

# Glossary

**acid rain** Rain caused by air pollution that damages trees and often crosses borders. Limiting acid rain (via limiting nitrogen oxide emissions) has been the subject of several regional agreements. (p. 402)

**airspace** The space above a state that is considered its territory, in contrast to outer space, which is considered international territory. (p. 184)

**alliance cohesion** The ease with which the members hold together an alliance; it tends to be high when national interests converge and when cooperation among allies becomes institutionalized. (p. 64)

**Amnesty International** An influential nongovernmental organization that operates globally to monitor and try to rectify glaring abuses of political (not economic or social) human rights. (p. 268)

**anarchy** In IR theory, a term that implies not complete chaos but the lack of a central government that can enforce rules. (p. 50)

**Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty (1972)** A treaty that prohibited either the United States or the Soviet Union from using a ballistic missile defense as a shield, which would have undermined mutually assured destruction and the basis of deterrence. (p. 221) See also *mutually assured destruction (MAD)* and *Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)*.

**arms race** A reciprocal process in which two or more states build up military capabilities in response to each other. (p. 74)

**autarky** A policy of self-reliance, avoiding or minimizing trade and trying to produce everything one needs (or the most vital things) by oneself. (p. 291)

**balance of payments** A summary of all the flows of money into and out of a country. It includes three types of international transactions: the current account (including the merchandise trade balance), flows of capital, and changes in reserves. (p. 333)

**balance of power** The general concept of one or more states' power being used to balance that of another state or group of states. The term can refer to (1) any ratio of power capabilities between states or alliances, (2) a relatively equal ratio, or (3) the process by which counterbalancing coalitions have repeatedly formed to prevent one state from conquering an entire region. (p. 52)

**balance of trade** The value of a state's exports relative to its imports. (p. 286)

**ballistic missile** The major strategic delivery vehicle for nuclear weapons; it carries a warhead along a trajectory (typically rising at least 50 miles high) and lets it drop on the target. (p. 211) See also *intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs)*.

**basic human needs** The fundamental needs of people for adequate food, shelter, health care, sanitation, and education. Meeting such needs may be thought of as both a moral imperative and a form of investment in "human capital" essential for economic growth. (p. 427)

**bilateral aid** Government assistance that goes directly to third world governments as state-to-state aid. (p. 484)

**biodiversity** The tremendous diversity of plant and animal species making up the earth's (global, regional, and local) ecosystems. (p. 396)

**Biological Weapons Convention (1972)** An agreement that prohibits the development, production, and possession of biological weapons, but makes no provision for inspections. (p. 215)

**brain drain** Poor countries' loss of skilled workers to rich countries. (p. 478)

**Bretton Woods system** A post-World War II arrangement for managing the world economy, established at a meeting in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944. Its main institutional components are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). (p. 331)

**burden sharing** The distribution of the costs of an alliance among members; the term also refers to the conflicts that may arise over such distribution. (p. 64)

**cartel** An association of producers or consumers (or both) of a certain product, formed for the purpose of manipulating its price on the world market. (p. 301)

**cash crop** An agricultural good produced as a commodity for export to world markets. (p. 432)

**central bank** An institution common in industrialized countries whose major tasks are to maintain the value of the state's currency and to control inflation. (p. 330)

**centrally planned economy** An economy in which political authorities set prices and decide on quotas for production and consumption of each commodity according to a long-term plan. (p. 311)

**chain of command** A hierarchy of officials (often civilian as well as military) through which states control military forces. (p. 224)

**Chemical Weapons Convention (1992)** An agreement that bans the production and possession of chemical weapons and includes strict verification provisions and the threat of sanctions against violators and nonparticipants in the treaty. (p. 215)

**Chernobyl** A city in Ukraine that was the site of a 1986 meltdown at a Soviet nuclear power plant. (p. 403)

**civil-military relations** The relations between a state's civilian leaders and the military leadership. In most countries, the military takes orders from civilian leaders. In extreme cases, poor civil-military relations can lead to military coups. (p. 225)

**civil war** A war between factions within a state trying to create, or prevent, a new government for the entire state or some territorial part of it. (p. 155)

**Cold War** The hostile relations—punctuated by occasional periods of improvement, or détente—between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, from 1945 to 1990. (p. 31)

**collective goods problem** A tangible or intangible good, created by the members of a group, that is available to all group members

regardless of their individual contributions; participants can gain by lowering their own contribution to the collective good, yet if too many participants do so, the good cannot be provided. (p. 5)

**collective security** The formation of a broad alliance of most major actors in an international system for the purpose of jointly opposing aggression by any actor; sometimes seen as presupposing the existence of a universal organization (such as the United Nations) to which both the aggressor and its opponents belong. (p. 90) See also *League of Nations*.

**Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)** A European Union policy based on the principle that a subsidy extended to farmers in any member country should be extended to farmers in all member countries. (p. 360)

**common market** A zone in which labor and capital (as well as goods) flow freely across borders. (p. 360)

**comparative advantage** The principle that says states should specialize in trading goods that they produce with the greatest relative efficiency and at the lowest relative cost (relative, that is, to other goods produced by the same state). (p. 288)

**compellence** The threat of force to make another actor take some action (rather than, as in deterrence, refrain from taking an action). (p. 73)

**Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) (1996)** A treaty that bans all nuclear weapons testing, thereby broadening the ban on atmospheric testing negotiated in 1963. (p. 221)

**conditionality** See *IMF conditionality*.

**conflict** A difference in preferred outcomes in a bargaining situation. (p. 157)

**conflict and cooperation** The types of actions that states take toward each other through time. (p. 11)

**conflict resolution** The development and implementation of peaceful strategies for settling conflicts. (p. 131)

**constructivism** A movement in IR theory that examines how changing international norms and actors' identities help shape the content of state interests. (p. 121)

**containment** A policy adopted in the late 1940s by which the United States sought to halt the global expansion of Soviet influence on several levels—military, political, ideological, and economic. (p. 31)

**convertible currency** The guarantee that the holder of a particular currency can exchange it for another currency. Some states' currencies are nonconvertible. (p. 323) See also *hard currency*.

