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International Relations

Globalization, Governance and International Relations Theory

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FACULTY RESOURCES

Roger A. Coate is Professor of International Relations at the University of South Carolina. His publications include: *The United Nations and Changing World Politics, Fourth Edition* (Boulder: Westview Press, 2004); *International Cooperation in Response to AIDS* (London: Frances Pinter/Cassell Press, 1995); *United States Policy and the Future of the United Nations* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1994); *The Challenge of Relevance: The United Nations in a Changing World Environment*, Reports and Papers, Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS), 1989; *Unilateralism, Ideology and United States Foreign Policy: The U.S. In and Out of UNESCO* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1988); *The Power of Human Needs in World Society* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1988); *The State of the United Nations, 1988*, Reports and Papers, 1988; *Global Issue Regimes* (New York: Praeger, 1982).

Nicole Lindstrom is Assistant Professor Of International Relations At The Central European University. She Is Author Of: “The Politics Of Europeanization In Europe’s Southeastern Periphery: Slovenian Banks And Breweries On S(C)Ale.” *Competition And Change* (2004); “Regional Sex Trafficking In The Balkans: Transnational Networks In An Enlarged Europe.” *Problems Of Postcommunism*, Special Issue On “Transnational Crime And Conflict In The Balkans,” Vol. 51, No. 3 (May/June 2004): 45-53; “Balkan Is Beautiful: Balkanism In The Political Discourse Of Tudman’s Croatia,” *East European Politics And Societies*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (2004); “Between Europe And The Balkans: Mapping Slovenia And Croatia’s ‘Return To Europe’ In The 1990s.” *Dialectical Anthropology* Vol. 27, No. 3-4 (2003): 131-329; “Conflicting Identities: Solidary Incentives In The Serbo-Croatian War,” *Journal Of Peace Research*, Vol. 39, No. 1 (January 2002): 69-90; “Slowerischer Weg? Die Politik Der ‘Europäisierung’ In Europas Südöstlicher Peripherie [The Slovenian Way? The Politics Of Europeanization In Europe’s Southeastern Periphery],” *Prokla: Zeitschrift Für Kritische Sozialwissenschaft* Vol. 32, No. 3 (June 2002): 329-445; “Rethinking Sovereignty: The Politics Of European Integration In Slovenia,” *The Fletcher Forum Of World Affairs*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (Summer 2000): 33-47; And

“Emerging Party Cleavages In The House Of Representatives, 1962-1996,” *American Politics Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 1 (January 1999): 58-88.

James H. Mittelman is Professor International Affairs at American University. He is author of: *Whither Globalization: The Vortex of Knowledge and Ideology* (London: Routledge, 2004); *Capturing Globalization* (London and New York: Routledge, 2001); *The Globalization Syndrome: Transformation and Resistance* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000); *Innovation and Transformation in International Studies* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997); *Out from Underdevelopment Revisited: Changing Global Structures and the Remaking of the Third World* (London: Macmillan, 1997); *Out from Underdevelopment: Prospects for the Third World* (London: Macmillan, 1988); and *Globalization: Critical Reflections* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1996).

James N. Rosenau is University Professor of International Affairs at the George Washington University. He is author of *On the Cutting Edge of Globalization: An Inquiry into American Elites* (forthcoming); *Globalization, Security and the Nation State: Paradigms in Transition* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2004); *Collective Preventative Diplomacy: A Study in International Conflict* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2004); *International Relations under Risk: Framing State Choice* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2004); *Democratizing Global Politics: Discourse Norms, International Regimes and Political Community* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2004); *Distant Proximities: Dynamics Beyond Globalization* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003); *Information Technologies and Global Politics: The Changing Scope of Power and Governance* (State University of New York Press, 2002); *Stability, Stasis and Security: Reflections on Superpower Leadership* (Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press, Global Forum, Vol. 1, No. 1, June 2000); *Strange Power: Shaping the Parameters of International Relations and International Political Economy* (Brookfield, VT: Ashgate, 2000); *Thinking Theory Thoroughly: Coherent Approaches to an Incoherent World* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1995); *Along the Domestic-Foreign Frontier: Exploring Governance in a Turbulent World* (Cambridge University Press, 1997); *Global Voices: Dialogues in International Relations* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1993); *The United Nations in a Turbulent World: Engulfed or Enlarged?* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1992); *Governance Without Government: Order and Change in World Politics* (Cambridge University Press, 1992); *Turbulence in World Politics: A Theory of Change and Continuity* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1990).

