

Case Studies Summaries

101. Understanding Negotiation: The Academic Contribution

Cottam, Richard

ISBN: 1-56927-413-4 | Published: 1986

This case study begins with a survey of the late 20th-century literature on negotiations, and concludes that it fails to provide a means for constructing a broad overview of any particular transaction within the context of the foreign and strategic policy of a government. The study also offers an analytic framework for viewing a negotiation within a broad political perspective. Its primary use should be in the area of comparative analysis, because it provides the means for parallel and systematic representation of any negotiation.

102. Zanalug: A Simulation Exercise

Pangalis, Celia Seggel and Ali Khalif Galaydh

ISBN: 1-56927-112-7 | Published: 1986

This case study is a simulation exercise based on a composite of several real African disputes. It is designed to take place over a three-day period, allowing sufficient time for debriefing and process analysis. This case is important because it illustrates intra- and international negotiations (both bilateral and multilateral); demonstrates the dynamics of small-state, large-state negotiations; and focuses on multilateral negotiations in the institutionalized forum of the United Nations Security Council.

103. Allied Relations in Iran: 1941-1945

Painter, David S.

ISBN: 1-56927-425-8 | Published: 1986

During World War II, Iran was jointly occupied by Great Britain and the Soviet Union while U.S. forces operated a major supply route through Iran to the USSR, and U.S. advisers assisted the Iranian government and military. The presence of all three members of the Grand Alliance in one country led U.S. policymakers to view Iran as a testing ground, both for the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the ability of the three allies to cooperate with each other while respecting the rights of smaller nations. This two-part case study discusses the resulting international clash in Iran in 1945, and is intended to stimulate thinking about the reciprocal relationships among local, regional, and international factors that shape international politics and diplomacy.

104. The 1982 Mexican Debt Negotiations

Leeds, Roger S. and Gale Thompson

ISBN: 1-56927-201-8 | Published: 1987

In 1982 Mexico was on the brink of bankruptcy, an event that threatened the entire international financial system. Mexico needed U.S. financial assistance to avoid defaulting on its \$80 billion external debt. This case study traces the origins of the crisis from both countries' perspectives. It presents the solution, which unfolded through inter- and intragovernmental negotiations over a 48-hour period, and explains how institutional actors can respond to unexpected international financial crises.

105. The Sixteen-Character Solution: Negotiations Between the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China over the Future of Hong Kong, September 1982-September 1984

Staniland, Martin

ISBN: 1-56927-411-8 | Published: 1987

In the summer of 1982, the British and Chinese governments began to negotiate the future of Hong Kong, the adjacent New Territories, and their six million inhabitants after the expiration of Britain's lease on the New Territories in 1997. An agreement in September 1984 provided for the establishment of Hong Kong as a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China in 1997—guaranteeing substantial administrative and economic autonomy for the territory during the subsequent 50 years. This analysis of the two governments' respective negotiating strategies throughout the two-year process should stimulate discussion on negotiating transfers of sovereignty.

106. Algerian Gas Negotiations

Zartman, I. William and Antonella Bassani

ISBN: 1-56927-103-8 | Published: 1988

In the late 1980s, Algeria undertook wide-ranging negotiations in an attempt to impose demands for a higher price base for its natural gas. Though competing Western European contracts looked commercially less attractive than contracts Algiers had already negotiated with the Soviet Union, Belgium, France, Italy, and Spain were all willing, for political reasons, to pay a higher price. U.S. purchasers refused to pay this political price premium, however. This case study's analysis of this contract process offers insights into the relative bargaining power of the exporters of natural gas, and how this bargaining power depends on shifting economic conditions in the natural gas market. It also describes the tactics that a single-party demander can use against an array of opponents.

107. U.S. Negotiation of Voluntary Restraint Agreement in Steel, 1984: Domestic Sources of International Economic Diplomacy

Walters, Robert S.

ISBN: 1-56927-107-0 | Published: 1988

This case study examines the efforts of U.S. trade officials and representatives of the steel industry to deal with foreign steel imports into the United States. It illustrates the complexity of devising and adjusting negotiating positions in the face of competing domestic interests and conflicting international obligations, and analyzes international trade negotiation as a two-level game.

108. An Irresistible Force Meets an Immovable Object: The United States at UNCTAD I

Lancaster, Carol

ISBN: 1-56927-108-9 | Published: 1988

The purpose of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was to discuss trade problems relevant to the economic development of less-developed countries. It was a diplomatic defeat and embarrassment for the United States. What happened and why? This case study introduces students to the phenomenon of multilateral negotiations, and is useful in exploring tactics available to large groups of poor, less powerful states for use in pressuring a large, powerful country. It is intended for courses in development, globalization, foreign policy decision-making, and international negotiations.

109. Intragovernmental Negotiation: Soviet-Somali Relations and the 1978-1979 Ogaden War

Galaydh, Ali Khalif

ISBN: 1-56927-113-5 | Published: 1988

Soviet-Somali relations flourished during the early 1970s, but by 1977 were strained by domestic and external factors. The 1978-1979 Ogaden War brought the situation to a head. This case study is a one-day informal simulation in which each group represents an interagency task force instructed to choose the best option available to the Somali government. It offers the perspective of a small, developing country immersed in a deep-seated conflict with regional and international implications.

110. Mediation under Crisis Management Conditions: The U.N. Secretary General and the Falkland/Malvinas Islands Crisis, April 1-June 14, 1982

Nielsson, Gunnar P.

ISBN: 1-56927-127-5 | Published: 1988

This case study focuses on the U.N. Secretary General's conflict management during the Falkland/Malvinas Islands crisis of 1982. Designed to involve students in making decisions about whether and when to engage in a mediation mission, the study is useful in courses on international institutions, or as a supplement to materials on the U.N. or Model U.N. activities.

111. Korean Joggers

Odell, John and David Lang

ISBN: 1-56927-129-1 | Published: 1988

In April 1977 the United States asked South Korea and Taiwan to restrain their export of shoes to the U.S. market. This was the first time the United States used the formal Orderly Marketing Agreement to restrict the import of goods, other than textiles, from developing countries. This case study demonstrates how weak states can successfully negotiate with strong ones through the effective use of various tactics and bargaining strategies.

112. The Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement and the Cultural Industries

Fox, Annette Baker

ISBN: 1-56927-137-2 | Published: 1988

The idea of a Canadian-American free trade area suggests the economic efficiency of a North American market, untrammelled by obstacles from various political jurisdictions. But Canadians have never been willing to allow free trade to cover film, the performing arts, publishing (books and magazines, in particular), and radio or television, seeking to maintain complete control over these industries. This case study explores how this issue played out in the negotiation of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, ratified in 1988.

113. The U.S.-Japanese Semiconductor Problem

O'Shea, Timothy J.C.

ISBN: 1-56927-139-9 | Published: 1988

On July 30, 1986, trade representatives from the United States and Japan signed an agreement intended to resolve a long-running dispute over trade in semiconductors. The U.S.-Japanese Semiconductor Agreement was the fruit of more than a year of complex negotiations aimed at ending a conflict that had started with competition in international markets. This case study describes the negotiations that led to the agreement and its effect on the overall bilateral relationship. It can be usefully paired with "SIA, Japanese Electronics Giants, and Global Competition in Semiconductors" (Case Study 216).

114. Launching the Uruguay Round: Clayton Yeutter and the Two-Track Decision

Kennedy, David M. and Frederick W. May

ISBN: 1-56927-144-5 | Published: 1988

In September 1986, U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter headed for the resort town of Punta del Este, Uruguay, determined to put the issue of liberalizing international trade in services on the agenda of the upcoming round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Yeutter had already rejected a compromise proposal to hold negotiations on services in some other, non-GATT forum, so he faced a difficult choice: break his word and accept the proposal, thereby alienating his allies, or reject the proposal and alienate his influential opponents. This case study is intended to support discussion of the formation of coalitions, the utility of bluff and brinkmanship, and the nature of compromise in multilateral negotiations.

115. U.S.-E.C. Trade Negotiations on the Accession of Spain and Portugal

Billings, Bradley B.

ISBN: 1-56927-107-0 | Published: 1988

This case study covers a commercial dispute, nicknamed the Yuppie Trade War, which arose when Spain and Portugal joined the European Community in January 1986. Students can use this case to develop their knowledge and understanding of international trade law, the economics of integration, game theory as applied to trade disputes, and trade negotiations.

116. The American Diplomatic Response to the 1973-1974 Energy Crisis

Lieber, Robert J.

ISBN: 1-56927-148-8 | Published: 1988

This case study focuses on the energy crisis that erupted in the wake of the October 1973 war Egypt and Syria launched against Israel, and the Arab oil-producing countries' subsequent oil embargo against the United States. It pays particular attention to the resulting tensions between the United States and the European members of NATO that followed. It also assesses the principal events and players, and considers how diplomatic maneuvering achieved its desired objectives despite the unpromising context in which the effort took place.

117. Negotiating Development Assistance: USAID and the Choice between Public and Private Implementation in Haiti

Downs, Charles

ISBN: 1-56927-207-7 | Published: 1988

This case study examines the policies of the U.S. Agency for International Development's Haiti mission toward the public- and private-sector agencies operating within that country in 1988. By analyzing the negotiations USAID conducted to turn broad U.S. foreign assistance policy decisions into identifiable programs on the ground, the study encourages students to reflect on the politics and practice of international development assistance programs, and consider how such agreements can best be negotiated.

118. Renegotiating International Debt: The Young Plan Conference of 1929

McNeil, William C.

ISBN: 1-56927-208-5 | Published: 1988

Rising international debt after the end of World War I meant the European states suffered recurrent balance-of-payment problems combined with intense pressures on fiscal policy. The 1929 Young Plan Conference convened experts to find a way to head off this impending international monetary crisis. The conference was named for the chief American participant, Owen Young. This case study is structured around the information available to the actors at the time. It shows how the United States had to decide how active it would be in establishing the new international economic order, and determining what role private bankers would play in the formation of American foreign monetary policy. It also gives students an opportunity to see how limits on information influence the determination of policy options.

119. Negotiations on the French Withdrawal from NATO

Harrison, Michael M. and Mark G. McDonough

ISBN: 1-56927-301-4 | Published: 1988

This case study describes the negotiations accompanying the process of France's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's integrated military system, including the expulsion of NATO units from French soil. It focuses on negotiations among allies who retain common political security interests, despite some strong differences concerning principles of national and Western defense. As such, the case is particularly useful for courses on international negotiation and bargaining, and for courses involving alliance organizations and Western security affairs.

120. The Fall of the Shah of Iran

Treverton, Gregory and James Klocke

ISBN: 1-56927-311-1 | Published: 1988

This case study examines the impact of intelligence assessments on U.S. decision-making with regard to Iran, both prior to the ouster of the shah in early 1979 and afterward. It discusses American interests in the Persian Gulf and policymaking on critical regional security issues, by focusing on the presumptions, most of them implicit, of policymakers. When used in general international relations courses, the case can also serve as a vehicle for examining the record of the U.S. government on handling a crucial national security challenge. It could usefully be paired with "A King's Exile: The Shah of Iran and Moral Considerations in U.S. Foreign Policy" (Case Study 261). In addition, "The Fall of Marcos: A Problem in U.S. Foreign Policymaking" (Case Study 173) covers a similar dilemma.

121. The May 1983 Agreement on Lebanon

Rubin, Barry and Laura Blum

ISBN: 1-56927-312-X | Published: 1988

This case study examines the tripartite negotiations among Israel, Lebanon, and the United States that led to the signing in 1983 of what came to be known as the May 17 Accord. This agreement was the culmination of U.S. efforts to reach a ceasefire in a conflict that had already spawned the Lebanese civil war, Syrian occupation, Palestine Liberation Organization disruption, and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This case also presents a detailed analysis of the five stages leading to the accord. Students will learn the importance and limitations of careful implementation of such pacts.

122. High Stakes, High Risks: The Reykjavik “Base Camp”

Donovan, Frederick and James Goodby

ISBN: 1-56927-317-0 | Published: 1988

This case study focuses on the historic October 1986 nuclear disarmament negotiations between the U.S. team, led by President Ronald Reagan, and the Soviet team, led by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, in Reykjavik, Iceland. Gorbachev proposed a 50 percent reduction in offensive strategic arms, the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) missiles based in Europe, and new negotiations on a ban on nuclear testing. In a whirlwind of exchanges, the two leaders discussed whether to eliminate all nuclear weapons or just ballistic missiles within the next decade. The study can be used in courses on international affairs, public policy, national security affairs, international negotiations, presidential decision-making, arms control, or history.

123. Changing the Rules: President Ronald Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative Decision

Donovan, Frederick and James E. Goodby

ISBN: 1-56927-320-0 | Published: 1988

This case study examines the events leading up President Ronald Reagan’s March 1983 decision to pursue the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), responding to a massive public movement directed against the nuclear buildup for which Reagan had campaigned. The SDI decision had profound consequences for U.S.-Soviet relations, but especially for their arms control negotiations. This study could be used in courses on international affairs, public policy, national security affairs, international negotiations, presidential decision-making, arms control, or history, with different teaching strategies suited to the background of the participants.

124. The Russo-Japanese Alliance of 1916

Berton, Peter

ISBN: 1-56927-326-X | Published: 1988

This case study examines the complex negotiations between Japan and Russia during World War I, which culminated in a treaty of alliance in July 1916. It also demonstrates how reversal of traditional enmity works and how alignments often change in the pursuit of the same goals. This study will contribute to an understanding of the dynamics of international relations in a non-European setting, during one of the most crucial periods in modern history. This case can be taught in courses on international relations in the Asia/Pacific region, diplomatic relations in East Asia, international history of the 19th and 20th centuries, Russian foreign policy, or Japanese foreign policy.

125. The United States and the Cuban Revolution, 1958-1960

Starr, Pamela K. and Abraham F. Lowenthal

ISBN: 1-56927-328-6 | Published: 1988

The recurrent rise of revolutionary movements in Latin America has long posed a difficult problem for those who formulate U.S. foreign policy: How can U.S. interests be best protected when radical movements threaten to end its historic domination of its “sphere of influence?” This case study of Washington’s response as Fidel Castro moved to seize power in Havana looks at conflicting perceptions and objectives with regard to Cuba, and the degree to which U.S. policy was affected by the level of government from which particular decisions came.

126. SALT II and the Soviet First-Strike Threat

Bennett, Paul R.

ISBN: 1-56927-330-8 | Published: 1988

This case study describes how National Security Adviser (and later, Secretary of State) Henry Kissinger handled a new Soviet threat that emerged in 1973: highly accurate missiles equipped with multiple independently-targeted re-entry vehicles. These new-generation silo busters could, in theory, destroy American Minuteman missiles inside their protective concrete shelters. Although experts differed as to the seriousness of the threat, they agreed that it would be highly desirable to reduce Soviet first-strike capability, so the United States first sought to reduce the threat by negotiating. The pedagogical objective of this case study is to explore the question of negotiating leverages within the context of the changing interests of the two sides.

127. The United States, Great Britain, and Mossadegh

Painter, David S.

ISBN: 1-56927-332-4 | Published: 1988

United States involvement in the dispute between Great Britain and the government of Iranian nationalist Mohammed Mossadegh between 1951 and 1953 marks an important milestone in the evolution of U.S. policy toward developing countries. This case study seeks to stimulate thinking about the relationship of some of the most important issues in international relations: national security and geopolitical concerns; private economic interests and their impact on public policy; and revolutionary nationalism, sovereignty, and self-determination.

128. Negotiating with Terrorists: TWA Flight 847

Snyder, Rodney A.

ISBN: 1-56927-333-2 | Published: 1988

On June 14, 1985, a TWA airliner was hijacked. For 17 days, countries, organizations, and individuals tried to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the ensuing crisis. The hijacking directly involved U.S. President Ronald Reagan, officials of his administration, and foreign leaders. Although this case study focuses primarily on U.S. decision-makers and the negotiating process, it also presents the interests of other participants, including the terrorists. It examines the removal of the hostages from the plane in Beirut, breakdowns in the negotiations, factionalism among the terrorist groups, deadlines, the shadow of the use of U.S. military force, and the intensity of international press coverage.

129. The Cuban Missile Crisis: U.S. Deliberations and Negotiations at the Edge of the Precipice

Brussel, Gabrielle S.

ISBN: 1-56927-334-0 | Published: 1988

This case study analyzes U.S.-Soviet negotiations during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, focusing on the processes involved and the bureaucratic reactions of the two governments. It concentrates on U.S. decision-making during the closed deliberations of a group that advised President John F. Kennedy, the Executive Committee of the National Security Council. The case discusses when, if ever, the U.S. executive branch should make a policy decision without consulting the other branches of government; what constitutes forewarning between governments; what emphasis the U.S. government placed on moral or legal justifications for its actions and what importance was given to national security issues; and what the influence of U.S. allies was in this crisis.

130. The Nixon Administration and Vietnam: A Case Study in Negotiation and War Termination

Geipel, Gary

ISBN: 1-56927-337-5 | Published: 1988

This case study focuses on the final phase of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, beginning in 1969, as President Richard Nixon sought to disengage the United States from the conflict. This was a wrenching and pivotal experience, affecting America's willingness to commit itself abroad and its perception of its actual political leverage in international bargaining. The study asks students to consider why—since the peace accord reached in early 1973 did not differ markedly from the terms of a 1969 peace plan—it took the two sides four years to reach a settlement.

131. U.S. Negotiations with the Republic of South Vietnam, 1961

Lawrence, Stewart and Roger Hilsman

ISBN: 1-56927-338-3 | Published: 1988

This case study analyzes President John F. Kennedy's decision to increase support to South Vietnam after taking office in 1961, a major turning point in U.S. involvement in Indochina. It examines how Kennedy came to that decision and traces the aid negotiations between U.S. and Vietnam, as well as the internal U.S. debate about how to deal with President Ngo Dinh Diem.

132. SALT 1: Getting from “Nyet” to “Yes”

Kates, Nancy D. and Richard Haass

ISBN: 1-56927-339-1 | Published: 1988

On May 26, 1972, President Richard Nixon and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and the Interim Agreement on Offensive Weapons, after more than two years of negotiations. Part A focuses on the May 21, 1971, breakthrough National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, achieved in secret talks. Part B presents the task of formalizing their understanding in a set of international agreements and follows SALT I from May 1971 to its conclusion a year later. This case study can be used to teach negotiating styles and strategies in the context of superpower arms control; as a basic introduction to strategic issues or U.S.-Soviet relations; or to examine key variables in the conduct of negotiations.

133. The Reagan Administration and Lebanon

Kennedy, David M. and Richard N. Haass

ISBN: 1-56927-340-5 | Published: 1988

When Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982, the United States became deeply involved. Different elements in the U.S. government were at odds over policy issues: the pace and direction the U.S.-brokered negotiations should take; whether to pressure Israel to moderate its demands; whether U.S. military power should bolster diplomatic efforts; and the degree to which the U.S. should view the Lebanon issue as a superpower confrontation. This case study is intended to stimulate a discussion on supporting diplomacy with military power, and of how the interests of U.S. executive agencies shape policymaking. It can be used as a complement to “The War Powers Resolution and U.S. Policy in Lebanon, 1982-1984” (Case Study 184).

134. The Iranian Hostage Negotiations: November 1979-January 1981

Steigman, Andrew

ISBN: 1-56927-348-0 | Published: 1988

On November 4, 1979, Iranian militants seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran. It would take 444 days of protracted and frustrating negotiation attempts before the release of the 53 American hostages. This three-part case study provides the background to the crisis and the assumptions on both sides; illustrates the difficulty of reaching a negotiated agreement when one party has not reached its security point; and illuminates issues related to asymmetrical negotiations. The case is designed for use in classes dealing with the theory and practice of negotiations and the impact of cross-cultural gaps, as well as courses on Middle East policy.

135. Beagle Channel Negotiations

Princen, Thomas

ISBN: 1-56927-401-0 | Published: 1988

This three-part case study explores a territorial dispute between Argentina and Chile over three small islands at the southern tip of South America. Part A provides background on the 19th-century origins of the dispute and then traces the arbitration efforts in 1972. Part B details further negotiation attempts as both countries edged toward military confrontation. Part C describes the shuttle diplomacy of Pope John Paul II’s personal envoy, which resulted in an agreement to submit the dispute to papal mediation in Rome. The case illustrates how domestic, economic, institutional, and bureaucratic issues that can affect the course of a negotiation. It can be usefully assigned along with “A Question of Sovereignty: Bahrain, Qatar, and the International Court of Justice (Case Study 301).

