

W3673x. **Power and Progress in International Relations.** 8/25/11

Fall 2011 -- Mondays and Wednesdays, 10:35-11:50, in 313 Fayerweather.
Jack Snyder -- office: 1327 IAB; office hours: Mondays & Wednesdays 2:00-3:00.
jls6@columbia.edu, 854-8290.
Teaching assistants: Andrew Cheon <asc2159@columbia.edu>, Kate Cronin-Furman<krc2102@columbia.edu>

Themes: Competition in anarchy and the social processes of modernization are two forces that have shaped the main patterns of international relations from the early modern period to the present day. To understand the current geopolitical competition between liberal democratic states and other global forces, we will try to integrate the insights of the realist logic of struggle for domination and security—the logic of power—with the logic of political development and change—the logic of progress. Historical and contemporary themes will include the origins of the modern states system, the rise of nationalism and democratization, the management of the global market economy, decolonization, human rights activism, changing norms for the use of force, and multiple paths to modernity.

Requirements: (1) a take-home midterm exam (20% of your final grade), **due Oct. 17**, (2) a final exam (20%), (3) one paper, 15 pages (50%), **due Dec. 19**, and (4) active, informed participation in discussion sections, small group discussions, and class (10%). The normal format for the paper will be to use one or more case studies to test a theoretically grounded hypothesis about international relations, though other formats are possible. Paper proposals will be discussed in small groups with me or the teaching assistants. Late midterms and papers will be penalized.

Readings: Required readings on reserve at Lehman Library. Many supplementary readings are also on reserve either at Butler or Lehman. Asterisk (*) indicates a paperback ordered at the Book Culture bookstore, 536 W.112 St. Required articles and some individual book chapters are on the Columbia library web course reserves.

Sept. 7 and 12. **POWER AND PROGRESS: THEORY AND CONTEMPORARY DEBATES**

How do the theoretical approaches of realism and liberalism attempt to understand historical patterns of international relations. How do public intellectuals use these concepts to analyze current events?

John Mearsheimer, The Tragedy of Great Power Politics, ch. 2 in *Karen Mingst and J. Snyder, eds., Essential Readings in World Politics, 4th ed., pp. 31-50 [hereafter ER].

Michael Doyle, "Liberalism and World Politics," American Political Science Review, December 1986, in ER, 50-64.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Theory Talk #42, Amitav Acharya on the Relevance of Regions, ASEAN, and Western IR's false universalisms, Wednesday, August 10, 2011, at <http://www.theory-talks.org/>

Karl Marx, "The Communist Manifesto," and also The German Ideology, Part 1. Economic base, ideational superstructure; summary in Robert C. Tucker, Marx-Engels Reader, pp. 4-5.

Emile Durkheim, The Division of Labor in Society, ch. 2, "The Causes." Changes in the intensity of interactions change social structures and ideas, discussed in Ruggie, week 2 below.

H. Gerth and Mills, eds., From Max Weber, chapter 8, "Bureaucracy."

Francis Fukuyama, "The End of History," The National Interest, summer 1989.

S. Huntington, "The Clash of Civilizations?" Foreign Affairs, summer 1993, pp. 23-49.

Robert D. Kaplan, "The Coming Anarchy," The Atlantic Monthly 273:2 (February 1994), 44-76.

Charles Krauthammer, "The Unipolar Moment," Foreign Affairs: America and the World, 1990.

Sept. 14 and 19. THE STATE AND THE STATES SYSTEM

Where did states and the system of states come from in the first place? How might social processes change that system and the nature of its units?

*Charles Tilly, Coercion, Capital, and European States, ch. 1, 3-5. War made the state, and the state made war, but with different mixes of coercion and capital. Chapters 3 and 4 available online on course reserves.

*Hendrik Spruyt, The Sovereign State and Its Competitors, ch. 1, 2, 8. Alliance of crown and town.

Jessica Mathews, "Power Shift," Foreign Affairs (Jan./Feb. 1997), 50-66.

Stephen Krasner, "Sharing Sovereignty: New Institutions for Collapsed and Weak States," International Security, fall 2004, in ER, 131-150.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Victoria Tin-bor Hui, "Toward a Dynamic Theory of International Politics: Comparing Ancient China and Early Modern Europe," International Organization, winter 2004, or Hui, War and State Formation in Ancient China and Early Modern Europe.

