Oct 9-10 (week 6) Fusion: the Neo-Neo debate

Assigned Readings

Dunne text: Bruce Russett, "Liberalism" (ch. 5) and Jennifer Sterling-Folker, "Neoliberalism" (ch. 6)

Robert Keohane (2012) "Hegemony and After," Foreign Affairs, 91(4): 114-118

Neorealism and its Critics

- for Waltz, less is more
- strong advocate of parsimony
- theory v. reality: a core distinction

Theory a deliberate retreat from reality—an abstraction





Map of London transport

Topological map of London transport

IR = international system with a defined Structure

defining principles

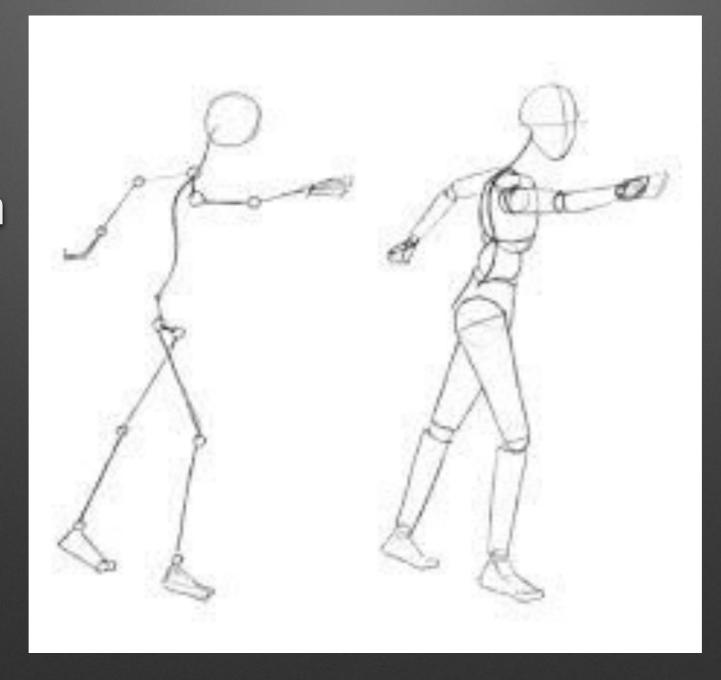
- 1. anarchy/self-help /unit function (survival)
- 2. Distribution of capabilities

Neorealism and its critics (1986)

- with some exceptions, this book starts with and typifies a desire to "amend and augment the theory in a manner that is not incompatible with its basic realist precepts," Ruggie
- Waltz is less wrong than overly stark or spare in his structural realism
- especially thin on related issues of systems change & cooperation (for Waltz there is only systemic change it seems)

parsimonious, but too parsimonious?

Neorealism



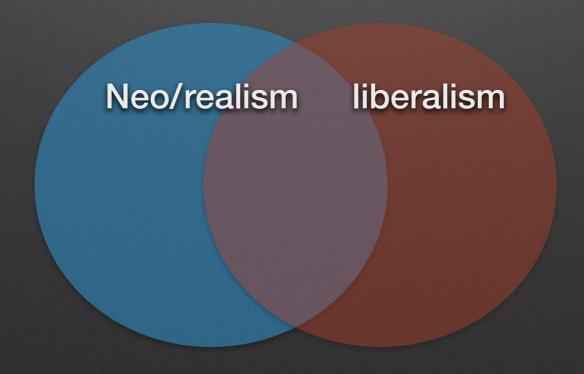
its critics

a simple equation?

• (Neo) from realism + liberalism = neo-liberalism

Neoliberalism defined

 anarchy a bedrock assumption (as per Neorealism) but permits far greater cooperation—and more potential change—than is typically acknowledged

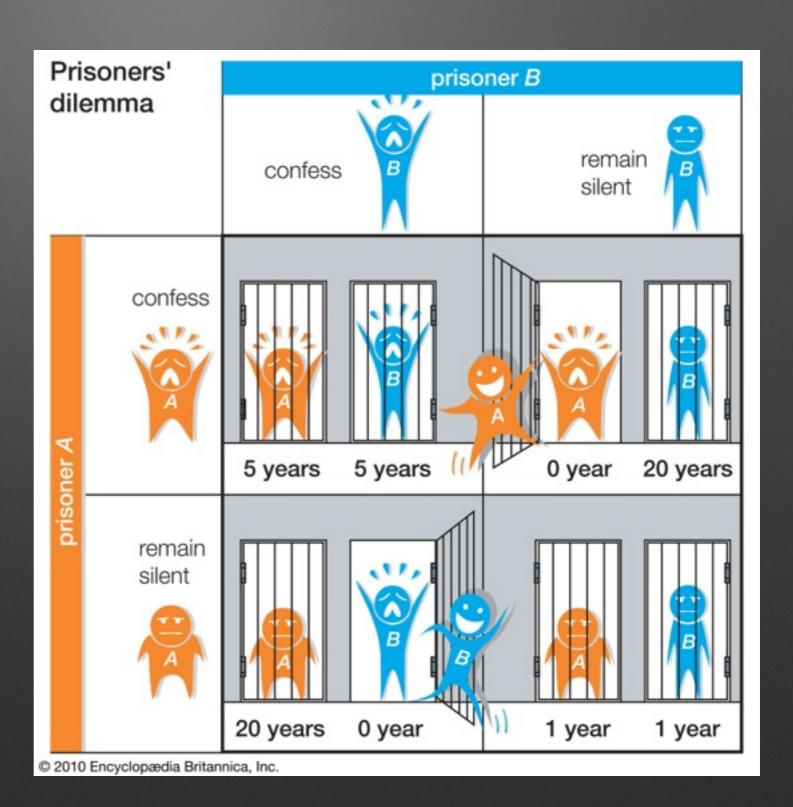


Is this a new insight?

- no: recall Hedley Bull, The Anarchical Society
- but new for American IR
- two major sources

1. Game theory

Robert Axelrod,
The Evolution of
Cooperation,
1984



2. Regime theory

Neorealism

cooperation low

IGOs ineffective & barely removed from state power

via media



Regimes

Liberalism

cooperation high

IGOs important & potential to erode sovereignty

Principles, rules, norms etc. Krasner, 1983

Regimes and US power

- lags and leads
- short versus long term decline