

# IR 384, Spring 2009

## Introduction to Asian Security Affairs

**Dr. Dan Lynch**  
**Associate Professor**  
**School of International Relations**  
**University of Southern California**  
**Los Angeles, CA 90089-0043**

**Tel: 213-740-0773**  
**E-mail: [dlynch@usc.edu](mailto:dlynch@usc.edu)**  
**Office: VKC 326-B**  
**Hours: Wed 10:30 am-12 pm**  
**Thurs 4:30-6 pm**

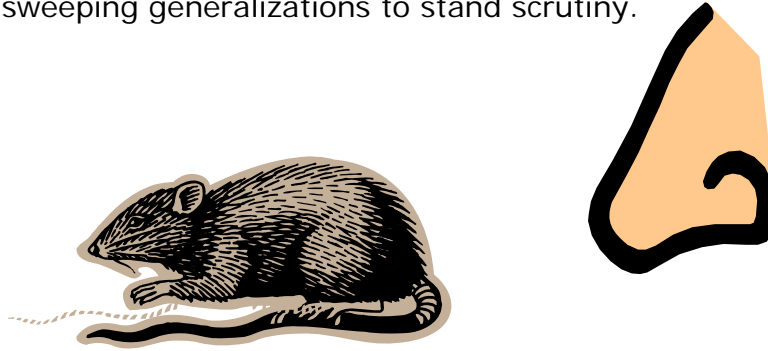
A NOTE on OFFICE HOURS: Because unexpected meetings and assorted similar events pop up all the time, office hours must inevitably be flexible (that is to say, I have to cancel them from time to time). If I can't be there as scheduled, I'll always let you know as far in advance as possible, and will of course try to arrange alternative times for meetings. It's always a good idea, in any case, for you to *schedule an appointment* with me in advance, since my volume of visitors is high. You're perfectly welcome to stop by during office hours without making an appointment if you'd like, just in case no one happens to be visiting at that time. But you'll be doing yourself a favor if you make an appointment first.

### **Goals and Requirements of IR 384**

This course's main objective is to provide you with a comprehensive portrait of Asian international relations from the perspective of *security*, defined broadly to include not only military security—although military security is crucial—but also economic security, political security, social security, cultural security, and environmental security. We will survey the entire Asian region, including Northeast Asia (China, Japan, the Koreas, and Taiwan), Southeast Asia (the ASEAN countries, with special emphasis placed on Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia), and South Asia (particularly India and Pakistan). These three regions form distinct "security complexes," but especially given the rise of China—which borders all three—and the US's interest in all three regions, the security complexes of Asia are all ultimately linked together.

China's rise, India's increasing strength, and Russia's economic resurgence of recent years have also combined to draw Central Asia into the complex mix—a development reinforced by the terror threat emanating from Afghanistan; from outside powers' response to that threat; and from intensified competition for the world's dwindling petroleum and natural gas reserves. Add to these traditional sorts of military and economic security concerns the new challenges to identity presented by globalization, or the assault on the environment that has accompanied China's economic rise (and India's), and the result is a situation in which many different variables are changing all at once. This makes Asia wildly challenging to comprehend in many ways, its trajectory impossible to predict with complete accuracy—and yet also reflects the key reasons why it is so important we *try* to comprehend Asian security affairs.

Such a comprehension is only possible if you learn to cultivate the ability to see Asian security issues from the perspectives of Asians themselves. You don't want simply to replace a naive Western-centric perspective with an equally-naive and overgeneralized Asia-centric perspective. That kind of approach would only lead to distortions, delusions, and ultimately disasters of a different kind. In truth, there can't BE a coherent Asia-centric perspective, shared Asia-wide, because there isn't a coherent Asia. It is far too vast a region and far too diverse in terms of language, ethnicity, religion, gender relations, distribution of natural resources, experiences with the West, and so on, for sweeping generalizations to stand scrutiny.



