

BENJAMIN MILLER

November 2015

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Higher Education

Period of Study	Name of Institution and Department	Degree	Date of Degree
1974-1977	Political Science and Sociology, University of Haifa	B.A. awarded "with distinction".	June 1977
1977- 1981	Political Science, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	M.A. awarded "with distinction".	July 1981
1981-1988	Political Science, University of California, Berkeley	Ph.D. Ph.D. Qualifying Examinations: International Relations -- "Pass with distinction". American Government -- "Pass with distinction".	December 1988
1988-1989	Defense and Arms Control Program, MIT (Host-Prof. Barry Posen)	Post-Doc	June 1989

Academic Ranks and Tenure in Institutes of Higher Education

Dates	Name of Institution/Department	Rank/Position
1987-1988	Center for International Affairs, Harvard University (Host-Prof. Samuel Huntington)	John M. Olin Fellow in National Security
1989-1994	International Relations Dept., the Hebrew University	Lecturer (tenure-track)
1994-2002	International Relations Dept., the Hebrew University	Senior Lecturer (with tenure)
1994-1995	Center of International Studies, Princeton University	Visiting Fellow of the Research Program in International Security
1994-2006	The National Defense College of the Israeli Defense Forces	Teaching International Relations Studies
2000-2002	Department of Political Science, Duke University	Visiting Professor
6-10/2002	Division of International Relations, School of Political Sciences University of Haifa	Senior Lecturer (with tenure)
2002-2008	Division of International Relations, School of Political Sciences University of Haifa	Associate Professor
2007-2008	University of Colorado, Boulder (Political Science/ International Affairs)	The Schustermann Visiting Professor
Oct. 2008--currently	Division of International Relations, School of Political Sciences University of Haifa	Full Professor
2013-2014	Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies and Dept. of Politics, Princeton University	Israel Institute Visiting Fellow and Visiting Prof. of Political Science

2014-2015	Government Department, Dartmouth College	Visiting Professor and Israel Institute Faculty Exchange Fellow
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Offices in University Academic Administration

1992	Undergraduate Advisor, Department of International Relations, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
1993	Graduate Advisor, Department of International Relations, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
1996-1998	Coordinator of the Departmental Seminar, department of International Relations, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
1997-2000	Chair of the Doctoral Seminar of the department of International Relations, Sponsored by the Davis Institute for International Relations, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
2005-2007	Director of Graduate Studies, School of Political Sciences, The University of Haifa
2006-2007	Chair, Division of International Relations, School of Political Sciences, The University of Haifa
2008-2010	Coordinator of the Departmental Seminar, Conferences, and International Visitors, Division of International Relations, School of Political Sciences, The University of Haifa
2013-present	Head, the International MA Program (In English) in Peace and Conflict Management Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, The University of Haifa
2010-2013	Head, Recruitment Committee, the International Relations Division, School of Political Sciences

- 2010-2013 Head, Teaching Committee, the School of Political Sciences
- 2011-12 Producing & moderating a TV Series for the Academic Channel on “War and Peace”

Scholarly Positions and Activities outside the University

- 1994- present Referee for professional journals such as *The American Political Science Review*, *International Organization*, *ISQ*, *JCR*, *Security Studies*, *European Journal of International Relations*, *Journal of Peace Research*, *Review of International Studies*, *International Interactions*, among others, and major university presses.
- 1997-present Referee for tenure and promotion decisions in a number of universities in the US and in Israel
- 1997-present Referee for the Israel Science Foundation
- 2000-2003 Member of the Governing Council of the International Security Section of
the International Studies Association.
- 2002-2005 Member of the Editorial Board of the journal *Security Studies*
- 2003-2007 President, the Israeli Association of International Studies
- 2008-2012 President, the Israeli Association of International Studies
- 2009-2012 Member of the Editorial Board of the journal *ISQ* (International Studies Quarterly—the official Journal of the International Studies Association—the main professional organization in the field of International Relations in the world)
- 2012—Member of the Scientific Committee of the Israel Science Foundation for Political Science and International Relations

