Contents

ne U.	S. Constitution
HILO	SOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS
	Intellectual Origins of the American stitution Gordon S. Wood
a po repu	U.S. Constitution was drafted in the environment of litical culture that included support for the ideas of blicanism, balanced government, separation of ers, and liberty.
1OTIV	ATIONS OF THE FRAMERS
	Economic Interpretation of the Constitution harles A. Beard
own	framers and ratifiers were an economic elite, with ers of stocks and bonds, merchants, and traders inant, and they were motivated by a desire to ect their property interests.
	ect their property interests.
prote	
A Re	esponse to Beard obert E. Brown
A Re Re The deme	esponse to Beard
A Re Re The deme	esponse to Beard obert E. Brown Constitution was a democratic document, adopted ocratically by middle-class property owners, with
A Re Re demo	esponse to Beard obert E. Brown Constitution was a democratic document, adopted ocratically by middle-class property owners, with

Federalist 47	
James Madison explains that the new government is a "separation of powers" government, although the power of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches are not absolutely separate and distinct.	S
Federalist 48	
James Madison argues that the connection and blending of the powers of the three branches are necessary to give each some check or control over the others.	
Federalist 51	
James Madison states that a separation of powers is essential to the preservation of liberty, and each branch should be able to resist the control of the others.	
OULD THE CONSTITUTION BE CHANGED?	
OULD THE CONSTITUTION BE CHANGED? Should America Change to a Parliamentary System Dom Bonafede	?
Should America Change to a Parliamentary System	?
Should America Change to a Parliamentary System Dom Bonafede A Committee on the Constitutional System is looking into the possibility of moving the United States more	?
Should America Change to a Parliamentary System Dom Bonafede A Committee on the Constitutional System is looking into the possibility of moving the United States more	?
Should America Change to a Parliamentary System Dom Bonafede A Committee on the Constitutional System is looking into the possibility of moving the United States more toward a parliamentary system.	?
Should America Change to a Parliamentary System Dom Bonafede A Committee on the Constitutional System is looking into the possibility of moving the United States more toward a parliamentary system. IAPTER 2	?
Should America Change to a Parliamentary System Dom Bonafede A Committee on the Constitutional System is looking into the possibility of moving the United States more toward a parliamentary system. IAPTER 2 deralism	?

All the bottom will be the state of the stat

Federalist 17	
Alexander Hamilton argues that state governments will not be dominated by the national government because, first, national powers are diffused in the three branches, and, second, citizens will give greater support to the state governments.	
Federalist 39	
James Madison argues that the new national government is a "republic" and represents a compromise between the concept of national dominance and the concept of state dominance.	
HE SUPREME COURT AND NATIONAL POWER	
McCulloch v. Maryland	
In this 1819 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court says that Congress not only has the express or enumerated powers of the Constitution, it also has implied powers "necessary and proper" to carry out the others, and laws exercising such powers are supreme over conflicting state laws.	
Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority	
In this 1985 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court reverses an earlier decision and holds that state and local governments must abide by federal wage and hour laws.	
ROM "DUAL FEDERALISM" TO NTERGOVERNMENTAL ELATIONS"	
Intergovernmental Relations: An Overview Arnold M. Howitt	
Dual (state-federal) federalism grew into the intertwined relationships (local, state, and federal) of intergovernmental relations, with little if any policy areas off limits to the federal government.	

E DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS		
On Liberty		A SHE P
John Stuart Mill		
Accepted opinion may be in error and rue, and only through allowing the free ooth can the majority know what is truesest interests.	e expression of	
E STATES AND THE BILL OF RI	GHTS	
Gideon v. Wainwright	FILENS CHARGE	
n this 1962 opinion, the U.S. Supreme he right to a lawyer in a criminal case he federal courts under the Sixth Ame he fundamental rights incorporated in Amendment's word "liberty" and is the	guaranteed in adment, is one of the Fourteenth	of
	erore guaranteed	
EEDOM OF EXPRESSION The Constitution and Free Expression		
EEDOM OF EXPRESSION The Constitution and Free Expression A. E. Dick Howard The origins, development, and interpressions	ations of the fre	
EEDOM OF EXPRESSION The Constitution and Free Expression A. E. Dick Howard The origins, development, and interpressions	ations of the fre	
EEDOM OF EXPRESSION The Constitution and Free Expression A. E. Dick Howard The origins, development, and interpression provisions of the Bill of Right.	ations of the fre	
EEDOM OF EXPRESSION The Constitution and Free Expression	court holds ght to make it a assemble with a	e-
EEDOM OF EXPRESSION The Constitution and Free Expression A. E. Dick Howard The origins, development, and interpression provisions of the Bill of Right Expression provisions of the Bill of Right Endouncement and a state statute that source interpretation of the merely advocate violence or a state of the merely advocate viol	court holds ght to make it a seemble with a	e-
EEDOM OF EXPRESSION The Constitution and Free Expression A. E. Dick Howard The origins, development, and interpresexpression provisions of the Bill of Right Expression provision, the U.S. Suprementation of th	court holds ght to make it a seemble with a	e-