*Fig. 1: Some guy's nose suddenly detecting the unmistakable, tell-tale scent of a rat.*

So it's also important for you to cultivate your sense of smell—and in particular, your ability to **smell a rat** whenever someone goes on television or publishes an op-ed piece asserting the existence of a single "Asian perspective" on some serious matter, a perspective usually claimed to be fundamentally at odds with an equally overgeneralized "Western perspective." There are many different Asians, with many different perspectives—very much like the West in this respect, only possibly even more so, because of Asia's extraordinary diversity in political institutions, religions, national identities, economic systems (when economies are recognized as embedded in cultures), and aspirations for the future. If, in the process of taking IR 384, you're able to cultivate a nuanced appreciation of the fact that there are profound differences *within* Asia, and if you can learn to recognize fraudulent, sweeping, overgeneralized statements when you see them, then I will consider the course a success.

To help achieve the goal, not only will we devote the entire first half of the course to surveying the distinctive security situations facing 15 or so different countries (with some receiving closer attention than others); but in addition, everyone in the class will also be asked to select a country *they don't know much about already* and start following its developments in a focused and systematic way using online news sources. This will continue until the end of the term. Then during class discussions, everyone will be asked to keep the rest of us updated on how their particular country is being affected (or not) by whatever the security issue is we happen to be focusing on that day. With so many different students specializing in such a large variety of countries—following developments closely and sharing their discoveries and insights—we can all start to cultivate a more textured and nuanced appreciation for the complexity of Asian security affairs.

I will ask you to turn in a 1-2 page proposal on what country you would like to cover, and why, on Tuesday, February 3<sup>rd</sup>. I'll grade that proposal and the result will count 3 percent toward your final course grade. The reason I'll grade it is because I want you to think very carefully about what country to choose, coming up with a reason other than that the country is large and powerful. I don't want everyone focusing on China, India, and Japan. I want to see as many different countries included as possible, including the likes of Mongolia, Sri Lanka, and East Timor. I will look favorably upon students who propose to follow a relatively low-profile country. Of course we will also need SOME students to follow the more prominent ones. But I would like it to be people who can produce creative and thoughtful explanations as to precisely *why* those countries need following.

Every time we meet, I'll be doing a mix of lecturing and leading discussion. During the first half of the term, when we're surveying the 15 or so countries, I'll be lecturing more and leaving less time for discussion. But then after the midterm, the format will change, so that I lecture less and we (all) discuss more—including the distinctive security situations facing "your" particular country. At the end of the term—**on Monday, May 4<sup>th</sup>**—I'll ask you to hand in a short (4-5 page) assessment of what you learned from the experience of closely following a single country. You should concentrate in the paper on elucidating your sense of how, and why, perceptions of security threats *differed* in your country from other countries, where there were nevertheless similarities, and what the implications are.

Here, then, is the way final course grades will be calculated:

Country selection justification (due <b>Tuesday, February 3<sup>rd</sup></b> ):	03 percent
Midterm exam (in-class on <b>Tuesday, March 10<sup>th</sup></b> ):	25 percent
Final exam (in class on <b>Thursday, May 7<sup>th</sup>, from 2 to 4 pm</b> ):	35 percent
Attendance and participation:	20 percent
Demonstration of "expertise" in the country you specialize in:	17 percent

(The 17 percent is calculated from both in-class performance *directly related to discussing "your" country*, and the quality of the 4-5 paged memo due **Monday, May 4<sup>th</sup>, by 1 pm.**)

Finally by way of introduction, a few miscellaneous items:

POLICY ON RECOMMENDATION LETTERS: I will consider—and usually quite happily consent to—writing letters of recommendation for any student who (a) completes two of my courses, and (b) earns an A- or better in both courses. I'll even do it for someone who gets a B+ in the first course and an A- or higher in the second one; I like seeing improvement. But I can't and won't write letters for students who only take one of my courses, simply because I need to know the person reasonably well before putting my reputation on the line in a letter.

