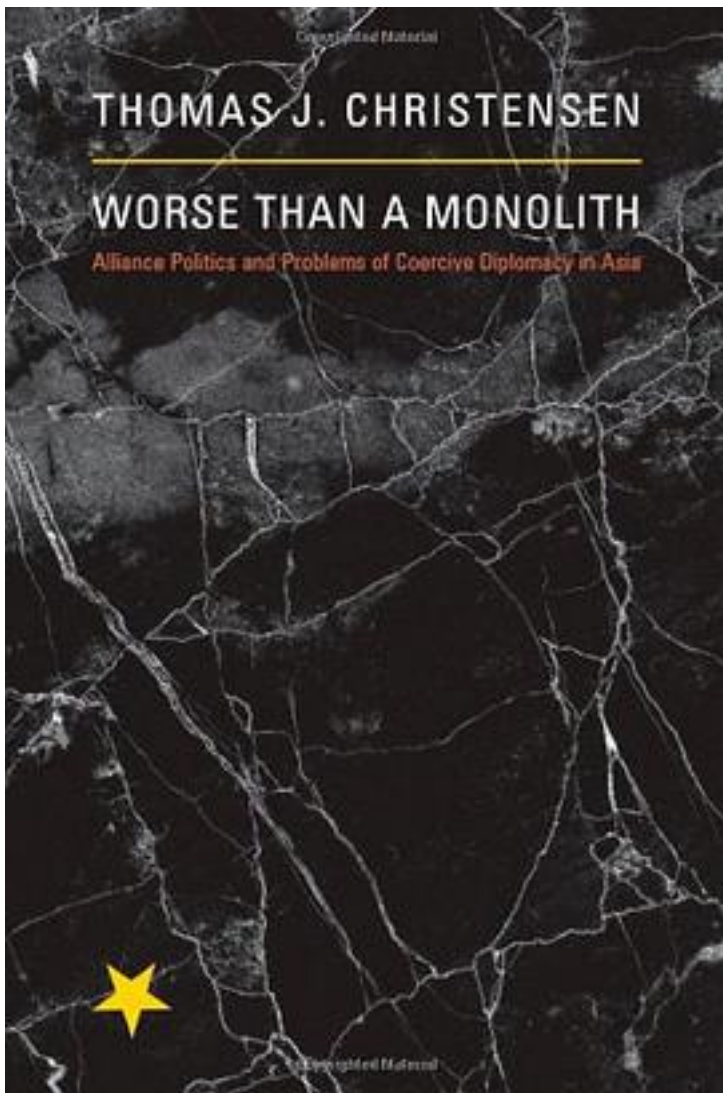


Worse Than a Monolith



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著者:Thomas J. Christensen

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In brute-force struggles for survival, such as the two World Wars, disorganization and divisions within an enemy alliance are to one's own advantage. However, most international security politics involve coercive diplomacy and negotiations short of all-out war. *Worse Than a Monolith* demonstrates that when states are engaged in coercive diplomacy--combining threats and assurances to influence the behavior of real or potential adversaries--divisions, rivalries, and lack of coordination within the opposing camp often make it more difficult to prevent the onset of conflict, to prevent existing conflicts from escalating, and to negotiate the end to those conflicts promptly. Focusing on relations between the Communist and anti-Communist alliances in Asia during the Cold War, Thomas Christensen explores how internal divisions and lack of cohesion in the two alliances complicated and undercut coercive diplomacy by sending confusing signals about strength, resolve, and intent. In the case of the Communist camp, internal mistrust and rivalries catalyzed the movement's aggressiveness in ways that we would not have expected from a more cohesive movement under Moscow's clear control.

Reviewing newly available archival material, Christensen examines the instability in relations across the Asian Cold War divide, and sheds new light on the Korean and Vietnam wars.

While recognizing clear differences between the Cold War and post-Cold War environments, he investigates how efforts to adjust burden-sharing roles among the United States and its Asian security partners have complicated U.S.-China security relations since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

作者介绍:

Thomas J. Christensen is the William P. Boswell Professor of World Politics of Peace and War and Director of the China and the World Program at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School. He is the author of *Useful Adversaries* (Princeton). From 2006-2008, he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

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标签

国际关系

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评论

柯庆生还是长于写历史啊，理论化功底不够。

面面俱到抑或。。。

复习……柯庆生在某种程度上成为沈志华一样的我的大恩人

柯公在国际关系学中的地位很像Stephen Kotkin在苏联历史研究中的地位：视野和方法上全面超越了更老一辈学者的区域研究局

限，同时也展现了深厚的案例知识。正如楼上评论所言，本书乃“定性研究，理论历史的博士论文类研究典范”。柯公对沈志华的研究偏爱有加，而中美两国近年来的政治变化可能会让二人更加惺惺相惜。可叹。

联盟理论强制外交。虽然朝鲜战争
中苏分解这些重大问题，都表现了不团结的联盟有可能会
导致国际冲突的上升，这本身在关系史中并不算特别新奇
的观点。但是能够把这些现象系统整合起来，并且运用一定
程度的一手资料进行实证，还是非常难得的。可以说是定性
研究，理论历史的博士论文类研究典范

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