136. Should the Reagan Administration Have Signed the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea?

Coll, Alberto R.

ISBN: 1-56927-403-7 | Published: 1988

The Reagan administration in January 1981 faced a critical question of what to do about the draft U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea. The treaty’s treatment of navigational issues seemed to meet many U.S. objectives, but it also asserted that the seabed’s mineral resources were the common heritage of mankind, and set out to establish an International Seabed Authority to regulate all underwater mining—which would primarily benefit poorer nations who lacked the technology to carry out seabed mining. This case study asks students to examine the interaction of law, morality, ideology, and economic interests in diplomacy; and compare various approaches to the conduct of diplomacy.

137. Negotiations Concerning the Falklands/Malvinas Dispute

Lippincot, Don and Gregory F. Treverton

ISBN: 1-56927-406-1 | Published: 1988

On April 2, 1982, Argentine forces overran the Malvinas Islands, which the British call the Falklands, triggering a confrontation over possession of the South Atlantic territory. Part A of this case study presents a historical account of this dispute, from the late 17th century through the invasion. Part B recounts Secretary of State Alexander Haig's arduous mediation efforts, as he shuttled between London, Buenos Aires, and Washington. This case raises issues involving problems of negotiating "under the gun" and the dilemmas faced by negotiators and mediators in crisis situations. The two parts can be used with other case studies involving regional disputes in order to understand how governments assess each other.

138. The Geneva Conference of 1954: Indochina

Painter, David S. and Sally G. Irvine

ISBN: 1-56927-414-2 | Published: 1988

This two-part case study uses the Geneva Conference of 1954 on Indochina as a laboratory for studying the ability of great powers to use diplomacy to resolve regional disputes that have major international implications. It also provides material for examining the relationship between the goals and tactics of diplomacy. Part A gives the historical background, and describes the negotiations; it could be the basis of a classroom simulation. Part B analyzes the terms of the actual settlement. They can be used separately or together.

139. The German Question and the Cold War

Painter, David S.

ISBN: 1-56927-415-0 | Published: 1988

This case study is designed to highlight the link between two problems: the origins of the Cold War, and the resolution of the "German Question": the belief that whoever controlled Germany could dominate the whole of Europe and tilt the global balance of power against its rival. Indeed, the country's strategic, economic, and political importance made both East and West fearful of the prospect of a unified Deutschland aligning itself with the other side. This case asks students to analyze what the United States and its allies were likely to gain through negotiations with the Soviets versus what they could achieve, and to a large extent had already achieved, through negotiations among themselves. It could be paired with Case Study 147, "Deciding Germany's Future, 1943-1945."

140. Muted Differences: The Negotiations to Normalize U.S.-Chinese Relations

Bernstein, Thomas P.

ISBN: 1-56927-426-6 | Published: 1988

Although Sino-American relations slowly warmed during the 1970s, the United States and the People's Republic of China did not establish formal diplomatic relations until January 1, 1979. This case study explores the negotiations that led to that outcome and raises the following questions: What were the assumptions that American policymakers made about China's actual and potential role in international politics? Why was there a sense of urgency to normalize relations? Given China's difficult situation vis-à-vis Vietnam and the Soviet Union, could the United States have gotten more for Taiwan from China in the negotiations leading up to the December 15, 1978, joint communiqué? Did the United States make unnecessary concessions to Beijing?

141. Guatemala, Human Rights, and U.S. Foreign Policy

Fox, Annette Baker

ISBN: 1-56927-430-4 | Published: 1988

Following the 1985 inauguration of Guatemala's first civilian president in 20 years, Mario Vinicio Cerezo, the Reagan administration sought to help the new government pursue political and economic reforms. It did so both on the merits and to turn Guatemala into a success story for the Reagan administration's anti-communist policies in Central America. This case study raises the following questions about the terms of Washington's dealings with Guatemala during this period: Who were the potential negotiators and what could they negotiate? What were the elements of U.S. efforts, objectives, and potential leverage, both in Guatemala and in the region? What were the expected and likely results? Apart from diplomats, what other administrative and legislative officials and interest groups took part?

142. The Second Berlin Crisis, 1958-1959

Moermond, Kim Ian and Jack Snyder

ISBN: 1-56927-441-X | Published: 1988

Twice during the postwar period, the West countered Soviet threats against Berlin—a fact that makes these episodes perfect material for case studies of crisis diplomacy. The second clash, the subject of this case study, began in 1958, when Soviet General Secretary Nikita Khrushchev renounced the agreements his government had made with the Allies on Berlin a decade earlier and threatened to take further measures if Western forces did not pull out. The study analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of both options for the West, before revealing the path Washington took.

143. NATO Alliance Negotiations over the Soviet Pipeline Sanctions

Crawford, Beverly

ISBN: 1-56927-101-1 | Published: 1989

This case study examines the economic and commercial background and interallied procedures for dealing with exports to the Soviet Union. It explores the problems of negotiation among the allies and, in particular, the possibilities for negotiation when serious differences of philosophy and economic interest exist. This case can be used to examine the relationship between negotiation and the exercise of power between states, and the problems created by issues that are essentially technical or speculative in nature.

144. The Reagan Administration, the Auto Producers, and the 1981 Agreement with Japan

Reich, Simon

ISBN: 1-56927-119-4 | Published: 1989

The 1981 Voluntary Export Restraint Agreement on the Japanese automobile industry placed a ceiling on the number of autos it exported to the United States. This case study shows how even the largest countries in the international economy must negotiate while constrained by domestic and systemic pressures. It also demonstrates the pedagogical value of having an independent way of deciding what constitutes a negotiated settlement.

145. The Suez Crisis, 1956

Fry, Michael G.

ISBN: 1-56927-126-7 | Published: 1989

Egyptian President Gamal Abd al-Nasser precipitated an international crisis when, on July 26, 1956, he announced his decision to nationalize the Suez Canal. However, through the implementation of a cease-fire by Israel, Britain, and France, the crisis ended on November 7 of that year. This case study is well-suited for courses on bargaining and negotiating theory, or any class that explores the historical approach to the study of international relations.

146. Negotiating a Minerals Regime for Antarctica, 1981-1988

Westermeyer, William E. and Christopher C. Joyner

ISBN: 1-56927-134-8 | Published: 1989

This case study examines negotiations for devising a regime to determine a policy of mineral exploitation among a large group of countries active in Antarctica, examining the relationship of cause and effect in multilateral negotiations. It allows students to make judgments about the process and progress of such negotiations, and to compare and contrast issue-oriented information within a context of diverse national perspectives.

147. Deciding Germany's Future, 1943-1945

Painter, David S.

ISBN: 1-56927-323-5 | Published: 1989

Throughout World War II, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States discussed a wide variety of proposals for dealing with Germany after the war. This case study focuses on the Allies' exchanges on that subject between 1943 and the 1945 Potsdam Conference. Their deliberations offer important insights into the dynamics of the "German Question" and the origins of the Cold War. The study is designed to stimulate students' thinking about these issues, as well as the impact of national objectives on international diplomacy, and to show in detail how nations define and pursue their national interests. It could be paired with Case Study 139, "The German Question and the Cold War."

148. The End of the U.S. Atomic Monopoly

Fain, William Taylor and David S. Painter

ISBN: 1-56927-342-1 | Published: 1989

This case study describes the brief, intense, and highly secret debate within the United States government on how to respond to the loss of the U.S. atomic monopoly. Concentrating on the period between September 3, 1949, and January 31, 1950, this study examines the positions taken by the departments of State and Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the U.S. Congress Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and the White House. It should stimulate discussion about the foreign policymaking process of the period, and the relationship between technology and policymaking today. It is particularly well-suited to a variety of simulation exercises, depending on the focus and class size.

149. The United States and China, 1944-1946

Howard, James R. and David S. Painter

ISBN: 1-56927-345-6 | Published: 1989

During World War II, U.S. policymakers realized that the Chinese Communist Party posed a real challenge to the U.S.-backed nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. In an attempt to achieve its goal of a strong, unified, and pro-Western China, the United States, from mid-1944 to the end of 1946, attempted to mediate a political settlement between the nationalist and communist forces, to avert a full-scale civil war and communist victory. Unfortunately, these efforts failed. This case study explores, in a concrete historical context, the debate within the U.S. government over China policy. Designed for use in courses on the origins of the Cold War, the study is also appropriate for courses on U.S. diplomatic history and U.S. policy toward China.

150. The Panama Canal Negotiations

Habeeb, William Mark and I. William Zartman

ISBN: 1-56927-407-X | Published: 1989

This case study—beginning with the January 1964 riots in the Panama Canal Zone and ending with the signing of a new treaty in 1977—describes negotiations between the United States and the Republic of Panama concerning the Panama Canal. It would be particularly useful for courses on international negotiation and bargaining because it addresses the role of power in negotiations and the international bargaining between a strong and weak state, and it stresses the dynamics of the asymmetry of structured power.

151. The Tamil-Sinhalese Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka: A Case Study in Efforts to Negotiate a Settlement, 1983-1988

Singe, Marshall R.

ISBN: 1-56927-416-9 | Published: 1989

This three-part case study focuses on the internationalization of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. What began as a national ethnic conflict between the majority group, predominantly Buddhist and Sinhalese, and the minority, predominantly Hindu Tamils became international. Part A analyzes the background to the hostility and discusses each of the major actors in the dispute. Part B describes the efforts at conflict resolution that have taken place since 1983, leading to the Indo-Sri Lankan Accords of July 1987 and the introduction of Indian troops into the island. Part C analyzes how those accords were implemented between July 1987 and January 1988. This case can be used as a role-play scenario, and can be paired with Case Study 334, “Tourism Development: A Path to Peace in Sri Lanka?”

152. Ethics and Emigration: The East German Exodus

Magstadt, Thomas

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1990

In the fall of 1989, thousands of East Germans defied Prime Minister Erich Honecker and his regime’s ban on unauthorized departure from the German Democratic Republic and escaping to West Germany through Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, explores a series of policy-relevant ethics issues: What does it mean to be a citizen of choice? How does this relate to prevailing notions of human rights? And what can and should nations do to promote “the freedom of movement?”

153. The United States and the Law of the Sea Treaty

David, Steven R. and Peter Digeser

ISBN: 1-56927-418-5 | Published: 1990

This case study traces the U.S. role in the lengthy negotiations on codification of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea. It begins with the Nixon administration's 1970 decision to submit its own proposal to the U.N. Seabed Committee, and then analyzes the evolution of Washington's strategy during the various negotiating sessions (UNCLOS I, II and III) held between 1974 and 1982. Although the U.S. never ratified the U.N. Law of the Sea Treaty (as the agreement is generally known) the Clinton administration's decision to recognize and abide by its terms when it came into force in 1994 suggests that the negotiating process advanced American interests. This case study illustrates the problems of conducting large-scale, multilateral negotiations over an extended period. This case can be paired with Case Study 136, "Should the Reagan Administration Have Signed the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea?"

154. The Polish Question during World War II

Harper, John and Andrew Parlin

ISBN: 1-56927-419-3 | Published: 1990

This case study describes the negotiations during World War II over the future of Poland, which involved two bitterly contested issues: the location of Poland's postwar borders and the nature of its internal political regime. This account focuses on the three main parties to the dispute—Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States—and the competing local factions, the London and Lublin Poles. It clearly demonstrates how fundamental asymmetries of power and interests among the various parties inevitably determine the outcome. This case also demonstrates that power among nation-states most often means military power, along with the will to use it.

155. Development Strategies in Conflict: Brazil and the Future of the Amazon

McCleary, Rachel M.

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1990

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, focuses on the development policies of successive Brazilian administrations, from President Getulio Vargas (1951-1954) to President Jose Sarney (1985-1990). It discusses how each Brazilian government has contributed to the destruction of Amazonia.

156. Ethics and Intervention: The United States in Grenada, 1983

Nardin, Terry and Kathleen D. Pritchard

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1990

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, examines the ethical issues raised by the United States' armed intervention in Grenada in 1983. It explores and analyzes the implications of the non-intervention principle and several widely recognized exceptions to it, such as the responsibility to protect. The study then closes with questions aimed at clarifying the issues raised by efforts to justify or place limits on armed intervention.

157. Covert Intervention in Chile, 1970-1973

Treverton, Gregory F.

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1990

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, addresses the practical and ethical questions that underlie U.S. decisions about intervening secretly in the politics of foreign countries. It focuses on the 1970 presidential election in Chile and the internal debate that led the Nixon administration to work behind the scenes to defeat the candidacy of Salvador Allende, a self-proclaimed Marxist. When Allende was elected, Washington stepped up efforts to cripple his government, which indirectly paved the way for General Augusto Pinochet's September 1973 military coup.

158. Chemical Arms Control: The U.S. and the Geneva Protocol of 1925

Harbour, Frances V.

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1990

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, asks why the United States did not ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925, after having been instrumental in placing it on the international agenda. The oldest multilateral arms control treaty still in effect, forbidding the use of chemical and biological weapons in warfare, the Geneva Protocol remains largely successful to this day. The study discusses the importance of ethical arguments in policymaking and in the legislative process, paying particular attention to the salience of "just war" theory for these issues.

159. Values in Conflict: America, Israel, and the Palestinians

Miller, Linda B.

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1990

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, deals with the questions of moral choice posed for American policymakers by the evolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict from interstate conflict to intercommunal strife over four decades.

160. OPEC and the World Oil Market: The March 1983 London Agreement

Kohl, Wilfred L. and Carol W. Rendall

ISBN: 1-56927-123-2 | Published: 1991

During the early 1980s, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was beginning to lose control of oil prices. In February 1983, Norway and the British National Oil Corporation announced oil price reductions, which Nigeria said it would match. After 12 days of negotiations in London, OPEC made a historic decision to lower the price of its benchmark light crude. This case study explores coalition behavior and decision-making, and the oil cartel's decisions in the 1980s.

161. Confronting Revolution in Nicaragua: U.S. and Canadian Responses

Howard, Rhoda E. and Jack Donnelly
ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1991

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, analyzes the differences between U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and Canada's approach during the final years of the Cold War. It focuses on the period from 1977 to 1990, when the administrations of Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George H.W. Bush contended with revolution and Sandinista rule in Nicaragua.

162. Doing Business in South Africa: Seeking Ethical Parameters for Business and Government Responsibilities

Kline, John M.
ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1991

During the 1980s, there was deep public debate in the U.S. over whether to keep doing business in South Africa. This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, asks students to decide whether today's ever more powerful multinational corporations incur additional ethical responsibilities when operating overseas in such environments. The case is intended for use in facilitating the introduction of business ethics into an international affairs curriculum.

163. Reconciling Internal Rights and External Wrongs: The Force of Arms and Ideas in War

Russell, Greg
ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1991

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, examines the implications of American success in Operation Desert Storm for U.S. foreign policy. Had the Persian Gulf crisis, as President George H.W. Bush declared, given the world a "rare opportunity" to move toward a historic period of cooperation ... freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, and more secure in the quest for peace? Would America continue to be the world's policeman under the auspices of the United Nations?

164. The Kuwait Crisis: Sanctions, Negotiations, and the Decision to Go to War

Dallmeyer, Dorinda G.
ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1993

In August 1991, on the first anniversary of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, President George H.W. Bush declared: "The liberation of Kuwait was an unprecedented effort, one that brought together most of the international community... and always consistent with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations." Yet just one month later, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's annual report characterized the organization's efforts to resolve the Kuwait crisis as "a startling failure of collective diplomacy." This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, looks at ways to reconcile those two interpretations. Other case studies that could usefully be assigned on this general topic include "Diplomacy during the Persian Gulf War" (Case Study 169) and "Forging Consensus: The Western Alliance and the Invasion of Kuwait" (Case Study 171).

165. Human Rights and Foreign Policy: What the Kurds Learned (A Drama in One Act)

Farer, Tom J.

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1991

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, is set in 1992, on the eve of President George H.W. Bush's last State of the Union address. It presents a hypothetical conference involving senior officials from the departments of State, Treasury, and Defense, and the Central Intelligence Agency, together with several members of the National Security Council. Their task: to establish the parameters for an enhanced human rights program that President Bush can unveil during his address. Their discussion could effectively be presented as a classroom simulation.

166. Brazilian Informatics and the United States: Defending Infant Industry versus Opening Foreign Markets

Odell, John and Anne Dibble

ISBN: 1-56927-128-3 | Published: 1992

In September 1985 President Ronald Reagan ordered an investigation of Brazil's program to promote a national computer industry, on the grounds that it could restrict some United States companies' exports and investments. Reagan effectively threatened to retaliate against Brazil's trade unless it made significant concessions on this issue. This case study is useful in courses on negotiation, international political economy, international business, economic development, and international trade.

167. Restraining Trade to Invoke Investment: MITI and the Japanese Auto Producers

Reich, Simon

ISBN: 1-56927-150-X | Published: 1992

This case study examines the evolution of Japanese business-government relations over a five-decade period, centered on the dynamic interaction between the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japanese auto producers, and the U.S. government. The study describes the Japanese dilemma in adopting the 1981 Voluntary Export Restraint Agreement, which was the product of consultation, if not formal negotiation, between Washington and Tokyo.

168. Competition among Japan, the United States, and Europe over HDTV

Krauss, Ellis S.

ISBN: 1-56927-151-8 | Published: 1992

The first part of this case study describes the development of high-definition television by Japan's public broadcaster, NHK, and the efforts to gain acceptance for its technology as the international standard. The second part describes how European resistance to this standard led to the collapse of U.S. support for Japanese technology and the probable development of three separate systems of HDTV in the world. This case study reveals the complicated patterns of competition and cooperation resulting from national interest in contemporary international economic relations, and explores how the introduction, development, and applications of a new technology are all influenced by national and international politics.

169. Diplomacy during the Persian Gulf War

Goodman, Allan E. and Sandra Clemens Bogart

ISBN: 1-56927-349-9 | Published: 1992

This case study examines the negotiations undertaken from August 2, 1990, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, to February 25, 1991, when Radio Baghdad announced that Iraqi armed forces would withdraw to the positions they held prior to August 1, 1990. The study transforms the classroom into a policy planning council, with a series of questions that involve students in the simulated role of decision-maker. This study could be paired with “Forging Consensus: The Western Alliance and the Invasion of Kuwait” (Case Study 171); and “The Kuwait Crisis: Sanctions, Negotiations, and the Decision to Go to War” (Case Study 164).

170. The U.S.-Japanese FSX Fighter Agreement

Ortmayer, Louis L.

ISBN: 1-56927-350-2 | Published: 1992

In the spring of 1989 the newly inaugurated George H.W. Bush administration pursued a controversial defense co-development program with Japan: a joint venture to design the new FSX fighter for Japan’s Self-Defense Forces. Part A of this case study examines the sharp debate between the Bush administration and Congress, as well as the positions of major proponents and opponents of the deal. Part B investigates the rationale behind President Bush’s veto and illuminates some of the broader implications of the FSX debate for the making of U.S. foreign economic policy. This case can prompt discussion on the dynamics of bureaucratic politics and pluralist models of U.S. foreign policymaking, as well as the wider repercussions of economic dimensions of national security in the post-Cold War era.

171. Forging Consensus: The Western Alliance and the Invasion of Kuwait

Gibbons, Earl F.

ISBN: 1-56927-354-5 | Published: 1992

This case study covers the period from Iraq’s August 2, 1990, invasion of Kuwait to September 15, 1990, when Great Britain and France independently announced their intentions to deploy large contingents of ground forces to Saudi Arabia. The study asks participants to consider three broad coalition-related questions: The appropriateness and character of U.S. hegemonic leadership; burden-sharing and the rights and responsibilities of allies; and the character of post-Cold War cooperation. This study could be paired with “Diplomacy during the Persian Gulf War” (Case Study 169); and “The Kuwait Crisis: Sanctions, Negotiation, and the Decision to Go to War” (Case Study 164).

172. Negotiating an International Regime to Mine the Deep Seabed

Bowen, Robert E.