CHECKING EMAIL, FACEBOOK, THE NEWS, WHATEVER, IN CLASS: This is really annoying, as you will eventually discover when you get into an upper-division class or job situation and have to give presentations. When students start surfing the Internet or sending text messages in my classes, I can usually tell, and I am always tempted to

pull out my laptop and start checking my own email right in the middle of the lecture, suddenly not paying any attention to you. But it's not just a matter of me being annoyed. Other students around you may become distracted if you start chuckling or gasping about something you're reading or watching online. So just don't do it, please. The TA will be watching you from the back of the room, and if she has to issue more than one request that you stop, we will reduce the participation component of your final course grade by one notch for each additional warning.

On the other hand, perhaps surprisingly, I hardly ever get angry when cell phones go off in class! I would probably get angry if you were to *answer* your cell phone while I'm lecturing. But I don't get angry if phones go off by mistake. The reason is simple: I sometimes forget to turn my phone off before class, too. And sometimes it rings. But I don't answer it, of course.

CHEATING AND PLAGIARISM: I have no choice but to fail you automatically in the course if you're caught cheating on an exam or plagiarizing for the final paper. This is the specified penalty in SCampus, whose relevant section you can review on-line at <http://www.usc.edu/scampus>. It's a good rule, because it keeps the playing field level for everyone else—the vast majority of people who would never cheat or plagiarize and would naturally resent others doing it and getting away with it.

USC Statement on Disabilities: Students requesting academic accommodations based on disability are required to register with Disability Services and Programs (DSP) each semester. A letter of verification for approved accommodations can be obtained from DSP when adequate documentation is filed. Please be sure the letter is delivered to me or the TA as early in the semester as possible. DSP is in STU 301; the phone number is 213-740-0776.

### **Books Ordered and Placed on Library Reserve**

Alagappa, Muthiah, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003.

Lynch, Daniel C. *Rising China and Asian Democratization: Socialization to "Global Culture" in the Political Transformations of Thailand, China, and Taiwan*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2006.

Tellis, Ashley J., Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices*. Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008.

### **Course Schedule**

13 January (T): Approaches to Understanding Security Problems in Asia (1)

- a. No readings currently scheduled—except for the syllabus. I may send a news article or two around, though.

15 January (Th): The Complex and Abiding Impacts of Western Imperialism (2)

- a. Edward Malefakis, "The Rise and Fall of Western Empire in Asia: 1500-1975," in Ainslie T. Embree and Carol Gluck, ed., *Asia in Western and World History* (Armonk, NY and London: M.E. Sharpe, 1997), pp. 172-189. **(Blackboard)**
- b. Harvey Goldman, "Images of the Other: Asia in Nineteenth-Century Western Thought—Hegel, Marx, and Weber," in Ainslie T. Embree and Carol Gluck, ed., *Asia in Western and World History* (Armonk, NY and London: M.E. Sharpe, 1997), pp. 146-171. **(Blackboard)**

20 January (T): The Cold War and Competing Development Strategies in Asia (3)

- a. Barry Buzan and Ole Waever, *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003), pp. 93-171. **(Blackboard)**

22 January (Th): The US in Asia (4)

- a. Walter LaFeber, "The Tension between Democracy and Capitalism during the American Century," *Diplomatic History* 23(2), Spring 1999, pp. 263-84. **(Blackboard)**
- b. Gerald Horne, "Race from Power: U.S. Foreign Policy and the General Crisis of 'White Supremacy,'" *Diplomatic History* 23(3), Summer 1999, pp. 437-61. **(Blackboard)**
- c. Richard K. Betts, "The United States and Asia," in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.

27 January (T): China (5)

- a. Daniel C. Lynch, *Rising China and Asian Democratization* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2006), chapters on "The Chinese Communist Party's Pursuit of 'Multipolar Modernity'" (pp. 88-118); and "Chinese Cross-Currents Countered by 'Political Civilization'" (pp. 119-149)
- b. Michael D. Swaine, "Managing China as a Strategic Challenge," in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.

