

Syllabus

Diplomacy in International Relations

SS 2017

M.A.-Seminar

Dr. Thomas Malang

Thursday 8.15 - 9.45

Universität Konstanz

D 430

FB Politik- und Verwaltungswissenschaft

Overview

Diplomatic studies have long been the poor child of International Relations (IR). This is surprising since diplomacy is seen as the basic constitutive process of world politics. The goal of the seminar is to combine the fundamental theories and issues of international relations - from power to order - with the "engine room" of world politics, the practice of diplomacy.

Therefore, the seminar departs from classic diplomatic studies and takes into account the added complexity in which states and other international actors communicate, negotiate, and otherwise interact. We ask what specific role diplomacy plays in an interdependent world and how the classic heuristics of IR theory like "two level games" or "relationalism" could be profit by including the factors diplomacy.

In the first part, we read theories and the historical development of diplomacy and try to locate their place in IR theory. We will see that pure diplomatic studies use the word "diplomacy" often loosely to refer to a nation's foreign relations or to a study of diplomatic history. The course instead will consider the contemporary practice of diplomacy as a method of political interaction at the international level. At the core of the concept is the idea of communicating, interacting, and negotiating with states and other international non-state actors in a bilateral or multilateral fashion. A useful ontology for these phenomena is that of "relationalism", which entered IR theory recently, and will be the basis for the seminar.

The first empirical focus is on bilateral diplomatic relations in part two of the seminar. We use several core diplomatic relations like state recognition, the assignment of embassies, and direct visits by top diplomats as empirical indicators for diplomatic exchange. We try to explain their distribution empirically and deduce implications for IR theory.

In the third part, the empirical focus changes to multilateral diplomacy. Often called "conference diplomacy" or "summit diplomacy", we will analyze negotiation and voting patterns in the UN, the EU, and selected international conferences.

The last part looks at possible effects of diplomatic practices.

Course Goals:

On successful completion of this seminar students will be able to:

- Identify basic and advanced theories of diplomacy and their place in IR theory
- Assess the nature of bilateral diplomatic practices and their analytical value for IR studies.
- Understand the theoretical role of the diplomatic level in international negotiations and use the empirical records for analytic purpose.
- Examine the complex role of diplomacy for war and peace, and economic relations between nation states.
- use the basic and advanced concepts, databases, and methods of diplomacy scholarship, especially relational data and network analysis

COURSE REQUIREMENTS AND GRADES:

Student Responsibilities:

The seminar will meet Thursday from 8.15 to 9.45 in D430. The seminar format means that each individual student is responsible for completing the required readings prior to the class meetings, and for contributing to the discussion of the material. Absence from single sessions has to be communicated via mail in advance. Punctuality is crucial and tardiness will not be tolerated, unless specific and justified reasons are presented to the instructor (such as slightly overlapping class, mobility issues).

You have to register in Ilias to get to the course material and in StudIS to get your grade!

Grades:

The grade consists of three parts, the presentations (20%), the development paper (pass/fail), and the research paper (80%). Students can only be graded if they are registered for the course in StudIS. The examination requirements of the department require the weighted mean of all parts to be at least pass (4.0). Additionally, all parts have to be provided. Individual parts cannot be repeated separately.

(Wortlaut FB: „Eine Prüfungsleistung ist bestanden, wenn der gewichtete Durchschnitt aller Teilleistungen mindestens ausreichend ist und alle Teilleistungen erbracht wurden. Einzelne Teilleistungen können nicht gesondert wiederholt werden, sondern nur im Rahmen der Wiederholung der gesamten Prüfungsleistung“)

Presentation:

Every student has to present the topic of one session. In these presentations, we are not looking for complete summaries of the readings, but for thoughtful engagement with the problem under discussion. Try to sketch the development and state of the art of the theoretical and empirical aspect of the phenomenon as brief as possible. Your task is to set the ground for a thoughtful discussion of the required reading in class. In the end, please include 1 - 2 analytical discussion questions.

