



世界政治与国际关系原版影印丛书



世界政治：趋势与变革

WORLD POLITICS

TREND AND TRANSFORMATION

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World Politics

Trend and Transformation

Ninth Edition

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引进和交流,是国际研究诸学科发展壮大所不可或缺的环节和纽带。没有引进和交流,学术就难以活跃,也不易创新。每一位从事世界政治与国际关系研究的学者、每一位学习世界政治与国际关系的学生,无不深感阅读外文原文文献的重要性,他们都深知,原文的报刊、教材和专著,是获取最新国际信息、最新理论论争、最新参考资料的必不可少的重要来源,而获得这样的原文文献的机会是不均等的,因此,他们极其渴望更为方便地直接接触到原文文献。而在目前不易直接在国内购买原版书籍的情况下,采取原版影印的方式引进国际上的优秀教材和专著是解决问题的一条捷径,如此就可以使国内普通读者方便地获得最有权威的原文读物,从而可以快速了解国外同行的教学和学术成果,为深入学习和研究、为开展有效的对外学术交流、也为国际关系诸学科在我国的创新和发展,打下更坚实的基础。

这套“世界政治与国际关系原版影印丛书”,正是基于上述认识而组织出版的,并且得到了我国国际关系教学与科研领域最有权威的专家教授们的认可,他们分别来自于北京大学国际关系学院、复旦大学国际关系与公共事务学院、中国人民大学国际关系学院、外交学院、清华大学国际问题研究所、中国社会科学院世界经济与政治研究所、中共中央党校战略研究所等单位,作为本套丛书的学术顾问,他们愿意向我国该学科及相关领域的广大学者和学生共同推荐这套丛书。

本丛书第一批先行选入几本经典文献选读性质的国外优秀教材,内容主要在国际关系理论方面,也包括国际政治经济学方面的优秀教材。它们皆可称为原文中的精品,值得研读和收藏,不仅如此,由于它们本身在国外的大学课堂里都是应用较广的教材和读物,所以特别适合作为我国国际关系与世界政治专业大学教学中的参考读物,甚至可以直接作为以外文授课的课堂教材。在每本书的前面,我们都邀请国内比较权威的专家学者撰写了精彩的导论,以指导读者更好地阅读和使用这些文献。

今后,我们会陆续推出更新、更好的原版教材和专著,希望广大读者提出宝贵意见和建议,尤其欢迎更多的专家学者向我们推荐适合引进的国外优秀教材和专著,以帮助我们完善这套丛书的出版,并最终形成一套完整的世界政治与国际关系及其相关学科适用的原文教学研究参考书系。

最后也要特别提醒读者,我们引进这套丛书,目的主要在于推动学术交流、促进学科发育、完善教学体系,而其著作者的出发点和指导思想、基本观点和结论等,则完全属于由读者加以认识、比较、讨论甚至批评的内容,均不代表北京大学出版社。

时代剧情与国际关系理论研究

——《世界政治：趋势与变革》导读

倪世雄

放在读者面前的是一本厚实的国际关系学教科书——小查尔斯·凯格利和尤金·维特科普夫合著的《世界政治：趋势与变革》。初读这本书，就不由想起了美国哈佛大学著名教授斯坦利·霍夫曼在谈到国际关系理论的发展时说的话：“国际关系理论是一门既年轻又古老的学科。”^①广义的国际关系的特性在古希腊时期已经存在，而国际关系的学科化则较晚，自从 E. H. 卡尔在 1939 年出版《二十年危机》才初步奠定了国际关系的学科基础。从严格的意义上说，国际关系理论成为一门独立的完整的社会科学学科，时间不到 100 年。该学科的重要性，也是伴随着第一次世界大战和第二次世界大战的梦魇而日益突出的。从国际关系理论的产生来看，起源于人们对于和平的一种期望。正是现实历史发展的迫切要求，使得人们对人类社会的未来充满忧虑，对于战争的恐惧和对于和平的渴望使得所有的一切焦虑和担忧汇成一股强大的改变现实状况的思想趋向，这是理想主义产生的最根本的思想动力。诚如马克思所说，是生活决定意识，而不是相反。