RIGHT OF PRIVACY	8
New Jersey v. T. L. O. In this 1985 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court holds that it is not an "unreasonable" search of a public school student by a school official if the official was reasonable in believing under all the circumstances that a search would turn up evidence of violation of school rules.	88
IGHT AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION	92
Miranda v. Arizona	9
In this 1965 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court holds that unless an accused person in custody is advised of his or her rights prior to making a statement, the statement cannot be used against the accused.	
New York v. Quarles	9
In this 1984 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court holds that there is a "public safety" exception to the Miranda rule and that police are not prevented from asking first about the whereabouts of a gun when reasonably prompted by a concern for public safety.	
Oregon v. Elstad	10
In this 1985 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court holds that the fact that an accused person gave incriminating answers to the police without first having been advised of his rights did not prevent the use of a later confession, if prior to the later confession the accused was given the Miranda advice.	
HAPTER 4 Eivil Rights	10
QUALITY	10
Equality Under the Constitution Judith A. Baer	100
The legal applications of, and arguments for, the concept of equality for a wide range of American groups—from blacks to women to the disabled—are discussed.	

nampered by economic inequality, and, while favor more income equality, they are not for concern and equality.	
SEGREGATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS	
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka	
In this 1954 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court is an old decision and holds that so-called "separa equal" public schools, segregated on the basis are inherently unequal and damaging to black and therefore violate the Equal Protection Claus	of race, people—
Brown Was a Major Breakthrough Tom Bradley	
Brown was a great milestone, not just in regard desegregation of the public schools, but for civadvances generally.	
Is Resegregation Occurring? Barbara Jordan	
Some resegregation on the basis of race has occamerica as a result of the policies of the Reagaistration.	
FFIRMATIVE ACTION	
Equality of Opportunity Is Enough Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr.	
The law does not, and should not, require quotequality of results for black people and other not women.	

Equality and Leadership Opinion

	of Result Is Required las B. Huron	
When bla	acks have been excluded from the workforce or ons because of racial discrimination, then we action and quotas may be needed.	
VOMEN A	AND EQUAL PAY	
	rable Worth" Is a Sound Approach Barnett	
Sex discri	imination exists in pay and job conditions, and able worth" analysis is a sound and legitimate roving it.	
REAPPORT	TIONMENT	
Baker v.	Carr	NIS
settled in	rtionment is a "justiciable" issue which can be the courts, under the Equal Protection Clause ourteenth Amendment.	
CHAPTER	tic Citizenship 2.5 nion and the Media	
TI D	ss and the Power Structure	
Peter l	Dreier	
Peter I Four new with the	Dreier vspaper firms, which are the most influential public, public officials, and other media, share rate liberal" outlook.	
Four new with the a "corpora	vspaper firms, which are the most influential public, public officials, and other media, share	