The presentation should be maximum 10 minutes (without discussions)

Presentations will be graded on basis of the following criteria:

- Literature incorporated (relevance and precision): 30%
- Theoretical stringency: 30%
- Timing: 10%
- Slides 10 %
- Discussion lead: 20%

Term Paper:

The paper consists of two separate items of work:

First, a short development paper (1 - 2 pages), that takes our readings and discussions as a point of departure and develops a research agenda and/or a preliminary empirical investigation on a topic of your interest (graded pass/fail). This assignment is the first step towards

your final paper and is due to July 10th 2017. Topics can thus vary according to individual preferences, but should remain in connection with the class theme, and be chosen in accordance with the instructor.

The final paper (~5000 words) that should include a theoretical argument and an empirical observation related to it has to be handed in no later than 01.10.2017. The final paper is individual, original, fair, and should demonstrate aptitude to both synthetic and critical reasoning. "Original" means that the paper does not exist prior to its writing by the student and reflects the ideas of its author. This requirement excludes plagiarism, and authorized reproduction of already existing papers. "Fair" means that if you borrow from other people's work (to a limited extent), you should quote it and acknowledge it appropriately (by the use of quotation marks and in a bibliography). "Critical reasoning" means that you are able to use different sources and put them in perspective in order not to simply repeat what other people say, but are able of highlighting or questioning underlying problems, context and crucial conditions, etc.

Term Papers will be graded on basis of the following criteria:

- Research question (relevance and precision): 10%
- Structure (logical consistency): 10%
- State of the art: 10%
- Argument and analysis: 60%
- Scientific standard: 10%

Deadline 01.10.2017

Course Plan

I Theories and Preliminaries

27.04.15 Session 1: Introduction

04.05.15 Session 2: History of Diplomacy

Required Reading:

Sending, O.J., V. Pouliot and I.B. Neumann (2015): *Diplomacy and the Making of World Politics: Introduction*, pp. 1-24.

Additional Reading:

Sharp, P. (2009): *The Diplomatic Tradition: Diplomacy; Diplomats and International Relations*, pp. 93-111

Wouters, J., S. Duquet and K. Meuwissen (2013): *The Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations*, in: A. Cooper et al. [eds]: *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*, pp. 510-544

11.05.14 Session 3: Diplomacy in IR-Theory

Required Reading:

Nye, J.S. (2013): *Hard, Soft, and Smart Power*, in: A. Cooper et al. [eds]: *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*, pp. 559-576

Jönsson, C. and M. Hall (2005): *Essence of Diplomacy*, Ch. 1, pp. 7-23.

Additional Reading

McCourt, D. M. (2016). *Practice Theory and Relationalism as the New Constructivism*. *International Studies Quarterly*, 60(3), 475-485.

Adler-Nisser, R. (2008). *Conclusion: Relationalism: why diplomats find international relations theory strange*. *Communities* (62).

Slaughter, A. M. (2009). *America's edge: Power in the networked century*. *Foreign Affairs*, 94-113.

II Explaining Bilateral Diplomatic Practices

18.05.14 Session 4: Who gets recognized?

Required Reading:

Duque, M (2016): *Recognizing International Status. A Relational Approach*, Working Paper

Erman, E. (2013). *The recognitive practices of declaring and constituting statehood*. *International Theory*, 5(1), 129.

Additional Reading:

Lindemann, T., & Ringmar, E. (2015). *International politics of recognition*. Routledge.

Daase, C., Fehl, C., Geis, A., Kolliarakis, G., & Boxill, R. (Eds.). (2015). *Recognition in International Relations: Rethinking a Political Concept in a Global Context*. Springer.

**25.05: Session 5: Bank Holiday: Background reading: ISQ Forum
Section on DYADIC RESEARCH DESIGNS IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

Required Reading

Cranmer, S. J., & Desmarais, B. A. (2016). A critique of dyadic design. *International Studies Quarterly*, 60(2), 355-362.

01.06.15 Session 6: Who gets an Embassy?

Required Reading

Neumayer, E. (2008). Distance, power and ideology: diplomatic representation in a world of nation-states. *Area*, 40(2), 228-236.

Kinne, B. J. (2014). Dependent diplomacy: Signaling, strategy, and prestige in the diplomatic network. *International Studies Quarterly*, 58(2), 247-259.