**cost-benefit analysis** A calculation of the costs incurred by a possible action and the benefits it is likely to bring. (p. 74)

**Council of the European Union** A European Union institution in which the relevant ministers (foreign, economic, agriculture, finance, etc.) of each member state meet to enact legislation and reconcile national interests. Formerly known as the Council of Ministers. When the meeting takes place among the state leaders, it is called the "European Council." (p. 361) See also *European Commission*.

**counterinsurgency** An effort to combat guerrilla armies, often including programs to "win the hearts and minds" of rural populations so that they stop sheltering guerrillas. (p. 196)

**coup d'état** French for "blow against the state"; a term that refers to the seizure of political power by domestic military forces—that is, a change of political power outside the state's constitutional order. (p. 226)

**crimes against humanity** A category of legal offenses created at the Nuremberg trials after World War II to encompass genocide and other acts committed by the political and military leaders of the Third Reich (Nazi Germany). (p. 270) See also *dehumanization* and *genocide*.

**cruise missile** A small winged missile that can navigate across thousands of miles of previously mapped terrain to reach a particular target; it can carry either a nuclear or a conventional warhead. (p. 212)

**Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)** A superpower crisis, sparked by the Soviet Union's installation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Cuba, that marks the moment when the United States and the Soviet Union came closest to nuclear war. (p. 32)

**cultural imperialism** A term critical of U.S. dominance of the emerging global culture. (p. 380)

**customs union** A common external tariff adopted by members of a free trade area; that is, participating states adopt a unified set of tariffs with regard to goods coming in from outside. (p. 359) See also *free trade area*.

**cycle theories** An effort to explain tendencies toward war in the international system as cyclical; for example, by linking wars with long waves in the world economy (Kondratieff cycles). (p. 159)

**debt renegotiation** A reworking of the terms on which a loan will be repaid; frequently negotiated by third world debtor governments in order to avoid default. (p. 478)

**default** Failure to make scheduled debt payments. (p. 478)

**dehumanization** Stigmatization of enemies as subhuman or nonhuman, leading frequently to widespread massacres or worse. (p. 164) See also *crimes against humanity* and *genocide*.

**democratic peace** The proposition, strongly supported by empirical evidence, that democracies almost never fight wars against each other (although they do fight against authoritarian states). (p. 95)

**demographic transition** The pattern of falling death rates, followed by falling birthrates, that generally accompanies industrialization and economic development. (p. 410)

**dependency theory** A Marxist-oriented theory that explains the lack of capital accumulation in the third world as a result of the interplay between domestic class relations and the forces of foreign capital. (p. 452) See also *enclave economy*.

**deterrence** The threat to punish another actor if it takes a certain negative action (especially attacking one's own state or one's allies). (p. 73) See also *mutually assured destruction (MAD)*.

**devaluation** A unilateral move to reduce the value of a currency by changing a fixed or official exchange rate. (p. 328) See also *exchange rate*.

**developing countries** States in the global South, the poorest regions of the world—also called third world countries, less-developed countries, and undeveloped countries. (p. 425)

**Development Assistance Committee (DAC)** A committee whose members—

+92 336 7801123

<https://www.youtube.com/MegaLecture>

consisting of states from Western Europe, North America, and Japan/Pacific—provide 95 percent of official development assistance to countries of the global South. (p. 484) See also *foreign assistance*.

**difference feminism** A strand of feminism that believes gender differences are not just socially constructed and that views women as inherently less warlike than men (on average). (p. 137)

**digital divide** The gap in access to information technologies between rich and poor people, and between the global North and South. (p. 374)

**diplomatic immunity** A privilege under which diplomats' activities fall outside the jurisdiction of the host country's national courts. (p. 262)

**diplomatic recognition** The process by which the status of embassies and that of an ambassador as an official state representative are explicitly defined. (p. 261)

**direct foreign investment** See *foreign direct investment*.

**disaster relief** Provision of short-term relief in the form of food, water, shelter, clothing, and other essentials to people facing natural disasters. (p. 490)

**discount rate** The interest rate charged by governments when they lend money to private banks. The discount rate is set by countries' central banks. (p. 330)

**diversionary foreign policy** Foreign policies adopted to distract the public from domestic political problems. (p. 144)

**Doha Round** A series of negotiations under the World Trade Organization that began in Doha, Qatar, in 2001. It followed the *Uruguay Round* and has focused on agricultural subsidies, intellectual property, and other issues. (p. 296)

**dominance** A principle for solving collective goods problems by imposing solutions hierarchically. (p. 5)

**dumping** The sale of products in foreign markets at prices below the minimum level necessary to make a profit (or below cost). (p. 293)

**economic classes** A categorization of individuals based on economic status. (p. 128)

**economic development** The combined processes of capital accumulation, rising per capita incomes (with consequent falling birthrates), the increasing of skills in the population, the adoption of new technological styles, and other related social and economic changes. (p. 461)

**economic liberalism** In the context of IPE, an approach that generally shares the assumption of anarchy (the lack of a world government) but does not see this condition as precluding extensive cooperation to realize common gains from economic exchanges. It emphasizes absolute over relative gains and, in practice, a commitment to free trade, free capital flows, and an "open" world economy. (p. 284) See also *mercantilism* and *neoliberal*.