从一定意义上来说，国际关系理论对任何国际问题的学术追求，都是围绕国际关系思想史的回顾、反思与未来的追求而展开的。每当我们回顾和思考西方国际关系理论的研究成果的时候，内心深处始终无法摆脱对当时面临的现实国际问题的感悟和体会。只有对这些问题感同身受，才有可能真正把握历代学人不懈追求的目标所在，才能真正体会理论的魅力和其中展现的人类智慧的伟大与学者工作的神圣。由此，我们也得出一个结论：学习国际关系的相关理论知识，不能脱离具体的时代剧情，不能摆脱社会历史发展的总体逻辑。

关于历史发展的动力，恩格斯曾经提出一个著名的“历史合力”理论。恩格斯说：“历史是这样创造的：最终的结果总是从许多单个的意志的相互冲突中产生出来的。……各个人的意志……融合为一个总的平均数，一个总的合力……。”在恩格斯提出的关于社会历史的创造表现为一个合力的著名原理中，我们可以看出，历史的发展是由无数个互相交错的力量融合而成的合力所推动的。国际关系的发展也是历史合力推动的结果，但

^① Stanley Hoffmann, *The State of War — Essays on the Theory and Practice of International Relations*, Praeger Publishers, 1965, p. 5.

是,在众多的力量之间,有一个主导性的力量推动着国际关系向前发展,这一力量就是历史发展的“大势”。国际关系研究应该从错综复杂的历史趋势之中找出决定国际关系发展方向的大势所趋,从而顺应历史发展的潮流,并在其中释放理论家的理性、激情和智慧,推动历史沿着符合人类发展需要的方向发展。通俗一点来说,国际关系研究者应该抓住时代的“剧情”,从这一剧情出发,探讨国际社会面临的众多问题。只有具有时代剧情意识的著作,才是有价值的国际关系理论著作。根据多年的经验,我个人认为,评价一本教科书的重要标准,不在于这本教科书提出了多么新锐的观点,而在于该书是否抓住了国际关系发展的时代剧情。

从上述标准来看,小查尔斯·凯格利教授和尤金·维特科普夫教授新近出版的《世界政治:趋势与变革》就是一本抓住当今时代剧情和国际关系发展趋势的教科书,满足了作为一本好书所必须具备的要求。

首先,该书抓住了当代世界政治的剧情,围绕当前世界政治的主要矛盾和重大问题,深入浅出地进行了系统的阐述。国际关系研究领域博大精深,而且由于国际形势变化急速纷繁,跌宕起伏,使理论及时反映时代变动中的时代剧情,不是一件易事。然而该书却很好地抓住了21世纪国际关系的新变化,在分析世界政治的过程中,不仅讨论国家之间的关系问题,比如和平、战争、冲突、大国均势、霸权、外交等问题,而且对经济、贸易、金融、人口、能源、环境、社会保障等问题进行了细致的阐述。可贵的是,该书站在21世纪的门槛上,将这些分属于不同层面的问题整合到一个统一的框架之中,对于21世纪世界政治秩序问题进行了富有价值的分析。特别是,作者提出了新千年世界政治面临的10大问题(见该书第615—630页),并作出了自己初步的回答,以引发读者更加深入的思考。许多问题都是当前西方国际关系理论界正在着手研究的重大课题,相信读者在阅读之后可以打开更加广阔的思考空间。

其次,该书视野比较宽广,将众多领域、各个层次的大量内容进行了系统化的总结,提出了一些其他著作没有涉及的新鲜问题。视野宽广,内容丰富,知识含量高,是任何优秀教科书努力追求的目标。该书基本上做到了这一点,特别是体现了“三个结合”:一是理论与实践相结合。在该书中,读者不难发现,作者的成书逻辑是以问题为线,以理论为纲,以对策为目。通过此种设置,作者成功地将对相关的理论阐述消融在现实国际政治发展的历史过程之中。比如在关于大国竞争的第4章中,作者首先提出了存在于国际政治舞台上的最主要问题——大国争霸现象,然后,分别从第一次世界大战、第二次世界大战、冷战以及未来大国政治的历史叙述中把握不同理论家对大国竞争问题的分析,看上去十分工整,而且将不同的研究成果整合在一个有机框架中,有助于读者把握不同学者的学术贡献。二是行为体与议题的互动结合。作者在第1章中就明确指出,该书的编写思路就是努力实现行为体与议题的互动结合,这样做的好处在于打破传统的国内政治与国际政治的关系设定,即认为,在国际政治领域中不可能存在非国家行为体活动的空间,国际政治处于大国争夺的“权力角斗场”。作者指出,这种设定是不准确的。国际政治本身也是国内政治,尤其是随着全球化的发展和信息技术革命的深化,此种传统设定已经