29 January (Th): Taiwan (6)

- a. Daniel C. Lynch, *Rising China and Asian Democratization* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2006), chapters on "Taiwan: Democratization as De-Sinification" (pp. 150-180); and "Threats to the Consolidation of Taiwanese Democracy" (pp. 181-206).
- b. Jacques DeLisle, "Taiwan under President Ma Ying-jeou," in the Foreign Policy Research Institute's *E-Notes*, June 2008. **(Blackboard)**

3 February (T): Japan (7)

- a. T. J. Pempel, "Japanese Strategy under Koizumi," in Gilbert Rozman, Kazuhiko Togo, and Joseph P. Ferguson, eds., *Japanese Strategic Thought toward Asia* (New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2007), pp. 109-33. **(Blackboard)**
- b. T. J. Pempel, "Japan: Divided Government, Divided Resources," in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.
- c. Mark Selden, "Japan, the United States and Yasukuni Nationalism: War, Historical Memory and the Future of the Asia-Pacific," *The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*. **(Blackboard)**

5 February (Th): South Korea (8)

- a. David C. Kang, "South Korea's Embrace of Interdependence in Pursuit of Security," in Ashley J. Tellis *Strategic Asia 2006-07: Trade, Interdependence, and Security* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2006), pp. x-y. **(Blackboard)**
- b. Terence Roehrig, "History as a Strategic Weapon: The South Korean and Chinese Struggle over Koguryo," paper delivered in August 2007 at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association. **(Blackboard)**
- c. David I. Steinberg, "Elections in the Republic of Korea: Foreign Policy Alternatives Under New Leadership," in the Foreign Policy Research Institute's *E-Notes*, June 2008. **(Blackboard)**

10 February (T): North Korea (9)

- a. Andrei Lankov, "Staying Alive: Why North Korea Will Not Change," *Foreign Affairs* 87(2), March/April 2008. **(Blackboard)**
- b. Jae Cheol Kim, "The Political Economy of Chinese Investment in North Korea: A Preliminary Assessment," *Asian Survey* 46(6), November/December 2006, pp. 898-916. **(Blackboard)**
- c. Andrew Scobell, "Projecting Pyongyang: The Future of North Korea's Kim Jong-il Regime," US Army Strategic Studies Institute, March 2008. **(Blackboard)**
- d. Jonathan D. Pollock, "The Korean Peninsula in US Strategy: Policy Issues for the Next President," in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.

12 February (Th): India and Pakistan (10)

- a. Teresita C. Schaffer, "Partnering with India: Regional Power, Global Hopes," in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.
- b. Polly Nayak, "The Impact of Pakistan's and Bangladesh's National Strategies on US Interests," in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.
- c. David P. Rapkin and William R. Thompson, "Will Economic Interdependence Encourage China's and India's Peaceful Ascent?" in Ashley J. Tellis *Strategic Asia 2006-07: Trade, Interdependence, and Security* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2006), pp. x-y. **(Blackboard)**

17 February (T): Russia and Central Asia (11)

- a. Eugene B. Rumer, "Mind the Gap: Russian Ambitions vs. Russian Reality," in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.
- b. Lyle Goldstein and Vitaly Kozyrev, "China, Japan, and the Scramble for Siberia," *Survival* 48(1), March 2006, pp. 163-78. **(Blackboard)**
- c. David Kerr and Laura C. Swinton, "China, Xinjiang, and the Transnational Security of Central Asia," *Critical Asian Studies* 40(1), March 2008, pp. 89-112. **(Blackboard)**

19 February (Th): Indonesia (12)

- a. Kai He, "Indonesia's Foreign Policy After Soeharto: International Pressure, Democratization, and Policy Change," *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific* 8(1), August 2007, pp. 47-72. **(Blackboard)**

