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American Foreign Policy

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Sixth Edition

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Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the public press in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced in a low-cost format, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS.

New to ANNUAL EDITIONS is the inclusion of related World Wide Web sites. These sites have been selected by our editorial staff to represent some of the best resources found on the World Wide Web today. Through our carefully developed topic guide, we have linked these Web resources to the articles covered in this ANNUAL EDITIONS reader. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to visit us on the Web at <http://www.dushkin.com> to tell us what you think.

This sixth volume of *Annual Editions: American Foreign Policy* presents an overview of American foreign policy in transition. It is a transition that is proceeding unevenly and at several different levels. At the broadest level, American foreign policy is in a transition from relying upon the grand strategies that shaped definitions of the national interests and mobilized America's resources during the cold war era to developing a new set of fundamental principles and guiding concepts. This transition is evident in the reworking of American relations with other states and in efforts to establish international mechanisms for preserving the peace.

It is uncertain how well prepared the policy-makers, American political institutions, and the American public are for this transition. The rush of events in such places as Kosovo, Rwanda, Cuba, China, India, Pakistan, the Middle East, and North Korea has outpaced the ability of the policymakers to develop a coherent strategy. There is also uncertainty in Congress, the bureaucracy, and the American public over how best to respond to events abroad. The contradictory signals sent out by these political forces point to a potentially long and difficult transition to a post-cold war era.

Annual Editions: American Foreign Policy 00/01 examines the many issues and problems involved in making this transition from a cold war-centered American foreign policy to one firmly rooted in the international politics of the 1990s. It is divided into seven units. The first unit addresses questions of grand strategy. The second unit focuses on selected regional and bilateral relations. In the third unit, our attention shifts inward to the ways in which domestic forces affect the content of Ameri-

can foreign policy. The fourth unit looks at the institutions that make American foreign policy. In the fifth unit, the process by which American foreign policy is made is illustrated by accounts of recent foreign policy decisions. The sixth and seventh units provide an overview of the economic and military issues confronting the United States today. Together the readings in these seven units provide students with an up-to-date overview of key events in American foreign policy, the forces that shape it, and the policy problems on the agenda. The essays were chosen for their ability to inform students and spark debate. They are not designed to advance any particular interpretation of American foreign policy.

I would like to thank Ian Nielsen for supporting the concept of an *Annual Editions: American Foreign Policy* and for helping to oversee the process of putting this volume together. Also deserving of thanks are the many people at Dushkin/McGraw-Hill who worked to make the project a success and those faculty on the Advisory Board who provided input on the selection of articles. In the end, the success of *Annual Editions: American Foreign Policy* depends upon the views of the faculty and students who use it. I encourage you to let me know what worked and what did not so that each successive volume will be better than its predecessor. Please complete and return the postage-paid article rating form at the end of this book.



Glenn Hastedt
Editor

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1. Clinton Abroad, Jurek Martin, *The Washington Monthly*, March 1999.

The author notes that it is not fashionable to defend **American foreign policy under President Clinton**. The record is not as bad as critics would have it. What critics fail to understand is the fundamental transformation of the world and the lack of any clear definition of American national interests.

2. The Lonely Superpower, Samuel P. Huntington, *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 1999. 13

Samuel Huntington argues that while the world is not unipolar, the United States is acting as if it is. In doing so, the **United States is becoming increasingly isolated** from other states, and it is taking on the characteristics of a rogue superpower.

3. A New Age of Liberal Imperialism? David Rieff, *World Policy Journal*, Summer 1999. 18

The central problem facing the United States and other states today is how to bring order to **the chaotic post-cold war system**. David Rieff is critical of the human rights approach, and he calls for a return to the mandate system of the League of Nations and the establishment of an era of liberal imperialism.

4. Why Export Democracy? G. John Ikenberry, *The Wilson Quarterly*, Spring 1999. 26

Contrary to what critics often assert, **the promotion of democracy abroad** is not a dangerous neo-Wilsonian impulse. It is the foundation of a "liberal" grand strategy that **reflects a pragmatic and sophisticated understanding of how to create a stable and peaceful world order**.