Daniel Nexon, The Struggle for Power in Early Modern Europe, ch. 1-4. Reformation.

Janice Thomson, Mercenaries, Pirates, and Sovereigns: State-Building and Extraterritorial Violence in Early Modern Europe; compare to Deborah Avant, The Market for Force: The Consequences of Privatizing Security.

Ruggie, Constructing the World Polity, ch. 5 and 7. Dynamic density; ideas of territoriality and property. Ch. 7 also available as Ruggie, "Territoriality and Beyond," International Organization 47:1 (1992)

Daniel Philpott, "The Challenge of September 11 to Secularism in International Relations," World Politics, October 2002.

Susan Strange, The Retreat of the State: The Diffusion of Power in the World Economy, fleshes out argument along the lines of Mathews’.

Sept. 21. FORGING AND TRANSFORMING NATIONS.

Where does nationalism come from and how can it be transformed? How did economic modernization, print capitalism, mass literacy, and the rise of the modern state shape nationalism? Once national identities and nationalism are forged, how malleable are they through the impact of changing circumstances, incentives, or discourse? Can violent nationalism be purged from world politics by promoting civic, multicultural, or transnational identities?

*Ernest Gellner, Nations and Nationalism, chapters 2-5.

*Benedict Anderson, Imagined Communities, esp. ch. 1 and 3, pp. 1-7, 37-46.

Keith Darden, Resisting Occupation: Mass Schooling and the Creation of Durable National Loyalties, chapter 2, “Literacy and Loyalty,” at <http://keithdarden.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/chapter-2.pdf>.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Judith Kelley, “International Actors on the Domestic Scene: Membership Conditionality and Socialization by International Institutions,” International Organization, summer 2004, 425-458. Inducing states to adopt civic principles.

Michael Hechter, Containing Nationalism, ch. 4 on direct rule by the modern state.

Sept. 26. THE IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON CONFLICT AND COOPERATION

Samuel Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies, ch. 1. The dangerous gap between mass participation and state institutions.

*Mark Juergensmeyer, Global Rebellion: Religious Challenges to the Secular State, from Christian Militias to al Qaeda, esp. pp. 9-17, 26-36, 46-77, 205-211, in ER, 166-190. What seems like fundamentalist transnationalism is actually modernizing, state-building nationalism.

Michael Mousseau, “Market Civilization and Its Clash with Terror,” International Security, winter 2002/3.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Daniel Lerner, The Passing of Traditional Society: Modernizing the Middle East.

Nils Gilman, Mandarins of the Future.

Sept. 28. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY AND REVOLUTION

How do changes in domestic political principles affect the nature of the international system? What is the relationship between power and principle in bringing about change? Think about Iran, the Arab Spring, and (hypothetically) China in this regard.

*Stephen Walt, Revolution and War, pp. 18-74 (available online on course reserves); note also ch. 6, 210-268, on Iran, pp. 18-74.

Lisa Anderson, "Demystifying the Arab Spring: Parsing the Differences Between Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya," and Jack Goldstone, "Understanding the Revolutions of 2011: Weakness and Resilience in Middle Eastern Autocracies," both in Foreign Affairs 90:3 (May/June 2011).

SUPPLEMENTARY:

John M. Owen, The Clash of Ideas in World Politics: Transnational Networks, States, and Regime Change, 1510-2010, esp. pp. 32-52, 61-70, 79-121, 135-138, 141-144, 202-239.

Tarek Masoud, "The Upheavals in Egypt and Tunisia: The Road to (and From) Liberation Square," Journal of Democracy, July 2011.

F. Gregory Gause III, "Why Middle East Studies Missed the Arab Spring," Foreign Affairs, July/August 2011.

Oct. 3 and 5. DEMOCRATIZATION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PEACE.

What are the consequences of the spread of democracy for change in international politics? How can and how should democratization be promoted?

Carles Boix, "The Roots of Democracy," Policy Review, February/March 2006, 3-21.