Participation In Scholarly Conferences

A. Active Participation

Conferences Abroad

Date	Name of Conference	Place of Conference	Subject of Lecture
March 1992	Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Atlanta, GA	"The International System and Regional Security: The Effects of Interactions and Structures"
September 1992	Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Chicago	"International Systems and Regional Security: From Competition to Cooperation, Dominance or Disengagement?"
September 1994	Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	New York City	1. "Explaining Great Power Approach to Regional Conflict Resolution" 2. "International Systems and Regional Wars"
February 1995	Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Chicago	1. "Great Powers and Regional Peacemaking" 2. "The Sources of US Military Intervention in Post-Cold War Crises"
April 1996	Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	San-Diego	"Integrated Realism and the Logic of US Military Interventions in the Post-Cold War Era"
August 1996	Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	San-Francisco	"Explaining US Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War Era"
September 1996	International Studies Association—Japanese	Makuhari, Japan	"Hot Wars, Cold Peace: An International-

	International Studies Association Joint Convention		Regional Synthesis"
March 1997	Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Toronto	"Blowing Hot and Cold: Explaining Regional War and Peace"
August 1997	Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association,	Washington, D.C	1. "Explaining Regional War-Proneness" 2. "Integrated Realism and the Logic of U.S. Military Intervention in the Post-Cold-War Era"
September 1998	Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Boston	1. "Theory of Regional War and Peace" 2. "Integrated Realism and the Logic of U.S. Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War Era"
September 1998	The Third Pan-European International Relations Conference	Vienna	1. "How to Advance Regional Peace: Competing Strategies for Peacemaking" 2. "Blowing Hot and Cold: Explaining Regional War and Peace"
February 1999	Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Washington, D.C	"Explaining Regional War-Propensity: The Middle East in a Comparative Perspective"
August 1999	The Third International CISS/International Studies Association Millennium Conference	Paris	"The International, Regional and Domestic Sources of Stable Peace"
September 1999	The annual meeting of the American Political Science Association	Atlanta	1. "The Sources of Regional War and Peace: Integrating the Effects of Nationalism, Liberalism and the International System" 2. "Between War and

			Peace: Systemic Effects on the Transition of the Middle East and the Balkans from the Cold War to the Post-Cold War era”
March 2000	The Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Los Angeles	1. “ When Regions Become Peaceful: Explaining Transitions from War to Peace” 2. "Between War and Peace"
September 2000	The Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Washington, D.C	“Regional Conflict Management in the Middle East”
February 2001	The Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Chicago	1. “The Transition of the Middle East and the Balkans from the Cold War to the Post-Cold War Era” 2. “Regional Peacemaking in a Comparative perspective”
May 2001	Regional Conflict Management Workshop	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	“Conflict Management in the Middle East: Between the Old Middle East and the New Middle East.”
September 2001	Round Table on the Theory of Structural Realism (The Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	San Francisco	“Synthesizing International Relations”
March 2002	The Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	New Orleans	1. “State, Nations and War” 2. “Explaining the War-Propensity of the Middle East”
April 26, 2002	Conference on Regionalism and The International System	Michigan State University, James Madison College	Keynote Address: “The Sources of Regional War and Peace: Integrating the Effects of Nationalism, Liberalism

			and the International system”
May 2002	Conference on “Balance of Power Theory Revisited”	McGill University, Montreal, Canada	“Balance of Power or the State-to-Nation Balance: Explaining War and Peace in the Middle East”
June 2003	International Studies Association Conference	Budapest, Hungary	1. “Why the Middle East is more violent-prone than other regions?” 2. “Explaining Regional War-Propensity: The Sources and Effects of the State-to-Nation Balance”
August 2003	The Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Philadelphia	1. “The Causes of Regional War and Peace: States, Nations, and Great Powers” 2. “States, Nations and War: Explaining Variations in War-Propensity”
March 2004	The Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Montreal, Canada	1. “The Rise of Offensive Liberalism and the War in Iraq” 2. “States, Nations and War”
September 2004	the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Chicago	1. “Synthesizing Levels of Analysis and Schools of Thought to Explain Regional Orders.” 2. “The Second Image Reversed: Explaining US Security Policy from the Cold war to the Iraq War”
June 2005	International Workshop on “The Prophet Isahia and	Florence, Italy	“Isahia’s Vision and IR Theory”