24 February (T): Malaysia and Singapore (14)

- a. Thomas B. Pepinsky, "Malaysia: Turnover without Change," *Journal of Democracy* 18(1), January 2007, pp. 113-127. **(Blackboard)**
- b. Graham K. Brown, "Federal and State Elections in Malaysia, March 2008," *Electoral Studies* 2008, pp. 1-5. **(Blackboard)**
- c. Garry Rodan, "Singapore 'Exceptionalism'? Authoritarian Rule and State Transformation," Murdoch University (Australia) Asia Research Centre Working Paper No. 131, May 2006. **(Blackboard)**

26 February (Th): Thailand and Burma (12)

- a. Daniel C. Lynch, *Rising China and Asian Democratization* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2006), chapters on "Buddhism and the Siamese Alacrity toward Global Culture(s)" (pp. 23-52); and "Deepening Thai Democracy: The 1990s and Beyond" (pp. 53-87).
- b. David I. Steinberg, "The United States and Its Allies: The Problem of Burma/Myanmar Policy," *Contemporary Southeast Asia* 29(2), 2007, pp. 219-37. **(Blackboard)**

3 March (T): Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia (13)

- a. Ralf Emmers, "The Indochinese Enlargement of ASEAN: Security Expectations and Outcomes," *Australian Journal of International Affairs* 59(1), March 2005, pp 71-88. **(Blackboard)**
- b. Oliver Hensengerth, "Vietnam's Security Objectives in Mekong Basin Governance," *Journal of Vietnamese Studies* 3(2), pp. 101-127. **(Blackboard)**

5 March (Th): The Philippines (15)

- a. Reynato Cruz De Castro, "The Revitalized Philippine-US Security Relations," *Asian Survey* 43(6), November-December 2003, pp. 971-88. **(Blackboard)**
- c. Donald E. Weatherbee, "Political Change in Southeast Asia: Challenges for US Strategy," in Ashley J. Tellis and Michael Wills, *Strategic Asia 2007-08: Domestic Political Change and Grand Strategy* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2007), pp. x-y. **(Blackboard)**

**10 March (T): Midterm EXAM**

**PLEASE REMEMBER TO BRING BLUE BOOKS!**

12 March (Th): Conceiving Asian Security Order: What Should It Look Like? (16)

- a. Muthiah Alagappa, "The Study of International Order: An Analytical Framework," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 33-66.
- b. Muthiah Alagappa, "Constructing Security Order in Asia: Conceptions and Issues," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 70-103.

----- **SPRING BREAK** -----

24 March (T): Realist Approaches to the Problem of Order (17)

- a. Michael Mastanduno, "Incomplete Hegemony: The United States and Security Order in Asia," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 141-66.
- b. Avery Goldstein, "Balance-of-Power Politics: Consequences for Asian Security Order," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 171-203.

26 March (Th): The Benefits and Risks of Economic Interdependence (18)

- a. Ming Wan, "Economic Interdependence and Economic Cooperation: Mitigating Conflict and Transforming Security Order in Asia," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 280-305.
- b. Stephen D. Cohen, "The Superpower as Super-Debtor: Implications of Economic Disequilibria for U.S.-Asian Relations," in Ashley J. Tellis and Michael Wills, *Strategic Asia 2007-08: Domestic Political Change and Grand Strategy* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2007), pp. x-y. **(Blackboard)**

31 March (T): Regional Institution Building and Its Inherent Limitations (19)

- a. Amitav Acharya, "Regional Institutions and Asian Security Order: Norms, Power, and Prospects for Peaceful Change," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 210-36.
- b. Evelyn Goh, "Southeast Asia: Strategic Diversification in the 'Asian Century,'" in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.

2 April (Th): Track 2 Diplomacy and the UN as Sources of Order (20)

- a. Brian L. Job, "Track 2 Diplomacy: Ideational Contribution to the Evolving Asia Security Order," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 241-75.
- b. Rosemary Foot, "The UN System as a Pathway to Security in Asia: A Buttress, Not a Pillar," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 311-42.