The Press, Government, and Business Walter Guzzardi	Prispoli !
The press has become a tremendous force for legitimizing governmental institutions and free ent	erprise.
Television Moves Us Toward the Middle George Gerbner, Larry Gross, Michael Morgan,	and
Nancy Signorielli	and
Television viewing brings conservatives, moderates liberals closer together in views, with the liberal pweakest.	
IAPTER 6	
erest Groups	
MOCRACY AND INTEREST GROUPS	
Federalist 10	
James Madison explains that factions will be kept in check by a government of fragmented power and long the numerous groups with considerable competition among the numerous groups with considerable competition.	by
James Madison explains that factions will be kept in check by a government of fragmented power and long the numerous groups with considerable competition among the numerous groups with considerable competition.	by
James Madison explains that factions will be kept of the check by a government of fragmented power and becompetition among the numerous groups with contains. Interest Groups and Madison's Dilemma	by
Federalist 10 James Madison explains that factions will be kept of the check by a government of fragmented power and of the competition among the numerous groups with contains. Interest Groups and Madison's Dilemma Jeffrey M. Berry Reform in the way campaigns are financed would reduce the inordinate power of some interest group while rebuilding the importance of political parties	help os,
James Madison explains that factions will be kept in check by a government of fragmented power and it competition among the numerous groups with contains. Interest Groups and Madison's Dilemma Jeffrey M. Berry Reform in the way campaigns are financed would reduce the inordinate power of some interest group while rebuilding the importance of political parties	help os,
James Madison explains that factions will be kept in check by a government of fragmented power and it competition among the numerous groups with contains. Interest Groups and Madison's Dilemma Jeffrey M. Berry Reform in the way campaigns are financed would reduce the inordinate power of some interest group.	help os,
James Madison explains that factions will be kept in check by a government of fragmented power and it competition among the numerous groups with contains. Interest Groups and Madison's Dilemma Jeffrey M. Berry Reform in the way campaigns are financed would reduce the inordinate power of some interest group while rebuilding the importance of political parties. TEREST GROUP ACTIVITY	help os,

Yes, Limit the Undue Influence of PACs David Boren	
The mushrooming influence of PACs is beginning to threaten the basic concept of democracy.	
	0 7 2
Yes, Campaigns Cost Too Much Barry Goldwater	
It is disturbing and more obvious that money can get people elected.	
No, Public Disclosure of Contributions Is	700
Enough Lowell Weicker	ORO
With full disclosure alone, the people in each state can decide whether their senator is influenced too much by one interest group or another.	
No, That Would Limit Political Competition Phil Gramm	
The issue is freedom: people should have the freedom to contribute through PACs to candidates for public office.	ALIA.
oderna Campaigna Cammunication and I have made I have made in the motion	
IAPTER 7 litical Parties and Elections	
AS THERE BEEN A PARTY REALIGNMENT?	
Not Realignment, But Dealignment	
Seymour Martin Lipset	
There has been a lessening of party loyalties in America, but neither a conservative shift nor a nation-wide party	

Alexander P. Lamis	
When the Democratic Party took up the banner of civil ights in the 1960s, the basis for a one-party	
Democratic) South was destroyed.	9110
Parties Are Becoming More Ideologically Distinct Philip M. Williams	
Though American political party allegiance may have declined, it is now more attached to political outlook, accentuating differences between the two major parties.	
MPETITORS OF POLITICAL PARTY	
GANIZATIONS	
Consultants and PACs As Party Rivals Larry Sabato	
s they have sought to meet the competition of PACs,	
olitical party organizations—particularly of the Repub- ican Party—have been strengthened.	611
olitical party organizations—particularly of the Repub- ican Party—have been strengthened.	
olitical party organizations-particularly of the Repub-	
olitical party organizations—particularly of the Repub- ican Party—have been strengthened.	
olitical party organizations—particularly of the Repub- ican Party—have been strengthened. ECTIONS Modern Campaign Communications and Their	
Acctions Campaign Communications and Their function Richard Joslyn addition to their principal purpose, elections are communications processes by which voters reveal overall elelings of satisfaction or dissatisfaction, indicate a teneral preference for change or continuity, and focus on leaders who have reassuring and comfortable per-	
Acctions Campaign Communications and Their function Richard Joslyn addition to their principal purpose, elections are communications processes by which voters reveal overall elelings of satisfaction or dissatisfaction, indicate a teneral preference for change or continuity, and focus on leaders who have reassuring and comfortable per-	