**economic surplus** A surplus created by investing money in productive capital rather than using it for consumption. (p. 441)

**electronic warfare** Use of the electromagnetic spectrum (radio waves, radar, infrared, etc.) in war, such as employing electromagnetic signals for one's own benefit while denying their use to an enemy. (p. 203)

**enclave economy** A historically important form of dependency in which foreign capital is invested in a third world country to extract a particular raw material in a particular place—usually a mine, oil well, or plantation. (p. 453) See also *dependency theory*.

**enclosure** The splitting of a common area or good into privately owned pieces, giving individual owners an incentive to manage resources responsibly. (p. 388)

**"ethnic cleansing"** Euphemism for forced displacement of an ethnic group or groups from a territory, accompanied by massacres and other human rights violations; it has occurred after the breakup of multinational states, notably in the former Yugoslavia. (p. 180)

**ethnic groups** Large groups of people who share ancestral, language, cultural, or religious ties and a common identity. (p. 162)

**ethnocentrism** The tendency to see one's own group (in-group) in favorable terms and an out-group in unfavorable terms. (p. 164)

**Euratom** An organization created by the Treaty of Rome in 1957 to coordinate nuclear power development by pooling research, investment, and management. (p. 359)

**euro** Also called the ECU (European currency unit); a single European currency used by 16 members of the European Union (EU). (p. 364)

**European Commission** A European Union body whose members, while appointed by states, are supposed to represent EU interests. Supported by a multinational civil service in Brussels, the commission's role is to identify problems and propose solutions to the Council of Ministers. (p. 361) See also *Council of the European Union*.

**European Court of Justice** A judicial arm of the European Union, based in Luxembourg. The court has actively established its jurisdiction and its right to overrule national law when it conflicts with EU law. (p. 362)

**European Parliament** A quasi-legislative body of the European Union that operates as a watchdog over the European Commission and has limited legislative power. (p. 362)

**European Union (EU)** The official term for the European Community (formerly the European Economic Community) and associated treaty organizations. The EU has 25 member states and is negotiating with other states that have applied for membership. (p. 358) See also *Maastricht Treaty*.

**exchange rate** The rate at which one state's currency can be exchanged for the currency of another state. Since 1973, the international monetary system has depended mainly on floating rather than fixed exchange rates. (p. 322) See also *convertible currency*; *fixed exchange rates*; and *managed float*.

**export-led growth** An economic development strategy that seeks to develop industries capable of competing in specific niches in the world economy. (p. 473)

**fiscal policy** A government's decisions about spending and taxation, and one of the two major tools of macroeconomic policy making (the other being monetary policy). (p. 335)

**fissionable material** The elements uranium-235 and plutonium, whose atoms split apart and release energy via a chain reaction when an atomic bomb explodes. (p. 209)

**fixed exchange rates** The official rates of exchange for currencies set by governments; not a dominant mechanism in the

international monetary system since 1973. (p. 324) See also *floating exchange rates*.

**floating exchange rates** The rates determined by global currency markets in which private investors and governments alike buy and sell currencies. (p. 324) See also *fixed exchange rates*.

**foreign assistance** Money or other aid made available to third world states to help them speed up economic development or meet humanitarian needs. Most foreign assistance is provided by governments and is called official development assistance (ODA). (p. 484) See also *Development Assistance Committee (DAC)*.

**foreign direct investment** The acquisition by residents of one country of control over a new or existing business in another country. Also called *direct foreign investment*. (p. 343)

**foreign policy process** The process by which foreign policies are arrived at and implemented. (p. 103)

**"four tigers"/"four dragons"** The most successful newly industrialized areas of East Asia: South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore. (p. 462)

**free trade** The flow of goods and services across national boundaries unimpeded by tariffs or other restrictions; in principle (if not always in practice), free trade was a key aspect of Britain's policy after 1846 and of U.S. policy after 1945. (p. 286)

**free trade area** A zone in which there are no tariffs or other restrictions on the movement of goods and services across borders. (p. 359) See also *customs union*.

**game theory** A branch of mathematics concerned with predicting bargaining outcomes. Games such as prisoner's dilemma and Chicken have been used to analyze various sorts of international interactions. (p. 75)

**gender gap** Refers to polls showing women lower than men on average in their support for military actions, as well as for various other issues and candidates. (p. 141)

**General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)** A world organization established in 1947 to work for freer trade on a multilateral basis; the GATT was more of a negotiating framework than an administrative institution. It became the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. (p. 295)

**General Assembly** See *UN General Assembly*.

**Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)** A mechanism by which some industrialized states began in the 1970s to give tariff concessions to third world states on certain imports; an exception to the most-favored nation (MFN) principle. (p. 295) See also *most-favored nation (MFN)*.

**genocide** An intentional and systematic attempt to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, in whole or part. It was confirmed as a crime under international law by the UN Genocide Convention (1948). (p. 166) See also *crimes against humanity* and *dehumanization*.

**geopolitics** The use of geography as an element of power, and the ideas about it held by political leaders and scholars. (p. 49)

**globalization** The increasing integration of the world in terms of communications, culture, and economics; may also refer to changing subjective experiences of space and time accompanying this process. (p. 19)

**global warming** A slow, long-term rise in the average world temperature caused by the emission of greenhouse gases produced by burning fossil fuels—oil, coal, and natural gas. (p. 390) See also *greenhouse gases*.

