

P.S. 371 INTERNATIONAL POLITICS Dr. Frank Wayman W'05
1041 CB (CAS&L Building), Tues.-Thurs. 13:05-14:20
050818

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This course is an introduction to the theory, and supporting research, on international politics. Its purpose is to expose the student to the rival frameworks for understanding global political processes. The issues examined in P.S. 371 may be outlined in the following sets of questions:

1. What are the major theoretical frameworks for examining international politics?

A. Idealism and Realism

- i. How do nation-states behave? Do they pursue their national interests in a conflictual way (as realists suggest) or do they also emphasize the need for cooperation, the rule of law, and the leadership of international organizations (as idealists suggest)?
- ii. How should nation-states behave? What is moral for a state, and what is not? Are the standards of morality different for national leaders than they are for citizens (as many realists would suggest), because states must ruthlessly pursue the national interest to survive? Or is the Idealist critique of the Realist argument compelling?

B. Contemporary Approaches

Scientific Challenges to the Traditional (Idealist and Realist) Approaches.

State-centric vs. non-state-centric models; levels of analysis. International political-economy (IPE), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as multi-national corporations (MNCs).

2. What are the origins of group loyalties (nationalism) in international relations? What are the historical sequences by which states, nation-states, and non-state actors have emerged in the modernization process? How does nationalism affect the current world scene?

3. What are the sources of national power? Why are some nations weak and others strong?

4. How do world powers interact and compete? Is there in fact a

mechanism like the 'balance of power,' and, if so, how does it operate? How does the traditional, military struggle for power relate to the more recently recognized economic components of power, symbolized since the 1970s by OPEC? Are nation-states crucial and autonomous decision-making centers, or are neo-Marxist and other economic models accurate in emphasizing the primacy of multi-national corporations and market forces?

5. What are the causes of war? How do wars proceed and stop? What are the types of war? In what ways have war and preparation for war evolved in modern times?

6. What is international law? Why and when is it obeyed? How does it affect international politics?

7. How does the international political economy work, and how justly? What are the major theories of imperialism, neo-imperialism, and dependency? Are these neo-Marxist theories less relevant as the world system enters a new era of inter-dependency and mutual vulnerability, and OPEC and some Asian states (newly industrializing countries, or NICs) develop from poverty towards modernity?

8. What are the prospects for world government (or at least regional integration) and collective security?

9. What are the functions of diplomacy? How are conflicts regulated and resolved in non-violent fashion?

10. In what ways is the international world evolving today? Is it becoming more multipolar -- less dominated by the superpowers? And, if so, will that enhance the prospects for peace?

Is it destined to become an environmental wasteland, as population explodes, food and resources decline, and pollution covers the globe? Are there international "regimes" that might be designed to prevent such decay? Or is the "tragedy of the commons" our future plight?

Will the world arms competition evolve in relatively safe or relatively explosive ways? Are there ways in which arms control or disarmament might significantly enhance our chances of having a future?

Students interested in less abstract courses on world politics might at some point wish to consider such selections as American Foreign Policy (P.S. 360, 471, or 472 -- Prof. Wayman); Great Powers (P.S. 375 -- Prof. Wayman), which focuses on the foreign policies and material capabilities of major powers since 1500; The Arms Race (P.S. 260 -- Prof. Wayman), and International Security (P.S. 473 -- Prof. Wayman) which focus on topic 10.3 above; Peace and War (P.S. 451 -- Prof. Wayman), which covers topic five above; and the courses of Prof. Stockton.

TEXTS:

Bruce Russett, Harvey Starr, and David Kinsela, *World Politics*, 7th edition, 2004 (hereafter called Russett)

John Vasquez, ed., *Classics of International Relations*, 3rd ed., 1996 (Vasquez)

Thomas Lairson and David Skidmore, *International Political Economy: The Struggle for Power and Wealth*. Fort Worth, Texas: Harcourt, Brace. latest edition.

Course Pack: Frank Wayman and Paul Diehl, eds., *Reconstructing Realpolitik*, Ann Arbor, Mich.: U. of Michigan Press, 1994 (FW & PD), ch. 1 (course-pack), plus other **Course Pack** readings as assigned at week 12, below.

Each student should buy the course pack, available from Dollar Bill Copy, for sale on line or at their toll-free number. \$Bill can be reached at 1-877-738-9200, or at www.dollarbillcopying.com. At the website, go to order products on line, then to the order course packs on line bar, then to UM-D, then to the course number. After selecting all those things, proceed to order, give mailing info., credit card, and \$Bill ships next day UPS to your address.

GRADING:

Grades will be based primarily on examinations. There will be three exams. Each will count 32 percent in the course grade. These exams will be half essay (based on three questions handed out two weeks before the exam) and half multiple choice. Participation in class discussion and, especially, skilful involvement in the prisoner's dilemma tournament will count for the remaining four percent of the grade.

I have been asked by the Provost to include the following statement (which should go without saying): The University of Michigan values academic honesty and integrity. Each student has a responsibility to understand, accept, and comply with the University's standards of academic conduct as set forth in the Code of Academic Conduct, as well as policies established by the schools and colleges. Cheating, collusion, misconduct, fabrication, and plagiarism are considered serious offenses. Violations will not be tolerated and may result in penalties up to and including expulsion from the University.

ON E-MAIL ETIQUETTE:

While e-mail has become a very important means of communication between students and faculty, it is important to observe appropriate norms of behavior. Because of the threat from

viruses and similar plagues, I do not open emails that do not have your name as the sender, or emails that do not have a subject heading that indicates a topic related to you and the course. I also do not open e-mail attachments. This means your e-mail must actually be readable by me when I click on it; in other words, when I open an e-mail and there is no text because all the text has been placed in an attachment, I do not open the attachment. Please respect these norms of mine if you wish to contact me, and I look forward to hearing from you.