变得不合时宜,许多问题都需要从全球化的视野进行分析,思考某一国际政治现象的国内根源和社会基础,已经成为深化国际关系研究的一条重要思路。可见,该书在这方面做出了非常有价值的尝试。三是高级政治与低级政治的结合。这已经成为当今国际政治研究界的一个共识,该书的特点在于更加强调低级政治,不仅在篇幅上偏重于全球化、国际经济秩序、人权、南北关系等问题,而且在讨论高级政治问题的时候也基本上从两者之间的关系出发,反映了当代国际政治内容的变化。

再次,该书在观点上充分体现了不偏不倚,对于各家各派的观点进行了系统的梳理。

作者并没有站在某一理论派别的立场上对其他理论进行批判,而是平等公允地介绍各家各派的观点。在该书中,不仅可以看到多种多样的观点,而且多种多样的观点在其中交映成辉,相互为用。该书的这一做法符合上世纪下半叶以来世界政治发展的客观逻辑。众所周知,冷战的终结带来了两种并行不悖的发展趋势:一是两极体系坍塌,世界仿佛重新退到未来(back to the future),回归成为一个松散的、多极的、均势的体系,不同的是美国可能在军事领域中占据支配地位。在这样的世界里,各种国际制度依然是按照国家权力的地位进行排列的原则运作。^①二是经济全球化迅速发展,自由市场经济体制在全球范围内得以展开,国家日益转变成成为“贸易国家”(trading states)或者“虚拟国家”(virtual states),国家发现发动战争无利可图,因此不再从事战争准备,而是转向贸易竞争。^②冷战结束以来,这两种世界趋势的发展,推动了国际关系的两大理论路径——现实主义和自由主义——的交叠发展,新现实主义和新自由主义在20世纪90年代相互取长补短,逐渐趋于合流,彼此的界限日益模糊。^③因此,对现实主义和自由主义采取平等的态度,全面准确的阐述其不同观点,对于理解当前世界政治的变革是十分有益的。除此之外,该书还对一些刚刚崛起的理论流派的观点也做了比较详尽的阐述,比如建构主义、国际政治经济学、批判理论等。

最后,该书还渗透着作者的一种价值关怀,在一定意义上是一本具有理论框架意义的教科书。西方国际关系理论尽管流派不一,但每个流派都有自己的理论使命,也就是自己为之努力的“价值坐标”。围绕这个价值坐标,展开成为一套理论体系,这就是丹尼尔·贝尔所说的“概念图式”^④。从该书的整体逻辑来看,贯穿始终的价值坐标是寻求一种全球政治的范式,作者在最后提出的10大问题基本上都是全球政治需要回答的最重

① John Mearsheimer, "The False Promise of International Institutions," *International Security*, Vol. 19, No. 3, Winter 1994—1995, pp. 5—49.

② Richard Rosecrance, *Rise of the Trading State*, New York: Basic Books, 1984. Keohane, Robert O., and Joseph S. Nye, Jr., "Power and Interdependence in the Information Age," *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 77, No. 5, September/October 1998, pp. 81—94.

③ 美国许多国际关系研究的权威杂志在20世纪90年代末曾经进行了深入的讨论,分析现实主义和自由主义两大理论流派的合流问题。比如著名的《外交政策》杂志在1998年春季号中,曾经以“知识的边界:国际事务学科中的国家”为主题进行了讨论,《国际组织》杂志1998年秋季号中,也以“世界政治研究中的探索和争鸣”为主题选编了一组资深国际政治研究专家的文章,认为国际关系研究应该走出狭隘的学科范围,与政治学、哲学、人类学、社会学等众多学科结合起来,不断把国际关系研究引向深入。

④ 丹尼尔·贝尔:《后工业社会的来临》,新华出版社1997年,第57页。

要的问题。但是,我们也必须看到,该书所力求建构的全球政治范式是一种以西方价值观为基础的,从根本上还是一种西方中心主义的逻辑。尽管作者也提到了国家形象建设的重要性,但是,从骨子里还是力求将全球政治改造成为西方文明的扩展,这一点是读者在阅读本书时必须加以注意的。