7 April (T): Nuclear Weapons Proliferation (21)

- a. Victor D. Cha, "Nuclear Weapons, Missile Defense, and Stability: A Case for 'Sober Optimism,'" in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 458-93.
- a. Sukanta Acharya, "Security Dilemmas in Asia," *International Studies* 44(1), 2007, pp. 57-72. **(Blackboard)**

9 April (Th): Troubled Waters, Troubled Lands (22)

- a. Jean-Marc F. Blanchard, "Maritime Issues in Asia: The Problem of Adolescence," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 424-51.
- b. Aaron L. Friedberg, "'Going Out': China's Pursuit of Natural Resources and Implications for the PRC's Grand Strategy," *NBR Analysis* 17(3), September 2006. **(Blackboard)**

14 April (T): Resource Security Threats and Environmental Destruction (23)

- a. Elizabeth Economy, "Asia's Water Security Crisis: China, India, and the United States," in Ashley J. Tellis, Mercy Kuo, and Andrew Marble, eds., *Strategic Asia 2008-'09: Challenges and Choices* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2008), pp. x-y.
- b. Lorraine Elliott, "Environment (In)security in Asia: Challenging US Interests," in Ashley J. Tellis and Michael Wills, *Strategic Asia 2007-08: Domestic Political Change and Grand Strategy* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2007), pp. x-y. **(Blackboard)**

16 April (Th): Sickness and Health (24)

- a. Ann Marie Kimball, "When the Flu Comes: Political and Economic Risks of Pandemic Disease in Asia," in Ashley J. Tellis and Michael Wills, *Strategic Asia 2007-08: Domestic Political Change and Grand Strategy* (Seattle, WA: National Bureau of Asian Research, 2007), pp. x-y. **(Blackboard)**

21 April (T): Internal Conflicts and Human Security (25)

- a. Arun R. Swamy and John Gershman, "Managing Internal Conflicts: Dominance of the State," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 497-530.
- b. Dewi Fortuna Anwar, "Human Security: An Intractable Problem in Asia," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 536-66.

23 April (Th): Civil Society Development and Prospects for Democracy (26)

- a. Muthiah Alagappa, "Civil Society and Political Change: An Analytical Framework," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Civil Society and Political Change in Asia: Expanding and Contracting Democratic Space* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2004), pp. 25-54.
- b. Muthiah Alagappa, "Civil Society and Democratic Change: Indeterminate Connection, Transforming Relations," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Civil Society and Political Change in Asia: Expanding and Contracting Democratic Space* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2004), pp. 478-505.

28 April (T): Implications of China's Rise for the Future of Asian Security (27)

- a. John J. Mearsheimer, "China's Unpeaceful Rise," *Current History* 105 (April 2006), pp. 160-62. **(Blackboard)**
- b. David Shambaugh, "China Engages Asia: Reshaping the Regional Order," *International Security* 29(3), Winter 2004/05, pp. 64-99. **(Blackboard)**
- c. Nicholas Khoo and Michael L.R. Smith, with David Shambaugh, "Correspondence: China Engages Asia? Caveat Lector," *International Security* 30(1), Summer 2005, pp. 196-213. **(Blackboard)**
- d. Daniel C. Lynch, "Chinese Thinking on the Future of International Relations: Realism as the *Ti*, Rationalism as the *Yong*?" *The China Quarterly*, forthcoming (2009). **(Blackboard)**

30 April (Th): The Struggle to Shape the Future (28)

- a. Muthiah Alagappa, "Managing Asian Security: Competition, Cooperation, and Evolutionary Change," in Muthiah Alagappa, ed., *Asian Security Order: Instrumental and Normative Features* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2003), pp. 571-605.

**4 May (M): The short (4-5 page) paper due (by 1 pm)**

**7 May (Th): FINAL EXAM (2 pm - 4 pm)**