ISBN: 1-56927-423-1 | Published: 1992

In 1982 the participants of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea signed what has been called the new constitution of the oceans. This case study traces the development of the International Seabed Authority in international minerals management and follows the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority. It creates an understanding of the importance of strategic considerations in the development of negotiating positions and policy preferences. The case can be used in courses on international bargaining and negotiations, international political economy, international politics, or resources management.

173. The Fall of Marcos: A Problem in U.S. Foreign Policymaking

Kline, William E.

ISBN: 1-56927-439-8 | Published: 1992

In February 1986, President Ferdinand Marcos fell from power after 20 years as leader of the Philippines. Marcos' success as a politician and his decline took place within the context of the special relationship that had existed between the United States and the Philippines since 1898, when the Philippines became a U.S. colony. This case study uses that episode to examine the role of Congress, in shaping U.S. policy toward the country; the media, which provided extensive and influential coverage of the crisis; and intelligence within the U.S. policy process. It also analyzes how Washington can respond effectively when the leader of an allied country becomes corrupt and loses popular support. This case study could usefully be paired with "A King's Exile: The Shah of Iran and Moral Considerations in U.S. Foreign Policy" (Case Study 261) and "The Fall of the Shah of Iran" (Case Study 120).

174. The United States and South Africa: The 1985 Sanctions Debate

Treverton, Gregory F. and Pamela Varley

ISBN: 1-56927-443-6 | Published: 1992

This case study begins with a brief background on South Africa in the early 1980s and the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement. It then traces the South African riots in the fall of 1984, ending with President Reagan's fall 1985 executive order to impose mild sanctions against South Africa. The case is designed to give students of international affairs a chance to discuss the multitude of factors that influence bilateral relations—and prompt shifts in foreign policy.

175. The Camp David Accords: A Case of International Bargaining

Telhami, Shibley

ISBN: 1-56927-445-2 | Published: 1992

This case study examines the process that led to the signing of the 1978 Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel, with the United States playing a central role. Exploring international negotiations at their most elevated level, this study allows students to trace a series of evolving positions based on several variables. It could be used in courses on Middle East affairs, international diplomacy and bargaining, or decision-making theory.

176. The Negotiations Leading to the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Goodman, Allan E.

ISBN: 1-56927-447-9 | Published: 1992

This case study examines the international negotiations leading to the 1987 Montreal Protocol, designed to control and reduce emissions of chlorofluorocarbons. The 1985 discovery of a growing hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica prompted the Reagan administration to intensify discussions with domestic economic interest groups and their foreign counterparts to eliminate the industrial use of CFCs. This case study illustrates the value of consulting domestic interest groups, as well as the interagency community, to develop a workable negotiating strategy. It also allows students to assess the effectiveness of public diplomacy and confrontational politics in breaking deadlocks and hastening progress at multilateral conferences.

177. Getting to No: The Diplomacy of the Gulf Conflict, 1990-1991

Staniland, Martin

ISBN: 1-56927-449c-5 | Published: 1992

This three-part case study begins with the events leading up to Saddam Hussein's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, the economic, territorial, and diplomatic issues in dispute, and the unsuccessful attempts to resolve them peacefully. The first two parts examine the international responses: Several Arab states attempted to mediate, while the major powers sought a formal authorization of force, which was eventually codified in U.N. Security Council Resolution 678. The third part of the case study centers on U.S. diplomacy in the fall of 1990 and the tactical problems facing Secretary of State James Baker, who worked to secure unanimous support for UNSCR 678 while trying to protect the autonomy of U.S. military and diplomatic leadership.

178. The Making of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242: Centerpiece of Arab-Israeli Negotiations

Korn, David A.

ISBN: 1-56927-450-9 | Published: 1992

The 1967 UNSCR 242 was at the center of Arab-Israeli peacemaking for more than a decade. In the 1980s and 1990s, Arabs and Israelis disagreed over how to translate UNSCR 242 principles into practice; negotiators spent long hours debating the meaning of UNSCR's requirement for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the establishment of a just and lasting peace. This case study provides background for this pivotal text in the study of Arab-Israeli diplomacy. It offers insights into the critical role individual actors play in determining the outcome of negotiations; the ways ambiguity can bridge irreconcilable positions; and an explanation of how miscalculation can redirect international affairs.

179. Yugoslavia, 1991-1992: Could Diplomacy Have Prevented a Tragedy?

Bjork, James E. and Allan E. Goodman

ISBN: 1-56927-453-3 | Published: 1992

The disintegration of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s was a reminder that the end of the Cold War did not automatically make the world more orderly. As brinkmanship among top political leaders in the constituent republics precipitated a descent into brutal ethnic warfare, U.S., European, and U.N. diplomatic efforts failed to forestall the conflict. This case study conveys the difficulties negotiators faced in dealing with the Yugoslav crisis, challenging students to consider other diplomatic options.

180. Shifting Winds and Strong Currents: George H.W. Bush Charts a Trade-Policy Approach to Japan

Fratantuono, Michael J.

ISBN: 1-56927-153-4 | Published: 1993

This case study explores the George H.W. Bush administration's trade policy objectives in light of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, an effort by Congress to take a more interventionist role toward Japan. It illustrates the complex relationship between the legislative/executive branches of government; the link between aggressive unilateralism and multilateralism in formulating trade policy; the causes of the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance; and how the Bush administration attempted to assuage the competing concerns of various stakeholders. It is useful for both undergraduate and graduate courses in international economics, trade theory, and political economy.

181. The Ivory Trade

Mingst, Karen

ISBN: 1-56927-154-2 | Published: 1993

This two-part case study examines the conflicting interests of states and nongovernmental organizations in regulating the international trade in ivory. At stake in the negotiations are long-held cultural traditions and economic trade-offs. The question of whether elephants should be accorded level-one protection—banning the international trade of ivory—is the crux of Part A. Part B focuses on the problems of implementing the ban on trade of ivory, and asks, students to write a strategy paper for implementing the ban in a specific country.

182. Hamstrung over Haiti: Returning the Refugees

Ortmayer, Louis L. and Joanna Flynn

ISBN: 1-56927-355-3 | Published: 1993

Following the September 1991 military overthrow of the first democratically elected Haitian president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the United States, in conjunction with the Organization of American States, imposed an embargo to pressure the junta to restore democracy and power to President Aristide. This case study highlights a situation in which foreign policy goals and instruments are in tension; explores the options available to a new administration to reconcile refugee and immigration policies with the foreign policy goals of restoring democracy in Haiti and promoting democratic transitions in a new world order; and examines the evolution of Haiti policy under the Clinton administration.

183. Settlement for Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge Dilemma

Zasloff, Joseph J. and MacAlister Brown

ISBN: 1-56927-356-1 | Published: 1993

As this case study explains, the search for a comprehensive political settlement in Cambodia was complicated by the fact that it was simultaneously a national, regional, great power, and United Nations issue. The world tried a variety of diplomatic methods during the 1980s to resolve the situation, ranging from a special U.N. conference in 1981 to informal contacts among the leading personalities, special meetings of the five permanent members of the Security Council, mediation by the U.N. secretary general, and formal negotiating conferences in Paris, Jakarta, and Tokyo. This study examines the process that would eventually lead to a Cambodian settlement, and encourages students to assess why compromise was so elusive and which actors were most responsible for the impasse.

184. The War Powers Resolution and U.S. Policy in Lebanon, 1982-1984

Auger, Vincent A.

ISBN: 1-56927-358-8 | Published: 1993

This case study examines the contentious debate between the Reagan administration and Congress over the deployment of U.S. Marines to Lebanon between 1982 and 1984. It can be used to explore the domestic politics of U.S. foreign policy, stimulate discussion concerning the appropriate roles of Congress and the executive branch in making foreign policy, and examine the utility of the War Powers Resolution as a constraint on presidential autonomy in foreign and defense policy. This case can also be used as a complement to “The Reagan Administration and Lebanon” (Case Study 133).

185. Atomic Diplomacy in the Korean War

Snyder, Jack

ISBN: 1-56927-359-6 | Published: 1993

Since 1945, the primal tool of U.S. power, setting a context in which all other instruments are used, has been nuclear weaponry. But how effective are nuclear threats? And what produces effective bargaining leverage in atomic diplomacy? This case study analyzes the efforts of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's administration during the spring of 1953, just months after he had taken office, to grapple with these challenges as it moved to end the Korean conflict.

186. United States-Canadian Negotiations for Acid Rain Controls

Golich, Vicki and Terry Forrest Young

ISBN: 1-56927-452-5 | Published: 1993

This case study uses the U.S.-Canada acid rain dispute of the 1980s to draw important lessons for students, scholars, and practitioners of international relations. It explains factors common to most international conflicts, such as an asymmetrical distribution of effects, the asymmetrical distribution of power, the absence of a supranational authority, and disparate political cultures. The study then uses the acid rain negotiations to identify additional factors found in nearly all environmental disputes: commonly held resource characteristics, technical complexity, and scientific or economic uncertainty. This case distills these factors into an engaging narrative of U.S. and Canadian environmental policies of the 1980s.

187. Debt-for-Nature Swaps: Win-Win Solution or Environmental Imperialism?

Golich, Vicki and Terry Forrest Young

ISBN: 1-56927-454-1 | Published: 1993

This case study is designed to introduce students to aspects of the global environmental dilemma; basic attributes of the international economy that affect developing country debt, and the relationship between debt and environmental degradation in developing countries. It will familiarize students with an innovative and increasingly popular approach, debt-for-nature swaps, which promises to alleviate, if not eliminate, the debt burden and environmental pollution. This case uses the negotiation of such swaps to illustrate several fundamental concepts that apply to international negotiations, in general, and other international environmental negotiations, in particular.

188. The 1940 Destroyer Deal with Great Britain

Holsti, Ole R.

ISBN: 1-56927-457-6 | Published: 1993

In the spring of 1940, German military successes threatened to overrun France, leaving Great Britain alone to face a threatened invasion. In his first message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill asked for U.S. assistance, including "the loan of 40 or 50 of your older destroyers." This case study describes the strategies and tactics FDR used to overcome strong isolationist sentiment and send the requested aid. This case discusses U.S. foreign policy, the quality of presidential leadership, and the obligations of neutral nations under international law.

189. The Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985

Mulvihill, Robert F. and Sean Farren

ISBN: 1-56927-459-2 | Published: 1993

In 1985 the governments of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement, which sets forth their respective roles and responsibilities in Northern Ireland and spells out the specific political, cultural, economic, and civil rights of all residents of Northern Ireland. This pact is distinctive both because of its open-ended view of political solutions to the conflict, and because it was negotiated without the direct participation of the local parties in Northern Ireland. This case study describes the events leading up to the signing, then discusses the elements that have most strongly influenced relationships among all the parties to the conflict. This case can be paired with Case Study 338, “Women’s Participation in the Good Friday Agreement Negotiations: A Case Study on Northern Ireland.”

190. Thinking Locally, Acting Globally: Congressman Jim Walsh and the NAFTA Vote

Lovely, Mary E.

ISBN: 1-56927-160-7 | Published: 1994

This case study examines the international, national, and local implications of the North American Free Trade Agreement. It outlines the key provisions of NAFTA and describes the public’s concerns about the agreement’s effects on U.S. employment and wages. Focusing on New York State Representative Jim Walsh, the study illustrates how local politics and concerns influenced the national vote. It can be used to generate discussion of dislocations from, and adjustments to, trade liberalization, and how those considerations affect legislators’ positions.

191. Hazardous Waste Trade, North and South: The Case of Italy and Koko, Nigeria

Olsen, Jennifer and Thomas Princen

ISBN: 1-56927-161-5 | Published: 1994

During the 1980s, Africans became increasingly aware of the dumping of hazardous waste on their continent. Just as many African countries began calling for a ban on such trade, an illegal toxic dump was discovered in the small port town of Koko, Nigeria, in 1988. This case study describes the diplomatic pressure on Italy, the main source of the waste, from Nigeria and international environmental groups. It also describes how the Koko incident became a catalyst for the negotiations leading to the Basel Convention, an international treaty governing the transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

192. Restraint or Retaliation? Israel’s Response to the Iraqi Missile Attacks During the 1991 Gulf War

Eisenberg, Laura Zittrain

ISBN: 1-56927-361-8 | Published: 1994

This case study describes Israeli interests and goals during the 1991 Gulf War and how these objectives informed its response to Iraqi missile attacks. It explains that Israeli interests were comprised of six guiding principles: the safety of the state and its citizens, the destruction of the Iraqi military machine, a stronger bond with the U.S., improved relations between Israel and the international community, maintenance of a credible deterrent, and a new postwar environment for considering the Arab-Israeli conflict. Students are asked to consider how these principles influenced Israeli decision-making during the Gulf War and whether Israel successfully carried out its objectives.

193. Ecuador Confronts U.S. Military Intervention: Operation Blazing Trails

Hey, Jeanne A.K.

ISBN: 1-56927-362-6 | Published: 1994

In 1987 U.S. National Guard and Army Reserve troops traveled to Ecuador's Amazon jungle region to participate in a road construction project codenamed Blazing Trails. Because the agreement had been authorized by President Leon Febres Cordero and his Ministry of Defense, without having consulted Ecuador's Congress, courts, or popular sector, the operation became the focal point of a fierce campaign to expel the American troops. This case study is useful for courses in comparative politics, development issues, and Latin American politics, or any curriculum that requires material on foreign policy from a non-U.S. perspective.

194. The Northern Territories Controversy: A Four-Decade Stalemate Between Japan and Russia

Pitzl, Gerald R.

ISBN: 1-56927-364-2 | Published: 1994

This case study explores the long-running dispute between Japan and Russia over ownership of the Northern Territories (as Japan calls them), a four-island complex north of Hokkaido in the Kuriles. Attempts to develop strong economic ties between the two countries have been thwarted because of animosity stemming from this territorial dispute. This case covers conflict resolution, diplomatic history, political geography, and international law, and lends itself well to the inclusion of cooperative learning and role playing.

195. Lessening Political Violence in South Africa: The CODESA Decision

Kempton, Daniel R.

ISBN: 1-56927-366-9 | Published: 1994

In December 1991, after more than 300 years of conflict, representatives of all South Africa's racial groups began negotiating a peaceful transition to a nonracial democracy. The Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) set out to develop basic principles for a non-racial political system, and an interim constitution to govern South Africa until an election could be held for a constituent assembly empowered to write a permanent constitution. This case study introduces students to the diversity and complexity of political views in South Africa, and efforts to lessen the violence that plagued the country. It also asks whether the primary purpose of such international peacekeeping is to end political violence, or to resolve political conflicts that generate violence.

196. In Search of Peace: Negotiations to End the Angolan Civil War

Williams, Abiodun

ISBN: 1-56927-460-6 | Published: 1994

This case study examines the causes of the Angolan Civil War, the parties involved, and their external sources of support. It assesses the factors that prompted the parties to seek a negotiated settlement; the reasons for the stalemate, the degree to which the objectives of both sides had changed, and the role of external actors in the peace process; and the final stage of the negotiating process. This case can be used in a variety of courses involving international negotiations, multilateral diplomacy, African politics, the foreign policy of African states, or the theory and practice of international relations. This case can be paired with Case Study 335, "Peacemaking in Southern Africa: The Namibia-Angola Settlement of 1988."

197. The British-Irish Ethnic Conflict in Northern Ireland: A Case Study in Efforts to Reach a Settlement, 1973-1990

Kearney, Hugh and Robert F. Mulvihill
ISBN: 1-56927-461-4 | Published: 1994

This case study begins with the October 5, 1968, suppression of Northern Irish civil rights marchers by the Royal Ulster Constabulary. It covers the players involved and the events that have hampered a comprehensive settlement: the ethno-religious problem, partition, direct rule, the political balance, and terrorism. The study leaves the student with two important questions: What did the British government want to see happen in Northern Ireland? What did the Irish government want to see happen there? This case can be paired with Case Study 338, "Women's Participation in the Good Friday Agreement Negotiations: A Case Study on Northern Ireland."

198. Peacekeeping and Diplomacy in Cyprus: 1964-1993

Szulc, Tad
ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1994

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, examines the long-running conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. It asks what the moral and political responsibility of the international community would be should the two factions resume their ethnic cleansing practices and fall back into the violent conflicts of the 1960s and 1970s. The case poses the following question to students: What can and should the world community do when belligerents show no signs of reconciliation, despite years of international peacekeeping and mediation efforts?

199. A Vision for Lake Superior

Durfee, Mary
ISBN: 1-56927-164-X | Published: 1995

This case study examines nongovernmental leadership (citizen involvement), in transnational environmental problem management through the Binational Forum formed to advance joint U.S.-Canadian efforts to clean up Lake Superior. This group played an integral part in the creation of a vision statement for the lake, but the analysis is mainly concerned with how it operated. The study offers students an opportunity to discuss the problems of citizen participation across national borders and think through how to work effectively with citizen advisory groups.

200. From Blair House to the Farm House: Negotiating Agriculture in the European Union

Grant, Richard
ISBN: 1-56927-167-4 | Published: 1995

After several years of stalemate, the Uruguay Round involving the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were sidelined, and talks became bilaterally focused between the United States and the European Union. This case study uses the interim bilateral agreement that known as the Blair House Accord to illustrate the complexities of negotiating farm trade within the E.U. To resolve agricultural trade disputes, negotiators had to find compromises to satisfy various constituencies, mediate the different scales in the global economy, and form alliances within states and across the E.U.

201. Human Rights and Trade: The Clinton Administration and China

Auger, Vincent A.

ISBN: 1-56927-168-2 | Published: 1995

This case study examines the Clinton administration's efforts to balance important competing interests: China trade and human rights. Specifically, the administration had to decide whether to link renewal of China's most-favored-nation (MFN) trading status to a demonstrable improvement in Beijing's human rights practices. Part A examines the development of policy from January to May 1993, when the administration was legally bound to make its first decision regarding MFN linkage. Part B describes the policy adopted by Clinton in May 1993, which conditioned future MFN renewal on China's human rights record and the administration's attempt to implement that policy over the next 12 months. It ends with the second decision point in May 1994, when the president had to decide whether to penalize China for inadequate progress on human rights by revoking or limiting its MFN status. Part C describes Clinton's May 1994 decision on MFN and the immediate aftermath.

202. Nations: A Simulation Game in International Politics

Herzig, Michael and David Skidmore

ISBN: 1-56927-169-0 | Published: 1995

This simulation is designed to help students understand the dynamics of international politics. Students participate in the foreign policy decision-making process of a fictitious country on an imaginary continent. The game familiarizes students with a variety of phenomena that are important in the real world of international politics: interstate bargaining, group decision-making, resource conflicts, military rivalry and the threat of war, ecological issues, territorial conflicts, propaganda, and the effect of ideological and cultural differences. Designed for introductory courses in international relations or world politics, the game may also be appropriate for courses dealing with comparative foreign policy, conflict resolution, or international security. It is suitable for class sizes ranging from 20 to 50 students, and is best played across four 50-minute class sessions or three 75-minute sessions.

203. Money and Politics: The Iranian Asset Freeze

Lissakers, Karin

ISBN: 1-56927-210-7 | Published: 1995

This case study deals with the use of financial embargoes as a foreign policy tool. Focusing on the 1979-1981 Iranian hostage crisis that led to the U.S. government's freezing of Iranian deposits in foreign banks, the case illustrates the tight link between global finance and government policy, and explores the intricate legal, regulatory, and political parameters within which international commercial banks operate. This case study is primarily designed for use in classes on international banking, financial policies, or political economy.

204. North American Economic Integration: Monetary and Exchange Rate Aspects

Maxfield, Sylvia

ISBN: 1-56927-212-3 | Published: 1995

While the tri-national negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement proceeded in earnest during the early 1990s, Mexico and the United States conducted a related set of discussions on the prospect of exchange rate coordination behind the scenes. Part A of this case study discusses the U.S. and Mexican positions on exchange rate coordination, while Part B describes the peso's devaluation after NAFTA's launch in 1994.

205. The IMF Structural Adjustment Program for Zambia's Agricultural Sector

Sandberg, Eve N.

ISBN: 1-56927-213-1 | Published: 1995

This case study describes the intended and unintended consequences of an International Monetary Fund structural adjustment program for the agricultural sector of the United Republic of Zambia. In October 1985, Zambian policymakers began implementing a high-conditionality IMF SAP. When this program did not provide the expected benefits, the resulting public outcry forced Zambian policymakers to alter the implementation policies in April 1986. Finally, after food riots and demonstrations throughout the country, Zambian officials canceled the IMF program in May 1987. Students will gain a better understanding of the economic, political, ethnic, and gender dilemmas that formed the basis of domestic opposition to the IMF's program in Zambia.