5. The Benevolent Empire, Robert Kagan, *Foreign Policy*, Summer 1998. 32

Robert Kagan maintains that **American hegemony** is better for the world than any of the realistic alternatives. He contends that no state really wants **multipolarity** and that **Bosnia** proves that if multilateralism is to succeed it must be preceded by **unilateralism**.



The United States and the World: Strategic Choices

Five articles review some of the foreign policy choices the United States has today.



The United States and the World: Regional and Bilateral Relations

Nine selections consider U.S. relations with Russia, Europe, Asia, and the developing world.

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A. RUSSIA

6. **Russia's Total Security**, Ian Bremmer, *World Policy Journal*, Summer 1999. 40

Russian foreign policy today is shaped by volatile internal factors that make comparisons between the Soviets' cold war foreign policy and contemporary Russian foreign policy dangerous. No longer can gains and losses in Russian security be linked with those of the West in a zero-sum way. Ian Bremmer examines **Russian security concerns around its borders** and presents new ways to think about Russian security.

B. EUROPE

7. **Rethinking Europe**, Charles A. Kupchan, *The National Interest*, Summer 1999. 47

The Atlantic security order is on shaky ground and requires a **rethinking of NATO's role and the logic of America's relationship with Europe**. Charles Kupchan states that it must expand its membership to include Russia. America and its European partners must also begin to imagine life after Pax Americana.

8. **A Stable Peace in Europe: Can the Continent Put War Behind It?** James E. Goodby, *Brookings Review*, Summer 1999. 53

Bill Clinton contends that Europe needs to remain "peaceful, undivided, and democratic." James Goodby assesses **five models of how Europe can achieve a stable peace** and concludes that the creation of a security community that includes Russia is required.

9. **The Case against Intervention in Kosovo**, Benjamin Schwarz and Christopher Layne, *The Nation*, April 19, 1999. 57

The United States has repeatedly misread the psychology of nationalism in other nations. The authors call for a strategy of **letting the fires of nationalism burn themselves out** and argue that Kosovo is the latest installment of a U.S. foreign policy designed to make the world safe for American investors and exporters.

10. **Lessons to Learn**, Paul Rogers, *The World Today*, August/September 1999. 62

It had been expected that the Kosovo war was going to reinforce **NATO's role in North Atlantic and European security**. Instead, it leaves many questions unanswered. Some of these troubling questions are reviewed in this essay by Paul Rogers.

C. ASIA

11. **Arming China against Ourselves**, Aaron L. Friedberg, *Commentary*, July/August 1999. 66

The United States and China are engaged in a struggle for dominance in Asia. This essay reviews **past U.S.-Chinese relations** over the past 30 years. It asserts that no president since Richard Nixon has been able to withstand pressures from commercial interests who are willing to sacrifice American national security interests.

D. THE DEVELOPING WORLD

12. **The Rollback Fantasy**, Daniel Byman, Kenneth Pollack, and Gideon Rose, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 1999. **74**
Support for the Iraqi opposition has been growing in Congress and in 1998 it authorized funds to support ***Iraqi resistance*** groups. Three rollback strategies (air power, enclaves, and Afghanistan) are examined in this report with the conclusion that none can succeed. Instead, the authors recommend and outline a ***policy of continued and reinvigorated containment against Iraq***.
13. **Saving America from the Coming Civil Wars**, Steven R. David, *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 1999. **82**
Up until now, most post-cold war civil wars have not directly threatened the United States. This has largely been a matter of luck. This essay examines three states on ***the brink of civil wars, each of which is of great importance to the United States: Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and Russia***.
14. **Africa, the 'Invisible Land,' Is Gaining Visibility**, Salih Booker, *Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, April 6, 1998. **88**
Salih Booker outlines the ingredients of the ***United States' first real Africa policy***. It will promote great private business ventures and promote democracy but lacks additional funds for development, relieving debt, or using U.S. forces for peacekeeping purposes. Booker asserts that refinements are still necessary if the United States is to take advantage of the opportunities that now exist.