小查尔斯·凯格利教授和尤金·维特科普夫教授是美国国际关系学术界相当有影响的学者。在本书的序言后有关于两位作者的简介,读者可以参阅。这里想补充的是,两位作者长期以来合著了不少深受欢迎的教科书,除了本书之外,还有《美国对外政策:模式与过程》、《全球议程》、《核问题文集》和《美国对外政策的未来走向》等。两人的合作珠联璧合,在学术界传为佳话。读者看到的这本书已经是第9版,不仅在美国,而且在北美、欧洲和大洋洲的大学里一直是颇受欢迎、广受认可的重要教科书。非常感谢北京大学出版社将其影印并在中国出版,这对于中国国际关系及其相关学科的教学和研究是十分有意义的,必将对推动中国国际关系研究做出有益的贡献。

PREFACE



At the start of the twenty-first century, much was said about the prospects of the new millennium in which there would arise a “new world order.” Talk about possible global transformations reached frenzied proportions, buoyed by the rising hope that the peace between states and rising prosperity within them during the 1990s would persist. Many people set their sights on the promise of a stable global future. Those expectations were abruptly shattered on September 11, 2001, when a shocked world witnessed the terrorist destruction of the World Trade Center in New York. Almost immediately, visions of world politics shifted as a new mood of doom and gloom set in about the probability that, rather than peace, the twenty-first century would be colored by the resumption of past patterns of violence on the world stage.

Our age does not have, as yet, a name. True, we are in a post–Cold War, post–twentieth-century, post–September 11 phase. But those labels do not adequately describe the period of transition through which world history is moving. We have left something behind but do not yet possess sufficient confidence about the future to predict how later generations will classify the defining characteristics of world affairs in our present period of history. Rapid changes sweeping world politics pose an enormous challenge to policymakers, scholars, and especially students. Without a single overriding issue like the Cold War, or the continuing threat of global terrorism, to structure thinking about global affairs, little agreement exists about which dimensions of world politics will come to the fore as the twenty-first century unfolds to define our age.

It is the purpose of the ninth edition of *World Politics: Trend and Transformation* to provide the framework students need to put changes and continuities into perspective. The book combines the latest available data with contemporary debates in international relations to prepare students to assess the possibilities for the global future and its potential impact on their lives. *World Politics* aims to provoke such critical thinking by presenting a picture of the evolving relations among global actors, the historical developments that affect those actors’ relationships, and the salient contemporary global trends that those interactions produce. The major theories scholars use to explain the dynamics underlying international relations—realism, liberalism, and their variants—frame our study. At the same time, this book incorporates the reconstructed theories newly advanced to interpret contemporary developments (such as constructivism) and resists the temptation to over simplify world politics with a superficial treatment that would mask complexities and distort realities.

OVERVIEW OF THE BOOK

To help students make sense of political complexities, *World Politics* is organized into five parts. Part I introduces the central issues and major theories in

the study of international relations. Part II identifies the major actors in the global arena and discusses the processes by which those actors make decisions. Part III looks at issues of global welfare, beginning with a new chapter focusing on humans as important agents in international relations and the various threats of prevailing global conditions to human rights. It then discusses the impact of globalization on international trade and economic relations and on the linkage between population demographics and the ecological environment, whose preservation is necessary for the saga of the human story to continue. Global conflict is the subject of Part IV, including warfare, terrorism, national security, arms races, and rival approaches to peace. The text concludes with Part V, in which ten questions provoked by presently unfolding trends in world politics are posed to stimulate thinking about the global future.

CHANGES IN THE NINTH EDITION

Content and Organization

Many global changes have taken place in the thirty-six months since the publication of the eighth edition. They required revisiting every passage of the manuscript and integrating the latest developments with the most current information available as the book went to press. This edition incorporates the most recent available indicators of global trends and addresses the most important issues on the global agenda, ranging from human development and the empowerment of women to the number of terrorist acts and military interventions in progress, and from fluctuations in foreign direct investments by multinational corporations to changes in the globalized political economy. In addition, coverage has been expanded to take account of new departures in theory that attempt to interpret recent global developments.