**gold standard** A system in international monetary relations, prominent for a century before the 1970s, in which the value of national currencies was pegged to the value of gold or other precious metals. (p. 322)

**government bargaining model** A model that sees foreign policy decisions as flowing from a bargaining process among various government agencies that have somewhat divergent interests in the outcome (“where you stand depends on where you sit”). Also called the “bureaucratic politics model.” (p. 106)

**great powers** Generally, the half-dozen or so most powerful states; the great power club was exclusively European until the 20th century. (p. 54) See also *middle powers*.

**greenhouse gases** Carbon dioxide and other gases that, when concentrated in the atmosphere, act like the glass in a greenhouse, holding energy in and leading to global warming. (p. 391)

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** The size of a state’s total annual economic activity. (p. 14)

**groupthink** The tendency of groups to validate wrong decisions by becoming overconfident and underestimating risks. (p. 111)

**guerrilla war** Warfare without front lines and with irregular forces operating in the midst of, and often hidden or protected by, civilian populations. (p. 155)

**hard currency** Money that can be readily converted to leading world currencies. (p. 323) See also *convertible currency*.

**hegemonic stability theory** The argument that regimes are most effective when power in the international system is most concentrated. (p. 58) See also *hegemony*.

**hegemonic war** War for control of the entire world order—the rules of the international system as a whole. Also known as worldwar, global war, general war, or systemic war. (p. 153)

**hegemony** The holding by one state of a preponderance of power in the international system, so that it can single-handedly dominate the rules and arrangements by which international political and economic relations are conducted. (p. 58) See also *hegemonic stability theory*.

**high seas** The portion of the oceans considered common territory, not under any kind of exclusive state jurisdiction. (p. 399) See also *territorial waters*.

**home country** The state where a multinational corporation (MNC) has its headquarters. (p. 345) See also *host country*.

**host country** A state in which a foreign multinational corporation (MNC) operates. (p. 345) See also *home country*.

**human rights** The rights of all people to be free from abuses such as torture or imprisonment for their political beliefs (political and civil rights), and to enjoy certain minimum economic and social protections (economic and social rights). (p. 264)

**hyperinflation** An extremely rapid, uncontrolled rise in prices, such as occurred in Germany in the 1920s and some third world countries more recently. (p. 323)

**idealism** An approach that emphasizes international law, morality, and international organization, rather than power alone, as key influences on international relations. (p. 43) See also *realism*.

**identity** A principle for solving collective goods problems by changing participants' preferences based on their shared sense of belonging to a community. (p. 6)

**IMF conditionality** An agreement to loan IMF funds on the condition that certain government policies are adopted. Dozens of third world states have entered into such agreements with the IMF in the past two decades. (p. 480) See also *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*.

**immigration law** National laws that establish the conditions under which foreigners may travel and visit within a state's territory, work within the state, and sometimes become citizens of the state (naturalization). (p. 261)

**imperialism** The acquisition of colonies by conquest or otherwise. Lenin's theory of imperialism argued that European capitalists were investing in colonies where they could earn big profits, and then using part of those profits to buy off portions of the working class at home. (p. 443)

**import substitution** A strategy of developing local industries, often conducted behind protectionist barriers, to produce items that a country had been importing. (p. 473)

**industrialization** The use of fossil-fuel energy to drive machinery and the accumulation of such machinery along with the products created by it. (p. 309)

**industrial policy** The strategies by which a government works actively with industries to promote their growth and tailor trade policy to their needs. (p. 304)

**infant mortality rate** The proportion of babies who die within their first year of life. (p. 413)

**infantry** Foot soldiers who use assault rifles and other light weapons (mines, machine guns, etc.). (p. 194)

**information screens** The subconscious or unconscious filters through which people put the information coming in about the world

around them. (p. 129) See also *misperceptions*, *selective perceptions*.

**intellectual property rights** The legal protection of the original works of inventors, authors, creators, and performers under patent, copyright, and trademark law. Such rights became a contentious area of trade negotiations in the 1990s. (p. 305)

**intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs)** The longest-range ballistic missiles, able to travel 5,000 miles. (p. 211) See also *ballistic missile*.

**interdependence** A political and economic situation in which two states are simultaneously dependent on each other for their well-being. The degree of interdependence is sometimes designated in terms of "sensitivity" or "vulnerability." (p. 187)

**interest groups** Coalitions of people who share a common interest in the outcome of some political issue and who organize themselves to try to influence the outcome. (p. 96)

**intergovernmental organization (IGO)** An organization (such as the United Nations and its agencies) whose members are state governments. (p. 15)

**International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** A nongovernmental organization (NGO) that provides practical support, such as medical care, food, and letters from home, to civilians caught in wars and to prisoners of war (POWs). Exchanges of POWs are usually negotiated through the ICRC. (p. 274)

**International Court of Justice** See *World Court*.

**International Criminal Court (ICC)** A permanent tribunal for war crimes and crimes against humanity. (p. 272)

**international integration** The process by which supranational institutions come to replace national ones; the gradual shifting upward of some sovereignty from the state to regional or global structures. (p. 355)

**International Monetary Fund (IMF)** An intergovernmental organization (IGO) that coordinates international currency exchange, the balance of international payments, and national accounts. Along with the World Bank, it is a pillar of the international financial system. (p. 331) See also *IMF conditionality*.