The Rise of the Two-Party South

CHAPTER 8 The Congress	
CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS	
Federalist 53	IC I
James Madison responds to an objection that members of the U.S. House of Representatives should be elected for one-year terms, not two.	
The factor of the second of th	
Federalist 57	
A charge that the U.S. House of Representatives will represent the interests of the privileged and powerful is denied, with reasons.	
Federalist 58	
Arguments that the U.S. House of Representatives will add members and become too large and that its quorum for action should be more than a majority are rebutted.	
Federalist 62	
The importance of the Senate as a check on the House and as a means of adding stability to the national government is explained.	
Federalist 63	6019
The Senate will bring foreign respect because it is not a small and changeable body, and it will not be able to convert itself into an independent and aristocratic body.	
DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH THE YEARS	South State of the
Congress: The First Two Hundred Years Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.	56. 1 5 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Through the years, Congress has changed through the advent of political parties, as well as their recent weakening, the great increase in staff, and the increase of presidential power, but it is still an important and co-	

•

Changes are detailed, among which have been more centralization of power, with an increase in the authority	12 Y
of the Speaker, and more decentralization, as a result of the enhancement of subcommittee authority at the expense of committees and committee chairs.	
La material de la contraction de la somitia de Réside de Réside de la somitia de la contraction de la	
GISLATIVE VETO	
Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Chadha	
In this 1982 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court strikes down the one-house legislative veto in words broad enough to call into question any legislative veto power of Congress not required to be exercised affirmatively by both houses through a legislative measure subject to presidential veto.	
A Representative Should Follow Conscience Edmund Burke	
Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors, but a deliberative body, and members should use their best judgment.	
A Representative Must Have the Courage to Lead John F. Kennedy	
Senators must represent the interests of their states, but they should also exercise their judgment as to what is best for their constituents, as a part of the nation's interest, on occasion leading.	
	HA
And Then Sometimes He's a Statesman Jim Wright	

Congressional Changes in the 1970s

of Representatives

Select Committee on Committees, U.S. House

Ideals and the Need For Compromise Martin Tolchin	317
Members of Congress come to Washington with their ideals, but soon find that other members have ideals, too, and to get things done they must compromise.	
WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OR SENATOR?	319
Congress: The Electoral Incentive David R. Mayhew	320
The desire for reelection is the paramount drive of members of Congress.	
Home Style: Home and Washington Linkage Richard F. Fenno, Jr.	324
Congressional motivations can also include the desire to be influential in Washington and the desire to help make good public policy, with a distinction between "constituency careers" and "Washington careers."	
A Day In the Life of A Senator Elizabeth Drew	329
A typical hectic Washington day of U.S. Senator John Culver of Iowa, beginning at 8:00 A.M. and lasting through the dinner hour, is chronicled.	
CHAPTER 9	
The Presidency	336
THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	336
Presidential Roles and Responsibilities Ronald Reagan	337
An incumbent gives his impressions of constitutional presidential powers, especially those dealing with executive management, defense and foreign affairs, and in the legislative process, with a plea for a presidential line-item veto power.	
/ E TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR	

advance the personally as of assert of a something as

The Power to Persuade Richard E. Neustadt	
Presidential influence is based on persuasiveness in a give-and-take bargaining process.	
Presidential Power Should Be Held Accountable Thomas E. Cronin	
Neustadt put too great faith in the President as "great leader" and too much emphasis on presidential power and its use, regardless of ends.	
United States v. Nixon	
In this 1973 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court denies President Nixon's "executive privilege" claim that he could withhold information—secret tapes—from a court in a Watergate scandal criminal case.	
OHI D WE HAVE A ONE TEDM	
OULD WE HAVE A ONE-TERM, K-YEAR PRESIDENT	
Yes, Reelection Campaigns Impair Good Management	
Griffin B. Bell, Herbert Brownell, William E. Simon, and Cyrus R. Vance	
Because of reelection pressures, long-term policies often lack steadiness, continuity, and predictability.	
NI- I-V- C	
No, Let's Continue To Practice Democracy Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.	
Few things have a more tonic effect on a President's sensitivity to public needs and hopes than the desire for reelection.	
ESIDENTIAL PERSONALITY	
Presidential Character and How To Foresee It James David Barber	
A system is offered by which voters may gauge in advance the personality, or character, of a person who	

	The Psychological Presidency Michael Nelson	378
	Barber made a valuable contribution by emphasizing presidential personality, but his system is too simple and too subjective, and personality is not all that matters.	
	THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEDIA	384
	Presidential Images	384
	David Culbert	
	Presidents have long been concerned about the images they project, but what they actually do produces the real images of them in our minds.	
	The Press and the President	391
	George E. Reedy Reporters should not be surprised that presidents attempt to manipulate the press and to "manage the news," but their ability to do so is limited.	
	The Presidential Press Conference Wayne King	394
	The air of immediacy and give-and-take given by televised presidential news conferences, inaugurated by John F. Kennedy, is largely illusory.	
	CHAPTER 10	
	The Bureaucracy	390
	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	39
	The Ironic History of Bureaucracy Michael Nelson	398
40	The federal bureaucracy, what it does and the way it is selected, has become more complex since the country's founding, and, ironically, reforms of it have often produced unintended consequences.	