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A. THE PUBLIC, PUBLIC OPINION, AND THE MEDIA

15. **Americans and the World: A Survey at Century's End**, John E. Rielly, *Foreign Policy*, Spring 1999. **92**
John Rielly presents ***the results of a 1998 public opinion survey***. The results indicate continued strong support for an active role in world affairs, but there is a reluctance to send U.S. troops abroad. In addition, there is very little support for efforts to bail out countries experiencing financial difficulties.
16. **The Christian Right and American Foreign Policy**, William Martin, *Foreign Policy*, Spring 1999. **101**
The religious right is a force in American domestic politics. Not as well understood is its involvement in foreign affairs. This article identifies ***foreign policy issues of importance to the religious right***, such as support for Israel, opposition to the United Nations, and persecution of or discrimination against Christians abroad.

B. THE ROLE OF AMERICAN VALUES

17. **On American Principles**, George F. Kennan, *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 1995. **109**
George Kennan calls a principle ***"a general rule of conduct"*** that defines the limits within which foreign policy ought to operate. Building on a position argued by John Quincy Adams (when Adams was secretary of state), Kennan argues that the best way for a big country such as the United States to help smaller ones is by the ***power of example***.



The Domestic Side of American Foreign Policy

Three selections examine the domestic impact of American foreign policy.



The Institutional Context of American Foreign Policy

Seven articles examine how the courts, Congress, the presidency, and bureaucracy affect U.S. foreign policy.

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A. LAW AND THE COURTS

- 18. International Law vs. the American Constitution—Something's Got to Give,** Jeremy Rabkin, *The National Interest*, Spring 1999. **116**

Over the past decade there has been a growing debate over the proper **relationship between international law and American domestic law**. This article examines the implications of three recent cases. It concludes that the entry of international law into the United States will be selective, inconsistent, and bureaucratic in nature.

B. CONGRESS

- 19. Full Retreat: The GOP Rediscovered Isolationism,** Jacob Heilbrunn, *The New Republic*, April 19, 1999. **126**

Republicans in Congress seek to make President Clinton's handling of foreign policy a campaign issue. In preparing to do so, a split has surfaced among Republicans that is reminiscent of earlier **intraparty foreign policy disputes**. Today, isolationist Republicans are couching their arguments in the language of foreign policy realism.

C. THE PRESIDENCY

- 20. Foreign Policy and Domestic Scandal,** Peter W. Rodman, *The National Interest*, Winter 1998/99. **128**

This article examines **the consequences that a scandal-weakened presidency can have on American foreign policy**. The records of the Nixon and Clinton administrations are analyzed in four areas: foreign perceptions, distortions of U.S. policy making, presidential distraction, and executive/legislative relations.

D. BUREAUCRACY

- 21. Racing toward the Future: The Revolution in Military Affairs,** Steven Metz, *Current History*, April 1997. **133**

Desert Storm was seen by many in the military as the prologue to **a fundamental shift in warfare**—a revolution in military affairs. These new ideas now serve as the blueprint for most **long-term thinking in the Defense Department**. Steven Metz questions the value of this change in thinking.

- 22. Seeing Russia Plain: The Russian Crisis and American Intelligence,** Fritz W. Ermarth, *The National Interest*, Spring 1999. **137**

Fritz Ermarth, a retired CIA officer, asserts that a significant failing of the American intelligence community is its inability to understand **the path of Russian economic and political democracy**. This article reviews the evolution of events in Russia and raises the questions "what did we know and when did we know it?"

23. **Defense and Foreign Policy: The Budget Cuts Are Going Too Far**, Michael O'Hanlon, *Brookings Review*, Winter 1999.

Defense and foreign affairs are the only two major federal budget categories in which spending has declined in real terms in the 1990s. The author argues that the rationale for cuts in these budget areas was compelling, given the end of the cold war, but that these cuts have already gone too far.

24. **Ready for What? The New Politics of Pentagon Spending**, William D. Hartung, *World Policy Journal*, Spring 1999.