**international norms** The expectations held by participants about normal relations among states. (p. 233)

**international organizations**

**(IOs)** Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the UN and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). (p. 234)

**international political economy (IPE)** The study of the politics of trade, monetary, and other economic relations among nations, and their connection to other transnational forces. (p. 12)

**international regime** A set of rules, norms, and procedures around which the expectations of actors converge in a certain international issue area (such as oceans or monetary policy). (p. 89)

**international relations (IR)** The relationships among the world's state governments and the connection of those relationships with other actors (such as the United Nations, multinational corporations, and individuals), with other social relationships (including economics, culture, and domestic politics), and with geographic and historical influences. (p. 3)

**international security** A subfield of international relations (IR) that focuses on questions of war and peace. (p. 12)

**international system** The set of relationships among the world's states, structured by certain rules and patterns of interaction. (p. 14)

**International Whaling Commission** An intergovernmental organization (IGO) that sets quotas for hunting certain whale species; states' participation is voluntary. (p. 397)

**irredentism** A form of nationalism whose goal is to regain territory lost to another state; it can lead directly to violent interstate conflicts. (p. 178)

**Islam** A broad and diverse world religion whose divergent populations include Sunni Muslims, Shi'ite Muslims, and many smaller branches and sects from Nigeria to Indonesia, centered in the Middle East and South Asia. (p. 169)

**Islamist** Political ideology based on instituting Islamic principles and laws in government. A broad range of groups using diverse methods come under this category. (p. 169)

**issue areas** Distinct spheres of international activity (such as global trade negotiations) within which policy makers of various states face conflicts and sometimes achieve cooperation. (p. 11)

**just wars** A category in international law and political theory that defines when wars can be justly started (*ius ad bellum*) and how they can be justly fought (*ius in bello*). (p. 263) See also *war crimes*.

**Keynesian economics** The principles articulated by British economist John Maynard Keynes, used successfully in the Great Depression of the 1930s, including the view that governments should sometimes use deficit spending to stimulate economic growth. (p. 335)

**Kyoto Protocol (1997)** The main international treaty on global warming, which entered into effect in 2005 and mandates cuts in carbon emissions in 2008–2012. Almost all the world's major countries, except the United States, are participants. (p. 393)

**land mines** Concealed explosive devices, often left behind by irregular armies, that kill or maim civilians after wars end. Such mines number more than 100 million, primarily in Angola, Bosnia, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. A movement to ban land mines is underway; nearly 100 states have agreed to do so. (p. 196)

**land reform** Policies that aim to break up large land holdings and redistribute land to poor peasants for use in subsistence farming. (p. 433)

**League of Nations** An organization established after World War I and a forerunner of today's United Nations; it achieved certain humanitarian and other successes but was weakened by the absence of U.S. membership and by its own lack of effectiveness in ensuring collective security. (p. 27) See also *collective security*.

**less-developed countries (LDCs)** The world's poorest regions—the global South—where most people live; also called underdeveloped countries or developing countries. (p. 425)

**liberal feminism** A strand of feminism that emphasizes gender equality and views the “essential” differences in men's and women's abilities or perspectives as trivial or nonexistent. (p. 138)

**limited war** Military actions that seek objectives short of the surrender and occupation of the enemy. (p. 155)

**Lisbon Treaty** A European Union agreement that replaces a failed attempt at an EU Constitution with a similar set of reforms strengthening central EU authority and modifying voting procedures among the EU's expanded membership. (p. 369)

**London Club** See *Paris Club*.

**Maastricht Treaty** A treaty signed in the Dutch city of Maastricht and ratified in 1992; it commits the European Union to monetary union (a single currency and European Central Bank) and to a common foreign policy. (p. 363) See also *European Union (EU)*.

**malnutrition** A lack of needed foods including protein and vitamins; about 10 million children die each year from malnutrition-related causes. (p. 431)

**managed float** A system of occasional multinational government interventions in currency markets to manage otherwise free-floating currency rates. (p. 325)

**Marxism** A branch of socialism that emphasizes exploitation and class struggle and includes both communism and other approaches. (p. 128)

**mediation** The use of a third party (or parties) in conflict resolution. (p. 131)

**mercantilism** An economic theory and a political ideology opposed to free trade; it shares with realism the belief that each state must protect its own interests without seeking mutual gains through international organizations. (p. 283) See also *economic liberalism*.

**microcredit** The use of very small loans to small groups of individuals, often women, to stimulate economic development. (p. 473)

**middle powers** States that rank somewhat below the great powers in terms of their influence on world affairs (for example, Brazil and India). (p. 55) See also *great powers*.

**migration** Movement between states, usually emigration from the old state and immigration to the new state. (p. 434)

**militarism** The glorification of war, military force, and violence. (p. 133)

**military governments** States in which military forces control the government; they are most common in third world countries, where the military may be the only large modern institution. (p. 226)

**military-industrial complex** A huge interlocking network of governmental agencies, industrial corporations, and research institutes, all working together to promote and benefit from military spending. (p. 97)

**Millennium Development Goals** UN targets for basic needs measures such as reducing poverty and hunger, adopted in 2000 with a target date of 2015. (p. 425)

**misperceptions, selective perceptions** The selective or mistaken processing of the available information about a decision; one of several ways—along with affective and cognitive bias—in which individual decision making diverges from the rational model. (p. 129) See also *information screens*.

**Missile Technology Control Regime** A set of agreements through which industrialized states try to limit the flow of missile-relevant technology to third world states. (p. 214)

**mixed economies** Economies such as those in the industrialized West that contain both some government control and some private ownership. (p. 312)

**monetary policy** A government's decisions about printing and circulating money, and one of the two major tools of macroeconomic policy making (the other being fiscal policy). (p. 335)

**Montreal Protocol (1987)** An agreement on protection of the ozone layer in which states pledged to reduce and then eliminate use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). It is the most successful environmental treaty to date. (p. 395)

**most-favored nation (MFN)** A principle by which one state, by granting another state MFN status, promises to give it the same treatment given to the first state's most-favored trading partner. (p. 295) See also *Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)*.

