25-53 (assigned above for Sept. 27.) An excellent analytic account of American security policy under Truman and Eisenhower, by a leading American historian.
 - Nov. 7, 9: American Foreign Economic Policy, 1945-1999. (25 pages assigned).

- CN1. "World Trade: Jousting for Advantage," The Economist, September 22, 1990, pp. 5-25; and "World Trade: All Free Traders Now?", The Economist, December 7, 1996, pp. 21-23. The first item is a pro-free-trade survey of the basic questions in trade, and a preview of the now-passed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), Uruguay Round. Focus on pp. 12-19, "The Economics of Free Trade," which explicates David Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage; you can skim the rest. The second item surveys later trade issues.
- CN 2. Barbara Crosette, "Foreign Aid Budget: Quick, How Much? Wrong," New York Times, February 27, 1995, p. A6; and Jeffrey D. Sachs, "When Foreign Aid Makes a Difference," New York Times, February 3, 1997, p. A17. Crosette has foreign aid facts, Sachs has foreign aid do's and don'ts.
- CN 3. "The Kindness of Strangers," <u>The Economist</u>, May 7, 1994, pp. 19-22.

 A skeptical view of foreign aid.
- CN 4. Committee for Economic Development, "The Trade Deficit Harms the U.S. Economy," and John Rutledge and Deborah Allen, "The Trade Deficit Helps the U.S. Economy," in William Dudley, ed., Trade:Opposing Viewpoints (San Diego: Greenhaven Press, 1991), pp. 175-187. Is the U.S. trade deficit bad or good for the U.S.?
- CN 5. Review again Samuel Huntington, "America's Changed Strategic Interests," assigned above for Sept. 26--see his remarks on the importance of economic primacy.
- IV. COLD WAR CRISES: BERLIN, TAIWAN STRAITS, AND CUBA 1962
 - Nov. 14, 16: The 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis; other Cold War Crises. (116 pages assigned)
 - B 1. Paterson, Clifford and Hagan, <u>American Foreign Policy</u>, pp. 291-295, 335-340. Standard synopses of the Taiwan Straits crises and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
 - B 2. Kennedy, <u>Thirteen Days</u>, pp. 1-106. A gripping memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis by a central participant.
 - CN 3. Fred Kaplan, "Kennedy and Cuba at 35," <u>Boston Sunday Globe</u>, October 12, 1997, pp. D1-D3. Recent revelations about the Cuban Missile Crisis. JFK was the most dovish official in the government. He secretly traded the U.S. Jupiter missiles in Turkey for the Soviet missiles in Cuba. He was willing to give even further if needed. What if someone else had been president?

Nov. 21, 28: The Indochina War, 1950-1975. (125 pages assigned)

- B 1. Paterson, Clifford and Hagan, <u>American Foreign Policy</u>, pp. 315-333, 340-354. A standard synopsis of the main events of the war.
- B 2. Herring, America's Longest War, chapters 4 and 7 (pp. 121-157, 242-283). A more detailed account, from a middle-of-the-road perspective, of the key decisions to escalate and de-escalate the war. Herring's book is the most prominent general history of the war.
- CN 3. Lyndon B. Johnson, "American Policy in Viet-Nam," in Marcus G.
 Raskin and Bernard B. Fall, eds. <u>The Viet-Nam Reader</u> (NY:
 Vintage, 1967), pp. 343-351. This statement, Johnson's famous
 Johns Hopkins University speech of April 7, 1965, was the
 fullest official explication of the case for the war.
- CN 4. Sol W. Sanders & William Henderson, "The Consequences of 'Vietnam'", Orbis, vol. 21, no. 1 (Spring 1977), pp. 61-76. The authors re-evaluate the propositions at issue in the debate over the war, concluding that postwar events show that the hawks were right, and the doves wrong.
- CN 5. Clark Clifford with Richard Holbrooke, <u>Counsel to the President</u>
 (NY: Random House, 1991), pp. 612-614. A short counterpoint to
 Sanders and Henderson.
- Nov. 30, Dec. 5: Other American interventions: those of 1900-1934 (Panama, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Mexico, Russia); 1945-1993 (Iran 1953, Guatemala 1954, Chile 1973, Angola 1975, Indonesia 1957, Guyana 1964, Congo 1960ff, the wars of the Reagan Doctrine, Panama 1989, Persian Gulf 1991, Somalia 1992-93); and non-interventions (Mexico in 1930s; Bolivia in 1950s). (114 pages assigned)
 - B 1. Paterson, Clifford and Hagan, <u>American Foreign Policy</u>, pp. 32-51, 97-101, 153-162, 164-167, 379-383, 440-446, 477-493.
 - CN 2. Richard J. Barnet, <u>Intervention and Revolution: America's Confrontation with Insurgent Movements Around the World</u> (New York: Meridian, 1972), chapter 10 ("The Subversion of Undesirable Governments"), pp. 264-293. A short history of some of the better-known CIA Cold War covert operations.
 - CN 3. Peter J. Schraeder, "Paramilitary Intervention," in Peter J. Schraeder, ed., <u>Intervention Into the 1990s</u>, 2nd ed. (Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner, 1992), chapter 8, pp. 131-151; focus on pp. 137-149 ("The Reagan Doctrine and Paramilitary Intervention"), skim the rest. The four wars waged under the rubric of the Reagan Doctrine are described here.
 - CN 1. Alexander L. George, "Epilogue: The Persian Gulf Crisis, 1990 -