206. Pakistan in the George H.W. Bush Years: Foreign Aid and Foreign Influence

Deibe, Terry L.

ISBN: 1-56927-365-0 | Published: 1995

This case study examines U.S.-Pakistan relations from 1989 to 1993, exploring the strengths and weaknesses of foreign aid as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy. It highlights the tension between employing aid for the development of foreign societies over the long run or as a tool to influence foreign governments for short-term policy purposes; the difficulties of using aid for multiple policy goals; and the challenges of democratization in developing countries and U.S. efforts to overcome them. The study also explores the impact of global events on domestic politics (and vice versa) in a developing country; nuclear nonproliferation and international narcotics control strategies; the impact of the end of the Cold War on U.S. security policy; and executive-legislative interaction in U.S. foreign policy.

207. The United States and Cuba after the Cold War: The 1994 Refugee Crisis

LeoGrande, William M.

ISBN: 1-56927-367-7 | Published: 1995

This case study examines the Clinton administration's response to the rapid influx of Cuban refugees into the United States in 1994. Part A describes U.S.-Cuban relations during the Cold War, the roots of the 1994 refugee crisis, and the dilemma the Clinton administration faced as it sought to resolve this problem. Part B examines the administration's response, and the outcome of the U.S.-Cuban negotiations to staunch the flow of refugees into the United States. The case can be used in courses on international relations or foreign policy, and to illustrate the dynamics of crisis management.

208. The Dominican Intervention of 1965

Flanagan, Linda Head and William Rosenau

ISBN: 1-56927-368-5 | Published: 1995

This case study examines the 1965 U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic from the military point of view. U.S. troops were expected to actively oppose rebel forces; yet soon had to shift their mindset and become impartial guardians of order—that is, to engage in “stability” operations. The focus on military missions and rules of engagement provides a useful counterexample to the U.S.-led, U.N.-sanctioned international intervention in Somalia (1992-1994). It could also be used to examine U.S. policy in the developing world, particularly Latin America, or issues surrounding peacekeeping operations. The case can be assigned with “Operation Restore Hope: The Bush Administration's Decision to Intervene in Somalia” (Case Study 210); and “Key Decisions in the Somalia Intervention” (Case Study 211).

209. The Clinton Administration and Multilateral Peace Operations

Daalder, Ivo H.

ISBN: 1-56927-462-2 | Published: 1995

This case study describes the evolution of the Clinton administration’s policy toward multilateral peace operations—focusing, in particular, on how the administration’s initial enthusiasm for U.N. peacekeeping foundered over growing congressional and public opposition to U.S. involvement in Somalia. It poses questions about the shifting fortunes of bureaucratic actors, the strength and independence of the executive on matters relating to the use of force in the new international environment, and the inherent limits on the use of force in helping to resolve ethno-national conflicts and ease human suffering more generally.

210. Operation Restore Hope: The Bush Administration’s Decision to Intervene in Somalia

Maryann K. Cusimano

ISBN: 1-56927-463-0 | Published: 1995

This case study explores the George H.W. Bush administration’s 1992 decision to conduct a humanitarian intervention in Somalia to stop the widespread starvation in that country. This examination of Operation Restore Hope highlights such issues as America’s role in the post-Cold War world; the limitations of military force; the role of moral concerns in U.S. foreign policy; and the responsibility of the international community to protect endangered populations. It could be usefully paired with “Key Decisions in the Somalia Intervention” (Case Study 211).

211. Key Decisions in the Somalia Intervention

Menkhaus, Ken and Louis L. Ortmayer

ISBN: 1-56927-464-9 | Published: 1995

Operation Restore Hope, which began in late 1992 as a well-intended humanitarian intervention in troubled Somalia, turned into a nightmare as the multinational peacekeeping force began taking casualties and U.S. public support evaporated after the costly failure of an operation to capture a fugitive Somali warlord. This case study recounts the drama of the Somali intervention, following the thread of decision and response that shaped U.S. policy and perceptions through the George H.W. Bush to Bill Clinton transition—both administrations would grapple with the challenges of humanitarian intervention in the post-Cold War world. It could be usefully paired with “Operation Restore Hope: The Bush Administration's Decision to Intervene in Somalia” (Case Study 210).

212. The Israel-P.L.O. Declaration of Principles

Sullivan, Denis J.

ISBN: 1-56927-465-7 | Published: 1995

This case study introduces students to the complexities of the Israeli-Palestinian problem by revisiting the secret discussions between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Those talks produced a major breakthrough in the standoff between the two sides: the Declaration of Principles, in which the government of Israel agreed to officially recognize the P.L.O. as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The case includes a comprehensive overview of the key players and the negotiations. This case is ideal for classroom discussion or a class role-play negotiation simulation.

213. Anthony Lake and the War in Bosnia

Daalder, Ivo H.

ISBN: 1-56927-467-3 | Published: 1995

This case study places participants in the shoes of Anthony Lake, President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, to take them through the making (or the unmaking, depending on one's point of view), of U.S. policy toward Bosnia during 1994. Firmly planted on the horns of a dilemma, the Clinton administration must decide which it values more: NATO's cohesion or its credibility. This case study—which illustrates how an idealistic, domestically focused administration came to grips with the requirements of U.S. leadership in Europe—is well suited to classes on U.S. foreign policy and international security.

214. The Wallenberg Case Revisited: A Focus on Its Ethical Dimensions

Korey, William

ISBN: | Published: 1995

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, marks the 50th anniversary of the 1944 disappearance into a Soviet gulag of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who was single-handedly responsible for saving the lives of 100,000 Hungarian Jews. After recounting the facts and the mystery surrounding this event, the study examines the ethical implications of the Russian government's ongoing refusal to reveal the truth of what really happened.

215. Democracy and Islam in Arab Politics

Tessler, Mark and Laurie Brand

ISBN: 1-56927-611-0 | Published: 1995

Long before the Arab Spring dawned in 2011, democracy and Islam—and their intersection—were already becoming critical dimensions of Middle East political life. This case study explores the relationship between these two forces, devoting particular attention to the origins and implications of popular support for Islamic political organizations, and the heated debates taking place in some Arab countries on whether to recognize these organizations as legitimate political parties, permitted to participate in the political process. By examining developments in Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, and Algeria, the case highlights not only political processes and issues that apply widely in the Arab world, but also important cross-national differences in the behavior of both governments and Muslim movements. This case could be paired with Case Study 339, “Tunisia and the Start of the Arab Spring.”

216. SIA, Japanese Electronics Giants, and Global Competition in Semiconductors

Ryan, Michael P.

ISBN: 1-56927-707-9 | Published: 1995

The semiconductor dispute was perhaps the most challenging aspect of the U.S.-Japan trade conflict during the 1980s because it was a harbinger of trade disputes to come in the 1990s. The case makes clear that the dispute was rooted in the vastly different industrial organizations and corporate strategies of Japanese and American producers. The former were large, integrated electronics producers, while the latter included integrated electronics producers and many specialized, upstart chip makers. The case illustrates the central differences between the Japanese and U.S. political economy and their implications for international trade and competition. It could be paired with “The U.S.-Japanese Semiconductor Problem” (Case Study 139).

217. Fairchild and Fujitsu Confront National Security

Navarro, Federico, Luis Ramirez, and Michael P. Ryan

ISBN: 1-56927-708-7 | Published: 1995

Although inward foreign direct investment has been highly beneficial to the U.S., strong concerns persist that foreign ownership of key U.S. manufacturing and technological capabilities inherently weakens national economic security or national defense. This case study explores the U.S. government’s response to the proposed 1986 acquisition of Fairchild Semiconductors, Inc., by Fujitsu, Ltd., and subsequent national security concerns. It also examines the Toshiba milling machine sales to the Soviet Union, the Exon-Florio Amendment to the 1988 Trade Act, and foreign direct investment controls for national security reasons.

218. World Wide Pharmaceutical in China: Investing in and Bargaining with a Socialist State in Transition

Ryan, Michael P.

ISBN: 1-56927-709-5 | Published: 1995

World Wide Pharmaceutical is a U.S.-based company, but it is also a global enterprise, conducting sales, production, and research nearly everywhere. This case study explores the company’s foreign direct investment in China, the policy changes that drove the company’s decision to enter into a joint venture, the nature of fragmented authority in China, and the legal demands the situation imposed on foreign investors. The case is based on a real investment, but details have been disguised to protect the investor and its relationships in China.

219. Drugs, Books, and Videos: U.S.-Korea Dispute over Intellectual Property Rights

Ryan, Michael P. and Justine N. Bednarik

ISBN: 1-56927-710-9 | Published: 1995

This simulation allows participants to role-play negotiations between the U.S. and Korea regarding Seoul’s protection of intellectual property rights, assuming the roles of government officials and representatives of the pharmaceutical, publishing, and entertainment industries in both countries. The case elucidates the reality that international negotiations involve bargaining between two countries and within each country. Students will learn about IPR protection as a matter of corporate technology strategy; differing policy preferences regarding intellectual property; the sources of state power in international economic negotiations; and the influence of legal norms in international diplomacy.

220. Harley-Davidson and Adjusting to the Costs of Free Trade

Baltzan, Beth and Abigail Tate

ISBN: 1-56927-715-X | Published: 1995

This case study examines Harley-Davidson's 1982 antidumping petition with the U.S. International Trade Commission against Japanese producers of motorcycles under Section 201 (known as the "Escape Clause" in the U.S., and "safeguards policy" under international law) of the Trade Act of 1974. The case illustrates protectionist characteristics in the U.S., beginning with the fact that trade policy measures like the Escape Clause are legalistic. Consequently, the ITC tends to be insulated from blatantly protectionist politics and must be persuaded that a petitioner's case under that clause has merit. Harley Davidson was successful in its petition and used the respite from Japanese competition to reorganize and become competitive.

221. Tecumseh, Matsushita, and Refrigeration Compressor Subsidies from Singapore

Ryan, Michael P.

ISBN: 1-56927-716-8 | Published: 1995

In 1983 the Tecumseh Products Company, a Michigan maker of small, hermetic refrigeration compressors, filed a countervailing duty petition with the Department of Commerce. Tecumseh charged that the Singapore government had subsidized Matsushita Refrigeration Industries compressors for export to the U.S. This case examines Tecumseh's strategic use of CVD policy in its global competition with Matsushita, as well as the Commerce Department investigation process.

222. NAFTA: The Honda Motor Company and Free Trade in the Real World

Dufey, Gunter and Michael P. Ryan

ISBN: 1-56927-718-4 | Published: 1995

In 1991 the U.S. Customs Service determined that the domestic content of the Honda Motor Company's Civic hatchback did not meet the 50-percent threshold specified under the U.S.-Canadian Auto Pact. As a result, Honda was ordered to pay \$18.6 million in import tariffs for 91,506 Civics shipped from Canada to the U.S. This case assesses whether the Customs ruling constitutes proof that Tokyo was subverting free trade rules, or was a warning in anticipation of the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiations. It explores the impact of the NAFTA process on the American, Canadian, and Mexican governments' competitive strategies, especially as expressed through domestic content rules on the automobile industry.

223. The Marlboro Man and Japanese Import Policy toward Cigarettes

Ryan, Michael P.

ISBN: 1-56927-719-2 | Published: 1995

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative initiated a Section 301 action against Japan in September 1985 over its tobacco import policies. Tokyo maintained high tariffs; imposed discriminatory rules on marketing, advertising, and distribution; and held a monopoly on the importation and sale of tobacco products through the state-owned Japan Tobacco, Inc. This case study examines underlying sources of U.S.-Japanese conflict, the U.S. tobacco companies' strategy for entry into Japan, USTR's investigative procedures, and the ethics of the tobacco trade. It also uses the case as a significant example of Washington's success in the 1980s to bring about fundamental change in Japan's political economy.

224. Values versus Interests:

The U.S. Response to the Tiananmen Square Massacre

Hyer, Eric A.

ISBN: 1-56927-170-4 | Published: 1996

This case study describes the conflict between Congress and President George H.W. Bush over U.S. policy toward China following the Tiananmen Square massacre of June 4, 1989. It juxtaposes the Bush administration's emphasis on securing U.S. interests and maintaining a policy of engagement toward China with Congress's desire to punish Beijing for failing to uphold human rights norms. The study traces the debate and legislative efforts during the rest of 1989, concluding with President Bush's January 1990 decision to veto sanctions and Congress's unsuccessful attempt to override that veto.

225. Sustainable Development or Environmental Imperialism? Guinea-Bissau and the Hazardous Waste Trade

Montgomery, Mark A.

ISBN: 1-56927-214-X | Published: 1996

In 1988 the government of Guinea-Bissau declined the opportunity to enhance its national income and alleviate its debt burden by importing millions of tons of toxic waste from Europe, North America, and Australia. What scuttled the plan? Political pressure, especially from overseas, derailed the government's efforts to strike a balance between economic and environmental goals. This case study illustrates the political dimension of sustainable development and should stimulate discussion about the degree to which developing countries can—or should—determine their own economic and environmental priorities.

226. More Than Just a Numbers Game? U.S. Policy on Global Population

Gallagher, Nancy W. and Elizabeth A. Shakman

ISBN: 1-56927-215-8 | Published: 1996

This case study explores the forces that influence U.S. policy regarding global family planning. It asks students to analyze the sources of change and continuity affecting this policy since the early 1960s, and to decide what mix of policy options would best reflect and reconcile the various interests that confront policymakers today. The study could be used in a wide range of courses on international relations, U.S. foreign policy, and women in world politics. It could also be used to explore the links between domestic politics and international relations.

227. Bailing Out USAir: Balancing Domestic and Foreign Economic Interests

Tarry, Scott E.

ISBN: 1-56927-216-6 | Published: 1996

In 1992, during the U.S. presidential campaign, a British Airways proposal to buy a portion of USAir, America's sixth-largest airline, prompted intense debate about trade, U.S. jobs, and a foreign firm's attempt to buy a controlling interest in a U.S. carrier. While U.S. Department of Transportation rules prohibited the British offer because it exceeded limits on investment in U.S. airlines, USAir and BA sought an exemption. President-elect Bill Clinton faced the difficult task of balancing domestic economic interests against broader foreign policy interests and relations with the British. The case study offers an interesting perspective on how groups attempt to influence national decision-makers, and how leaders must choose the path that best serves both their own political goals and the national interest.

228. The Cristóbal Colón Project: A Transnational Negotiation

Mendez, Miguel

ISBN: 1-56927-217-4 | Published: 1996

The Cristóbal Colón Project is a simulation exercise based on a real natural gas project on Venezuela's Paria Peninsula. This simulation can help students understand the impact of economic reforms, government decentralization, free trade and economic integration, increased foreign investment, and capital flows—all changes many countries all over the world are now facing. It also highlights the rise of new international actors: nongovernmental organizations, regional development agencies, and local authorities. This simulation focuses on the joint venture, placing foreign direct investment within a multicultural context; it also gives students the opportunity to learn firsthand skills and techniques of negotiation preparation, team-building, and bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

229. The Troubles: The British Army in Northern Ireland, 1969-1970

Flanagan, Linda Head and William Rosenau

ISBN: 1-56927-369-3 | Published: 1996

This case study describes the decision of the British government to place Northern Ireland's police under the command and control of the British Army, marking the first time since 1916 that army personnel would police British subjects. This case can be used to explore the subject of ethnic and religious conflict. It is also useful for exploring that the U.S. military calls "operations other than war" (OOTW). The case can be usefully assigned along with a companion study, "The Dominican Intervention of 1965" (Case Study 208), to generate discussion on OOTW. Other case studies that may be useful include "Operation Restore Hope: The Bush Administration's Decision to Intervene in Somalia" (Case Study 210) and "Key Decisions in the Somalia Intervention" (Case Study 211).

230. From Russia to Kaliningrad: The Case of Russian Transit Rights Through Lithuania

Lazdinis, Audrius and Jeanne Hey

ISBN: 1-56927-370-7 | Published: 1996

This case study describes the Lithuanian-Russian negotiations over Russian transit rights through newly independent Lithuania to the isolated, yet militarily important enclave of Kaliningrad. The case analyzes foreign policy decision-making in a small, relatively poor state (Lithuania) with strong historical and contemporary ties to a large, dominant state (Russia)—portrays the difficulties of working out the nuts and bolts of foreign policy agreements in any country. This case can be paired with "The Long Good-Bye: The Withdrawal of Russian Military Forces from the Baltic States" (Case Study 230) and "After the Empire: Estonia and Russia Negotiate Borders and Citizenship" (Case Study 251).

231. The Long Good-Bye: The Withdrawal of Russian Military Forces from the Baltic States

Beyrle, John R.

ISBN: 1-56927-371-5 | Published: 1996

This three-part case study describes the complex negotiations over Russian troop withdrawals largely from the Baltic perspective, drawing on the recollections of Estonia's foreign minister. Part A describes the early agreement between Russia and Lithuania and recounts how Russian relations with Latvia and Estonia deteriorated through 1992-1993, culminating in a breakdown in negotiations in early 1994. Part B details the involvement of the United States and other Western powers in the discussions leading to the Russia-Latvia agreement, and describes Estonia's unsuccessful effort to get a similar deal. Part C briefly describes the climactic Russian Estonian meeting that resolved the issue once and for all.

This case study illustrates the dilemma faced by a small, newly independent state as it seeks negotiating advantage against a large and powerful neighbor; demonstrates the unpredictability of diplomacy conducted at the highest levels; describes the advantages and drawbacks of the involvement of outside powers, especially the role of a superpower (the United States) in post-Cold War mediation efforts; and spotlights how states manage contradictory interests. It can be paired with "From Russia to Kaliningrad: The Case of Russian Transit Rights Through Lithuania" (Case Study 230) and "After the Empire: Estonia and Russia Negotiate Borders and Citizenship" (Case Study 251).

232. The Submarines of September: The Nixon Administration and a Soviet Submarine Base in Cuba

Haney, Patrick J.

ISBN: 1-56927-372-3 | Published: 1996

This case study describes the politics that surrounded U.S. decision-making in response to an attempt by the Soviet Union to build a submarine base at Cienfuegos, Cuba, in 1970. The narrative highlights the political moves by President Richard Nixon and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger, who disagreed over how to respond to this event. It also tracks developments once the Soviet actions went public in the United States and discusses the political process by which situations come to be defined as a crisis or non-crisis, as well as the bureaucratic politics involved in the process. This case study would be particularly useful for courses on U.S. foreign and national security policy.

233. On the Brink of War: India, Pakistan, and the 1990 Kashmir Crisis

Pavri, Tinaz

ISBN: 1-56927-373-1 | Published: 1996

Focusing on the Kashmir Crisis of 1990, this case study asks students to analyze why the crisis occurred and how it was peacefully resolved. Toward that end, participants will assess how key factors, such as the role of leaders, domestic politics, and the burden of history, fit within a general approach to analyzing conflict. Though the study places the dispute in the context of the larger, protracted conflict between India and Pakistan, it also encourages students to consider what resolution Kashmiris themselves sought. This case was written to explore the 1990 crisis and how it was resolved short of war, helping students to understand how key factors, such as the role of leaders, domestic politics, and the burden of history, fit within a general approach to analyzing conflict.

234. The One Hundred-Hour War

Diamond, Howard

ISBN: 1-56927-469-X | Published: 1996

This case study describes the struggle by key national security officials in the administration of President George H.W. Bush to respond to Saddam Hussein's 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Of particular interest are the effects of the "Vietnam syndrome" on civil-military relations during the crisis, and the ensuing decline in popular support for the intervention.

235. Humanitarian Aid in the Midst of Conflict: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the Former Yugoslavia

Jesse, Jolene K.

ISBN: 1-56927-471-1 | Published: 1996

The collapse of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s and the ethnic conflicts that followed presented the international community with a number of challenges. Perhaps the most critical was the provision of humanitarian relief to millions of displaced persons and refugees. This case study assesses the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intervene in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The case is designed to foster discussion of the current international organizational structure of humanitarian relief and assess its adequacy. It can be used in general international relations courses, as well as more specialized classes dealing with international organizations, humanitarian intervention, or ethics in international affairs.