Fareed Zakaria, "The Rise of Illiberal Democracy," Foreign Affairs, Nov. 1997.

Edward Mansfield and Jack Snyder, "Turbulent Transitions: Why Emerging Democracies Go to War," in Chester Crocker, Fen Hampson, and Pamela Aall, eds., Leashing the Dogs of War: Conflict Management in a Divided World (USIP, 2007).

Thomas Carothers, "Think Again: Arab Democracy," Foreign Policy, March 10, 2011, at <http://carnegieendowment.org/2011/03/10/think-again-arab-democracy/2ba>.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Thomas Carothers, "The End of the Transition Paradigm," Journal of Democracy, January 2002.

Jennifer Lind, "Democratization and Stability in East Asia," International Studies Quarterly, June 2011.

Mona El-Ghobashy, "The Praxis of the Egyptian Revolution," Middle East Research and Information Project (258) at <http://www.merip.org/mer/mer258/praxis-egyptian-revolution>.

Oct. 10 and 12. CHANGE AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Take home midterm exam distributed in class on Oct. 13, due at beginning of class on Oct. 17. Page limit: 10 double-spaced pages in 12-point Times New Roman font (i.e., exactly like this).

How do changing markets change politics? How does this work at the level of the state and of the international system? Conversely, how does politics structure and regulate markets? What happens when large-scale social change disrupts the relationship

between politics and markets? How do the classic historical works on this topic illuminate contemporary issues?

*Karl Polanyi, The Great Transformation, chapters 1-4, 18-21. The myth that markets work independently of political regulation and social norms; fascism and social democracy as alternative responses to the crisis of laissez faire liberalism and the gold standard.

*Peter Gourevitch, Politics in Hard Times, ch. 3-4.

Joseph Stiglitz, Freefall, ch. 8. Global institutional response to the recent financial crisis, in ER, 554-573.

Mathew J. Burrows and Jennifer Harris, "Revisiting the Future: Geopolitical Effects of the Financial Crisis," Washington Quarterly 32 (April 2009): pp. 27-38.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

James Caporaso and Sidney Tarrow, "Polanyi in Brussels: Supranational Institutions and the Transnational Embedding of Markets," International Organization, fall 2009.

John Ruggie, "International Regimes, Transactions, and Change: Embedded Liberalism in the Postwar Economic Order," International Organization 36:2 (spring 1982).

Joseph Stiglitz, Globalization and Its Discontents, chapters 1 and 4. and Benjamin Friedman, "Globalization: Stiglitz's Case," New York Review of Books, August 15, 2002, for a good, analytic review.

Sheri Berman, The Primacy of Politics: Social Democracy and the Making of Europe's Twentieth Century, conclusion. Polanyi-inspired history; conclusion on globalization today.

Mark Blyth, "The Transformation of the Swedish Model: Economic Ideas, Distributional Conflict, and Institutional Change," World Politics, October 2001, or Blyth, Great Transformations: Economic Ideas and Institutional Change in the Twentieth Century.

Dani Rodrik, "Sense and Nonsense in the Globalization Debate," Foreign Policy (Summer 1997), or Rodrik. One Economics. Many Recipes. Globalization Institutions and Economic Growth.

Alexander Gerschenkron, Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective, chapter 1.

Oct. 17 and 19. INSTITUTIONS AND HEGEMONY

Take home midterm exam due at the beginning of class, Monday, Oct. 17.

How do international institutions promote cooperation or change? How are they established? What makes them powerful?

R. Keohane, After Hegemony, pp. 7-10, 85-98 (top), and 111-116, in ER, 292-307. Systems of cooperation set up by a hegemonic power can survive the hegemon's decline if rules are institutionalized.

*G. John Ikenberry, After Victory, pp. 3-10, 17-20, 72-79. Democracies are more effective at establishing a hegemonic order, because they can credibly commit to following their own rules.

Randall Schweller and Xiaoyu Pu, "After Unipolarity: China's Visions of International Order in an Era of U.S. Decline," International Security, summer 2011. Will a rising China be a spoiler, a supporter, or a shirker in the US-led international system?