MISSED DEADLINES AND ACCOMODATIONS:

No late work will be accepted without a physician's letter or similar documentation. Also, UM-D makes reasonable accomodations for persons with documented disabilities. Students should register with the Disability Resource Services Office within the first few weeks of the semester to be eligible for services that sememster.

READINGS BY WEEK:

Introduction (Week 1 and 2):

Readings to be completed by Sept. 21st

Wayman and Diehl, ch. 1. (In Course-pac.)
Russett, Preface and ch. 1, 2, 4 and appendices.
Vasquez, Preface and Parts I and II.

Nations, Nationalism, and National Power (Week 3)

By Sept. 28th:

Russett, chs. 3, 5.
Wayman, Singer, and Goertz, "Capability, Allocation,
and Success in Militarized Disputes and Wars,
1816-1970," in Vasquez, *Classics*.

Policy Formation (Weeks 4 & 5)

By Oct. 12th:

Russett, chs. 6-7
Vasquez, ch. 6

(Note: Paul Rusesabagina delivers Wallenberg Lecture, Tues., Oct. 11th, Rackham Auditorium, Ann Arbor.)

THE FIRST EXAM, COVERING THE ABOVE MATERIAL, WILL BE THURS., OCT. 13TH

Transnational Actors and International Political Economy (Week 6)

By Oct. 19th:

Russett, ch. 12
Lairson and Skidmore, chs. 1 and 2 and Glossary.

IPE: The Western System (Week 7)
By Oct. 26th:

Russett, ch. 13.
Lairson and Skidmore, chs. 3-6.

IPE: The North-South System (Week 8 & 9)
By Nov. 9th:

Russett, chs. 14 & 15.
Lairson and Skidmore, chs. 8-12.
Vasquez, Introduction to Part III; ch. 9

IPE: The East-West System, Overview, and the Future (Week 10)
By Nov. 16th:

Vasquez, Introduction to Part IV; ch. 12.
Lairson and Skidmore, chs. 7, 13, and 14.

THE SECOND EXAM, COVERING THE ABOVE MATERIAL, WILL BE WED., NOV. 17TH.

Arms, Crisis, and War (Week 11)
By Nov. 23rd:

Russett, ch. 8 & 9.
Vasquez, Introduction to Part III; chs. 7 & 8.

THANKSGIVING IS NOV. 24TH

Balance of Power, Deterrence, and Strategy (Week 12)
By Nov. 30th:

Vasquez, Introduction to Part IV; chs. 10-11

War and Security (Week 12)
By Nov. 30th:

Russett, ch. 8, 9, 11.
Materials in course-pac:
Hofstadter, "Metamagical Themas" (*Scientific American*
article on Axelrod).
Wayman, "Bipolarity and War," and "Power
Shifts and War."

International Organization and Integration (Week 13)
By Dec. 7th:

Russett, chs. 10, 16.
Vasquez, ch. 13-14.

The Future (Week 14)
By Dec. 14th:

Russett, chs. 17.

The last class will be Tues., Dec. 13th

THE THIRD EXAM WILL BE THURS., DEC. 15TH, at 3 PM.

P.S. 371, International Politics Prof. Wayman 011015

EXAM No. 1

ESSAY SECTION:

Prepare 25 minute answers to each of the following questions. One will be on the exam.

1. Describe the realist framework for the study of international politics. How good is it at explaining international affairs, and what alternatives to it have proven of value in explaining the behavior of actors in world politics?
2. Briefly (less than five minutes), what is national power? Specifically, and at greater length, what national capabilities are most important for achieving national security objectives, such as winning wars and prevailing in militarized disputes?
3. Describe the main elements of foreign policy making as they are explained in chs. 6 through 7 (inclusive) of Russett and Starr. To what extent do they show that foreign policy represents the rational pursuit of the unified interests of the nation-state? To what extent does foreign policy represent other views (irrational pursuit of the state interest, or pursuit of idiosyncratic interests of individuals and organizations)?

EXAM No. 2 980325

ESSAY SECTION:

(Subject to possible modification)

Prepare 25 minute answers to each of the following questions. One will be on the exam.

1. Describe world trade in terms of its patterns, the institutions that regulate and enable it, and how well the institutions are working. How does your answer help us understand US-Japanese trade rivalry, economic sanctions, and other contemporary trade issues such as GATT, WTO, and NAFTA?
2. What strategies are best for poor countries trying to develop? What strategies are less effective? What about the lectures and readings on this topic, including the theories of the world system (as discussed by Wallerstein and Chirot) and of imperialism, neo-imperialism?
3. We see many poorer states (e.g., Russia, China, African

nations) struggling not only with economic growth but also with environmental damage and political repression and disorder. Discuss what the readings have to say about these problems.

EXAM No. 2 970425

ESSAY SECTION:

ESSAY HALF OF EXAM: Prepare 30-minute answers to each of the following questions. One will be on the exam.

1. Discuss the success of international organizations in keeping the peace and ending the dominance of the nation-state. In doing so, discuss the Western European experience with functionalism, and the UN experience with peacekeeping and other ways of reducing the likelihood and destructiveness of war.
2. Discuss the various theories of war presented in lecture and the readings, grouping them in terms of the levels of analysis that each one emphasizes. Evaluate the adequacy of each level as a basis for explaining why wars occur.
3. What are the lessons from game theory, including prisoner's dilemma and chicken, for the study of and international conflict?