236. Renewing the Soviet Empire? Gorbachev and the Fate of Eastern Europe

Henderson, Anne

ISBN: 1-56927-472-X | Published: 1996

This case study describes Mikhail Gorbachev's struggle to restructure the Soviet Union's relationship with its allies in East Europe along "reformist" lines. It traces the evolution of this attempt by describing how the East European countries became a net drain on the Soviet Union; how Gorbachev shifted from an inflexible to a reformist attitude toward the Soviet satellites; and, finally, how the premier endured growing criticism from his conservative political opponents. It concludes with his fateful decision to reject Soviet intervention as the satellite countries shed their communist governments and ultimately bolted from the Soviet fold in late 1989. This case study can be used to explore the policy paradigms of leaders, the fate of multinational empires, and the history of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in the late Cold War era.

237. Power Play in Paraguay: The Rise and Fall of General Alfredo Stroessner

Sondrol, Paul C.

ISBN: 1-56927-612-9 | Published: 1996

This case study looks at the factors behind the overthrow of General Alfredo Stroessner, who ruled Paraguay from 1954 to 1989—making him the longest-lasting dictator in the country's history. The case offers an overview of Paraguayan political culture and history, the means by which Stroessner consolidated his authority and blocked challenges to his rule, and the forces that ultimately undermined and terminated his dictatorship. Primarily intended for courses on Latin American politics, politics in developing nations, inter-American relations, or comparative politics, this case study offers a good starting point for examining democratic transitions in nations with long traditions of autocratic rule.

238. Beer Brawls: GATT “Settles” the Market Access Dispute Between U.S. and Canadian Brewers

Ryan, Michael P. and Teresita Ramos-Soler
ISBN: 1-56927-721-4 | Published: 1996

This case study describes the complaints of U.S. brewers over Canadian government policies that restricted their access to the Canadian market. It describes the dispute settlement mechanism of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the efforts of both the U.S. and Canadian governments to resolve the dispute through GATT on terms favorable to their respective brewers. The case highlights several important characteristics of trade dispute settlement and illustrates the political uncertainties associated with the application of GATT rules to subnational policies, including those of the provinces of Canada and the U.S. states.

239. Tomen Assesses Chemical Export Opportunities in Latin America

Ryan, Michael P.
ISBN: 1-56927-273-0 | Published: 1996

This case study describes the approach of Tomen, one of Japan’s nine “sogo shosha”—large, integrated trading companies—to assessing opportunities for chemical exports to Latin America. It also surveys the chemical business; offers salient economic, political, and social characteristics of Latin American countries; and provides a political economy context for understanding the emerging markets phenomenon of the 1990s. This case offers an introduction to export design after discussing the relationship between corporate strategy and global competition. It could be followed with readings and studies regarding foreign market development, import barriers, and export financing and logistics.

240. Protecting Endangered Species: U.S. Trade Policy and the Cases of China and Taiwan

Letovsky, Robert and Brian Dwyer
ISBN: 1-56927-218-2 | Published: 1997

This case study analyzes President Bill Clinton’s April 1994 decision to impose limited trade sanctions on Taiwan because of Taipei’s tolerance of trade in endangered species’ parts and products. Clinton’s action marked the first time the United States had used trade sanctions to advance environmental goals. This case could be used in courses on world politics or international law to illustrate how a powerful country can unilaterally alter its relations with others. It can be paired with Case Study 181, “The Ivory Trade.”

241. To Trade or Not to Trade? The Basel Convention and the Transboundary Movement and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes

Bunn, Julie A. with David Blaney
ISBN: 1-56927-219-0 | Published: 1997

In 1989, 105 states and the European Community signed the Basel Convention, which regulates the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. While developing nations pushed for a total ban on such exports, most developed nations advocated a more incremental approach. This case can be used to examine how, on a global scale, the free flow of wastes in response to economic incentives can lead to a disproportionate amount of waste being situated near poorer populations, particularly people of color; and the role of government regulations in shaping those incentives.

242. At the Heart—But Not Part—of Europe? Switzerland and Its 1992 Referendum on the European Economic Area

Tanner, Rolf

ISBN: 1-56927-221-2 | Published: 1997

In 1992 Switzerland held a national referendum on joining the new European Economic Area (EEA)—the antechamber to full European Community membership. This case study describes how Switzerland's efforts to restructure its relationship with the E.C. turned into a broad debate on the future of this prosperous, self-contained nation. The case is relevant to courses dealing with the problems of modern democracy, globalization, regional integration and free trade areas, nationalism and identity, the relationship between domestic and foreign policy, or the strategies of small nations.

243. Trading Away Security? The Clinton Administration's 1994 Decision on Satellite Imaging Exports

Baker, John C.

ISBN: 1-56927-222-0 | Published: 1997

In 1994 President Bill Clinton's administration made an important decision on whether American firms should be permitted to sell satellite imagery products, services, and technologies to foreign customers. This issue required U.S. policymakers to weigh complex trade-offs between safeguarding American security and allowing the domestic satellite industry to take advantage of international trade opportunities in the growing market for high-resolution civilian imagery. This case study highlights the conflicting policy priorities that the Clinton administration confronted in adapting U.S. export control policy to the evolving post-Cold War era. It also describes how the restricted nature of the policymaking process initially limited the debate over this important issue to a relatively narrow set of participants who had the most direct interests in the outcome of the administration's decision. This case is relevant to courses on U.S. foreign policy, defense policy, and intelligence policy.

244. Watershed in Rwanda: The Evolution of President Clinton's Humanitarian Intervention Policy

Ausink, John A.

ISBN: 1-56927-374-X | Published: 1997

On April 6, 1994, the hitherto obscure African country of Rwanda exploded into violence, causing one of the largest refugee flows in recent history. This case study presents an historical overview of the genocide and traces the Clinton administration's response to it. Students can examine the dynamics of the conflict and also analyze the constraints facing the administration, as it wrestled with the decisions of whether and how to intervene in a country lacking strategic or economic importance to the United States.

245. President Clinton’s Haiti Dilemma: Trial by Failure

Martin, Curtis H.

ISBN: 1-56927-375-8 | Published: 1997

This case study highlights some of the problems of intervention in the post-Cold War environment, using President Bill Clinton’s policy toward Haiti during his first 20 months in office (January 1993-September 1994) as an example. The case lends itself to the exploration of a wide range of issues: the impact of the domestic context, the merits and demerits of using force, the “war powers” debate, the problem of defining and balancing U.S. national interests, the nature of presidential leadership, the importance of credibility in the calculation of interests, the connection between force and diplomacy, and the debate between “realists” and “idealists.”

246. The Security-Democracy Dilemma: The Case of Chile, 1960-1989

Jervis, David

ISBN: 1-56927-376-6 | Published: 1997

One of the enduring dilemmas of American foreign policy results from its desire to promote U.S. and allied security, on the one hand, and human rights and democracy, on the other. U.S. policy toward Chile between 1960 and 1989 neatly illustrates this dilemma, because Chilean political changes forced Washington to deal with an anti-American democracy and then a pro-American dictatorship. This case forces students to recognize the necessity for choice in foreign policy decision-making, and helps them recognize that different policies can be implemented in pursuit of the same goal. It could be used in surveys of U.S. foreign policy; examination of U.S. policy toward developing countries; or classes in Latin American politics.

247. Mission Without a Mandate: U.S. Foreign Aid after the Cold War

Hook, Steven W.

ISBN: 1-56927-378-2 | Published: 1997

This case study illustrates how the debate over the purpose and value of foreign aid programs took a new form following the end of the Cold War. In part, the controversy reflects a fundamental division between the executive and legislative branches over what should be the appropriate role of the U.S. in the “New World Order.” But it became enmeshed in a broader struggle between Congress and the White House over the institutional, or bureaucratic, structure of U.S. foreign policy. This case illustrates contending points of view on the value, or lack thereof, of foreign aid and the factors that determine the funding and scope of U.S. aid. Class discussion can be guided through four levels of analysis commonly used in the study of U.S. foreign policy: systemic, societal, governmental, and institutional.

248. Turkey’s Kurdish Troubles: An Intractable Conflict?

Kubicek, Paul A.

ISBN: 1-56927-473-8 | Published: 1997

Since 1984, fighting between the Turkish government and the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) has claimed tens of thousands of lives in southeastern Turkey. Despite the rising costs of the conflict, successive Turkish governments refused to negotiate with the PKK or to make significant concessions to the Kurdish population. This study traces the issues and history of that struggle, focusing on the missed opportunities to find a political settlement. It illustrates the complexity of resolving civil/ethnic conflict, asking students to assess the positions of the two sides and the role of the international community, and to evaluate the obstacles to a settlement and the possibilities for resolving the conflict.

249. The Problems of Doing Good: Somalia as a Case Study in Humanitarian Intervention

Coll, Alberto

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 1997

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, describes the 1992-1994 humanitarian intervention by the United States and the United Nations in Somalia, then poses a number of complex ethical questions: Was the intervention truly humanitarian? Were the human rights abuses, or the degree of suffering, sufficiently egregious to justify violating the principle of national sovereignty? And does a country have a moral obligation to help a foreign people in distress—a responsibility to protect?

250. Negotiating Neutrality: Austria and the European Union

Lantis, Jeffrey S., and Matthew F. Queen

ISBN: 1-56927-223-9 | Published: 1999

This two-part case study describes how Austrian leaders developed and implemented a sophisticated plan to join the European Union (E.U.) and move beyond a 40-year-old policy of “permanent neutrality.” Students will explore the key actors and conditions involved in a major foreign policy decision; analyze the development of an innovative political strategy; familiarize themselves with a country quite different from the United States—a small, neutral, European state considering membership in a very powerful regional organization; and relate the developments of this case to changes in the regional and international security environment in the post-Soviet world.

251. After the Empire: Estonia and Russia Negotiate Borders and Citizenship

Thompson, Wayne C.

ISBN: 1-56927-474-6 | Published: 1999

Border disputes are among the most complicated, serious international conflicts in which any nation can be involved. This case study describes the contentious Estonian-Russian negotiations following the collapse of the Soviet Union, which were further complicated by the controversy surrounding Estonia’s restrictive citizenship laws. Looking at the connection between both issues, this case highlights the interaction of domestic and foreign policy. It also illustrates how few nations have the luxury of isolating certain important domestic political problems from other competing domestic challenges, or from their relations with the outside world.

Students will discover how bitter historical memories, public opinion, the press, nationalist sentiments, and elections in democratic countries all make reaching agreements more difficult; how large and small neighbors deal with each other; and how the international setting affects the search for negotiated solutions. This case can be taught as a role-playing exercise. Other case studies which could usefully be assigned on this general topic include “From Russia to Kaliningrad: The Case of Russian Transit Rights Through Lithuania” (Case Study 230) and “The Long Good-Bye: The Withdrawal of Russian Military Forces from the Baltic States” (Case Study 231).

252. Environmental Protection or Economic Development? The Case of the Huai River Basin Clean-Up Plan

Letovsky, Robert, Reza Ramazani, and Debra Murphy

ISBN: 1-56927-224-7 | Published: 2000

This case study examines the Chinese government's plan to clean up the Huai River and its surrounding basin, against a backdrop of rapid economic growth, accompanied by large-scale environmental degradation. The Huai River Basin clean-up plan is a microcosm of a broader question: Will China, with its massive environmental problems, be able to avoid a large-scale crisis? Because the plan's implementation is predicated on a significant level of foreign investment, this study is particularly useful for students of international political economy, environmental and international economics, and economic development.

253. A Notable Success or Too Many Loopholes? Japan and the 1997 Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change

Mori, Katsuhiko

ISBN: 1-56927-225-5 | Published: 2000

This case study explores the possibilities and limits of Japan's leadership role in the global political economy. As the host of the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Tokyo was tasked with reconciling differences, at home and abroad, over the key issues for the Kyoto Protocol to be adopted in December 1997. This task is viewed through the perspective of Shohei Yonemoto, a member of the Committee on the Global Environment of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Industrial Structure Council. His dilemma: As a leading member of an environmental nongovernmental organization, he favors a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Yet as an employee of Mitsubishi, he has to take into account the concerns of company executives with regard to economic competitiveness.

This study is suitable for courses in international political economy, foreign policy analysis, or Japan studies. It could also be used for professional training in government agencies and companies involved with global environmental issues.

254. The Turbot War: Canada, Spain and Conflict over the North Atlantic Fishery

DeSombre, Elizabeth R. and J. Samuel Barkin

ISBN: 1-56927-226-3 | Published: 2000

The 1995 dispute between Spain and Canada over Northwest Atlantic fisheries conservation, popularly dubbed 'The Turbot War,' brought the first military confrontation of any kind between Canada and Spain. This dispute is striking in that it involves the use of force over the issue of environmental management, generally thought to be an issue with a high degree of international cooperation. This case study explores several facets of environmental management, international law, and the relationship between domestic and international politics. It challenges the conventional wisdom that environmental management issues are win-win situations that simply involve coordination to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes, or the assumption that actors have common interests when facing environmental destruction. As such, the study can serve as an example of conflict over environmental resources, of the process of negotiations and renegotiation of international agreements, and the role of unilateral action in international politics.

255. Who Is at the Helm?

The Debate over U.S. Funding for the United Nations

Skidmore, David

ISBN: 1-56927-227-1 | Published: 2000

The debate over U.S. funding for the United Nations began after the 1994 elections and dragged out over the next several years. President Bill Clinton and Senator Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) would battle to a stalemate as the issue of U.N. funding was tied to other legislation. Compromise was reached with the help of Senator Joseph Biden (D-Del.), but Clinton vetoed the resulting Helms-Biden Act. This case study gives students the opportunity to explore the domestic politics of U.S. foreign policy during the Clinton administration; in particular, how domestic and international politics have become more intertwined since the fall of the Soviet Union. This case also offers insights into the intricacies of the legislative process as it relates to foreign policy.

256. Up in Arms: Russia's Sale of Cryogenic Rocket Engines to India

Kempton, Daniel R. and Roni Du Preez

ISBN: 1-56927-228-X | Published: 2000

In 1991 Russia proposed the sale of cryogenic rocket engines and related manufacturing technology to the Indian Space Agency. When the implications of the sale became public in 1993, President Boris Yeltsin came under considerable pressure from the United States, Pakistan, and China to cancel the sale. This case study deals primarily with the motives behind high-technology sales. It also deals with how nations react to such sales when they perceive a threat to individual national security.

257. Semantics or Substance? Showdown Between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization

Gerner, Deborah J. and Ian S. Wilbur

ISBN: 1-56927-229-8 | Published: 2000

This case study examines a significant shift in official U.S. policy toward the Palestinians, a change that set the stage for the Madrid Conference, the Oslo Agreement, and subsequent Israeli-Palestinian negotiations in the 1990s and beyond. It describes the role of second-track and third-party diplomacy in facilitating a 'breakthrough' in a protracted and deadlocked conflict, and highlights the role of several key individuals involved in these specific events. Because it focuses on the infrequently examined Palestinian side of the equation, the study can be used to examine the difficulties facing a small non-state actor, like the Palestinian Liberation Organization, when dealing with a major regional or global power. This case could be used in classes dealing with U.S. foreign policy, international mediation, the Arab-Israeli conflict, or Middle East politics more generally.

Part A provides an historical review, and describes two separate but mutually reinforcing efforts undertaken by nontraditional actors pursuing the goal of gaining U.S. recognition of the PLO, including a small group of prominent Jewish-Americans, high-ranking PLO members, and the Swedish Foreign Office. It ends with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's speech to a special session of the United Nations held in Geneva, Switzerland, on December 13, 1988. Part B recounts the U.S. assessment that, despite this speech, Arafat had not yet fulfilled the prerequisites for a dialogue with the United Nations. Part C describes Arafat's final, successful attempt to "say the magic words."

258. The ‘English’ Patient: General Augusto Pinochet and International Law

Sondrol, Paul

ISBN: 1-56927-230-1 | Published: 2000

This case study examines the political and legal ramifications of the October 1998 arrest in London of Augusto Pinochet, the former general who seized power in a violent coup d'état and ruled Chile for 17 years, on a warrant from a Spanish judge charging him with the murder, torture, or kidnapping of thousands during his dictatorship that ended in 1990. The case highlights the conflicting and cooperative goals of governments in Britain, Chile, Spain, and the U.S. in attempting to resolve a protracted international incident. In the process, the study analyzes the nature of Pinochet's dictatorship, describes how his arrest reopened wounds in Chilean society, and assesses American complicity in the 1973 coup that brought him to power. It also underscores Pinochet's arrest as a watershed in the emerging field of human rights law that, in part, led to the creation of the Rome Treaty and the International Criminal Court.

259. The 1996 Taiwan Strait Crisis: The United States and China at the Precipice of War?

Russell, Richard L.

ISBN: 1-56927-231-X | Published: 2000

Even as China takes on increasing importance to U.S. national security, Sino-American relations are bound to include a strong focus on the issue of Taiwan. Fortunately, as this case study explains, the March 1996 crisis in the Taiwan Strait illustrates how a potential flashpoint for direct conflict between Chinese and American military forces can be successfully averted. Examination of this study might yield important insights that might help avoid future conflicts in the region, as well as the world at large.

This case study proceeds in several parts. First, it gives historical background to the stubborn political dilemma posed by the U.S.-China-Taiwan relationship. Second, the study discusses developments in 1995 and 1996 that threatened to undermine the status quo. Third, a discussion of the nature of increasing Chinese military activity in the run-up to Taiwanese presidential elections in March 1996 is presented. Fourth, the study discusses the U.S. political and military response to increasing Chinese political and military pressure on Taiwan. The case study concludes with a discussion of the events that characterized the end of the crisis. Discussion questions are given at the end of each section.

260. Mexico Confronts the Peso Crisis

Joseph, James W.

ISBN: 1-56927-233-6 | Published: 2000

This case study focuses on the collapse of the Mexican peso on global exchanges in late 1994 and early 1995, and the response by Mexico, the United States, the International Monetary Fund, and select other actors. The steep decline in the currency's value demonstrated that sound economic fundamentals in a newly industrializing country are often not enough to counteract a loss of confidence (justified or not) in that state's economy. The multilateral effort to support the peso, led by the U.S., further shows that decision-making during economic crises is at least as difficult and time-consuming as during political and military crises. The case study would be useful in several different contexts: classes on international relations and political economy; courses on U.S. foreign policy, to demonstrate the competing domestic and foreign policy agendas facing American presidents; and classes covering politics in developing countries.

261. A King's Exile:

The Shah of Iran and Moral Considerations in U.S. Foreign Policy

Boyd, Lyn

ISBN: 1-56927-234-4 | Published: 2000

This case study tells the story of the shah of Iran's exile, from his departure from Iran until his death in Egypt 18 months later. His search for asylum raised issues about the moral and political responsibilities of allies, as well as domestic concerns and potential repercussions for the countries that briefly accepted him. The case explores foreign policy decision-making in the executive branch of the U.S. government, and looks at the decisions that resulted in the Iranian seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran following the shah's entry to the U.S. The case looks at the difficulty of applying moral criteria to foreign policy decisions, and the extent to which pressures mold foreign policy options. It is designed for courses in U.S. foreign policy or international relations, and particularly courses dealing with the role of ethics in policymaking. This case could usefully be paired with "The Fall of the Shah of Iran" (Case Study 120), or "The Fall of Marcos: A Problem in U.S. Foreign Policymaking" (Case Study 173).

262. Managing the Asian Meltdown: The IMF and South Korea

Corning, Gregory P.

ISBN: 1-56927-235-2 | Published: 2000

This case study asks students to consider the causes of the Korean economic crisis of 1997-1998 and assess the appropriateness of the International Monetary Fund's response. It explores the evolving role of the IMF by asking students to think about the responsibility of both lenders and borrowers in the Asian crisis, the problem of moral hazard, and the necessity of structural adjustment in crisis countries. Designed for use in courses dealing with international political economy or East Asian politics, the study will work well for students who already have some background on the IMF and exchange rates. However, the case also includes appendices on both subjects.

263. American Military Retaliation for Terrorism: Judging the Merits of the 1998 Cruise Missile Strikes in Afghanistan and Sudan

Russell, Richard L.