1991," in Alexander L. George, ed., <u>Avoiding War: Problems of Crisis Management</u> (Boulder: Westview, 1991), pp. 567-576. An account of the outbreak of the Gulf conflict.

VI. THE ROAD AHEAD: CURRENT CRISES AND FUTURE POLICIES

<u>December 7, 12: The Cold War's demise; current crises; the future of</u> American foreign policy. (40 pages assigned)

- CN1. Frank Fukuyama, "The End of History?" in John T. Rourke, <u>Taking Sides</u>, 4th ed. (Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin, 1992), pp. 268-286. Fukuyama forecasts that the spread of democratic ideas will spread peace worldwide over the next several centuries, ending forever the cycle of wars that have plagued human history.
- CN 2. Samuel P. Huntington, "No Exit: The Errors of Endism," in John T. Rourke, <u>Taking Sides</u>, 4th ed. (Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin, 1992), pp. 287-295. Huntington's pessimistic reply to Fukuyama.
- CN 3. Samuel P. Huntington, "The Coming Clash of Civilizations: Or, the West Against the Rest," New York Times, June 6, 1993, p. E19. Humankind will again be at its own throat, this time in a confrontation of great civilizations.
- CN 4. John J. Mearsheimer and Stephen Van Evera, "When Peace Means War,"

 The New Republic, December 18, 1995, pp. 16-21. Is the U.S. wise enough to settle other people's civil wars? A skeptical view of an ongoing U.S. attempt. (As of fall 2000* the U.S. is still trying to implement the Dayton accord ...)
- CN 5. Nicholas D. Kristoff, "The Real Chinese Threat," New York Times

 Magazine, August 27, 1995, pp. 50-51. The Chinese are coming.
- CN 6. Robert Kagan, "China's No. 1 Enemy," New York Times, May 11, 1999, p. A27. China hates the United States. Appeasing China will only encourage Chinese expansionism and bring on a Sino-American clash.
- CN 7. Chas. W. Freeman, Jr., "Preventing War in the Taiwan Strait,"

 <u>Foreign Affairs</u>, Vol. 77, No. 4 (July/August 1998), pp. 6-11.

 Taiwan could suck the U.S. into a Taiwan-PRC conflict unless the U.S. restrains Taiwan now.
- CN 8. "Tables by Hannes Adomeit." Some alarming demographic data on the former USSR.
- H 9. Josef Joffe, "A Warning from Putin and Schröder," New York Times, June 20, 2000. Could the United States provoke the rest of the world coalesce against it? What U.S. actions could bring this about? Would national missile defense move us in that direction? Joffe thinks so.

H10. Frederick Seitz, "Missile Defense Isn't Rocket Science," Wall Street Journal, July 7, 2000. A positive view of national missile defense.

FURTHER READING

Readings denoted below with a "##" are on reserve at Dewey library.

<u>Historiographical surveys on American foreign policy</u>:

- ## Jerald A. Combs, American Diplomatic History: Two Centuries of Changing Interpretations (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983). An excellent overview of American diplomatic historiography.
- John M. Carroll and George C. Herring, eds., <u>Modern American Diplomacy</u>, rev. ed. (Wilmington: Scholarly Resources Inc., 1996). A collection of bibliographic review essays on aspects of American diplomatic history.
- Gerald K. Haines and J. Samuel Walker, eds., <u>American Foreign Relations: A Historiographical Review</u> (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1981). Like Carroll & Herring, a collection of bibliographic review essays.
- Michael Hogan, ed., America and the World: The Historiography of American Foreign Relations since 1941 (NY: Cambridge University Press, 1996).