The main problem facing the U.S. military today has to do with misguided priorities and not inadequate funding. There is no "readiness crisis." Proposals for increased defense spending are rooted in politics and economics. William Hartung calls for a moratorium on purchasing big-ticket items and a revision of U.S. defense strategy.

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25. **The U.S. Decision to Enlarge NATO: How, When, Why, and What Next?** James M. Goldgeier, *Brookings Review*, Summer 1999.

In this essay, James Goldgeier contends that with the addition of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to **the NATO alliance**, it merely redraws NATO's boundary line farther to the east; it fails to follow the concept of NATO as a foundation of a unified, democratic, peaceful Europe.

26. **The White House Dismissed Warnings on China Satellite Deal**, Jeff Gerth and John M. Broder, *New York Times*, June 1, 1998.

One of the most controversial foreign policy decisions of the Clinton administration was that of **approving a license for Loral Space & Communications to export a satellite to China**. The authors examine this decision and note that the White House **ignored bureaucratic warnings** because the company was facing heavy fines for delay.

27. **How a President, Distracted by Scandal, Entered Balkan War**, Elaine Sciolino and Ethan Bronner, *New York Times*, April 18, 1999.

According to this essay, it is unclear whether President Clinton's decisions on Kosovo would have been any different had he not been distracted by his political and legal problems. However, it is clear to the authors that **Clinton's troubles reduced his freedom of action in making these decisions**.



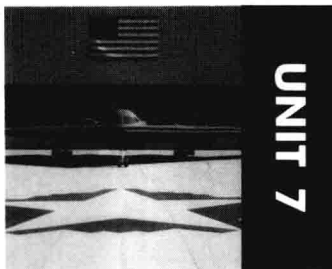
The Foreign Policy-Making Process

Three selections review some of the elements that influence the process of American foreign policy.



U.S. International Economic Strategy

Three selections discuss how American foreign policy choices are affected by economics and trade strategies.



U.S. Post-Cold War Military Strategy

Seven articles examine U.S. military planning in the context of the post-cold war era.

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28. Trade Policy at a Crossroads, I. M. Destler, *Brookings Review*, Winter 1999. 172

Since the beginning of 1995, U.S. trade policy has been on hold. At the center of the dispute between Congress and the president is the renewal of fast-track negotiating authority. I. M. Destler reviews **the domestic politics** surrounding the current impasse and assesses the current situation.

29. The Plight of the Poor: The United States Must Increase Development Aid, James Gustave Speth, *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 1999. 175

Too often **foreign assistance programs** have been shaped by short-term economic, military, and political interests. James Speth asserts that a new framework is needed, one that focuses scarce funds on the most pressing needs of the most needy people.

30. Do Economic Sanctions Make Good Policy? Richard G. Lugar, *The World & I*, March 1999. 178

Senator Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) is the author of legislation introduced into the 105th Congress, the Sanctions Policy Reform Act, that sets out guidelines and requirements for the imposition of new unilateral economic sanctions. He argues that all too often **economic sanctions have weakened U.S. international competitiveness** and jeopardized U.S. export earnings.

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A. THE USE OF MILITARY POWER

31. The Great Superterrorism Scare, Ehud Sprinzak, *Foreign Policy*, Fall 1998. 186

Washington's newest foreign policy nightmare would be a massive terrorist attack with chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons. Ehud Sprinzak examines the assumptions supporting this view. A review of the groups that are most feared plus other evidence leads Sprinzak to conclude that the **chances of a successful super-terrorist attack are minimal**.

32. Musclebound: The Limits of U.S. Power, Stephen M. Walt, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, March/April 1999. 194

The extraordinary power position of the United States does not guarantee that it can achieve its objectives. Among the reasons for this are that other states may care more about the issue than the United States, other states fear U.S. hegemony, and the U.S. has pursued an overly ambitious set of goals.