ISBN: 1-56927-238-7 | Published: 2000

In 1998 the Clinton administration determined that Osama bin Laden, a Saudi exile and international terrorist who would later mastermind the 9/11 attacks, had orchestrated the truck bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania that August, killing 263 people. The Clinton administration argued that military retaliation against bin Laden's organization was appropriate, both to mete out justice for the heinous acts and to deter future terrorist attacks against U.S. interests. The resulting cruise missile strikes sparked heated American and international criticism. This case study offers insights into the U.S. foreign policy decision-making process during a crisis, including the ways in which domestic political pressures influence foreign policy. It also raises the issue of the uses and limitations of force to retaliate against terrorism targeting U.S. interests. The case study can be used in security and strategic studies courses that examine the use of force as an instrument of national policy in international relations, as well as more specialized instruction that analyzes terrorism as an international phenomenon, or looks at intelligence collection and analysis and their interface with policymaking.

264. Sweating the Swoosh: Nike, the Globalization of Sneakers, and the Question on Sweatshop Labor

Clancy, Michael

ISBN: 1-56927-239-5 | Published: 2000

Globalization has become increasingly controversial, and remains a slippery topic. This case study grounds the discussion by focusing on the production and marketing strategies of one modern multinational corporation, Nike, Inc., while also examining allegations that the company supports global sweatshops. The case traces the origins and strategies of Nike, its multinational operations, and practice of outsourcing to primarily poor areas in the world. It also shows the local impact in countries like Vietnam. Finally, it follows growing criticism of the company within the larger context of development, the status of women within the global economy, and human rights, as well as the evolving response to these allegations made by company officials.

265. The U.S. Position on the Kyoto Protocol: Senate Ratification or Not?

Pitzl, Jerry and Emily Stewart

ISBN: 1-56927-240-9 | Published: 2000

This case study deals with the complexities of the Kyoto Protocol, one of the cornerstones of a global campaign to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. President Bill Clinton signed the protocol in December 1997, but never submitted it to the Senate for ratification; nor has either of his successors. (Nevertheless, the treaty entered into force in 2005, and the United States has consistently abided by its provisions.) This study follows Ann North, an atmospheric scientist with the Department of Energy, as she and her team gather information and prepare themselves to eventually brief the Senate on specific aspects of global warming and the myriad of viewpoints surrounding this complex set of issues. The case ends in August 2000, following another international meeting addressing this global issue and reactions to the situation by industry and government. The study could be presented as a classroom simulation, in which students play the roles of various governmental and industrial leaders and experts.

266. India's Nuclear Tests: The Consequences for International Security

Mistry, Dinshaw

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 2000

In 1996, India rejected the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, arguing that the CTBT was not conceived as a measure towards universal nuclear disarmament. Two years later, it conducted its first nuclear tests, and shortly thereafter, Pakistan followed suit. Nuclear testing in South Asia had ominous implications for international security: it not only signaled the formal emergence of two new nuclear powers, but broke the global norm against proliferation and testing. This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, asks several probing questions about the ramifications of these events: What effect did India's rejection of the Nonproliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and its subsequent nuclear tests, have upon the cause of disarmament? Did New Delhi gain any national security benefits from its nuclear tests? Finally, what steps can the international community, and the nuclear states, in particular, take to advance nuclear disarmament?

267. Shell in Nigeria: Corporate Social Responsibility and the Ogoni Crisis

Manby, Bronwen

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 2000

The November 1995 hanging of Ken Saro-Wiwa, a well-known Nigerian author and spokesperson for the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People, and eight other Ogoni activists, highlighted the long-running debate over the role Shell and other oil multinationals played in Nigeria. This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, examines how one transnational corporation reacted to the challenge of demands that it takes on responsibilities beyond maximizing profit.

268. Democratic Dilemmas in the U.S. War on Drugs in Latin America

Bertram, Eva and Bill Spencer

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 2000

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, explores the many ethical issues raised by the U.S. drug war in Latin America, as well as their impact on democratization and human rights. It then outlines the political dynamics that shaped the origins of current supply-reduction programs in Latin America, giving particular attention to the views of publics and policymakers in the United States, Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. Finally, it poses questions for further classroom discussion of these important and complex issues.

269. The Dutch in Srebrenica: A Noble Mission Fails

Lamy, Steven L.

ISBN: 1-56927-241-7 | Published: 2001

This case study reviews the actions of the Netherlands, NATO, the United Nations, and the major powers of the West during the war in Bosnia. More specifically, it discusses the failed “safe area” policy, which contributed to one of the greatest massacres in postwar European history at Srebrenica. Dutch citizens, concerned about the ethnic cleansing and destruction in Yugoslavia, launched a major campaign to force their government to lead the West in stopping the conflict and preventing additional killings. The tensions between the United Nations and NATO, and between Washington and its European allies, are explored in detail. Fundamentally, this case is about making tough choices, where seemingly right or ethical actions are in competition: e.g., national interests vs. human interests.

270. A Madman’s Appetite--Operation Menu: The Nixon Administration and the Secret Bombing in Cambodia

Baird, Tara and Lynn M. Kuzma

ISBN: 1-56927-242-5 | Published: 2001

This case study examines the Nixon administration’s 1969 decision to bomb Cambodia in a covert operation designed to destroy North Vietnamese sanctuaries. This case can be used to explore how presidential personality characteristics affect the decision-making process; examine the structure and role of the National Security Council; and stimulate discussion concerning the role of public opinion, the power of the president, and secrecy in foreign policy decision-making.

271. Certifying Mexico in the War on Drugs

Boykoff, Jules and William M. LeoGrande

ISBN: 1-56927-243-3 | Published: 2001

In 1997 congressional demands that President Bill Clinton put the drug war at the top of his foreign policy agenda collided with his desire to maintain good relations with Mexico--a country that is important to the United States on a wide range of issues, from trade to immigration, but is also a major transit point for narcotics trafficking. The ensuing debate over whether the United States should “certify” Mexico’s cooperation in the war on drugs is the focus of this case study.

272. The Air Traffic Control Initiative: A Case Study in United States Decision-Making and U.S.-China Relations

Butler Jr., Robert J., and Rusty E. Shughart

ISBN: 1-56927-244-1 | Published: 2001

Ever since the Nixon administration, the United States has pursued a policy of engagement with the People’s Republic of China. The Clinton administration focused its China policy on constructive engagement through new bilateral initiatives, like the Joint Defense Conversion Commission. As this case study explains, beginning in 1994, the JDCC discussion of air traffic control issues fostered joint civil-military engagement between the two nations. The authors then review specific lessons learned and offer recommendations for managing a bilateral dialogue on ATC matters.

273. Tiltulim: Interrogation by Shaking in Israel

Wrage, Stephen D.

ISBN: 1-56927-245-X | Published: 2001

This case study, intended for classes in ethics and politics, focuses on the problem of how a democracy such as Israel responds to a constant terrorist threat. After recounting the controversy over the Israeli secret police’s increasing use of “tiltulim,” a form of torture based on severe shaking, to interrogate Palestinian detainees, the study reviews the 50-year-long dialectic between security agencies bent on extracting information from suspected terrorists and legal authorities committed to upholding the rule of law and the humanitarian imperative. In particular, the case explores the question of whether such tactics are justified in “ticking bomb” situations, where there is no other way to head off mass casualties.

274. Mischief on Mischief Reef: Chinese Adventures in the Spratly Islands

Pitzl, Jerry

ISBN: 1-56927-246-8 | Published: 2001

This case study focuses on an incident in the South China Sea involving Chinese occupation of one of the Spratly Islands, a cluster of tiny reefs about 280 miles southeast of Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, and 775 miles northeast of Singapore. Japan seized the area in 1939 and used it as a submarine base during World War II, but renounced its rights to the islands in 1951. The departure of U.S. forces from the Philippines and the collapse of the Soviet Union, among other factors, created a power vacuum in the region, which Beijing has not hesitated to fill.

275. A Sea of Troubles: Honduras and the Contra Demobilization

Garrison, Steve R., and Deborah J. Gerner

ISBN: 1-56927-247-6 | Published: 2001

This case study examines a significant turning point in the nature of Honduran politics: President Jose Azcona's 1986 decision to demobilize the Contra bases located in Honduras as part of the country's transition from a military government to civilian rule. The authors suggest that certain international and domestic factors can coincide to create an opportunity in which individuals can take actions that were previously not possible. This case could be used effectively in classes dealing with Latin American politics, comparative politics, regime transition, international relations, or foreign policy analysis.

276. Governor Gilmore and the Execution of Angel Breard: International Law versus States' Rights

Martin, Curtis H.

ISBN: 1-56927-248-4 | Published: 2001

This case study examines the 1988 decision by Virginia Governor James Gilmore to proceed with the execution of a Paraguayan national, despite the potential negative consequences for U.S. foreign relations, and despite a specific request by the International Court of Justice for a stay, based on the claim that the United States had violated the accused rights under the Vienna Convention on Consular Rights. Part A asks students to consider the ICJ's plea for a stay from the governor's vantage point, while Part B describes events and reactions to the execution. The case may be used to examine the impact of the "new federalism" on the doctrine and practice of federal supremacy in the making of U.S. foreign policy or, more broadly, the tension between integrative and disintegrative factors in the emerging international system.

277. Dangerous Liaisons? Satellites, Missiles, and Clinton's Technology Transfer Policy to China

Moskowitz, Eric and Jeffrey S. Lantis

ISBN: 1-56927-249-2 | Published: 2001

This three-part case study explores how the Clinton administration altered its trade policy with China as part of a larger engagement strategy. Part A describes the formal legal setting of U.S. export control policy and key actors involved in decisions about the transfer of high technology products to other countries. Part B focuses on President Bill Clinton's decision to transfer satellite export control review authority from the State Department to the Commerce Department, facilitating a more rapid review of satellite deals in the future. It captures the intense bureaucratic struggles over satellite exports and the complex interests and corporate pressures that played into this White House decision to relax export controls. Part C explores the evolution of key bureaucratic positions, the revelation of illegal technology transfers, and congressional investigations of trade ties, which--coupled with broader concerns about Chinese military capabilities, missile proliferation, and human rights violations--led to the February 1999 decision to oppose a technology transfer waiver, reversing a decade of U.S. foreign policy. An epilogue traces the impact of these decisions on bilateral relations and the commercial satellite industry.

278. The Race to Produce the World's Cleanest Car: Public Policy Issues

Letovsky, Robert

ISBN: 1-56927-250-6 | Published: 2001

This case study examines the U.S. government's Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles, an initiative aimed at bringing American automakers together to produce a high-efficiency vehicle by 2004. The case presents various models of industrial policy, then describes the technological, economic, and legislative issues facing both policymakers and the auto firms as they addressed the issue of how to close the gap with Japanese firms. Issues such as who should be the beneficiaries of public policy efforts, and how far policy should go in leading a market, are raised in the case.

279. Coercive Diplomacy before the War in Kosovo: America's Approach in 1998

Zenko, Micah

ISBN: 1-56927-252-2 | Published: 2001

After several years of simmering ethnic tensions, Kosovo exploded in 1998. Serbian military forces began a series of offensive campaigns against the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), and its suspected bases of support. As a result, by early fall 300,000 Kosovar Albanians had been forced from their homes to face a brutal winter without shelter. This case study examines the Clinton administration's September 1998 decision to use coercive diplomacy to halt Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic's brutal assault on Kosovar-Albanians. The case tools can help students understand the complexities of crisis decision-making, the intricacies of intervention, and the frustrations of multilateral action. The case also addresses intervention in ethnic crises, the role of signaling in international diplomacy, and the limits of coercive diplomacy. An exercise is included in which students create a position representing their department, and press for its acceptance at a National Security Council meeting.

280. Two Foreign Policy Dilemmas for the U.K. Labor Government: The Sale of Hawk Jets to Indonesia and NATO's Intervention in Kosovo

Wheeler, Nicholas J. and Tim Dunne

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 2001

This case study, created for the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, examines two foreign policy dilemmas Tony Blair faced during his first term as British prime minister. First, reneging on a contract to sell Hawk jets to Indonesia would jeopardize relations with the world's fourth-most populous state, as well as causing it to lose export earnings--but honoring it would strengthen the Indonesian armed forces, widely condemned for gross human rights violations. Second, the decision to use force, alongside NATO allies, against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia raised the ultimate dilemma for those who seek to put human rights at the heart of foreign policy: Can force be pressed into service for good ends; and, if so, at what cost? Through exploration of these situations, the authors shed light on what, in their view, constitutes an "ethical" foreign policy.

281. The Fog of War: NATO's Bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade

Russell, Richard L.

ISBN: 1-56927-253-0 | Published: 2002

In March 1999 North Atlantic Treaty Organization members commenced a massive air campaign—the largest military operation in NATO history—to compel Serbia to withdraw its forces from Kosovo and allow for the repatriation of returning Kosovars under the protection of an international military force. This case study centers on an episode in the midst of that campaign, when NATO aircraft mistakenly bombed the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, killing three Chinese citizens and wounding many others. That incident is a stark reminder to students that modern technology has not yet eliminated what Clausewitz called the “fog of war,” which prevents participants from seeing their positions as clearly as those of their adversaries on the battlefield. This case study could be integrated into a variety of courses on security studies that examine the threat, use, and management of force in international relations. It also could be used in courses dealing with multinational military intervention in the post-Cold War period, U.S. national security and defense policy, European security and the trans-Atlantic relationship, American intelligence and policy, and American-Chinese relations.

282. The Politics of the New Right in Europe: Austria, E.U. Diplomacy, and Jörg Haider

Dupre, Andrew and Robert A. Denemark

ISBN: 1-56927 | Published: 2002

This case study reviews the Austrian political and economic system from a global perspective, with particular emphasis on the rise of the controversial Jörg Haider and his far-right FPÖ party. The end of the Cold War and the rise of regional and globalizing tendencies created social tensions over issues like migration and economic competition, which Haider proved expert at exploiting. When Haider was invited to join the government, the fury this caused in European Union circles led to a bloc of bilateral sanctions against Austria designed to bring down the government, but it also spotlighted problems and vulnerabilities within the E.U. itself. The case ends as Haider is forced into political exile, but his enduring appeal and possible resurrection in future elections raises a number of questions for his party, for Austria, for the E.U., and for world politics.

283. American International Group: Trade Liberalization and the Grandfathering Principle

Beckner, Christian

ISBN: 1-56927-255-7 | Published: 2002

Throughout the 1990s the American International Group (AIG), one of the world's largest insurance companies, faced a number of challenges to its existing investments in a set of countries during this period. These episodes have encouraged the development of a new principle in trade liberalization: the grandfathering principle. This case study chronicles the company's efforts to maintain its investments in a set of countries—most notably in Malaysia and China—focusing on the development of the grandfathering principle throughout this process. It highlights the challenges and rewards associated with being an internationally focused company, and offers a window into business-government relations.

284. Out of India: Enron and the Politics of Economic Liberalization

Parvi, Tinaz and Thomas Rotnem

ISBN: 1-56927-256-5 | Published: 2002

Even before the 1992 launch of Enron Corporation's Dabhol power project in the Indian state of Maharashtra, India's single-largest foreign direct investment project at the time was mired in massive legal wrangling. Economic imperatives, domestic politics, and nationalist sentiment combined to create the twists and turns that the project took for over a decade. Enron's 2002 bankruptcy and the ensuing scandal only added to the disarray that would eventually lead to Dabhol's 2005 takeover by Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited, a state-owned company.

285. Driving to Discord:

U.S.-Japan Auto and Auto Parts Dispute, 1993-1995

Elms, Deborah

ISBN: 1-56927-257-3 | Published: 2002

In the summer of 1995, the U.S. and Japan came as close as they have ever come to a full-scale trade war over increased market access for U.S. autos and auto parts. The U.S. had threatened, under Section 301 of U.S. trade, to impose sanctions worth nearly \$6 billion on luxury automobiles imported from Japan if a satisfactory agreement could not be reached. Japan responded by bringing a complaint against the United States in the World Trade Organization (WTO). The net result would have been a direct loss of bilateral trade worth over \$10 billion. This case study recounts the torturous path to a final agreement, reached literally minutes before the Section 301 sanctions would have gone into effect.

286. The United States and the 1958 Rebellion in Indonesia

Brichoux, David and Deborah J. Gerner

ISBN: 1-56927 | Published: 2002

This case study examines U.S. involvement, both covert and overt, in Indonesian politics during the 1950s, a pivotal period in the newly independent nation's history. The U.S. encouraged dissident officers in their military campaign against the central government, hoping this would force Jakarta to prevent the Partai Kommunist Indonesia (PKI) from winning parliamentary elections. This policy had the unforeseen consequence of alienating the anti-communist Indonesian military leadership, thus threatening larger U.S. goals. The policy was eventually dropped in favor of a conciliatory approach toward the Indonesian government, averting a PKI victory. The study makes extensive use of declassified primary source materials to illustrate the evolving perspectives of U.S. policymakers.

287. The Neutrality Proclamation of 1793

Stevenson, Charles A.

ISBN: 1-56927-261-1 | Published: 2002

When war broke out between France and Great Britain in 1793, the United States had to decide on its role in the conflict and the applicability of its treaty obligations toward France. In making his decisions, President George Washington set important precedents for U.S. foreign policy, presidential powers, and party politics. This case study, based on Cabinet papers and debates in the spring of 1793, allows students to think and argue through the policy chosen by Washington. It can be used to provoke class consideration of the origins of U.S. foreign policy, the evidence of "bureaucratic politics" even in the 18th century, the constitutional issues of executive power in foreign affairs, and Washington's leadership style.

288. Courting the Dragon: Nixon's Rapprochement with China

Kuzma, Lynn, Steve Leibel, and Jason Edwards

ISBN: 1-56927-260-3 | Published: 2003

President Richard M. Nixon's dreams of global stability through the construction of a triangular balance of power among the world's superpowers reached fruition as he descended Air Force One in Beijing on February 21, 1972. His visit to China signaled a revolutionary change in Sino-American relations, but it also placed an effective check on the U.S. chief global rival: the Soviet Union. This case study recounts Nixon's dogged pursuit of a brash initiative that allowed him to exert the maximum influence of his office and secure his place in the history of world politics.

289. Riding a Submarine to the Conference Table: A Case Study in U.S.-DPRK Diplomacy

John, Eric G.

ISBN: 1-56927-262-X | Published: 2003

This case study examines the negotiations between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that resolved the September 1996 incursion of a North Korean submarine into South Korean waters, leaving more than a dozen South Korean civilians and soldiers dead, along with the sub's crew. The case demonstrates the unique nature of three-party talks where only two parties sit at the table, and offers important insights into the interagency process of U.S. diplomacy. Written by a member of the U.S. negotiating team, the study looks at how far a negotiator can push the interagency process.

290. Inside the Water's Edge: The Senate Votes on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

Deibel, Terry L.

ISBN: 1-56927-263-8 | Published: 2003

This case study tells the story of the first two weeks in October 1999, when the Republican Senate majority suddenly offered, and the Democrats accepted but then lost, a consent-to-ratification vote on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Students will learn about test ban issues, from seismic monitoring to stockpile stewardship, along with the complex political maneuvering involving President Clinton, the Democratic minority on the Hill, and internationalist and unilateralist factions within the Senate Republican caucus over the fate of the CTBT. This tale of conspiracy and incompetence will teach students about the high politics of interbranch negotiations and the low politics of intraparty power struggles.

291. A Man Between Two Countries: President Fujimori and the Japanese Ambassador's Residence Hostage Crisis

Garrison, Steve

ISBN: 1-56927-265-4 | Published: 2003

This case study examines a crucial point in the development of democracy in Peru: President Alberto Fujimori's decision to use force to free 72 hostages from the Japanese ambassador's residence. Peru, only recently democratic, was struggling with the transition to a civilian-led government amidst the pressures of terrorism and economic decline. Fujimori's decision to use force to free the hostages provides an excellent opportunity to examine the pressures that leaders in newly democratized countries face, both domestically and internationally, in times of crisis. This case could be used in courses covering Latin American politics, comparative politics, or regime transitions.

292. The Rocky Road toward Debt Forgiveness

Hey, Jeanne A.K.