	International Relations”		
September 2005	The Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Washington, D.C	“The Causes of Regional War and Peace: States, Nations and Great Powers”
September 2006	The Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Philadelphia	“The Post-9/11 Rise of Offensive Liberalism”
September 2007	The Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Chicago	“Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy”
March 2008	The Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	San Francisco	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussant of the Special Roundtable on my book “States, Nations, and the Great Powers” 2. “War and Peace: Matching Peacemaking Strategies with Conflict Situations” 3. “Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy: The Rise of Offensive Liberalism and the War in Iraq” 4. “Explaining Variations in US Conflict Management in the Middle East”
October 2008	“Weak States and South Asia’s Insecurity Predicament”	McGill University, Montreal	“State, Nations and Regional Security Orders”
February 2009	The 2009 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	New York	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “The Rise of Offensive Liberalism” 2. “Systemic Effects on US Management of War and Peace in the Middle East”

			3. Roundtable Participant: Roundtable on “Neoclassical Realism, the State, and Foreign Policy”
April 2009	Conference on “Regional Powers and Global Order”	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	“Unilateral Liberals and Multilateral Realists: Regional Threats and Global Management of War and Peace in Regions”
September 2009	The 2009 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Toronto, Canada	1. Paper presentation in a panel on "US Foreign Policy." 2. Paper presentation in a panel on “The End of American Hegemony? The Rising Powers and World Order”
17-18 October 2009	The 2009 Millennium Annual Conference on “After Liberalism?”	London School of Economics	“The Rise and Decline of Offensive Liberalism”
17-20 February 2010	The 2010 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	New Orleans, USA	1. “Why Great Powers Expand In Their Own Neighborhood: Explaining the Territorial Expansion of the U.S. 1819- 1848” 2. “Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy”
9-11 September 2010	The ECPR Meeting (Pan-European IR Group)	Stockholm, Sweden	“Taming the Revisionist State: The Effects of Military Defeats on Germany vs. Iraq,” co- authored with Moran Mandelbaum.
17 March, 2011	The 2011 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Montreal, Canada	1. “Ideational Competition brokered by Material/Internati onal forces: US Grand Strategy

			<p>during the Cold War”</p> <p>2. “Taming the Revisionist State”</p>
25 March, 2011	Workshop on “Nationalism and War”	McGill University	“The State-to-Nation Balance and War”
27 May, 2011	Workshop on the World Order	Reading University	“Explaining Variations in the post-Cold War World Order” (by Skype)
18-20 August, 2011	Third Global International Studies Conference	Porto, Portugal	<p>1. “The Evolution of US Grand Strategy”</p> <p>2. “The Effects of Military Defeats on the War-Propensity of States”</p> <p>3. “Explaining the Character of the post-Cold War International Order”</p>
1-4 Sept., 2011	the 2011 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Seattle	<p>1. “Who was Right and Who was Wrong in the Great Debate on the post-Cold War International Order”</p> <p>2. “Taming the Revisionist State”</p>
20-22 June 2012	BISA-ISA Joint Conference	Edinburgh	“Explaining Variations in the Post-Cold War International Order”
Aug. 30-Sept. 2, 2012	the 2012 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	New-Orleans	“The Arab Spring and the International Order” (paper was sent to the panel, but the conference was canceled in the last minute due to the storm)
April 3-6, 2013	The 2013 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	San Francisco	1. “The Arab Spring and the International

			Order” 2. “Post-Cold War Challenges to Balance of Power Theory”
August 29-September 1, 2013	The 2013 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	Chicago	““The Arab Spring and the International Order”
April, 2014	The 2014 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	Toronto	1. Explaining Variations in the post-Cold War International Security 2. Explaining the Consequences of the Arab Spring
February 2015	The 2015 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association	New Orleans	1. Variations in Regional Security in the post-Cold War era 2. Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy

Conferences in Israel

Date	Name of Conference	Place of Conference	Subject of Lecture/Discussion
May 1993	International Conference on The Impact of Global Changes on the Middle East	Haifa University	"Great Power Concerts and Regional Conflicts in the Post-Cold War Era"
April 1994	International Conference on The National Security of Small States in a Changing World	Bar-Ilan University	"Hegemonic Involvement in Regional Conflicts"
June 1994	The Davis Institute Conference on US-Israel Relations in the	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"The Sources of American Intervention in Post-Cold War