33. Policing Utopia: The Military Imperatives of Globalization, Andrew J. Bacevich, *The National Interest*, Summer 1999. 199

At the heart of the Clinton administration's approach to using force is **the concept of globalization**. Such a system needs a powerful state to enforce openness and act as a police force. This is the role the United States has adopted for itself and one that the author criticizes.

34. **Something Must Be Done**, Karin von Hippel and Michael Clarke, *The World Today*, March 1999. 206

This report examines four **cases of global intervention** by the United States (Haiti, Somalia, Bosnia, and Panama) in order to determine under what conditions intervention occurs and to clarify the steps preceding it. The authors present four factors that, taken together, produce the "do something" effect.

B. ARMS CONTROL

35. **The New Arms Race: Light Weapons and International Security**, Michael T. Klare, *Current History*, April 1997. 211

During the cold war the major nonnuclear arms control problem involved the sale of large and expensive weapons systems. This is no longer the case. Michael Klare argues that **the key weapons affecting the outcome of ethnic and sectarian conflicts** are light weapons such as assault rifles, antitank weapons, and shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles. His article addresses the sale of these weapons by governments and black market sales.

36. **Now May We Please Defend Ourselves?** Robert Kagan and Gary Schmitt, *Commentary*, July 1998. 216

We have entered a new strategic environment characterized by nuclear proliferation. As such, the authors call for overturning the ABM treaty. **A ballistic missile defense system would both defend the United States from attack and deter other states from acquiring nuclear weapons.**

37. **Missile Defense: And It Still Won't Work**, Jack Mendelsohn, *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, May/June 1999. 222

The **debate over the merits of a national missile defense system** began over 30 years ago. Jack Mendelsohn argues that little has changed over the years in terms of the arguments used or the merits of those arguments. He presents the **case against such a system.**

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AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

00/01

Sixth Edition



EDITOR

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Glenn Hastedt received his Ph.D. from Indiana University. He is professor of political science at James Madison University, where he teaches courses on U.S. foreign policy, national security policy, and international relations. His special area of interest is on the workings of the intelligence community and the problems of strategic surprise and learning from intelligence failures. In addition to having published articles on these topics, he is the author of *American Foreign Policy: Past, Present, Future*, Second Edition; coauthor of *Dimensions of World Politics*; and editor and contributor to *Controlling Intelligence*. He is currently working on two volumes of readings, *Toward the Twenty-First Century* and *One World; Many Voices*.

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Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections and World Wide Web sites found in the next section of this book relate to topics of traditional concern to American foreign policy students and professionals. It is useful for locating interrelated articles and Web sites for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic.

The relevant Web sites, which are numbered and annotated on pages 4 and 5, are easily identified by the Web icon () under the topic articles. By linking the articles and the Web sites by topic, this ANNUAL EDITIONS reader becomes a powerful learning and research tool.

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● AE: American Foreign Policy

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. If you are interested in learning more about specific topics found in this book, these Web sites are a good place to start. The sites are cross-referenced by number and appear in the topic guide on the previous two pages. Also, you can link to these Web sites through our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

The following sites were available at the time of publication. Visit our Web site—we update DUSHKIN ONLINE regularly to reflect any changes.

General Sources

1. The Federal Web Locator

<http://www.infoctr.edu/fwl/>

Use this handy site as a launching pad for the Web sites of federal U.S. agencies, departments, and organizations. It is well organized and easy to use for informational and research purposes.

2. Foreign Affairs

<http://www.foreignaffairs.org>

Foreign Affairs' site allows users to search the magazine's archives and provides access to the field's leading journals, documents, online resources, and so on. Links to dozens of other related Web sites are possible from here.

3. The Heritage Foundation

<http://www.heritage.org>

This page offers discussion about and links to many sites of the Heritage Foundation and other organizations having to do with foreign policy and foreign affairs.

4. U.S. Information Agency (USIA)

<http://www.usia.gov/usis.html>

This USIA home page provides definition, related documentation, and a discussion of topics of concern to students of foreign policy and foreign affairs. It addresses today's "Hot Topics" as well as ongoing issues that form the foundation of the field. Many Web links are provided.