 Fourteen historiographical reviews, most from the journal Diplomatic History.

Bibliographies on American foreign policy:

- The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR), <u>Guide to American Foreign Relations Since 1700</u>, ed. Richard Dean Burns (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1983). An enormous (1311 pages) and excellent bibliography.
- Benjamin R. Beede, <u>Intervention and Counterinsurgency</u>: An Annotated <u>Bibliography of the Small Wars of the United States</u>, 1898-1984 (NY: Garland, 1985).
- Myron J. Smith, Jr., <u>The Secret Wars: A Guide to Sources in English. Vol. 2:</u>
 <u>Intelligence, Propaganda and Psychological Warfare, Covert Operations,</u>
 1945-1980 (Santa Barbara: ABC Clio, 1981)

For more bibliographies see also:

- <u>Foreign Affairs</u>: this journal's "Recent Books on International Relations" section reviews most important books on U.S. foreign policy.
- <u>American Historical Review</u>: more than half of this journal is devoted to useful book reviews, many of books on U.S. foreign relations.
- Thomas G. Paterson, J. Garry Clifford, and Kenneth J. Hagan, American Foreign Relations: A History Since 1895, 4th ed. (1995); this text (assigned for this course) has useful bibliographical notes at the ends of chapters.
- Jerald A. Combs, <u>The History of American Foreign Policy</u>, 2 vols. (NY: Knopf, 1986); this text also has useful bibliographical notes at the ends of chapters.

Textbooks and surveys:

Thomas A. Bailey, A Diplomatic History of the American People, 10th ed.

- (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1980)
- ## Jerald A. Combs, The History of American Foreign Policy, 2 vols. (NY:
 Knopf, 1986)
- Howard Jones, <u>The Course of American Diplomacy: From the Revolution to the</u> Present, 2nd ed. (Chicago: Dorsey, 1988)
- Charles W. Kegley, Jr. and Eugene R. Wittkopf, <u>American Foreign Policy:</u>
 <u>Pattern and Process</u>, 5th ed. (NY: St. Martin's, 1996)
- Frederick H. Hartmann and Robert L. Wendzel, <u>America's Foreign Policy in a</u> Changing World (NY: HarperCollins, 1994)
- Richard A. Melanson, <u>American Foreign Policy Since the Vietnam War</u> (Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1998)
- George F. Kennan, <u>American Diplomacy</u>, 1900-1950 (NY: New American Library, 1951)
- John G. Stoessinger, <u>Nations in Darkness: Russia, China, and America</u>, 5th ed. (NY: McGraw, 1990) (An interpretive survey.)

Historical document & essay collections:

- Thomas G. Paterson and Dennis Merrill, eds., <u>Major Problems in American</u> <u>Foreign Relations</u>, 2 vols, 4th ed. (Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1994)
- Thomas G. Paterson, ed. <u>Major Problems in American Foreign Policy</u>, 2 vols., 3rd ed. (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath, 1989)

Journals:

- <u>Diplomatic History</u>. The main journal covering American diplomatic history. <u>Journal of Cold War History</u>. A promising new history journal.
- American Historical Review. A general historical journal that gives good coverage to American diplomatic history.
- <u>Foreign Policy</u>. A prominent if irritatingly undocumented journal of current policy.
- <u>Foreign Affairs</u>. The first and most famous journal of American foreign policy opinion. Published by the Council on Foreign Relations. For many decades it offered yawnsome pontifications by senior officials who repeated conventional wisdoms. In the 1970s, and also more recently, it has shown marked signs of life.
- <u>International Security</u>. The leading American journal of military and foreign policy.
- Security Studies. Another journal of military and foreign policy.
- The National Interest. The leading conservative foreign policy journal.
- Survival. A Europe-oriented journal of military and foreign policy.

Press & radio on world affairs:

- <u>The Economist</u>. A British weekly newmagazine. The best single printed news source on current world affairs.
- The Far Eastern Economic Review. A fine newsmagazine covering Asian affairs.

 BBC World Service. Good world news coverage, aired in Boston at 9:00-10:00

 a.m., 7:00-7:30 p.m., 10:00-10:30 p.m., and 12:00-1:00 a.m. daily on WBUR

(90.9 FM radio). Less fun than KISS 108 but better for your brain.