Additional Reading:

Malang, T. (2017): Friends with Benefits? Explaining Parliamentary Diplomatic Exchange

08.06.15 Session 7: Who gets a Visit /a Visa

Required Reading:

Lebovic, J. H., & Saunders, E. N. (2016). The Diplomatic Core: The Determinants of High-Level US Diplomatic Visits, 1946-2010. *International Studies Quarterly*, 60(1), 107-123.

Lawson, R. A., & Lemke, J. S. (2012). Travel visas. *Public Choice*, 153(1), 17-36.

Additional Reading:

Lawson, R. A., & Roychoudhury, S. (2016). Do travel visa requirements impede tourist travel?. *Journal of Economics and Finance*, 40(4), 817-828.

III Multilateral Institutionalized Diplomacy

15.06.15 Session 8: Bank Holiday: Reading of Background UN

Required Reading:

Wiseman, G. (2015). Diplomatic practices at the United Nations. *Cooperation and conflict*, 50(3), 316-333.

22.06.15 Session 9: Negotiation/Voting in the UN

Required Reading:

Kim, S. Y., & Russett, B. (1996). The new politics of voting alignments in the United Nations General Assembly. *International Organization*, 50(04), 629-652.

Dreher, A., Gould, M., Rablen, M. D., & Vreeland, J. R. (2014). The determinants of election to the United Nations Security Council. *Public Choice*, 158(1-2), 51-83.

Additional Reading:

- Hug, S., & Lukács, R. (2014). Preferences or blocs? Voting in the United Nations human rights council. *The review of international organizations*, 9(1), 83-106.
- Carter, D. B., & Stone, R. W. (2011). Vote Buying in the UN General Assembly. *London School of Economics*.
- Sheafer, T., Shenhav, S. R., Takens, J., & van Atteveldt, W. (2014). Relative political and value proximity in mediated public diplomacy: The effect of state-level homophily on international frame building. *Political Communication*, 31(1), 149-167.

29.06.15 Session 10: EU Diplomacy**Required Reading:**

- Uilenreef, A. (2016). 'Multiple Bilateralism' within the European Union: the Dutch Coalition-Building Network during the Budget Negotiations. *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 54(2), 426-443.
- Bicchi, F. (2014). Information exchanges, diplomatic networks and the construction of European knowledge in European Union foreign policy. *Cooperation and Conflict*, 49(2), 239-259.

Additional Reading**06.07.15 Session 11: Summit Diplomacy and NGOs****Required:**

- Mohrenberg, S., Koubi, V., Bernauer, T., & CIS, E. (2016). Ratification of Multilateral Environmental Agreements: Civil Society Access and Financial Mechanisms.
- Willettts, P. (2000). From "consultative arrangements" to "partnership": The changing status of NGOs in diplomacy at the UN. *Global Governance*, 6(2), 191-212.

IV Diplomatic Effects on IR Phenomena**13.07.15 Session 12: Effects on War****Required:**

- Renshon, J. (2016). Status deficits and war. *International Organization*, 70(03), 513-550.
- Gartzke, E., & Weisiger, A. (2013). Fading friendships: Alliances, affinities and the activation of international identities. *British Journal of Political Science*, 43(01), 25-52.

Additional

- Gartzke, E., & Weisiger, A. (2013). Permanent friends? Dynamic difference and the democratic peace. *International Studies Quarterly*, 57(1), 171-185.
- Trager, R. F. (2016). The Diplomacy of War and Peace. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 19, 205-228.

20.07. Session 13: Effects on Trade

Required:

Alesina, A., & Dollar, D. (2000). Who gives foreign aid to whom and why?. *Journal of economic growth*, 5(1), 33-63.

Desbordes, R. (2010). Global and diplomatic political risks and foreign direct investment. *Economics & Politics*, 22(1), 92-125.

Additional

Dreher, A., Sturm, J. E., & Vreeland, J. R. (2009). Development aid and international politics: Does membership on the UN Security Council influence World Bank decisions?. *Journal of Development Economics*, 88(1), 1-18.

Zhang, J., Jiang, J., & Zhou, C. (2014). Diplomacy and investment—the case of China. *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, 9(2), 216-235.

27.07: How to write Term Papers, Grading