Timothy G. Shaw is Director, Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Professor of Commonwealth Governance and Development at the University of London. He is author *Theories of New Regionalism: A Palgrave Reader* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003); *New Regionalism in the New Millennium* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003); *Advancing Human Security & Development in Africa: reflections on NEPAD* (Halifax: CFPS, 2002); *Africa's Challenge to International Relations Theory* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2001); *Crises of Governance in Asia and Africa* (London: Ashgate Publishing, 2001); “Globalization, Anti-Globalization and the Commonwealth(s): Governance for Development?” *The Round Table* (no. 369)(London: Carfax Publishing, 2003). pp. 235–248; “Prospects for African Governance for Human Development: Security at the Start of the 21st Century,” in Morten Ougaard and Martin Hvidt (eds) *The Third World in the global Governance System* (Aalborg: Aalborg University: Research Center on Development and International Relations, 2003), pp. 153-173; “Regional Dimensions of Conflict & Peace-building in Contemporary Africa,” *Journal of International Development* (April 2003); “New’ Security Dilemmas & Debates in Africa beyond 9/11,” in Albert Legault et al (eds) *Les Conflits dans le monde/Conflicts around the world 2001-2* (Quebec: IQHEI & Laval, 2002), pp. 121-136; “New Regionalisms in Africa in the New Millennium: comparative

perspectives on renaissance, realisms and/or regressions,” in Ben Rosamund et al (eds) *New Regionalism(s) in the Global Political Economy* (London: Routledge for CSGR, 2002), pp. 177-189.

PURPOSE OF THE COURSE

“Globalization” has become a topic of the day. Our library shelves are lined with books dealing with globalization and anti-globalization processes, and more are being written. Many examine globalization in combination with another topic of the day, “global governance.” Global governance seems to be evolving in response to globalization as people and their governments and communities strive to attain “security” as well as other basic needs, values and interests. Presently however, these concepts—“globalization,” “global governance” and “security”—remain rather murky. There are no widely accepted definitions: “global governance” means different things to different analysts, as does “globalization” and “security,” and the theoretical confusion surrounding globalization, global governance and security and their interrelationships is presently hampering our practical dealings with all of them. Resolving this theoretical confusion and creating new knowledge and perspectives for guiding research and practice are the principal objectives of this course.

This research-based seminar in advanced international relations theory aims to clarify and sharpen international relations theory as it concerns the concepts and attributed phenomena loosely referred to today as “globalization,” “global governance” and “security.” The success of the seminar will be measured in terms of theoretical clarification achieved, analytical capabilities thereby enhanced and new cutting-edge research programs and agendas developed and enhanced. Because we seek to provide the richest possible intellectual experience, we have invited as our resource persons a number of the most notable and recognized European and American theorists of international relations. These scholars are among the world’s leading experts in dealing with the exact concepts and topics at hand. Two, James Rosenau and Charles Kegley, are also past-Presidents of the International Studies Association. A unique aspect of the course will be the production of a book manuscript comprised of papers produced by students and resource persons working together. Roger Coate, Charles Kegley and James Rosenau will serve as the general editors of the book. We will also encourage and assist participants to publish other of the research papers produced in professional journals.