	New World Order		Crises"
May 1996	The Davis Institute International Conference on International Thought Toward the End of the Millennium	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"What Kind of a 'New Middle East': The Sources of Regional War and Peace"
November 1996	International Conference on War in a Changing World	Tel Aviv University	"The Domestic and International Sources of Regional War and Peace"
May 1997	Davis Institute International Conference on International Norms	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"Competing Norms as Strategies for Regional Peacemaking"
October 1997	The Galili Center for Strategy and National Security: International Conference on Emerging Technologies and Ballistic Missiles Proliferation in the Middle East	Ramat-Efal	"Explaining U.S. Resort to Force in the Post-Cold War Era"
November 1997	The Davis Institute International Conference on "Research and Foreign Policy: How to Bridge?"	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"International Relations Theory, Strategy and Security Policy"
June 1998	The Davis Institute International Conference on "Regional Peacemaking in Comparative Perspective"	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"International versus Domestic Sources of Regional Peacemaking"
October 1998	The Davis Institute Conference on the Yom-Kippur War	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"The Yom-Kippur War: Twenty-Five Years Retrospective"
February 1999	The Israeli Association for International Studies	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"The Debate on the Expansion of the Concept of Security in International Relations"
July 14, 1999	The 1999 International Interdisciplinary Conference, Research Committee on Armed	Sde-Boker: Ben-Gurion Research Center	Keynote Address: "Nationalism and National Security,"

	Forces and Society, International Political Science Association		
November-December 1999	The Davis Institute International Conference on "Identities in Transition from War to Peace"	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"The Nation-to-State Balance: The Key to Transitions from War to Peace"
May 2000	the Annual Meeting of the Israeli Political Science Association	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"Explaining US Military Intervention in the post-Cold War Era"
June 2000	Workshop of the Israeli Association for International Studies	Bar-Ilan University	"The Influence of the End of the Cold War on Transitions from War to Peace"
June 2000	International Conference on Ethnic Conflicts, The Davis Institute	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: Violent Conflicts and the Effects of the State- to-Nation Balance on Regional Security"
September 11, 2002	Conference on the Events of Sept. 11, The Davis Institute for International Relations	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"Hard Power vs. Soft Power: US Hegemony after Sept. 11."
December 2002	International Conference organized by the National Security Studies Center	The University of Haifa	"The Effects of Sept. 11 on US Hegemony in International Politics"
April 2003	The Second Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Relations	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"Offensive and Defensive, Realism and Liberalism"
May 2003	Workshop of the Israeli Association of International Relations	Tel Aviv University	"Post-9/11 US hegemony and the Rise of Offensive Liberalism"
November 2003	Conference on the Iraq War	The University of Haifa	"International Systemic Explanation of the War in Iraq"
March 2004	The Truman Institute Conference on the Iraq War	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	"Hard Power and Soft Power: US hegemony after 9/11 and the Iraq War"
May 2004	The Third Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of	The University of Haifa	"Hard Power and Soft Power in the International System"

	International Studies		
January 2005	International Conference Organized by the David Institute for International Relations on “US Foreign Policy after the 2004 Elections”	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	“Offensive Liberalism and post-9/11 US Foreign Policy”
April 2005	The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies	Bar-Ilan University	“Explaining the War-Propensity of the Middle East”
May 2005	International Workshop Organized by the Van-Leer Institute on “Peace Implementation in Northern Ireland, South Africa and Israel-Palestine”	Van-Leer Institute, Jerusalem	“Explaining Variations in the Implementation of Peace Accords: Northern Ireland, South Africa and Israel-Palestine”
June 2006	The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	“Explaining Changes in US National Security”
December 2006	Conference on the Second Lebanon War	The University of Haifa	“The International System and Middle East Wars”
January 2007	Workshop with a team of researchers from UC Berkeley on: 1. the Second Lebanon War 2. Future World Orders	The University of Haifa	“US Management of Middle East Wars”
April 2007	International Conference of the Leonard Davis Institute on “The Links between economics and Security— Conceptual, Regional, and Practical Dimensions”	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	“Security and Political Pre-requisites for Economic Integration”
May 2007	BESA International Conference on “US-Israeli Relations in a New Era”	Bar-Ilan University	“From the Yom-Kippur war to the Second Lebanon War: Systemic Effects on the Evolution of US-Israel Relations”
January 2, 2008	Special Roundtable for	The Davis	Discussant of the