5. U.S. International Affairs

<http://www.state.gov/www/regions/internat.html>

Data on U.S. foreign policy around the world are available here. Some of the areas covered are arms control, economics and trade, international organizations, environmental issues, terrorism, current treaties, and international women's issues.

The United States and the World: Strategic Choices

6. The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

<http://www.bullatombsci.org>

This site allows you to read more about the Doomsday Clock and other issues as well as topics related to nuclear weaponry, arms control, and disarmament.

7. The Henry L. Stimson Center

<http://www.stimson.org>

Stimson, a nonprofit and (self-described) nonpartisan organization, focuses on issues where policy, technology, and politics intersect. Use this site to find assessments of U.S. foreign policy in the post-cold war world and to research many other topics.

8. ISN International Relations and Security Network

<http://www.isn.ethz.ch>

Maintained by the Center for Security Studies and Conflict Research, this site is a clearinghouse for information on inter-

national relations and security policy. The many topics are listed by category (Traditional Dimensions of Security and New Dimensions of Security) and by major world regions.

The United States and the World: Regional and Bilateral Relations

9. Center for Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies

<http://reenic.utexas.edu/reenic.html>

Information—ranging from women's issues to foreign relations and covering more than two dozen countries in Central/Eastern Europe and Eurasia—may be found here. Also check out University of Texas/Austin's site on Broader Asia (<http://asnic.utexas.edu/asnic/index.html>) for more insight into bilateral/regional relations.

10. Inter-American Dialogue (IAD)

<http://www.iadialog.org>

This IAD Web site provides data on U.S. policy analysis, communication, and exchange in Western Hemisphere affairs. The organization has helped to shape the agenda of issues and choices in hemispheric relations.

11. World Wide Web Virtual Library: International Affairs Resources

<http://info.pitt.edu/~ian/index.htm>

Extensive links to learn about specific countries and regions, to research for various think tanks, and to study such vital topics as international law, development, the international economy, human rights, and peacekeeping are available here.

The Domestic Side of American Foreign Policy

12. American Diplomacy

<http://www.unc.edu/depts/diplomat/>

American Diplomacy is an online journal of commentary, analysis, and research on U.S. foreign policy and its results around the world. It provides discussion and information on such topics as Life in the Foreign Service and Americanism and Strategy Security.

13. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP)

<http://www.ceip.org>

One of the most important goals of CEIP is to stimulate discussion and learning among both experts and the public on a range of international issues. This site provides links to the magazine *Foreign Policy*, to the Moscow Center, and to descriptions of various programs.

14. RAND

<http://www.rand.org>

RAND, a nonprofit institution that works to improve public policy through research and analysis, offers links to certain topics and descriptions of RAND activities as well as major research areas (such as international relations and strategic defense policy).

The Institutional Context of American Foreign Policy

15. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

<http://www.cia.gov>

Use this official CIA page to learn about many facets of the agency and to connect to other sites and resources.

16. The NATO Integrated Data Service (NIDS)

<http://www.nato.int/structur/nids/nids.htm>

NIDS was created to bring information on security-related matters within easy reach of the widest possible audience. Check out this Web site to review North Atlantic Treaty Organization documentation of all kinds, to read NATO Review magazine, and to explore key issues in the field of European security and transatlantic cooperation.

17. United States Department of State

<http://www.state.gov/index.html>

This State Department page is a must for any student of foreign affairs. Explore this site to find out what the Department does, what services it provides, what it says about U.S. interests around the world, and much more.

18. United States Institute of Peace (USIP)

<http://www.usip.org>

The USIP, which was created by Congress to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts, seeks to educate people and disseminate information on how to achieve peace.

The Foreign Policy-Making Process

19. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (BCSIA)

<http://ksgwww.harvard.edu/csia/>

BCSIA is the hub of the John F. Kennedy School of Government's research, teaching, and training in international affairs and related to security, environment, and technology. This site provides insight into the development of leadership in policy making.