Beyond its principal theory-building objective, this course also seeks to establish a *self-sustaining* interdisciplinary research and teaching network of scholars of different nationalities, cultures and disciplines. In this respect, the proposed seminar in international relations theory is a component of a much larger transnational research and professional development program for young scholars in the social sciences and humanities titled “Creating Effective Partnerships for Sustainable Human Security.” It is coordinated by Dr. Roger Coate and presently involves the United Nations University, the International Studies Association and the Academic Council on the United Nations System. Other objectives of both the course and the larger project include: (1) facilitating young scholars’ integration into global and regional academic professional communities, (2) linking them into transnational internet-based research networks; (3) facilitating access for young scholars in remote locations to information, resources and institutional arenas related to their research needs and interests; and (4) facilitating the sharing of ideas and experience among scholars and practitioners of international affairs worldwide.

COURSE CONTENT

While varying in their interpretations of exactly what is occurring under the rubric *globalization*, most theorists of international relations appear to agree that the signal phenomena are related to (1) the emanation, especially in the post- Cold War period, of a western liberal ethos enforced by a power structure privileging western liberal democracies (2) the related global consolidation of advanced capitalism, and (3) the ongoing world revolution in information technology. By critically examining the thinking of those who have attempted to define and explain globalization, and by carefully observing the world, students will be invited to draw conclusions about the nature of globalization, and the seminar collectively will be challenged to arrive at new syntheses.

In the same way, theorists of international relations are in agreement that although there is not yet (and perhaps will never be) *global government*, there is nevertheless more *global governance* in the form of collective rule-making today than ever before. However there is no agreement among theorists concerning (1) the identities of the principal agents of global governance, (2) the efficacy and authority of international institutions, (3) the sources of influence and the nature and bases of power driving global governance, (4) the normative biases embedded in governing regimes and institutions, (5) the contributions of global governance to human security, and (6) the existential connections between global governance and globalization. Again, by critically examining the thinking of those who have attempted to define and explain global governance and by carefully observing the world, students will be invited to draw conclusions about the causes and nature of global governance, and the seminar collectively will be challenged to arrive at new syntheses.

In this context, the course also focuses on the evolving meanings of security. It explores the global value dialectic over peace and security and the transition from a narrow definition of security—national security and protection from physical military aggression—to the much broader concept of human security. Globalization, governance and human security are inextricably linked, and the notion of *human security* focuses attention directly on individuals and their circumstances, and thereby constitutes a subtle challenge to state sovereignty. To make people psychologically secure may, under some circumstances, be the antithesis of making the governments of states and their territorial boundaries physically secure. The course will critically analyze the evolving meanings of security with a particular focus on the concept of human security.

The literatures of globalization and global governance are both replete with insights, and confused by contradictions. Writers are wrestling with a new and rapidly evolving international reality that none can claim to fully understand. They are looking into apparent, though complex, empirical relationships that none have yet fully grasped, and they are observing outcomes that defy simplistic evaluation. A number of thinkers start from positions of positive expectation, since along with globalization comes the hope of higher living standards, new economic opportunities and the diffusion of much needed technology and skills. Some say that there is also in our world of fuller information and broadened and deepened communication, the promise of greater cross-cultural understanding, the allure of pragmatism applied to problem-solving, the ascent of reason and the end of ideology. The spread of democracy may be another product of globalization. On the other hand, many scholars start from positions of concern about our increased vulnerability to unpredictable economic shocks and crises, which bring with them social dislocation and economic instability. The nature, structure, geographical pattern, and magnitude of world trade and investment, for example, are in transformation, and these changes impact especially hard on poor

developing countries in terms of growth, poverty, and income inequality. Economic liberalization has fostered the diffusion of multinational production networks, capital mobility, and new technologies, which have tended in many cases to place downward pressures on wages, working conditions and otherwise make labor in developing and developed societies alike increasingly susceptible to global forces. There is also concern over loss of sovereignty and control over domestic resources and policies. There is anxiety about maintaining the integrity of cultural heritage and traditional societal values and norms.