Without identifying every modification in the new edition, attention is drawn to the most important changes in each chapter. Those familiar with previous editions will immediately note that some modifications reduced the number of chapters to sixteen (to more closely match the number of weeks in a typical semester. The new organization reflects the following major revisions:

- Chapter 1, "Exploring Twenty-First-Century World Politics," has been revised to further highlight the impact of perception on the social construction of images and theories of international relations. The five questions that conclude the chapter anticipate future trends in global politics and have been updated to account for recent changes in a global system rife with controversy. Some of these questions are revisited in greater length in the final chapter.
- Chapter 2, "Theories of World Politics," builds on the two major theoretical interpretations of world politics, the realist and liberal traditions, by introducing coverage of theoretical inquiry constructivism and by relating more explicitly to concrete global issues, thereby encouraging students to appreciate the contribution of political theory to an understanding of international relations.
- Chapter 3, "Foreign Policy Decision Making," more instructively illuminates the obstacles to rational choice facing both state and nonstate actors,

such as international organizations and multinational corporations when they make policy choices to cope with changing international circumstances. New case material is introduced about the impediments to rational decision making presented by "bureaucratic politics" and interagency competition, featuring the failures in the U.S. intelligence community to identify the planning by the Al Qaeda terrorist network to destroy the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

- Chapter 5, retitled "Nonstate Actors in the Interstate System," merges Chapters 6 and 7 from the eighth edition. It now places the streamlined and updated material ahead of the discussion of the Global South countries to better emphasize the profound and sometimes harmful impact that IGOs and NGOs, such as powerful multinational corporations, have on the impoverished conditions in many less-developed countries. New analyses of both the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund are provided to better cover the activities and impact of these global actors, which increasingly find themselves under attack as symbols of the problems attributed to globalization and the rules created by global institutions. Moreover, a new discussion is provided on how the push and pull among IGO and NGO nonstate actors exerts pressure for globalization while countervailing coalitions among them lessen their influence over sovereign states. This new chapter allows the discussions of the United Nations and the expanding European Union to be consolidated in Chapter 15.
- Chapter 6, formerly Chapter 5 in the eighth edition, is retitled "The Global South in a World of Powers" and takes a fresh, critical look at the widening gap between an impoverished and youthful Southern Hemisphere and a wealthy and aging Northern Hemisphere. It emphasizes how the less-developed countries are often marginalized by the great powers and the institutions of global governance that they create. Expanded coverage is provided of the impact of globalization on the Global South and their foreign policy responses to it. The focus is confined to the conditions facing Global South *countries* as a level of analysis, with material in a new Chapter 7 dealing with conditions experienced by people at the individual level of analysis.
- Chapter 7, "Humans and Global Challenges to the Protection of Human Rights," is an entirely new chapter that pulls together materials formerly scattered throughout the previous edition dealing with the individual in relation to the global forces that shape his or her experiences. In looking at world politics through a lens that gives each individual primacy, the new chapter isolates the so-called individual level-of-analysis in order to punctuate the supreme importance of individual experience in the overall scheme of world history, while capturing the ways in which each person's encounter is mediated by social, political, religious, and linguistic institutions and traditions. The new chapter gives the issues of human security and human rights, such as gender equality, the special separate treatment they deserve, as these issues assume increasing significance in comparison to traditional concerns about entire countries' national security without regard for the security of welfare of the people living in them. Included in this new chapter are new discussions of ethics—the moral principles that speak to the challenge of protecting the human rights and civil liberties of people such as refugees and displaced persons—people who are victimized

by the proverbial “man’s inhumanity to man” that is a tragic component of contemporary international politics.

- Chapter 8, retitled “Does Globalization Spell the End of Borders as Boundaries?” has been repositioned to introduce the problems and politics of global welfare issues examined in the next two chapters. The potential decline in states’ sovereign power is considered as a global trend, not only in the liberal democracies of the Global North but also in the “failed states” of the Global South. The chapter has been revised to highlight the growing controversies between winners and losers in the process of globalization by addressing the intensifying popular backlash against globalization. The new chapter reviews divided opinions about whether globalization is a process that states have the power to control.
- Chapter 9, retitled “Markets and Money in the New Global Political Economy,” takes into account newly evolving perspectives in commercial liberalism, mercantilism, and hegemonic stability theory to evaluate whether sustained prosperity, free trade, and the management of hypercurrency volatility, banking crises, and rising debt will continue and, if so, if the liberal international economic order will erode. The chapter pays attention to the influence of a globalized marketplace on international and national economic conditions, while taking into account the hegemonic supremacy of the United States as the dominant player in the international political economy, whose position and recent new protectionist policies raise questions about the preservation of the liberal trade regime.
- Chapter 10, now titled “Population Pressure, Resource Depletion, and the Preservation of the Global Environment,” repackages in a revised and abridged merged version Chapters 10 and 11 from the eighth edition. The consolidation permits a direct linkage to be drawn between population growth pressure and the question of how the global ecology might be preserved through sustainable growth. Also explored are the opportunities and problems associated with the “birth dearth” in the aging Global North compared to the continuing population explosion in many Global South countries as they relate to the problematic status of recently negotiated new legal regimes to control global warming and common environmental problems associated with biotechnology and genetic engineering.
- Chapter 11, now titled “The New Face of Twenty-First-Century Armed Conflict,” has been updated to examine the so-called new age of global terrorism in the aftermath of September 11, with a fresh interpretation provided of the causes, characteristics, and control of terrorism today. The chapter also covers recent changes in the incidence of other types of warfare, specifically expanding discussion of the wave of internal rebellions in failing states.
- Chapter 12, now titled “Military Power and National Security in the Age of Globalized Terrorism,” punctuates the new military doctrines that have been promulgated by the United States and the other great powers to wage a worldwide war against global terrorism and to prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction, and the shifting distribution of military expenditures toward those goals. The so-called revolution in military technologies that makes new methods of warfare available are also discussed, and the chapter introduces the latest declassified estimates of the global distribution of arms sales.