Patrick Stewart, "Irresponsible Stakeholders? The Difficulty of Integrating Rising Powers," Foreign Affairs 89:6 (November/December 2010) OR Ian Bremmer and Nouriel Roubini, "A G-Zero World: The New Economic Club Will Produce Conflict, Not Cooperation," Foreign Affairs 90:2 (March/April 2011).

SUPPLEMENTARY:

John Mearsheimer, "The False Promise of International Institutions," International Security, winter 1994/1995, in ER, 308-319.

M. Barnett and M. Finnemore, Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics, ch. 2.

David Lake and Scott James, "The Second Face of Hegemony: Britain's Repeal of the Corn Laws and the American Walker Tariff of 1846," International Organization, winter 1989.

S. Krasner, "State Power and the Structure of International Trade," World Politics, April 1976. Collective action argument explaining why hegemony leads to free trade and cooperation.

T. McKeown, "Hegemonic Stability Theory and Nineteenth Century Tariff Levels in Europe," International Organization, winter 1983. Process-tracing critique of Krasner says the posited causal mechanisms don't match what actually happened.

"International Relations Theory and the Consequences of Unipolarity," special issue of World Politics, January 2009, especially Ikenberry's introduction, pp. 1-27; Wohlforth, 28-57; Walt, 86-120; Jervis, 188-213.

Paul MacDonald and Joseph M. Parent, "Graceful Decline? The Surprising Success of Great Power Retrenchment," International Security, Spring 2011

Oct. 24. SOCIAL SCIENCE METHODS AND THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Some issues to keep in mind in developing the research design for your term paper. For methodological guidance in devising tests for your argument, you may wish to consult:

Gary King, R. Keohane, S. Verba, Designing Social Inquiry, browse topics, including pp. 28-33 on main themes; 35-36 on generalization; 43-46 on case studies; 99-114 on constructing theory; pp. 128-139 on bias in selecting evidence. The mainstream bible.

Henry Brady and David Collier, Rethinking Social Inquiry. Qualitative and mixed-methods critique of and amendment to KKV.

J. Fearon, "Counterfactuals and Hypothesis Testing in Political Science," World Politics, January 1991. Research made easy: just make up your evidence!

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Stephen Van Evera, Guide to Methodology for Students of Political Science, ch. 1-2. A reader-friendly place to start thinking about theories, hypotheses, and testing.

James Mahoney, "After KKV: The New Methodology of Qualitative Research," World Politics, January 2010. Argues that approach of King, Keohane, and Verba needs to be adapted for qualitative research.

C. Geertz, The Interpretation of Cultures, ch. 1, "Thick Description." A different approach to understanding social processes that focuses on the meaning of actions to the participants.

Jonah Lehrer, "The Truth Wears Off: Is There Something Wrong with the Scientific Method?" New Yorker, December 13, 2010.

S. Krasner, "State Power and the Structure of International Trade," World Politics, April 1976; R. Jervis, "Cooperation under the Security Dilemma," World Politics, January 1978. Lecture will draw on these articles for some of its examples.

Oct. 26 and Nov. 2. NO CLASS; SMALL GROUP MEETINGS.

We will meet in small groups at various times during this week or the following week to discuss your term paper proposals. The proposal should be about two to three pages, plus a short bibliography. Generally speaking, it should state (1) what question you are asking, (2) why it is important for theory and/or policy, (3) what hypothesis you expect to advance, (4) what alternative hypotheses you will address, and (5) what evidence you will examine to prove your argument.

Nov. 7. DECOLONIZATION, INTERVENTION, AND RECOLONIZATION

What explains decolonization and variations in its timing? And what explains the reverse trend in favor of multilateral military interventions and occupation of problematic states? Do humanitarian interveners know what they are doing?

Jeffrey A. Frieden, "International Investment and Colonial Control," *International Organization*, Autumn, 1994.

Martha Finnemore, The Purpose of Intervention, ch. 3, "Changing Norms of Intervention," pp. 52-84, in ER, 459-483.

Severine Autesserre, "Hobbes and the Congo: Frames, Local Violence, and International Intervention in the Congo," International Organization, spring 2009, or read Autesserre, The Trouble with the Congo.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Hendrik Spruyt, Ending Empire, ch. 1 (on e-reserve) and browse. Coalitions and veto points.