In all of these contexts, both proponents and skeptics discern a need for order in the form of an international public sector responsible for maximizing benefits and minimizing penalties in a globalizing world. Without international rules, a new kind of anarchy could prevail, a complex anarchy of states, peoples, organizations, associations and individuals, free wheeling and unregulated, pursuing particularistic interests while oblivious to their systemic implications. Globalization could easily yield domination, stratification, inhumanity, even war, thereby simply dressing old-style, conflict-ridden, international relations in new globalistic garb. Yet, as soon as the need for rules is stipulated, traditional questions of governance that once mainly applied to domestic affairs, have to be asked at the international level. Who has authority to act? Who may legitimately make rules that authorize and constrain? From whence does this legitimacy derive? Can global governance be democratic, or must it be authoritarian? Will global governance be elitist, or can it be populist? Should it be either? By asking “who governs” a generation ago, Robert Dahl opened an important theoretical window for viewing domestic affairs. Today, theorists of global governance are looking for a window onto the world. Before such a window can be productively opened, theoretical clarification regarding both globalization and global governance must be pushed forward.

Our course will travel intellectually through the observations, formulations, conceptualizations and conclusions of the leading theorists who are today grappling to find a new window on international reality. Several of these important theorists leading will guide the way through the seminar’s challenging sessions.

COURSE PREREQUISITES

As stated above, this is an advanced research seminar. We seek applicants who are advanced doctoral students, post-doctoral fellows, junior faculty or academically-inclined professional researchers who are based in international agencies, government departments, think tanks and non-governmental organizations. Applicants are expected to have a BA and ideally a Masters degree in the social sciences or related disciplines.

COURSE FORMAT

The course will be conducted as a mixed “in-residence”/distance learning (DL) course. The first five weeks will be conducted in a distance learning format over the Internet and email. During this period, the method of teaching will involve interactive one-on-one and group sessions involving structured exercises, designed to prepare the participants for the in-residence portion of the course. A key aspect of the preparatory distance learning module will include the design of research papers that will be drafted in residence at the CEU and crafted into draft articles for either publication in a collective volume growing out of the course or submission to a journal for publication.

The next two weeks of the seminar will be conducted “in residence” at CEU in Budapest. This “in-residence” portion will involve a mixed format, including lectures, panel discussions, case-method explorations, discussion sessions, the drafting of the research paper, two Internet workshops, and participant paper presentations. Tutorial sessions are fundamental and carry over into the third distance-learning portion of the course and beyond. Each participant will work directly with a faculty mentor, and this collaboration will extend into the third module--distance learning segment--of the seminar. Finished research papers will be submitted and evaluated at the conclusion of the segment. Approximately 20 percent of the class time will be set aside for class lectures and discussions, 40 percent for seminar discussions where the theoretical literature will be reviewed, 30 percent in panel sessions and workshops and tutorials devoted to research related topics, and 10 percent in workshops and forum sessions related to teaching and other professional concerns.

During the third portion of the course, July 23 – Nov. 30, 2005, resource persons will work with participants in finalizing their research papers [draft chapters and articles]. A collection of the most original and insightful research papers will be edited by Professors Coate, Rosenau and Kegley and included, along with original articles by resource persons, in a volume, *Globalization, Governance and IR Theory*, to be submitted for publication. We will also encourage and assist other participants to publish their research papers in professional journals.

ASSESSMENT

Participants will be evaluated based on the following performance criteria: class participation; class and project preparation; research project written and oral presentations, and workshop performance. An important part of the formal panel research paper presentation exercise is the final session: “Rapporteurs’ Reports and Evaluations,” where both pre-selected participant rapporteurs and resource persons provide critical assessments of individual research presentations as well as group performance.

As stated earlier, a unique aspect of the course will be the production of a book manuscript comprised of papers produced by students and resource persons working together. We will also encourage and assist participants to publish other of the research papers produced in professional journals. The quality of contributions to the volume on *Globalization, Governance and International Relations Theory* and draft articles will weigh heavily on the overall evaluation of the course.

Non-discrimination policy statement

Central European University does not discriminate on the basis of - including, but not limited to - race, color, national and ethnic origin, religion, gender or sexual orientation in administering its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, and athletic and other school-administered programs.