- Chapter 13, "Coercive Diplomacy and Intervention in the Age of Global Terrorism," brings up-to-date the discussion of how states increasingly exercise military influence by methods short of war. The use of military intervention for humanitarian and peacekeeping purposes and the controversies surrounding such interventionism are given prominence; so, too, is the radical U.S. strategic shift from deterrence to the preemptive prevention of violence by attacking potential aggressors before they can undertake anticipated military actions. In addition, changes of the uses of economic sanctions as a method of coercive diplomacy are built into the revised discussion.
- Chapter 14, "The Realist Road to Security through Alliances, the Balance of Power, and Arms Control," has been refocused to sharpen awareness of the similarities and differences in the realist and liberal approaches to world order. Incorporated is coverage of NATO's expansion by seven new members in November 2002 and the U.S.-Russian SORT nuclear weapons reduction agreement in 2002, as well as the changing laws giving increased license to humanitarian military interventions.
- Chapter 15, "The Liberal Institutional Paths to Peace," reexamines, in light of the post-9/11 wave of terrorism, the controversies surrounding the possibility of preserving peace by promoting the enlargement of the coalition of liberal democratic states, which have seldom if ever waged war against one another. Also added is a new assessment of the European Union's decision to expand to twenty-five members.
- Chapter 16, "Ten Questions about Twenty-First-Century Global Prospects," concludes with a series of questions designed to generate critical thoughts about the trends and issues identified in the preceding chapters and the dilemmas they pose for the global future. A new section on the controversies surrounding the means for containing global terrorism has been added, and two overlapping questions from the previous edition have been condensed into a refashioned and refocused issue. These ten questions have been revised thoroughly, and the discussion presents the most recent assessments of the global prospect, while relating them to enduring issues in international relations.

Design and Pedagogy

This ninth edition of *World Politics* features an attractive new interior design and the following pedagogic improvements to make the intellectual journey through world politics easier than ever for students.

- **The reorganization of the table of contents to reduce the number of chapters to 16.** The merger of several chapters, the addition of an entirely new chapter, and the repositioning of some topics makes a more orderly and organized presentation of topics. The instructor is not required to follow the book's presentation in sequence from start to end, as each chapter and part is self-contained.
- **Chapter Topics and Themes revised to parallel chapter headings.** Each chapter begins with a new outline of major topics that correspond to the chapter headings and titles of featured sections. By breaking each topic into separate components, students can more easily navigate each chapter.