IN DEFENSE OF THE BUREAUCRACY 413 Politics, Policy, and Bureaucracy at the Top 414 James W. Fesler Operation of the bureaucracy would be improved if more top positions in the executive department were a part of the Civil Service, rather than being appointive, a criticism that bureaucracy has grown too much, is unresponsive to administrative control, and is unrepresentative and unjustified. CHAPTER 11 The Courts JUDICIAL REVIEW 433 Federalist 78 434 Alexander Hamilton explains that the method of appointment and "good behavior" tenure of judges assures the necessary independence of the judiciary and that one of its important duties is to decide whether acts of the legislative branch are consistent with the Constitution. Marbury v. Madison 438 In this 1803 opinion, the U.S. Supreme Court for the first time holds that the power of "judicial review," the power to declare state laws and acts of Congress unconstitutional, is a power to be exercised by the courts. Someone Must Decide 442 Warren E. Burger

The founders were aware that there was a risk that the

power of judicial review could be abused, but the risks

are unavoidable, since someone must decide.

An Inside View of the Supreme Court William J. Brennan, Jr.	4
Elected representatives, not the Supreme Court, should decide on what is just or wise or politic, and while justices may consult history and the other disciplines, the Constitution and relevant precedents are their primary tools, and Court procedures are described.	
The Supreme Court and Controversial Decisions Earl Warren	4
Supreme Court decisions are usually "close calls," and they frequently result in public controversy and criticism, as in the school desegregation and other cases which are described, but justices must take this criticism in silence, leaving it to the people to form their own opinions concerning the Court's actions.	
EMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT	4
	4
The Selection of Supreme Court Justices Henry Abraham Objective merit, personal and political friendship, and balancing representatives have all been factors in the appointments of the 101 men and one woman who have served on the Supreme Court, and the results have been	
The Selection of Supreme Court Justices Henry Abraham Objective merit, personal and political friendship, and balancing representatives have all been factors in the appointments of the 101 men and one woman who have served on the Supreme Court, and the results have been very good for the country.	
The Selection of Supreme Court Justices Henry Abraham Objective merit, personal and political friendship, and balancing representatives have all been factors in the appointments of the 101 men and one woman who have served on the Supreme Court, and the results have been very good for the country.	
Objective merit, personal and political friendship, and balancing representatives have all been factors in the appointments of the 101 men and one woman who have served on the Supreme Court, and the results have been very good for the country. A Pair for the Court	4
The Selection of Supreme Court Justices Henry Abraham Objective merit, personal and political friendship, and balancing representatives have all been factors in the appointments of the 101 men and one woman who have served on the Supreme Court, and the results have been very good for the country. A Pair for the Court Larry Martz Reagan's new Supreme Court appointees, William Rehnquist for Chief Justice and Antonin Scalia for Associate Justice, are jurists of intellectual rigor and	4

The Burger Court will be remembered as a moderate court that retrenched but did not revolt against the

earlier liberalism of the Warren Court.