ISBN: 1-56927-266-2 | Published: 2003

This case study analyzes efforts by the Group of 7, grassroots organizations, multilateral institutions, and the United States government to enact wide-scale debt forgiveness for the world's highly indebted poor countries at the turn of the last century. It begins with a history of Third World debt and the major arguments for and against debt forgiveness, then reviews multilateral and U.S. debt relief initiatives. After assessing the impact of Bono, the U2 singer, who has brought enormous global media attention to this project, the case concludes with details of the U.S. budgetary processes that led to funding of debt relief in 2000 and 2001. It would be appropriate for courses in world politics, international political economy, development issues, and foreign policy analysis.

293. High Seas Satellite Launches: Paragon of Post-Cold War Cooperation or Unregulated Danger?

Kempton, Daniel and Susan Balc

ISBN: 1-56927-267-0 | Published: 2003 000

This case study is designed to highlight the tradeoffs between the benefits of international trade and cooperation in high-tech industries; but also the dangers of leaking defense-related technology. It centers on a frustrating dilemma that confronted John D. Holum, the State Department's acting under secretary of state for arms control and international security affairs. State's Office of Defense Trade Control (ODTC) had uncovered 207 violations of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations. The gist of these allegations was that Boeing had exported defense-related articles, technology, and services to Germany, Norway, Russia, and Ukraine. Aside from potential criminal penalties, these violations could incur a fine of up to \$500,000 per violation.

Many at ODTC considered the project a serious and continuing risk—yet it also heralded the new global cooperation that only a few years earlier had seemed unimaginable—and which represented the new foreign policy vision that the Clinton administration advocated. The case study analyzes the question Holum had to decide—whether the program's gains outweighed the risk of further leaks of sensitive missile technology.

294. Understanding Policymaking in the European Union: The 1991 Negotiations of the Common Foreign and Security Policy Components of the Maastricht Treaty

Anderson, Stephanie

ISBN: 1-56927-268-9 | Published: 2003

This case study examines the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) negotiations of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union. European integration is a fascinating experiment that, on the positive side, has repaired the Franco-German rift, laid the groundwork for peace on the continent, and created prosperity for hundreds of millions of people. But on the negative side, it has laid down a set of complicated, undemocratic institutions whose rhetoric often falls short of reality. The Maastricht Treaty on European Union was the most ambitious and comprehensive constitutional change in the European Community since the Treaty of Rome in 1957. The transformation of the European Community into the European Union, and the addition of a foreign policy and security component, were supposed to render Europeans less dependent on the United States and, consequently, more active on the world stage. This simulation seeks to transport students back to the decisions leading up to the treaty.

295. U.S. and British Mediation Efforts during the 1974 Crisis over Cyprus

Yilmaz, Omur and Deborah J. Gerner

ISBN: 1-56927-269-7 | Published: 2003

This case study assesses the failure of a poorly coordinated U.S.-U.K. mediation effort regarding Cyprus during the summer of 1974, which changed the future of the island and the balance of power in the region for decades. The study enables students to infer how particular mediation tactics might have affected the attitudes of the negotiating parties, and compare the approaches of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan. It also reveals the interaction of the international system, and global and regional politics. This case is designed for courses on mediation/conflict resolution, U.S. foreign policy, comparative foreign policy analysis, nationalism, or protracted conflict

296. The International Criminal Court (ICC): Could American Military Officers Be Tried in The Hague?

MacGuish, Donald and Tom Ruby

ISBN: 1-56927-270-0 | Published: 2003

This case study is a fictionalized account of what some American military personnel fear is in store for officers and politicians in the United States. In this scenario, the U.S. has concluded a short military campaign to protect a minority population facing a humanitarian disaster in the eastern Mediterranean. In the course of the conflict, discipline issues raised by the U.S. forces became legal issues for the International Criminal Court (ICC). For teaching purposes, the authors recommend dividing the class into three groups to argue for the three courses of action presented, with the professor acting as president. Students must consider the long- and short-term domestic and international impacts of each option.

297. Intellectual Property Rights, Drug Access, and the Doha Round

Elms, Deborah Kay

ISBN: 1-56927-271-9 | Published: 2004

This case study follows the negotiations in the World Trade Organization's Doha Round over drug access. The poorest states in the international community argued that the human suffering caused by diseases like HIV/AIDS and malaria required changes to trade rules. The WTO Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement mandated global protection of intellectual property rights for pharmaceutical products beginning in 2005, but the poorest states insisted on revisions that would allow them to manufacture or import generic versions of life-saving drugs. The resulting impasse, as the study explains, blocked these changes and threatened to rupture the Doha Round trade talks more broadly.

298. Defusing Anti-Americanism in South Korea: The Practice of U.S. Public Diplomacy

Oh, Wei Nam

ISBN: 1-56927-272-7 | Published: 2004

This case study explores the effectiveness of U.S. public diplomacy in South Korea in defusing growing anti-Americanism, which intensified following the 1980 Kwangju incident, in which a student protest was brutally suppressed with the alleged acquiescence of U.S. forces. Three questions are central to the case: What explains the rise of anti-Americanism in South Korea? How has this anti-Americanism affected bilateral relations? And what kind of U.S. public diplomacy might be effective in defusing anti-Americanism in South Korea?

299. A Medal of Good Hope: Mandela, Qaddafi, and the Lockerbie Negotiations

Judson, Lyn Boyd

ISBN: 1-56927-273-5 | Published: 2004

On October 29, 1997, South African President Nelson Mandela arrived in Libya to award Colonel Muammar Qaddafi the Good Hope Medal, his nation's highest honor. At the time, Qaddafi was considered a pariah in the international community; Libya was under United Nations sanctions for refusing to hand over two indicted suspects in the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. This case study asks several questions: Why did Mandela intervene on behalf of Qaddafi? Why were the U.S. and the U.K. so unyielding in their relations with Libya? And what issues of the North-versus-South debate were important in the Lockerbie negotiations? In the process, the study explores the different understandings of justice and morality in North-South relations, the moral capital of individual leaders like Mandela, and the "moral diplomacy" practiced by South Africa and other middle powers.

300. Oligarchs: Simulating Economic and Political Dynamics in Post-Communist Narkonia

Gould, John A.

ISBN: 1-56927-274-3 | Published: 20004

This is a class simulation designed for graduate or undergraduate courses in comparative political economy, international political economy, post-communist studies, and advanced courses in American foreign policy. It may also be used as the basis of a take-home writing assignment. The goal is to provide students with a basis to debate the interaction between economic reforms and political institutions in a post-communist context. Students of U.S. foreign policy will also come to appreciate the tensions created by simultaneously promoting democracy and open markets abroad and maintaining international strategic interests. Although this case is entirely fictional, some elements may be reminiscent of real events in some post-communist countries.

301. A Question of Sovereignty: Bahrain, Qatar, and the International Court of Justice

Gerner, Deborah J. and Omur Yilmaz

ISBN: 1-56927-275-1 | Published: 2004

This case study examines the development and eventual resolution of a long-standing territorial dispute between two small Arab states, Bahrain and Qatar. The dispute turned into a conflict in which traditional mediation did not succeed, but formal international adjudication did. The decision of those two small states to subject themselves voluntarily to a binding verdict, one not subject to appeal, is remarkable in its own right. Part A describes the background to the conflict, the key leaders involved, the issues at stake, and the initial International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling that it had jurisdiction to rule on the dispute. The verdict is described in Part B. The generational change represented by the Bahraini and Qatari leaders, both new, allows consideration of the importance of individual actors in such disputes. The case study also illustrates the fact that seemingly insignificant disputes can be complicated. The case study can be used in specialized courses in conflict resolution or international law, an introductory international politics class, or a Middle East politics course. It is appropriate for all collegiate levels; however, students would be well served by having modest knowledge of either international law or the Middle East before tackling this case. Another case on a similar topic, which could be usefully assigned, is "Beagle Channel Negotiations" (Case Study 135).

302. Saving the Coffee Industry in El Salvador

Letovsky, Robert

ISBN: 1-56927-276-X | Published: 2004

The case study focuses on the severe economic, social, and environmental consequences in El Salvador of the long-term decline in global coffee prices. After an overview of Salvadoran history and the connection between land and social peace, the study looks at the coffee industry, both locally and globally, before presenting options for saving what is left. This case study is primarily intended for courses in economic development; or for introductory courses in international relations, political economy, or sustainable development, focusing on issues like the collapse of the International Coffee Agreement and the holdback scheme by the Association of Coffee Producing Countries.

303. When People Elect the Wrong Leaders: The United States and Elections in Algeria, 1991-1992

Fettweis, Christopher J.

ISBN: 1-56927-277-8 | Published: 2005

The Algerian military's decision to overthrow the 1992 parliamentary elections posed the first major challenge to President George H.W. Bush's commitment to a post-communist "new world order" based upon consistent support for democracy, pluralism, and freedom around the world. The Bush administration had to choose whether to denounce the actions of the Algerian generals, or defend it by declaring that the fundamentalists' victory would represent the last election Algeria was likely to have. This case study explores some major problems facing U.S. foreign policy: the balance between democracy, authoritarianism, and fundamentalism in the Middle East; the battle for the "hearts and minds" of Muslims; and U.S. support for unpopular regimes. The study is well suited for any class in U.S. foreign policy, national security, comparative politics, or Middle Eastern studies.

304. Going to the United Nations: George W. Bush and Iraq

Martin, Curtis H.

ISBN: 1-56927-278-6 | Published: 2005

This case study analyzes the ambivalent stance of the George W. Bush administration toward the United Nations, both during the drive for war against Iraq (2002-2003), and the subsequent period of reconstruction and counterinsurgency. It asks whether the U.N. Security Council, is an enabler or a constrainer when it comes to advancing U.S. interests. The study may also be used to illuminate the debate between the realist and liberal internationalist visions of the world, alliance theory and balancing/bandwagoning behavior, the sources of legitimacy of state action, the value of hard and soft power, and decision-making models.

305. Gaps at the Seams of the Dayton Accords: A Role-Play Scenario

Guttieri, Karen

ISBN: 1-56927-279-4 | Published: 2005

The 1995 Dayton Accords that ended hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina also created fault lines that local factions could exploit to achieve their own objectives. This fictionalized role play simulation highlights some enduring features of a volatile environment in which diverse agents with different authority and resource endowments pursue their agendas. The scenario presented here is based on actual events, and depicts how gaps in the civil-military implementation of the Dayton Accords made return of displaced people especially difficult. It discusses a security gap for returning refugees and the international community helping them.

306. Political Economy in Putin's Russia: YUKOS and the Demise of an Oligarch

Rotnem, Thomas E.

ISBN: 1-56797-280-8 | Published: 2005

In October 2003 Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Russia's richest "oligarch," was arrested on charges of theft, embezzlement, and fraud. The Russian prosecutor general argued that Khodorkovsky was arrested due to illegal activities undertaken during the anarchic era of privatization in the mid-1990s. Western and domestic critics disputed such assertions, however, contending instead that Khodorkovsky was detained for political purposes by an increasingly authoritarian regime, headed by President Vladimir Putin. This case study will benefit instructors who wish to shed light on a variety of topics, including the developing authoritarianism in Putin's Russia, interest group politics in post-Soviet politics, and the political economy of economic and administrative reform and foreign direct investment in post-communist societies.

307. One Rock, Two Principles: The Gibraltar Problem

Kempton, Daniel R. and Michael Killoran

ISBN: 1-56927-281-6 | Published: 2005

This case study, intended for an introductory international relations course, is designed to help students understand the choices states must make between acting on their ideals (as suggested by the liberal idealist school) and acting in their self-interests (the realist school). It focuses on an issue that British Secretary of State Jack Straw considered in November 2002: whether to alter the status of Gibraltar, which had been a British colony for nearly three centuries. Straw's decision was unlikely to dramatically affect Great Britain's fate or even significantly alter its security, given that the peninsula's area is just 6.25 square miles, and its population was about 30,000. Nonetheless, the issue pitted two basic principles of British foreign policy against each other. The realist tradition suggested Britain ought to cede at least partial control over Gibraltar to Spain. On the other hand, British liberal tradition argued for allowing the Gibraltarians self-determination, which would lead either to independence or to continued British sovereignty.

308. Globalization: France, Nazis, and the Internet

Denemark, Robert A.

ISBN: 1-56927-282-4 | Published: 2005

French groups sued Yahoo! in 2000 because it sponsors auctions that include Nazi memorabilia, and symbols of hate are outlawed in France. The French court ordered Yahoo! to make the auctions inaccessible in France and threatened to impose large fines, even though it is not a French firm, and no "auction" is going on in France. This case study illustrates one of the great challenges of globalization: Should countries have the right to control what kinds of ideas, goods, or services their citizens may access—or could the transparency of the Internet prove a better way to deal with historical embarrassments and hate groups than banning their symbols?

After reviewing French history, and noting the significant recent growth in the neo-Nazi movement there, the study explains legal differences over freedom of expression between France and the United States, then explores questions of corporate image and the utility of Internet filters. After Yahoo!'s eventual U.S. court victory, the case asks whether information of use to terrorists is to be protected, as well.

309. The Turkish Democratic Experiment: Integrating the Demands of Kemalism and Political Islam

Gerner, Deborah J. and Ömür Yilmaz

ISBN: 1-56927-283-2 | Published: 2006

This case study opens with an overview of the 2002 Turkish elections. It then reviews the tenets of Kemalism, the country's founding ideology, and its link to the Turkish armed forces; cites various opinions of the ruling Justice and Development Party (known in Turkish as the AKP), and looks at the history of Turkish military intervention in the nation's nominally democratic politics. It pays particular attention to the military's maneuvers to force the Islam-oriented Welfare Party out of a coalition government in 1997, and its current uneasy tolerance for that party's successor: the socially conservative yet secularist AKP. With its emphasis on questions of democratization, religion, and state-military relations, this case study will be most useful in upper-level undergraduate comparative politics courses. It could also fit into classes on political Islam, as well as general Middle Eastern politics.

310. Rolling Back Malaria by Nets: Do Public-Private Partnerships Work?

Mori, Katsuhiko

ISBN: 1-56927-284-0 | Published: 2006

This case study encourages students to explore the processes involved in forming public-private partnerships for the Roll Back Malaria campaign in the context of international development. Yasushi Katsuma, the United Nations Children's Fund program coordinator, coordinated a partnership among diverse actors to use a high-tech mosquito bed net to help prevent malaria in African children. The case also addresses the key opportunities and challenges of forming public-private partnerships in the delivery and technological transfer of this strategic tool to achieve the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals.

311. Torture for Profit? The Role of Mercedes-Benz in Argentina's Dirty War and the Struggle for Accountability and Reconciliation

Lowe, Daniel and Steve R. Garrison

ISBN: 1-56927-286-7 | Published: 2006

This case study examines the legacy of Argentina's dirty war through the exploration of a series of domestic and international debates. It centers on the experiences of Héctor Rátto and several other employees of Mercedes-Benz' González-Catán plant. Fourteen of these employees were detained by the military government between 1976 and 1978. Only two of these employees survived to tell their story, one of whom, Héctor Rátto, is at the forefront of efforts to hold the Argentine military and their collaborators responsible for human rights violations during the dirty war. His story provides a fruitful avenue for investigations into the challenges faced by a society constructing a democratic government. The case can be used in the classroom to examine the appropriate governmental approach to armed challenges, the limits of responsibilities for human rights violations, and the appropriate strategies for the punishment of human rights violations.

312. Polarization in Venezuela: The Battle Between Hugo Chavez and the Opposition

Nelson, Brian A.

ISBN: 1-56927-288-3 | Published: 2006

This case study examines the roots of Venezuela's political polarization by focusing on the short-lived April 2002 coup against President Hugo Chávez. After describing the country's oil wealth and the two-party system that controlled Venezuela for the 40 years prior to Chávez's election, it then details the coup and its aftermath, which actually consolidated Chávez's position. The study concludes with an examination of documents released in 2004 showing that the United States had prior knowledge of the coup, as well as a reflection on what the future may hold for Venezuela. It is appropriate for undergraduate and graduate courses in world politics, international political economy, development assistance, foreign policy analysis, U.S. foreign policy, and Latin American studies.

313. Between Promise and Delivery: Relief and Reconstruction after the 2003 Iranian Earthquake

Enia, Jason S.

ISBN: 1-56927-289-1 | Published: 2006

This case study focuses on a December 2003 earthquake that devastated the ancient Iranian city of Bam, killing as many as 30,000 people. Almost immediately, large pledges of disaster relief aid came from around the world, both directly to the Iranian government and to United Nations' emergency relief campaigns. However, much of the promised aid never materialized and the city remained in ruins a year after the quake. This study uses that tragedy to illuminate the politics associated with foreign aid and reconstruction in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

314. Establishing an International Criminal Court: The Emergence of a New Global Authority?

Leonard, Eric K.

ISBN: 1-56927-258-1 | Published: 2007

On April 11, 2002, the Rome Statute for an International Criminal Court received its 60th ratification, establishing the ICC as a functioning entity. But even as a large portion of the international community, joined by many Americans, celebrated, the George W. Bush administration moved to "unsign" the Rome Statute because of its purported violation of state sovereignty. By examining this case study, students can explore the transformative nature of global authority, the increased tension that now exists between international organizations and state sovereignty, the role of nonstate actors, the increased importance of issues of humanitarian law, the position of U.S. foreign policymakers concerning the establishment of multilateral institutions, and the negotiation process surrounding regime formation. The study would be useful in numerous courses: introduction to world politics, international law, international organizations, U.S. foreign policy, diplomacy, international human rights, and the politics of globalization and global governance.

315. A Helping Hand?

Eliminating Child Labor in Bangladesh's Garment Industry

Elms, Deborah

ISBN: 1-56927-290-5 | Published: 2007

This case study reviews what happens when an apparently “good” idea in one country comes with serious consequences for people on the other side of the globe. Few in the West would say that children, especially those as young as 8, should be working in factories for up to 20 hours per day. But the sudden imposition and enforcement of child labor laws prohibiting children from earning wages in Bangladesh’s garment industry cost more than 50,000 children their jobs. In response, a novel coalition, comprised of the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and the Exporters Association (BGMEA), International Labor Organization (ILO), and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), formed to create an alternative education system for unemployed child garment workers. The results were critical in designing other programs to address the issue of child labor worldwide.

316. It’s Not Just the Economy, Stupid:

Linking Free Trade and the War on Terror

Auerswald, David and Caroline Shaver

ISBN: 1-56927-293-X | Published: 2007

Between 2000 and 2004, the U.S. government pursued a series of bilateral free trade agreements with Australia, Chile, New Zealand, and Singapore. Some of these countries eventually concluded an FTA with the U.S., while others did not. This case considers two explanations of U.S. behavior toward these countries. The first focuses on purely economic concerns: Was a free trade agreement in the economic interests of the U.S. as a whole, and/or major industries and sectors of the economy? The second focuses on the use of trade to leverage or reward broad security cooperation with the U.S., particularly after the 9/11 attacks and during the buildup to the Iraq War. The study then reviews the outcome of each set of negotiations in terms of which framework it better fits into.

The narrative is divided into three parts. The first discusses the rationale for free trade as well as the procedural steps required for a free trade agreement. It also assesses the economic benefits of free trade and how trade agreements could be used to entice cooperation on unrelated security issues. The second section reviews the economic rationale for bilateral free trade agreements between the U.S. and each of the four countries. Part three discusses the major security policies of each country as they reacted to the 9/11 attacks, as well as the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003. Part four reviews the eventual outcome of each FTA negotiation.

317. Gender Quotas in Afghanistan: Solution or Problem?

Piatti-Crocker, Adriana and Daniel R. Kempton

ISBN: 1-56927-296-4 | Published: 2008

After the 2001 international intervention in Afghanistan to oust the radical Islamist Taliban regime and establish a new government, Sima Samar and several other women were elected as members of a loya jirga, national convention. Because women in Afghanistan have been traditionally denied political and civil rights, the female delegates pressed the new National Assembly to set gender quotas to secure the participation of women in the country’s legislative branch. This case study asks whether such quotas strengthen the consolidation of open and responsive democracies, or are more likely to provoke a violent backlash. It is designed to be used in general introductory courses in comparative politics or international relations, but would also fit classes dealing with the role of women or Middle Eastern politics.

318. The Extraordinary Rendition of Abu Omar: Ethics and the War on Terror

Kempton, Daniel R., and Matthew Rossow
ISBN: 1-56927-297-2 | Published: 2008

Although this case study deals primarily with a specific instance of “extraordinary rendition”—the clandestine snatching of alleged drug traffickers, terrorists, and criminals who have fled to countries that cannot or will not extradite them back to the United States—it is designed to help students grapple with a larger issue: the lack of clear rules for conducting the “war on terror” (a term rejected by many European and American political leaders). The case should help students understand the implications of the lack of a paradigm for combating terrorism.