Readers on current policy questions:

Kenneth A. Oye, Robert J. Lieber and Donald Rothchild, Eagle in a New World:
 American Grand Strategy in the Post-Cold War Era (NY: HarperCollins, 1992)
John T. Rourke, Taking Sides, 4th ed. (Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin, 1992)

Theories of International Politics & of American Foreign Policy:

- Ole R. Holsti, "Models of International Relations and Foreign Policy," Diplomatic History, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Winter 1989), pp. 15-44.
- Robert J. Art and Robert Jervis, eds., <u>International Politics: Enduring</u>
 <u>Concepts and Contemporary Issues</u>, 3rd ed. (NY: 1992)
- K.J. Holsti, <u>The Dividing Discipline: Hegemony and Diversity in International</u> Theory (Boston: Allen & Unwin, 1985)
- Kenneth N. Waltz, Theory of International Politics (Reading, Mass.:
 Addison-Wesley, 1979)
- Benjamin Cohen, The Question of Imperialism (NY: Basic Books, 1973)
- G. John Ikenberry, ed., <u>American Foreign Policy: Theoretical Essays</u> (NY: HarperCollins, 1989)
- Charles W. Kegley, Jr., and Eugene R. Wittkopf, eds., <u>The Domestic Sources of</u>
 American Foreign Policy: Insights and Evidence (NY: St. Martin's, 1988)

Peace Movements:

Robert David Johnson, <u>The Peace Progressives and American Foreign Relations</u> (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1994)

Foreign lobbies, propaganda, and the press as influences on American foreign policy:

- Jarol B. Mannheim, <u>Strategic Public Diplomacy and American Foreign Policy</u> (NY: Oxford University Press, 1994)
- Ross Y. Koen, The China Lobby in American Politics (NY: Harper & Row, 1974)
- Nicholas John Cull, <u>Selling War: The British Propaganda Campaign Against</u>
 American "Neutrality" in World War II (NY: Oxford University Press, 1995)
- Horace C. Peterson, <u>Propaganda for War: The Campaign Against American</u>
 Neutrality, 1914-1917 (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1939)
- J. Duane Squires, <u>British Propaganda at Home and in the United States from 1914 to 1917</u> (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1935)
- Warren P. Strobel, <u>Late-Breaking Foreign Policy: The News Media's Influence on Peace Operations</u> (Washington: United States Institute of Peace, 1998)
- Johanna Neuman, <u>Lights, Camera, War: Is Media Technology Driving International Politics</u>? (NY: St. Martin's, 1996)
- Philip Seib, <u>Headline Diplomacy: How News Coverage Affects Foreign Policy</u> (Westport, CT: Praeger, 1997)

American Grand Strategy:

- Robert J. Art, "A Defensible Defense: America's Grand Strategy After the Cold War," <u>International Security</u>, Vol. 15, No. 4 (Spring, 1991), pp. 5-53. A survey of American interests and strategic choices after the Cold War.
- Eugene Gholz, Daryl G. Press, and Harvey M. Sapolsky, "Come Home America: The Strategy of Restraint in the Face of Temptation," <u>International Security</u>, Vol. 21, No. 4 (Spring 1997), pp. 5-48.
- Stephen M. Walt, "The Case for Finite Containment: Analyzing U.S. Grand Strategy," <u>International Security</u> (Summer 1989), Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 5-49. A late Cold War argument for U.S. engagement in Europe and withdrawal from the Third World.
- Sean M. Lynn-Jones and Steven E. Miller, eds., <u>America's Strategy in a Changing World: An International Security Reader</u> (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1992)
- Steven R. David, "Why the Third World Matters," <u>International Security</u>, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Summer 1989), pp. 50-85. A late Cold War argument for continued engagement in the Third World.
- Nicholas Spykman, America's Strategy in World Politics: The United States and the Balance of Power (NY: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1942). A prominent early argument for European engagement, premised on geopolitics.
- James Burnham, Containment or Liberation? An Inquiry into the Aims of United States Foreign Policy (NY: John Day, 1954). The best statement of the rollback viewpoint.
- Robert W. Tucker, <u>A New Isolationism: Threat or Promise</u>? (Washington, DC: Potomac Associates, 1972). A statement of the isolationist viewpoint.

The United States and Human Rights:

- David P. Forsythe, <u>Human Rights and World Politics</u>, 2nd ed., rev. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983)
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