- **Controversy boxes presenting essential debates.** As a sense of change grips much of the world, discourse about international relations gives rise to questions that inspire intense new debate, such as rival hypotheses about the causes of global terrorism and contending prescriptions for combating it. Each *Controversy* identifies a major issue on which there are opposing positions. The essays, several newly written to deal with new issues, encourage students to consider rival viewpoints and develop their own opinions. Addressing both classic dilemmas in international affairs and the most-heated current debates, *Controversy* boxes offer excellent starting points for class debates or research papers.
- **Comprehensive marginal glosses for all key terms.** Responding to the popularity of the marginal glosses introduced in the seventh edition, marginal glosses for *all* key terms in the text are provided, and the number of key concepts introduced has been increased to expand the students' understanding of concepts that will be used to interpret world politics for the rest of their lives. For complex terms with multiple meanings, the marginal glosses provide the explanation that is most relevant to the topic being discussed, along with a cross-reference to alternate definitions and meanings, enabling students to compare different uses of the term as it applies to different topics and to broaden their understanding of its meaning.
- **Expanded up-to-date map and illustration program.** Over three dozen new maps, tables, photographs, or figures broaden the book's coverage, provoke interest, and enable students to visualize the ideas that now command attention. These new photographs and illustrations have been selected with an eye toward introducing the timeliest topics, including a detailed caption that identifies the picture and explains its relevance to the larger issues discussed in the text.
- **Updated "Where on the World Wide Web?" listings.** Responding to the new and rapidly changing information available on the Internet, the "Where on the World Wide Web?" section at the end of each chapter has been updated and expanded to list major Web sites that students can explore for further information on the topics discussed in the chapter. Each Web listing is accompanied by a lively annotation describing the site's contents and suggesting activities and research that students can pursue on the site.
- **InfoTrac® College Edition.** Four months of FREE anywhere, anytime access to InfoTrac® College Edition, the online library, is automatically packaged with this book. The new and improved InfoTrac® College Edition puts cutting edge research and the latest headlines at readers' fingertips, giving access to an entire online library for the cost of one book. This fully searchable database offers more than 20 years' worth of full-text articles (more than 10 million) from almost 4000 diverse sources, such as academic journals, newsletters, and up-to-the-minute periodicals including *Foreign Affairs*, *International Security*, *Foreign Policy*, *World Politics*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Science*, and *USA Today*. A listing of the most current articles from the database relevant to the subject matter appears at the end of each chapter.

- **Revised list of suggested reading.** To bring the most recent scholarship and commentary to the attention of students for further study, a thoroughly revised list of authoritative books and articles appears at the end of each chapter, incorporating groundbreaking published research within the past two years into this inventory of essential books and journals for further reading.

SUPPLEMENTS (影印版仅向教师提供, 请按书后“教辅材料说明”联系)

International Relations Interactive CD-ROM

For the first time, *World Politics* includes a CD-ROM packaged free with every new copy of the text. The CD-ROM gives you; access to Online MicroCase exercises that allow you to work with actual data, map exercises exploring the current demographic information of selected countries, historical maps and related exercises that supply context for the events of today, Internet and InfoTrac ® College Edition research activities, and more.

Instructor's Resource Manual with Test Bank

An *Instructor's Resource Manual with Test Bank* supports the ninth edition of *World Politics*. The manual includes chapter outlines to guide lectures; thematic guides suggesting a variety of approaches to covering each chapter's material; learning objectives; suggested readings for instructors; creative teaching aids for each chapter, including simulations, teaching cases, and multimedia offerings; and a test bank containing over five hundred new or revised essay and multiple-choice questions. A computerized version of the test bank and manual is also available on CD-ROM.

The Wadsworth Political Science Resource Center at <http://politicalscience.wadsworth.com>

Here you will find information on how to better surf the Web, links to general political Web sites, a career center, issues in the news, a monthly current events quiz, and more—including the following materials:

- *A Citizen's Survival Guide*
- *Spanish Equivalents for Important Terms in American Government.*
- *Terrorism: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*

Book Companion Web Site at <http://politicalscience.wadsworth.com/kegley9/>

Offering a rich array of teaching and learning resources, this site includes tutorial quizzing, InfoTrac ® College Edition activities, Internet exercises, Web links, and instructor resources.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many people have contributed to making the ninth edition the most timely and useful version of *World Politics* since the book was first published in 1981. In addition to those whose assistance helped establish *World Politics* as the field's leading text in its previous editions, we wish to acknowledge the special assistance and advice of those who have contributed specifically to this edition.

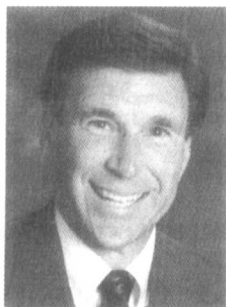
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Kegley and Wittkopf have both been recipients of the Distinguished Scholar Award in Foreign Policy of the International Studies Association. Together, Kegley and Wittkopf have coauthored and edited a number of leading texts, including *American Foreign Policy: Pattern and Process* (6th edition, 2003); *The Global Agenda* (6th edition, 2001); *The Future of American Foreign Policy* (1992); *The Nuclear Reader* (2nd edition, 1989); and *The Domestic Sources of American Foreign Policy* (1988).