Neta Crawford, Argument and Change in World Politics: Ethics, Decolonization, and Humanitarian Intervention, pp. 1-7, 35-7, 98-109, 159-162, 197-200, 242-248, 260-265, 286-290. 309-319, on library web. Normative persuasion.

Michael Barnett, "Evolution without Progress? Humanitarianism in a World of Hurt," International Organization, fall 2009.

Martha Finnemore, National Interests in International Society, ch. 1 and any of the subsequent empirical chapters. How the norms of international society spread and penetrate actors around the globe.

Gary Bass, Freedom's Battle: The Origins of Humanitarian Intervention.

Nov. 9 and 14. CIVIL WAR, CRISES OF STATE-BUILDING, AND INTERNATIONAL CHANGE

Barry Posen, "The Security Dilemma and Ethnic Conflict," Survival, spring 1993.

*Robert Bates, When Things Fell Apart: State Failure in Late-Century Africa, ch. 2 and 6. How international changes and collapsing revenues led to predatory politics and state collapse in the 1990s.

Stathis Kalyvas, "New and Old Civil Wars," World Politics, October 2001.

Jeffrey Gettleman, "Africa's Forever Wars," Foreign Policy, March/April 2010

Nov. 16. CHANGING GLOBAL SECURITY NORMS AND INSTITUTIONS

How have norms and practices of war been changing? What role have ideas, norms, transnational social movements, and symbolic politics played in these changes? Can international institutions be designed to manage change and steer it in desirable directions? What are the implications of this for the transformation of international relations more generally?

Richard Price, "Reversing the Gun Sights: Transnational Civil Society Targets Land Mines," International Organization, summer 1998, 613-44.

Erik Voeten, "The Political Origins of the UN Security Council's Ability to Legitimize the Use of Force," International Organization, summer 2005.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Tanisha Fazal, "State Death in the International System," International Organization, spring 2004, or Fazal, State Death.

Benjamin Valentino, Paul Huth, Sarah Crocco, "Covenants without the Sword: International Law and the Protection of Civilians in Times of War," World Politics 58.3 (2006) 339-377.

B. Valentino, Final Solutions, Introduction, Chapters 1-3 (pp. 1-90), 5-6 (pp. 152-233).

Macartan Humphreys and Jeremy Weinstein, "Handling and Manhandling Civilians in War," American Political Science Review, 100:3, August 2006, 429-447.

Colin Kahl, "How We Fight," Foreign Affairs, 85:6 (Nov.-Dec. 2006), 83-101.

N. Tannenwald, "The Nuclear Taboo," International Organization, summer 1999, or Tannenwald, "Stigmatizing the Bomb," International Security, spring 2005.

Ward Thomas, "Norms and Security: The Case of International Assassination," International Security 25 (Summer 2000): pp. 105-133.

Robert Pape, "The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism," American Political Science Review, August 2003, pp. 343-362. He says they try to undercut domestic political support for the military occupation forces of democracies, and it works. Or read Pape, Dying to Win. Rebuttal: Max Abrahms, "Why Democracies Make Superior

Counterterrorists,” Security Studies 16:2 (April-June 2007), 223-253; Max Abrahms, “Why Terrorism Does Not Work,” International Security, fall 2006. See also Andrew Kydd and Barbara Walter, “The Strategies of Terrorism,” International Security, summer 2006, 49-80.

Nov. 21 and 23. HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

The role of transnational civil society and normative persuasion as agents of change. Alternative perspectives grounded in the domestic politics of the hegemonic power and on pragmatic bargaining.

*Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink, Activists beyond Borders, ch. 1, 3, 5, brief excerpt in ER, 253-264.

Emilie Hafner-Burton and James Ron, “Seeing Double: Human Rights Impact through Qualitative and Quantitative Eyes,” World Politics, April 2009.

C. Kaufmann and R. Pape, “Explaining Costly International Moral Action: Britain’s...Campaign against the Slave Trade,” International Organization, fall 1999. It’s domestic politics, not transnationalism.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Andrew Moravcsik, “The Origins of Human Rights Regimes: Democratic Delegation in Post-War Europe,” International Organization, 54 (2000) 217-252.
Locking in reform.

