

**Gourevitch, P. (1978). "2nd Image Reversed : International Sources of Domestic Politics." International Organization 32(4): 881-911.**

\* Domestic structure for IR an independent, intervening, sometimes irrelevant variable

\* For comparativists, structure may be an explanatory variable

1. To use structure to explain foreign policy, must explain how structure is 1st derived from international system
2. Literature is apolitical - stresses features which constrain policy regardless of interests or political orientation
3. Literature assumes break w/ past - present character of interaction in new category of analysis

\* *Impact of international system on domestic politics*

**1. International economy**

\* Political development shaped by war and trade (and sometimes ideas)

\* Outcomes include regime type, coalition type - properties most often used as variables in explanation of foreign policy

\* Gerschenkron - democracy, fascism, communism successive modes of modernization - political outcomes strongly affected by character of world economy at attempt to industrialize

\* Dependency - non-repeatable nature of development - center determines options of periphery - development of capitalism formed core/semi-periphery/periphery (Wallerstein) - can't understand states disaggregated from the world system

\* Liberal Development - apolitical - markets good for everyone - no obstacles to parity, all trajectories similar

\* Transnational Actors - critique of realist state-centrism - complex interdependence alters domestic structures

\* Neomercantilist/Marxist - interdependence from state policy - capitalism sometimes needs counter-class saviors - different views of the ends of the state

**2. International State System**

\* Primacy of security - states fundamentally organize for war (Hintze)

\* Threat of "foreign entanglements" or territorial compensation

\* Domestic Structures and International System

\* What aspects of domestic structure best explain foreign policy?

\* Most arguments focus on process divorced from politics

\* Strong states vs. weak states - strong acts on collective interest, weak states are fragmented - no explanation for orientation of state policy - can't take politics out of equation for some states and not others - obscures how politics shape outcomes

\* Institutional structure affects extent to which governing coalition can impose views

\* Why Talk About Interdependence?

\* Does state retain power over transnational actors? Most useful aspect of interdependence is that it works out models based on something other than anarchy

\* International system a cause and consequence of domestic politics

\* External pressures not fully determining

\* No reason to emphasize discontinuity in degree of interdependence