	the launching of my book "States, Nations and the Great Powers"	Institute for International Studies, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Roundtable
January 7, 2008	Special Roundtable for the launching of my book "States, Nations and the Great Powers"	BESA Center, Bar-Ilan University	Discussant of the Roundtable
May 2009	The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies	Tel-Aviv University	"IR Theory 20 years after the End of the Cold War: Who was Right, Who Was Wrong?"
June 2009	International Conference on my book: "States, nations and the Great Powers"	University of Haifa	Responding to the Reviews of and Comments on the Book
January 12, 2010	International Conference on "External Intervention in State and Nation Building in Conflict Situations"	The Walter Lebach Institute, Tel Aviv University	"Failed States: Key Dilemmas in How Should the International Community Deal with Them"
May 2010	The Eight Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies	Western Galilee College in Acre, May 2010	"Competing Future International Orders"
October 31, 2010	International Conference on "Peace Operations and State Building"	Three Research Centers in Tel-Aviv University	Paper on "Failed States" in a panel on "Peace building and State Building?"
March 6, 2011	Conference on Avi Ben-Zvi's book "From Truman to Obama"	The University of Haifa	"Optimists, Pessimists or Skeptics: What happened to the Competing Expectations re. US Hegemony in the Post-Cold War Era"
May 25, 2011	"The Pacification of Europe: Lessons for the Middle East"	The University of Haifa	"Explaining Regional Pacification: Europe Vs. the Middle East"
December 25, 2011	The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of	IDC, Hertzlia	"The International Order and the Arab Spring"

	International Studies		
January 17, 2012	International Conference on the Arab Spring	University of Haifa	“International Theoretical Implications of the Arab Spring”
March 13-14, 2012	"American Occupation in Comparative Perspective: Japan and Iraq."	The Truman Institute, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	“Taming the Revisionist State: The Effects of Military Defeats on the War-Proneness of Germany vs. Iraq”
May 2, 2012	Conference—30 years to the First Lebanon War	The Davis Institute, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	“Failed States as a Challenge to Regional Security: the Case of Lebanon”
June 4, 2012	International Conference—40 years to the Davis Institute, Hebrew University	The Davis Institute for International Relations	“Is Israel a Status-quo, Revisionist or Failed State?”
Oct. 25, 2012	“50 Years to the Cuban Missile Crisis”	Open University	“From Superiority to MAD-- US Grand Strategy following the Missile Crisis”
Nov. 29-30, 2012	“Peacemaking in Europe and in the Middle East’	Workshop at the University of Haifa	“Comparative Analysis of Peacemaking in Europe and in the Middle East”

B. Organization of Scientific Conferences

Organizing of the following conferences (main organizer):

The Davis Institute International Conference on Regional Peacemaking in Comparative Perspective, Hebrew University, June 1998

International Conference on Ethnic Conflicts, The Davis Institute, Hebrew University, June 2000.

International Conference on the Iraq War, The University of Haifa, November 2003.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies, The University of Haifa, May 2004.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies, Bar-Ilan University, April 2005.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, June 2006.

Conference on the Second Lebanon War, The University of Haifa, December 2006.

Workshop with a team of researchers from UC Berkeley at the University of Haifa, January 2007 on:

1. The Second Lebanon War
2. Future World Orders

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies, Tel Aviv University, May 2009

International Conference on my book: "States, Nations and the Great Powers: The Sources of Regional War and Peace," The University of Haifa, June 16, 2009

The Eight Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies, Western Galilee College in Acre, May 2010

"The Pacification of Europe: Lessons for the Middle East," International Conference, The University of Haifa, May 24-26, 2011

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Israeli Association of International Studies, IDC, Hertzlia, December 25, 2011

"Peacemaking in Europe and in the Middle East," International Workshop, the University of Haifa, Nov. 29-30, 2012

Colloquium Talks and other Invited Addresses in Israel and Abroad (Selective list)

1. "Explaining US Military Intervention in Post-Cold War Crises." Paper delivered at the Center of International studies, Princeton University (November 1994).
2. "The Great Powers and Regional Conflicts." Paper delivered at the Center of International studies, Princeton University (March 1995).