Beth Simmons, Mobilizing for Human Rights, ch. 1 and 3.

Jack Snyder and Leslie Vinjamuri, “Trials and Errors: Principle and Pragmatism in Strategies of International Justice,” International Security, winter 2003-04, in ER, 596-615.

M. Finnemore and K. Sikkink, “International Norm Dynamics and Political Change,” International Organization, autumn 1998.

Thomas Risse and Kathryn Sikkink, “The Socialization of International Human Rights Norms into Domestic Practice,” in Risse, Stephen Ropp, and Sikkink, The Power of Human Rights: International Norms and Domestic Change.

Emilie Hafner-Burton, “Trading Human Rights: How Preferential Trade Agreements Influence Government Repression,” International Organization, summer 2005; Hafner-Burton, Forced to Be Good; Hafner-Burton, “Sticks and Stones: The Efficacy of ‘Naming and Shaming’ by the Global Human Rights Endeavor.” IO

A. Cooley and J. Ron, “The NGO Scramble: Organizational Insecurity and the Political Economy of Transnational Action,” International Security, summer 2002.

Nov. 28 and 30. REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS AND VARIATIONS

Are there substantial variations in behavior across regional international systems? How do cultural or normative theories of regional systems stack up against realist/statist theories, such as Hui’s or Walt’s, domestic coalition theories, such as Solingen’s, or modernization theories such as Mousseau’s?

Amitav Acharya, “How Ideas Spread: Whose Norms Matter? Norm Localization and Institutional Change in Asian Regionalism,” International Organization, Spring 2004.

David Kang, "Getting Asia Wrong," International Security, spring 2003. How does hegemony work in East Asia?

Michael Barnett, Dialogues in Arab Politics, ch. 2.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Etel Solingen, Regional Orders at Century's Dawn, ch. 2. Internationalist versus nationalist coalitions; Middle East case.

S. Walt, The Origins of Alliances. Realist counterpoint to Barnett.

Amitav Acharya, "Will Asia's Past Be Its Future?" International Security, winter 2003-4.

Mahbubani, Kishore, "The Pacific Way," *Foreign Affairs*, Jan-Feb 1995, 100-12.

David Kang, "Hierarchy, Balancing, and Empirical Puzzles in Asian International Relations," International Security, winter 2003-04.

Amitav Acharya, Constructing a Security Community in Southeast Asia. ASEAN.

Christian Reus-Smit, The Moral Purpose of the State, ch. 1-3. Claims that the moral purposes of domestic society are reflected in the norms of international society.

Dec. 5 and 7. NO CLASS; TERM PAPER CONSULTATIONS.

To be scheduled as convenient during this week.

Dec. 12. MULTIPLE MODERNITIES? THE CASE OF CHINA

With the current exception of Singapore, all wealthy, technologically advanced, politically stable countries are liberal democracies that embody all the social, economic, and institutional features described in classical modernization theory. So far, alternative paths to modernity have all turned out to be unstable or have failed to achieve full modernity. Does China represent a potentially successful alternative path leading to alternative, but modern endpoint? If so (or if not), what are the implications of China's rise for change in the international system?

Andrew Nathan, "The Truth about China," The National Interest, Jan-Feb. 2010.

Susan Shirk, China: Fragile Superpower, pp. 6-9, 29-34, 40-43, 51-69, 79-80.

John Mearsheimer, The Tragedy of Great Power Politics, pp. 396-402 on library web.

David Shambaugh, "Coping with a Conflicted China," Washington Quarterly 34 (Winter 2011): pp. 7-27. China has no single international identity today, but a series of competing identities.

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Alastair Iain Johnston, Social States: China in International Institutions, ch. 1.

Aaron Friedberg, "Ripe for Rivalry: Prospects for Peace in a Multipolar Asia," International Security, Winter 1993-1994.

Daedalus, winter 2000, special issue on "Multiple Modernities," esp. articles by Eisenstadt and Kaviraj.

Bremmer, Ian, "State Capitalism Comes of Age," *Foreign Affairs* 88 (May-June 2009), 40-55.

And review the Kang debate from last week.