319. Power Plays: U.S. War on Terrorism versus E.U. Privacy Protection

Zeff, Eleanor E.
ISBN: 1-56927-298-0 | Published: 2008

The issue covered in this case study occurred between 2002 and 2007: the negotiations between the European Union and the United States concerning the transfer and exchange of airline passenger names and other personal data. Although the case illustrates various aspects of international relations, it is mainly intended for use in a course on European politics to demonstrate the complexity and vitality of the E.U. as an institutional organization. The case shows students that it has a distinct policy agenda, and different goals from the United States.

320. The Cartagena Summit: Cooperative International Counterdrug Policy

Fiddner, Dighton and Hunter F. Lutinski
ISBN: 1-56927-299-9 | Published: 2009

This case study explores the bilateral and multilateral diplomacy that made the 1990 Cartagena Drug Summit, attended by the heads of state of the United States, Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, a success. The United States publicly admitted for the first time that its domestic demand was a major driver of the drug problem, while the Latin American drug-producing states conceded, also for the first time, that they also had a domestic narcotics problem. In addition, the four participants signed a regional multilateral agreement to combat drug trafficking, and pursue new tactics in the “War on Drugs.” Their rapport at the summit paved the way for ratification of the 1991 Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPA).

321. Gazprom’s Grab for Sakhalin-II

Rotnem, Thomas E.
ISBN: 1-56927-171-2 | Published: 2010

In 1994 the Russian Federation signed a production sharing agreement with a consortium of Dutch, Japanese, and American corporations to develop major oil and gas reserves on Sakhalin Island. This case study examines Moscow’s 2006 expropriation of Sakhalin-II, as the project is known, by Gazprom, a state-owned company. (A sister project, known as Sakhalin-I, has not encountered such difficulties.) After detailing the crisis that pitted the Russian government against the Royal Dutch Shell-directed energy consortium, the study puts forth several competing theories to explain Moscow’s motives. It is designed to engage students in an analysis and discussion of what this case portends for the future of Russian economic and political reform, as well as Moscow’s role in world affairs.

322. Politics of the People: The Other Side of the Oil Pipeline

Martin, Pamela L.

ISBN: 1-56927-346-4 | Published: 2010

This case study examines the nexus between the global and local struggles surrounding natural resources, economic and sustainable development, and the environment, based on a firsthand account of a visit to the Amazon. After reviewing the geopolitical and national context surrounding the 2006 Forum on Oil, Human Rights, and Environmental Reparation in Coca, Ecuador, sponsored by the international nongovernmental organization Oilwatch, the study delves into the transnational organization and mobilization of Oilwatch in response to petroleum extraction in the developing world. It then weighs the alternatives within the saga of natural resource extraction, sustainable development, and citizen activism around the globe. This study can be used in classes on international relations, globalization, international political economy, or politics in the developing world.

323. President Obama and the “Torture Memos”

Martin, Curtis H.

ISBN: 1-56927-162-3 | Published: 2011

This case study presents the student with one of President Barack Obama’s early, controversial decisions. His April 2009 order to release four George W. Bush-era Justice Department memoranda approving the use of enhanced interrogation on terrorism suspects offers a window into many larger issues confronting his new administration. At its heart, the decision poses a classic values conflict in a democracy: the necessity of maintaining secrecy in order to protect national security vs. the requirements for transparency and the rule of law. An examination of Obama’s rationale for his decision can be used to provide insight into his decision-making style.

324. Taking on Turkmenistan

Love, Maryann Cusimano

ISBN: 1-56927-551-3 | Published: 2011

In 2003, Turkmenistan faced U.S. sanctions for failure to comply with two different U.S. laws: the Jackson-Vanik Amendment of the Trade Act of 1974, for not allowing people to leave the country freely; and the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, for severe violations of religious freedom. The country had a long history of dictatorial rule, dating back to before Soviet rule, but conditions had worsened after an attempted attack against President Saparmurat Niyazov the Great the previous year. This case study asks participants to assess how the new U.S. ambassador to Turkmenistan handled these challenges when she arrived in Ashgabat to take up her duties. Many of the lessons students draw here could be applicable in other countries where American diplomats have limited leverage with which to persuade autocrats to promote democracy and good governance, and respect religious freedom and other basic human rights.

325. The Vietnam Dilemma

Love, Maryann Cusimano

ISBN: 1-56927-552-1 | Published: 2011

When John V. Hanford III was sworn into office in May 2002 as the U.S. ambassador-at-large for religious freedom, he chose Vietnam as the country he would visit first in his new role. Although bilateral ties had rapidly warmed following the normalization of relations in 1995, Hanoi's human rights record was so poor that many members of Congress wanted to designate Vietnam a "country of particular concern" under the terms of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998. This case study asks participants to assess Ambassador Hanford's strategy for deciding whether adding Vietnam to the CPC list would improve or exacerbate conditions.

326. Morality, Public Health, and the National Interest The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

Dietrich, John W.

ISBN: 1-56927-300-6 | Published: 2012

In his January 2003 State of the Union address, President George W. Bush called on the United States to commit \$15 billion over five years under a new program, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), to address the international HIV/AIDS epidemic. This case study examines how AIDS issues fit into existing and emerging definitions of national interests; explores whether to use bilateral or multilateral funding and programs to combat the disease; and considers whether funding restrictions should include U.S. values on prevention strategies and encourage the use of U.S.-manufactured drugs. Collectively, PEPFAR decisions raise the issue of whether funding programs in the developing world gives rich countries undue leverage over policy choices, and thus represents, intentionally or not, a form of neoimperialism. The study is designed to be used in introductory or advanced courses in international politics, U.S. foreign policy, or more specialized courses examining ethics in international relations.

327. Unveiling the Veil Ban Dilemma: The Case of Leyla Sahin

Piatti-Crocker, Adriana and Laman Tasch

ISBN: 1-56027 | Published: 2012

This case study examines the historical evolution of secularism in Turkey and analyzes the legality of veil bans in Turkey and in some Western European countries. Through the case of Leyla Sahin, who was not allowed to register for classes at the University of Istanbul in 1998 simply because she wore an Islamic veil, it sheds light on whether banning Muslim veils in public spaces falls within the realms of current regional and international human rights law. This study is designed to be taught in a variety of courses in international relations and comparative politics. It could also be employed in classes that discuss globalization, international law, human rights, the growing influence of international and regional organizations in domestic politics, or gender politics.

328. Pharmaceuticals, Patents, and U.S. Trade Policy

McDonald, Michael K.

ISBN: 1-56927-379-0 | Published: 2012

This case study examines the role of intellectual property rights in U.S. trade policymaking by analyzing the Obama administration's handling of the May 2009 report on Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act, due to Congress just four months after President Barack Obama took office. The case examines the role of intellectual property rights in trade negotiations, the impact of the 2006 midterm elections on the trade process with respect to intellectual property, and the example of Thailand's drug licensing program. It offers a concrete look at the politics of trade policymaking, the role of intellectual property rights and the "Access to Medicines" campaign on trade politics, and the negotiating process between the administration and Congress regarding trade.

329. High Drama in Honduras: Constitutional Crisis and the Overthrow of President Zelaya

Barrow, Lynda K.

ISBN: 1-56927-380-4 | Published: 2012

In the pre-dawn hours of June 28, 2009, some 200 armed, hooded members of the Honduran military pulled President Manuel Zelaya from his bed, whisked him out of the presidential palace, loaded him onto a military plane, and packed him off to Costa Rica. Thus began what quickly became a full-blown crisis for Honduras and the region. This three-part case study focuses on the questions this episode raises about the nature of Honduras' constitutional order, as well as broader questions about democratic legitimacy. Part A sets out the events leading to Zelaya's ouster, including his political alliance with Venezuela's President Hugo Chávez and his push to get voter approval for a National Constituent Assembly. It ends with the inauguration of a new Honduran president, Porfirio Lobo Sosa, in January 2010. Part B briefly explores the international community's response, while Part C delves into the constitutional crisis that Zelaya's removal fomented.

330. From Miracle to Crisis: Brazilian Foreign Debt and the Limits of Obligation

Landy, Thomas M.

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 2015

In a September 1986 speech to the United Nations, Brazilian President Jose Sarney declared that his country's massive debt imperiled its newly restored democracy, and warned that Brazil would not "pay its foreign debt with recession, nor with unemployment, nor with hunger." Such crises illustrate the reality that some global financial obligations become so onerous that they must be restructured or forgiven--yet there is no single entity in the international arena with the authority to make and enforce such a binding determination. This case study codifies and explores a set of questions whose answers can help resolve such challenges, which—as we have seen in Greece, among other countries—remain as relevant today as they were 30 years ago. It would be appropriate for courses in world politics, international political economy, development issues, and foreign policy analysis at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

331. State Narratives in Complex Media Environments: The Case of Ukraine

Walker, Vivian S.

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 2015

This case study begins with an examination of the origins of the strategic narrative Russia has developed about its new, post-Cold War identity and how that narrative has shaped its propaganda offensive in Ukraine. Following a review of key elements in Russia's information arsenal, it then assesses Kyiv's counter-narratives, focusing in particular on the East/West dynamic that both defines and complicates its identity as a sovereign state. The study then assesses Ukraine's information initiatives and assets, before concluding with a set of recommendations for achieving effective strategic narrative development and projecting a complex information environment.

332. The Withdrawal from UNESCO: International Organizations and the U.S. Role

Rosenthal, Joel H.

ISBN: Unassigned | Published: 2011

In December 1983, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz sent a letter to Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, notifying him of the United States' intention to leave UNESCO by the end of 1984 unless the organization adopted serious reforms. A year later, Sec. Shultz confirmed Washington's withdrawal, leaving it and London, which followed the American lead, outside an organization they had done so much to create nearly 40 years earlier. This case study analyzes how such a promising vision of the potential of multinational cooperation went sour, and assesses the roles ideology, domestic U.S. politics and policy disagreements within the Reagan administration played in the decision to withdraw.

333. Crisis in Dominion: An Information and Intelligence Assessment

Auerswald, David P.

ISBN: 978-1-56927-023-3 | Published: 2015

This simulation is geared for a 60-to-90-minute seminar in courses on intelligence analysis, ethnic conflict, humanitarian interventions, or foreign policy decision-making. The case study asks participants to assess ambiguous and possibly contradictory information from a variety of raw and finished sources, and then explore what sorts of questions a consumer of information should ask of the intelligence community.

The fictional crisis unfolds in three informal stages in the fictional country of Dominion. The first describes negotiations to settle the civil war there. The second stage begins when the presidents of Dominion and a neighboring state are assassinated, sparking the re-emergence of a simmering ethnic conflict between the region's two main ethnic groups. The third charts the devolution of the country into renewed civil war, with questions as to which side is engaging in atrocities and which external actors might be supporting each side.

334. Tourism Development: A Path to Peace in Sri Lanka?

Fassihi, Manny

ISBN: 978-1-56927-000-4 | Published: 2017

Could Sri Lanka's tourism sector be a primary driver of economic development – and a way to bring about a lasting peace? This case study looks at the early decision to pursue tourism as a driver of development in the 1950s, and follows the history of Sri Lanka and its tourism industry through 2016.

In 2002, the government of Sri Lanka reached a breakthrough with the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) to bring the civil war, which had been going on for almost two decades, to a ceasefire. Bilateral and multilateral development agencies quickly looked to help the country rebuild, and developing the tourism sector was once again a primary economic development goal. The devastating tsunami and renewed fighting threatened these goals, however.

335. Peacemaking in Southern Africa: The Namibia-Angola Settlement of 1988

Crocker, Chester A.

ISBN: 978-1-56927-002-8 | Published: 2017

Few conflicts in the waning years of the Cold War involved more players than Southern Africa. Namibia, which had been under de facto rule by South Africa since 1915, by the 1970s was caught up in an independence movement as well as a greater regional struggle and a Cold War power play. The United States, Soviet Union, Cuba, and South Africa all became involved in Angola's civil war, which threatened to spill over into both Namibia and South Africa. Written by US lead negotiator Ambassador Chester A. Crocker, this case study details the eight-year negotiations to bring about peace in the region—and secure Namibia's independence from South Africa. The case includes a practical discussion of the concepts of “linkage” and “ripeness”—which help explain how the US team was able to push the negotiations to conclusion in 1988.

336. The US and Soviet Proxy War in Afghanistan, 1989-1992

Institute for the Study of Diplomacy

ISBN: 978-1-56927-004-2 | Published: 2017

This case study, drawn from an Institute for the Study of Diplomacy working group series on strategic surprise, focuses on events in Afghanistan during the late 1980s and early 1990s and the policy decisions and consequences of completely withdrawing from engagement in Afghanistan in 1992. The case looks at how policy decisions surrounding these events affected US national strategic objectives in the region at the time—and whether an earlier, and deeper, consideration of the possible implications of the rise of radical Islamic groups might have changed the way in which the United States provided assistance to the mujahideen during and after the Soviet occupation. A decade later, Afghanistan and the radical groups operating within the country would emerge as a major national security challenge for the United States.

337. Intelligence: A Key Partner to Diplomacy

Laipson, Ellen

ISBN: 978-1-56927-009-7 | Published: 2017

This case study examines the nexus between intelligence gathering and the practice of diplomacy. Both are vital components of US foreign policy, yet the full range of US intelligence activities is often little understood. Intelligence officers are tasked with providing neutral input to help advise and inform US foreign policy, and help diplomats implement policy and advise the executive branch. Successful policy implementation often depends on the quality and quantity of intelligence available to diplomats. This study provides a conceptual background for understanding the intelligence-diplomacy relationship and introduces all the agencies and units active in the US intelligence effort. To illustrate the wide range of interactions between US diplomats and the intelligence community, Laipson includes four historical “mini-cases”:

- intelligence briefings during the breakdown of Yugoslavia in 1990
- intel during the 2012 attacks on the US consulate in Benghazi, Libya
- the role of intelligence in arms control and verification measures
- intelligence as a back channel in diplomacy

338. Women’s Participation in the Good Friday Agreement Negotiations: A Case Study on Northern Ireland

Turkington, Rebecca

ISBN: 978-1-56927-013-4 | Published: 2017

The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 ended thirty years of sectarian conflict in Northern Ireland. For decades, Catholic Nationalists had fought against Protestant Unionists in a bitter conflict known as Ireland’s “Troubles.” This case study examines the pivotal role women played in the negotiations to bring about peace.

Northern Ireland’s peace negotiations were notable for their inclusion of civil society actors in general, including an innovative electoral approach to broaden the voices at the table, and promote genuine inclusion. The case draws heavily from extensive interviews with many of the negotiating parties, including members of the Northern Ireland Women’s Coalition, which gained seats at the table through the electoral system’s ‘top-up’ provisions.

339. Tunisia and the Start of the Arab Spring

Gray, Gordon

ISBN: 978-1-56927-011-0 | Published: 2017

This case study, written by the US ambassador to Tunisia from 2009-2012, examines the roots of the Arab Spring, how and why it unfolded in Tunisia, and the US role as the Ben Ali government collapsed. It offers an overview of Tunisian history and society, including a close look at the two men who had led Tunisia after the country’s independence in 1956, and what their regimes had and had not achieved. The case study examines pivotal events leading up to the revolution of 2010-2011, underscoring the complexity and multiplicity of their causal factors, and offers a detailed look at the diplomacy behind the US support for the democratic transition. There is also a broader discussion of the Arab Spring as a revolutionary movement, and its longer-term impact on other Arab societies and on US interests in North Africa and the Middle East.

340. The Asian Financial Crisis of 1997-1998: Adapting US Intelligence and Policymaking to the Challenges of Global Economics

Institute for the Study of Diplomacy

ISBN: 978-1-56927-006-6 | Published: 2017

Does the United States—or any other government—have the tools to stop a looming global economic crisis? This case study investigates the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998 and the response of the US intelligence and policy community. The Asian financial crisis illustrates the vast range of US and international security challenges that stem from private sector activities operating largely outside of government control—in ways that adversely affect international markets and national economies. This case study offers an overview of the policy measures that successfully stemmed the crisis in Asia, and discusses whether these tools might prevent a similar currency-related meltdown.

341. US Strategy to Stem North Korea's Nuclear Program: Assessing the Clinton and Bush Legacies

Institute for the Study of Diplomacy

ISBN: 978-1-56927-015-8 | Published: 2017

North Korea's nuclear program was a microcosm of the kind of complex security challenges the United States would confront in the 21st century. This case study examines the role of the US intelligence and foreign policy communities to reduce the global and regional security threats posed by nuclear proliferation in North Korea, by looking at the very different approaches adopted by the Clinton and Bush administrations. This case study focuses on the North Korean nuclear threat as a way to examine the dynamics of intelligence and policy. As the United States and Asia continue to grapple with the threat of a nuclear-armed North Korea, what are the next steps for US diplomacy? What lessons from this case study can inform future US administrations and policymakers toward their policy and negotiations with North Korea—or other states that may be embarking on a nuclear weapons program?

342. Global Governance of Disease

Katz, Rebecca

ISBN: 978-1-56927-018-9 | Published: 2017

The movement of people, animals, and goods have facilitated the spread of disease throughout history, but the fast pace of globalization in the 21st century increases the danger of pandemics that transcend national borders. This case study traces the historical evolution of global disease governance structures from the first International Sanitary Conference in 1851 to the creation of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the ratification of the International Health Regulations (IHR) in 2005, and examines the global health diplomacy behind the decisions to declare Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEIC) in response to outbreaks of H1N1, Polio, Ebola, and Zika. The case study then discusses the political and organizational challenges to creating an effective global response to recurring as well as new disease threats.

343. The 2014-2015 West Africa Ebola Outbreak: The Diplomacy of Response and Recovery in Guinea

Standley, Claire

ISBN: 978-1-56927-019-6 | Published: 2018

The 2014-2015 Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia killed more than 11,000 people, and offered a stark reminder that viruses do not recognize international borders. The global public health community and local health officials scrambled to respond quickly to help those infected with Ebola, and stop the spread of the disease. This case study looks at the global response in West Africa, as well as efforts to build laboratory capacity in Guinea. Students will examine the political factors and diplomacy governing global assistance in the context of the outbreak of a deadly disease and the transition from urgent response to longer-term capacity building and development needs. The case reviews how these factors, and the overall tragedy of Ebola in West Africa, offering lessons for the global response to public health emergencies.

344. From Civil War to Civil War: The Struggle for Peace in Sudan and South Sudan

Lyman, Princeton N.

ISBN: 978-1-56927-028-8 | Published: 2018

Since independence in 1956, Sudan experienced two major civil wars, a genocidal conflict in Darfur, secession of the southern part of the country, and civil war in the newly independent South Sudan. This case study focuses on the tools and actions of diplomacy, and US and international efforts to resolve these conflicts. The author, Special Envoy Princeton N. Lyman, provides fascinating insights into the long and complex diplomacy in the case of Sudan, and the quiet but effective moves beyond the public eye to bring parties to the table. This case study also offers a rare look at the role of special envoys in the peace process, and details the areas where US and other international partners were able to push forward on agreements, with an assessment of what prevented the emergence of a stable and long-lasting peace in Sudan and South Sudan.

345. Whitewashing and Confronting Hungary's Antisemitic Past: The Bálint Hóman Statue in Székesfehérvár

Ira Forman

ISBN: 978-1-56927-030-1 | Published: 2019

In 2015 the Hungarian government announced it would fund a statue in the city of Székesfehérvár to honor Bálint Hóman, a pre-World War II historian and government minister. Hóman had a long history as an antisemite, and had co-authored legislation to undermine Jewish citizenship in Hungary. After World War II broke out, Hóman continued to serve in Parliament under the Nazi regime, and had been an advocate for the deportation of Hungarian Jews. This case study examines the controversy that ensued over the Hóman statue, the local and foreign reactions, and the US government decision to lead a coalition to oppose the statue project. The case will challenge students to consider the issue from various perspectives. Why did Prime Minister Viktor Orbán's government feel it was necessary to honor such a controversial figure? Why was the Hungarian Jewish community so opposed to the statue—and what was the broader global reaction? And what was the US diplomatic response?