20. DiploNet

<http://www.clark.net/pub/diplonet/DiploNet.html>

DiploNet is concerned with the needs of diplomats in the post-cold war era. It provides avenues of research into negotiation and diplomacy. It also addresses conflict management and resolution, peace making, and multilateral diplomacy.

21. InterAction

<http://www.interaction.org>

InterAction encourages grassroots action and engages government bodies and policymakers on various advocacy issues, including initiatives to expand international humanitarian relief, refugee, and development assistance programs.

22. Welcome to the White House

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Welcome.html>

This official site provides background information for students interested in the policy-making process. It includes a tour of the White House, a search of federal documents and speeches, and "virtual" access to the Briefing Room.

U.S. International Economic Strategy

23. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

<http://www.imf.org>

This Web site is essential reading for anyone wishing to learn more about this important body's effects on foreign policy and the global economy. It provides information about the IMF, directs readers to various publications and current issues, and suggests links to other organizations.

24. United States Agency for International Development

<http://www.info.usaid.gov>

Broad and overlapping issues such as Democracy, Population and Health, Economic Growth, Development, and Regions and Countries are available here.

25. United States Trade Representative

<http://www.ustr.gov>

The mission of the U.S. Trade Representative is presented on this site. Background information, international trade agreements, and links to other sites may be accessed.

26. World Bank

<http://www.worldbank.org>

News (i.e., press releases, summaries of new projects, speeches), publications, and coverage of numerous topics regarding development, countries, and regions are provided at this Web site. It also contains links to other important global financial organizations.

U.S. Post-Cold War Military Strategy

27. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)

<http://www3.itu.ch/MISSIONS/US/bb/acda.html>

This ACDA page provides links to information on the topic of arms control and disarmament. Researchers can examine texts of various speeches, treaties, and historical documents.

28. The Commission on Global Governance

<http://www.cgg.ch>

Access to *The Report of the Commission on Global Governance*, produced by an international group of leaders who want to find ways in which the global community can better manage its affairs, is possible on this site. It pays particular attention to reform of the United Nations.

29. Counterterrorism Page

<http://counterterrorism.com>

A summary of worldwide terrorism events, groups, and terrorism strategies and tactics, including articles from 1989 to the present of American and international origin, plus links to related Web sites, and graphs, are available on this Web site.

30. DefenseLINK

<http://www.defenselink.mil>

Learn about the Department of Defense at this site. News, publications, and other related sites of interest are noted. BosniaLINK and GulfLINK can also be found here.

31. Federation of American Scientists (FAS)

<http://www.fas.org>

FAS, a nonprofit policy organization, maintains this site to provide coverage of such topics as Global Security, Peace and Security, and Governance in the post-cold war world.

32. Human Rights Web

<http://www.hrweb.org>

The history of the human-rights movement, text on seminal figures, landmark legal and political documents, and ideas on how individuals can get involved in helping to protect human rights around the world can be found here.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at:
<http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions/>

Unit Selections

1. **Clinton Abroad**, Jurek Martin
2. **The Lonely Superpower**, Samuel P. Huntington
3. **A New Age of Liberal Imperialism?** David Rieff
4. **Why Export Democracy?** G. John Ikenberry
5. **The Benevolent Empire**, Robert Kagan

Key Points to Consider

- ❖ How much freedom does the United States have in choosing a foreign policy?
- ❖ Which countries are “poisonous snakes” and which are (or could become) “dragons”?
- ❖ Has the United States become a rogue superpower? Defend your answer.
- ❖ Is left or liberal imperialism any more of an acceptable foreign policy than right or conservative imperialism? Why or why not?
- ❖ Is promoting democracy an effective strategy for meeting the challenges facing the United States? Why or why not?
- ❖ Does Kosovo prove the case for or against the type of international dominance by the United States that is advocated by Robert Kagan? Why or why not?



Links

www.dushkin.com/online/

6. **The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists**
<http://www.bullatomsci.org>
7. **The Henry L. Stimson Center**
<http://www.stimson.org>
8. **ISN International Relations and Security Network**
<http://www.isn.ethz.ch>

These sites are annotated on pages 4 and 5.