**multilateral aid** Government foreign aid from several states that goes through a third party, such as the UN or another agency. (p. 484)

**multinational corporation (MNC)** A company based in one state with affiliated

branches or subsidiaries operating in other states. (p. 341) See also *home country* and *host country*.

**multipolar system** An international system with typically five or six centers of power that are not grouped into alliances. (p. 56)

**Munich Agreement** A symbol of the failed policy of appeasement, this agreement, signed in 1938, allowed Nazi Germany to occupy a part of Czechoslovakia. Rather than appease German aspirations, it was followed by further German expansions, which triggered World War II. (p. 27)

**Muslims** See *Islam*.

**mutually assured destruction (MAD)** The possession of second-strike nuclear capabilities, which ensures that neither of two adversaries could prevent the other from destroying it in an all-out war. (p. 220) See also *deterrence*.

**national debt** The amount a government owes in debt as a result of deficit spending. (p. 337)

**national interest** The interests of a state overall (as opposed to particular parties or factions within the state). (p. 74)

**nationalism** Identification with and devotion to the interests of one's nation. It usually involves a large group of people who share a national identity and often a language, culture, or ancestry. (p. 160)

**nation-states** States whose populations share a sense of national identity, usually including a language and culture. (p. 14)

**neocolonialism** The continuation, in a former colony, of colonial exploitation without formal political control. (p. 451)

**neofunctionalism** A theory that holds that economic integration (functionalism) generates a "spillover" effect, resulting in increased political integration. (p. 357)

**neoliberal** Shorthand for "neoliberal institutionalism," an approach that stresses the importance of international institutions in reducing the inherent conflict that realists assume in an international system; the reasoning is based on the core liberal idea that seeking long-term mutual gains is often more rational than maximizing individual short-term gains. (p. 86) See also *economic liberalism*.

**neorealism** A version of realist theory that emphasizes the influence on state behavior of the system's structure, especially the international distribution of power. (p. 56) See also *realism*.

**newly industrializing countries (NICs)** Third world states that have achieved self-sustaining capital accumulation, with impressive economic growth. The most successful are the "four tigers" or "four dragons" of East Asia: South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore. (p. 461)

**nonaligned movement** A movement of third world states, led by India and Yugoslavia, that attempted to stand apart from the U.S.-Soviet rivalry during the Cold War. (p. 70)

**nongovernmental organization (NGO)** A transnational group or entity (such as the Catholic Church, Greenpeace, or the International Olympic Committee) that interacts with states, multinational corporations (MNCs), other NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). (p. 15)

**Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (1968)** A treaty that created a framework for controlling the spread of nuclear materials and expertise, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a UN agency based in Vienna that is charged with inspecting the nuclear power industry in NPT member states to prevent secret military diversions of nuclear materials. (p. 217)

**nonstate actors** Actors other than state governments that operate either below the level of the state (that is, within states) or across state borders. (p. 15)

**nontariff barriers** Forms of restricting imports other than tariffs, such as quotas (ceilings on how many goods of a certain kind can be imported). (p. 293)

**norms** The shared expectations about what behavior is considered proper. (p. 50)

**North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** A free trade zone encompassing the United States, Canada, and Mexico since 1994. (p. 300)

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** A U.S.-led military alliance, formed in 1949 with mainly West European

members, to oppose and deter Soviet power in Europe. It is currently expanding into the former Soviet bloc. (p. 65) See also *Warsaw Pact*.

**North-South gap** The disparity in resources (income, wealth, and power) between the industrialized, relatively rich countries of the West (and the former East) and the poorer countries of Africa, the Middle East, and much of Asia and Latin America. (p. 21)

**optimizing** Picking the very best option; contrasts with satisficing, or finding a satisfactory but less than best solution to a problem. The model of “bounded rationality” postulates that decision makers generally “satisfice” rather than optimize. (p. 110)

**organizational process model** A decision-making model in which policy makers or lower-level officials rely largely on standardized responses or standard operating procedures. (p. 106)

**Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** The most prominent cartel in the international economy; its members control about half the world’s total oil exports, enough to significantly affect the world price of oil. (p. 303)

**Oxfam America** A private charitable group that works with local third world communities to determine the needs of their own people and to carry out development projects. Oxfam does not operate the projects but provides funding to local organizations to carry them out. (p. 487)

**ozone layer** The part of the atmosphere that screens out harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun. Certain chemicals used in industrial economies break the ozone layer down. (p. 394)

**Paris Club** A group of first world governments that have loaned money to third world governments; it meets periodically to work out terms of debt renegotiations. Private creditors meet as the London Club. (p. 479)

**peacebuilding** The use of military peacekeepers, civilian administrators, police trainers, and similar efforts to sustain peace agreements and build stable, democratic governments in societies recovering from civil wars. Since 2005, a UN Peacebuilding Commission has coordinated and supported these activities. (p. 248)

**Peace Corps** An organization started by President John Kennedy in 1961 that provides U.S. volunteers for technical development assistance in third world states. (p. 487)

**peace movements** Movements against specific wars or against war and militarism in general, usually involving large numbers of people and forms of direct action such as street protests. (p. 135)

**positive peace** A peace that resolves the underlying reasons for war; not just a cease-fire but a transformation of relationships, including elimination or reduction of economic exploitation and political oppression. (p. 133)