	Reshapes the Federal Bench don Goldman
logical Roosev fairly go	nt Reagan instituted the most thorough ideo- screening of judicial appointments since Franklin elt, and, while his record of appointing women is ood, his record of appointing blacks is the worst isenhower.
	I Law Gets a Reagan-Meese Stamp
Meese, judiciar	nt Reagan and his Attorney General, Edwin have placed a conservative stamp on the federal y with appointments that could amount to half of tral judges by the end of Reagan's term.
HAPTE	R 12
	R 12 Policy
HAPTE conomic SCAL I	POLICY AND THE BUDGET PROCESS s, Debt—and Gramm-Rudman R. Harris
HAPTE conomic SCAL I Deficit Fred Question nature,	POLICY AND THE BUDGET PROCESS s, Debt—and Gramm-Rudman R. Harris ons concerning how America came to have a I debt of \$2 trillion, whether this is bad, and the workability, and constitutionality of the Gramm- n approach adopted by Congress in 1985 are
HAPTE conomic SCAL I Fred Question national nature, Rudman	POLICY AND THE BUDGET PROCESS s, Debt—and Gramm-Rudman R. Harris ons concerning how America came to have a I debt of \$2 trillion, whether this is bad, and the workability, and constitutionality of the Gramm- n approach adopted by Congress in 1985 are
HAPTE conomic SCAL I Deficit Fred Question national nature, Rudman discusse	POLICY AND THE BUDGET PROCESS s, Debt—and Gramm-Rudman R. Harris ons concerning how America came to have a I debt of \$2 trillion, whether this is bad, and the workability, and constitutionality of the Gramm- n approach adopted by Congress in 1985 are
HAPTE conomic ISCAL I Deficit Fred Question nature, Rudman discusse IEALTH	POLICY AND THE BUDGET PROCESS s, Debt—and Gramm-Rudman R. Harris ons concerning how America came to have a I debt of \$2 trillion, whether this is bad, and the workability, and constitutionality of the Gramm- n approach adopted by Congress in 1985 are ed.

How To Get the Poor C John Kenneth Galbraith	
indeed over the centuries, poor, but by making conte	been used over the years, and to escape concern for the entment as nearly universal as ocial and political tranquility.
Public Opinion On Pove I. A. Lewis and William	
fairly distributed, that poor	that income should be more people do not desire to stay ederal government should take
HAVE WELFARE AND A PROGRAMS WORKED?	NTIPOVERTY
No, We've Lost Ground	
	forts to the contrary, things for poor people in the 1960s.
Yes, the Welfare System Security Sar A. Levitar	
	has, indeed, worked, and it has
MORALITY AND ECONO	MIC POLICY
Pastoral Letter on Catho the U.S. Economy The National Conference	
The needs of the poor sho people have a right to emp unions with the right to sti	uld have highest priority,

HAPTER 13 reign Policy and National Security	5
IE PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN POLICY	5
The War Powers Act and the Invasion of Grenada Michael Rubner	5
The present status of the War Powers Act is examined in the light of President Reagan's ordered invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada and the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Chadha.	
Superpower Summitry	5
Richard Nixon	
On the eve of President Reagan's 1985 meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev, a former President discusses U.SSoviet issues and touches on the importance of personal diplomacy initiatives by American presidents.	
IE UNITED STATES AND THE U.S.S.R.	5
United States Relations with the Soviet Union Raymond L. Garthoff	5
Relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are put in historical perspective, and it is asserted that both countries should work together for crisis avoidance and crisis management and for mutually advantageous arms control.	

The Bishops and Their Critics

The recommendations of the Bishops' Letter are actually

moderate, and, while they drew the most criticism, it

should have been the Letter's premises, which are

Peter Steinfels

IS THE "STAR WARS" PROGRAM SOUND NATIONAL POLICY

603

Yes, It Will Reduce the Risk of Nuclear Destruction Fred C. Ikle

604

By constraining Soviet efforts to maintain offensive forces (and making them more costly), U.S. options to deploy ballistic missile defenses might increase our leverage in inducing the Soviets to agree to mutual reductions in offensive nuclear forces.

No, It Is Unworkable and Will Increase Risk of War William Proxmire

607

The "Star Wars" program is unworkable because it could be overwhelmed by wave after wave of offensive missiles, and it would encourage a pre-emptive strike by the Russians.

IS THE REAGAN POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA CORRECT?

612

Yes, We Must Stop Soviet and Cuban Intervention in Central America

John P. East

613

The U.S. should back its self-interest in Central America against communist-supported guerilla activity, because Soviet and Cuban domination and control are unacceptable.

No, We Should Not Pursue a Military Solution Jeff Bingaman

617

Our Central American policy, which supports stability over change and relies on military means to do it, is both wrong and counterproductive.

The Rise and Decline of Human Rights in U.S. Foreign Policy Jerome J. Shestack A return to the kind of strong human rights foreign policy which the Carter Administration followed would be in the national security interests of the United States, increasing our influence abroad, promoting world stability, and enhancing popular domestic support for America's foreign policy.

The United States Constitution	630
Acknowledgments	647