**postmodern feminism** An effort to combine feminist and postmodernist perspectives with the aim of uncovering the hidden influences of gender in IR and showing how arbitrary the construction of gender roles is. (p. 138)

**postmodernism** An approach that denies the existence of a single fixed reality, and pays special attention to texts and to discourses—that is, to how people talk and write about a subject. (p. 102)

**power** The ability or potential to influence others’ behavior, as measured by the possession of certain tangible and intangible characteristics. (p. 45)

**power projection** The ability to use military force in areas far from a country’s region or sphere of influence. (p. 198)

**power transition theory** A theory that the largest wars result from challenges to the top position in the status hierarchy, when a rising power is surpassing (or threatening to surpass) the most powerful state. (p. xxx)

**prisoner’s dilemma (PD)** A situation modeled by game theory in which rational actors pursuing their individual interests all achieve worse outcomes than they could have by working together. (p. 75)

**prisoners of war (POWs)** Soldiers who have surrendered (and who thereby receive special status under the laws of war). (p. 273)

**proliferation** The spread of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons) into the hands of more actors. (p. 216)

**pronatalist** A government policy that encourages or forces childbearing, and outlaws or limits access to contraception. (p. 413)

**prospect theory** A decision-making theory that holds that options are assessed by comparison to a reference point, which is often the status quo but might be some past or expected situation. The model also holds that decision makers fear losses more than they value gains. (p. 110)

**protectionism** The protection of domestic industries against international competition, by trade tariffs and other means. (p. 291)

**proxy wars** Wars in the third world—often civil wars—in which the United States and the Soviet Union jockeyed for position by supplying and advising opposing factions. (p. 32)

**public opinion** In IR, the range of views on foreign policy issues held by the citizens of a state. (p. 141)

**“rally ‘round the flag’ syndrome** The public’s increased support for government leaders during wartime, at least in the short term. (p. 144)

**rational actors** Actors conceived of as single entities that can “think” about their actions coherently, make choices, identify their interests, and rank the interests in terms of priority. (p. 74)

**rational model** A model in which decision makers calculate the costs and benefits of each possible course of action, then choose the one with the highest benefits and lowest costs. (p. 105)

**realism** A broad intellectual tradition that explains international relations mainly in terms of power. (p. 43) See also *idealism* and *neorealism*.

**reciprocity** A response in kind to another’s actions; a strategy of reciprocity uses positive forms of leverage to promise rewards and negative forms of leverage to threaten punishment. (p. 5)

**refugees** People fleeing their countries to find refuge from war, natural disaster, or political persecution. International law distinguishes them from migrants. (p. 435)

**remittances** Money sent home by migrant workers to individuals (usually relatives) in their country of origin. (p. 436)

**reserves** Hard-currency stockpiles kept by states. (p. 324)

**resource curse** The difficulties faced by resource-rich developing countries, including dependence on exporting one or a few commodities whose prices fluctuate, as well as potentials for corruption and inequality. (p. 443)

**responsibility to protect (R2P)** Principle adopted by world leaders in 2005 holding governments responsible for protecting civilians from genocide and crimes against humanity perpetrated within a sovereign state. (p. 269)

**satisficing** The act of finding a satisfactory or “good enough” solution to a problem. (p. 110)

**Secretariat** See *UN Secretariat*.

**secular (state)** A state created apart from religious establishments and in which there is a high degree of separation between religious and political organizations. (p. 168)

**security community** A situation in which low expectations of interstate violence permit a high degree of political cooperation—as, for example, among NATO members. (p. 357)

**Security Council** See *UN Security Council*.

**security dilemma** A situation in which actions states take to ensure their own security (such as deploying more military forces) are perceived as threats to the security of other states. (p. 52)

**service sector** The part of an economy that concerns services (as opposed to the production of tangible goods); the key focus in international trade negotiations is on banking, insurance, and related financial services. (p. 307)

**Single European Act (1985)** An act that set a target date of the end of 1992 for the creation of a true common market (free cross-border movement of goods, capital, people, and services) in the European Community (EC). (p. 362)

**Sino-Soviet split** A rift in the 1960s between the communist powers of the Soviet Union and China, fueled by China’s opposition to Soviet moves toward peaceful coexistence with the United States. (p. 31)

**sovereignty** A state’s right, at least in principle, to do whatever it wants within its own territory; traditionally, sovereignty is the most important international norm. (p. 50)

**Special Drawing Right (SDR)** A world currency created by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to replace gold as a world standard. Valued by a “basket” of national currencies, the SDR has been called “paper gold.” (p. 332)

**state** An inhabited territorial entity controlled by a government that exercises sovereignty on its territory. (p. 12)

**state-owned industries** Industries such as oil-production companies and airlines that are owned wholly or partly by the state because they are thought to be vital to the national economy. (p. 312)

**state-sponsored terrorism** The use of terrorist groups by states, usually under control of a state’s intelligence agency, to achieve political aims. (p. 207)

**stealth technology** The use of special radar-absorbent materials and unusual shapes in the design of aircraft, missiles, and ships to scatter enemy radar. (p. 203)

**Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)** A U.S. effort, also known as “Star Wars,” to develop defenses that could shoot down incoming ballistic missiles, spurred by President Ronald Reagan in 1983. Critics call it an expensive failure that will likely be ineffective. (p. 220) See also *Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty*.

**subsistence farming** Rural communities growing food mainly for their own consumption rather than for sale in local or world markets. (p. 432)

**subtext** Meanings that are implicit or hidden in a text rather than explicitly addressed. (p. 128) See also *postmodernism*.

**summit meeting** A meeting between heads of state, often referring to leaders of great powers, as in the Cold War superpower summits between the United States and the Soviet Union or today’s meetings of the Group of Eight on economic coordination. (p. 31)

**supranational** Larger institutions and groupings such as the European Union to which state authority or national identity is subordinated. (p. 355)

**tariff** A duty or tax levied on certain types of imports (usually as a percentage of their value) as they enter a country. (p. 293)

**technology transfer** Third world states’ acquisition of technology (knowledge, skills, methods, designs, specialized equipment, etc.) from foreign sources, usually in conjunction with direct foreign investment or similar business operations. (p. 478)

**territorial waters** The waters near states’ shores generally treated as part of national territory. The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea provides for a 12-mile territorial sea (exclusive national jurisdiction over shipping and navigation) and a 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) covering exclusive fishing and mineral rights (but allowing for free navigation by all). (p. 183) See also *high seas* and *UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)*.

**third world countries** See *less-developed countries (LDCs)*.

**total war** Warfare by one state waged to conquer and occupy another; modern total war originated in the Napoleonic Wars, which relied on conscription on a mass scale. (p. 153)

**tragedy of the commons** A collective goods dilemma that is created when common environmental assets (such as the world’s fisheries) are depleted or degraded through the failure of states to cooperate effectively. One solution is to “enclose” the commons (split them into individually owned pieces); international regimes can also be a (partial) solution. (p. 388)

**transitional economies** Countries in Russia and Eastern Europe that are trying to convert from communism to capitalism, with various degrees of success. (p. 312)

**Treaty of Rome (1957)** The founding document of the European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market, now subsumed by the European Union. (p. 359)

**truth commissions** Governmental bodies established in several countries after internal wars to hear honest testimony and bring to light what really happened during these wars, and in exchange to offer most of the participants asylum from punishment. (p. 156)

**United Nations (UN)** An organization of nearly all world states, created after World War II to promote collective security. (p. 236)

**UN Charter** The founding document of the United Nations; it is based on the principles that states are equal, have sovereignty over their own affairs, enjoy independence and territorial integrity, and must fulfill international obligations. The Charter also lays out the structure and methods of the UN. (p. 237)

**UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)** A structure established in 1964 to promote third world development through various trade proposals. (p. 252)

**UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** A world treaty (1982) governing use of the oceans. The UNCLOS treaty established rules on territorial waters and a 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ). (p. 400) See also *territorial waters*.

**UN Development Program (UNDP)** A program that coordinates the flow of multilateral development assistance and manages 5,000 projects at once around the world (focusing especially on technical development assistance). (p. 485)

**UN Environment Program (UNEP)** A program that monitors environmental conditions and, among other activities, works with the World Meteorological Organization to measure changes in global climate. (p. 391)

**UN General Assembly** A body composed of representatives of all states that allocates UN funds, passes nonbinding resolutions, and coordinates third world development programs and various autonomous agencies through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). (p. 237)

**UN Secretariat** The UN's executive branch, led by the secretary-general. (p. 239)

**UN Security Council** A body of five great powers (which can veto resolutions) and ten rotating member states that makes decisions about international peace and security including the dispatch of UN peacekeeping forces. (p. 239)

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948)** The core UN document on human rights; although it lacks the force of international law, it sets forth international norms regarding behavior by governments toward their own citizens and foreigners alike. (p. 266)

**urbanization** A shift of population from the countryside to the cities that typically accompanies economic development and is augmented by displacement of peasants from subsistence farming. (p. 432)

**Uruguay Round** A series of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that began in Uruguay in 1986 and concluded in 1994 with agreement to create the World Trade Organization. The Uruguay Round followed earlier GATT negotiations such as the Kennedy Round and the Tokyo Round. (p. 296) See also *World Trade Organization (WTO)*.

**U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty** A bilateral alliance between the United States and Japan, created in 1951 against the potential Soviet threat to Japan. The United States maintains troops in Japan and is committed to defend Japan if attacked, and Japan pays the United States to offset about half the cost of maintaining the troops. (p. 67)

**war crimes** Violations of the law governing the conduct of warfare, such as by mistreating prisoners of war or unnecessarily targeting civilians. (p. 270) See also *just wars*.

**Warsaw Pact** A Soviet-led Eastern European military alliance, founded in 1955 and disbanded in 1991. It opposed the NATO alliance. (p. 65) See also *North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)*.

**weapons of mass destruction** Nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, all distinguished from conventional weapons by their enormous potential lethality and their relative lack of discrimination in whom they kill. (p. 209)

**World Bank** Formally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), an organization that was established in 1944 as a source of loans to help reconstruct the European economies. Later, the main borrowers were third world countries and, in the 1990s, Eastern European ones. (p. 331)

**World Court (International Court of Justice)** The judicial arm of the UN; located in The Hague, it hears only cases between states. (p. 256)

**world government** A centralized world governing body with strong enforcement powers. (p. 134)

**World Health Organization (WHO)** An organization based in Geneva that provides technical assistance to improve health conditions in the third world and conducts major immunization campaigns. (p. 253)

**world-system** A view of the world in terms of regional class divisions, with industrialized countries as the core, poorest countries as the periphery, and other areas (for example, some of the newly industrializing countries) as the semiperiphery. (p. 441)

**World Trade Organization (WTO)** An organization begun in 1995 that expanded the GATT's traditional focus on manufactured goods and created monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. (p. 294) See also *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)* and *Uruguay Round*.

**zero-sum games** Situations in which one actor's gain is by definition equal to the other's loss, as opposed to a non-zero-sum game, in which it is possible for both actors to gain (or lose). (p. 75)

Mega Lecture