3. "The Great Powers and Regional Peacemaking." Paper delivered at Rutgers University, Dept. of Political Science (April 1995).
4. "The Great Powers and Regional Conflicts." Paper delivered at Columbia University, Dept. of Political Science (May 1995).
5. Keynote Address: "Nationalism and National Security," The 1999 International Interdisciplinary Conference, Research Committee on Armed Forces and Society, International Political Science Association, Ben-Gurion Research Center (July 14, 1999)
6. "Between the Old Middle East and the New Middle East." Paper delivered at the Triangle Institute for Security Studies, Duke University (October 2000).
7. "Explaining War and Peace in the Middle East." Paper delivered at a Special Seminar at the Dept. of Political Science, Duke University (November 2000).
8. "The Sources of Regional War and Peace." Paper delivered at the Center of International studies, Princeton University (February 2001).
9. "The International System and Regional war and Peace." Paper delivered at McGill University (March 2001).
10. "Explaining Regional War and Peace." Paper delivered at Yale University, Dept. of Political Science (April 2001).
11. "Synthesizing IR." Paper Delivered at the International Relations Group, Duke University (April 2001).
12. "Theory of Regional War and Peace." Paper delivered at the PIPES Seminar, University of Chicago (October 2001).
13. "Sept. 11 and the IR discipline." (with Prof. Robert Keohane). Paper delivered at a Special Seminar at the Dept. of Political Science, Duke University (November 2001).
14. "Between Hot war and Cold Peace; States, Nations, and the Great Powers." Paper delivered at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Dept. of Political Science (March 2002).
15. "Explaining Regional War-Propensity: The Middle East in a Comparative Perspective." Paper delivered at Michigan State University, James Madison College (April 2002).
16. Keynote Address: "The Sources of Regional War and Peace: Integrating the Effects of Nationalism, Liberalism and the International system." Conference on Regionalism and The International System, Michigan State University, James Madison College (April 26, 2002).
17. "Between Regional War and Regional Peace: States, Nations and Great Powers." Lecture at the Center for National Security, The University of Haifa, May 13, 2003.

18. "Hot war and Cold Peace: Synthesizing International and domestic Causes." Talk at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, May 21, 2003.
19. "The Rise of Offensive Liberalism and the War in Iraq." Paper delivered at the faculty seminar of the Department of Political Science, Colorado University, Boulder (October 30, 2007).
20. "Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy." Paper delivered at the Institute for International Studies, The University of California, Berkeley (November 20, 2007).
21. "The Rise of Offensive Liberalism and the War in Iraq." Paper delivered at the International Security Seminar of the University of Chicago (Dec. 4, 2007).
22. "From the Cold War to the Iraq War." Paper delivered at the International Relations Seminar of Duke University (April 2, 2008).
23. "Explaining US Strategy in the Middle East." Paper delivered at "The Middle East Lecture Series, 2007-08," The Middle East Center, The University of Utah (April 14, 2008).
24. Discussion of my book "States, Nations and the Great Powers", a special seminar at the Graduate School for International Studies, the University of Denver (June 2, 2008).
25. Invited to open and help to provide a conceptual basis for a workshop on "South Asia's Insecurity Predicament," McGill University, Montreal (October 3, 2008). I submitted a paper for an edited volume prepared from revised papers from this conference (edited by Prof. TV Paul) and it is now under review by Stanford University Press. My revised paper for the volume is entitled: "State, Nations, and the Regional Security Order of South Asia."
26. "Explaining US Foreign Policy." Presentation at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (December 2008).
27. "Regional Threats and Global Management of Conflicts in Regions." Presentation in the Conference on "Regional Powers and Global Order," Rio de Janeiro, April 2009. I was invited by the Centre of International Studies at Oxford in partnership with Sciences-Po in Paris and the German Institute of Global and Area Studies in Hamburg, which are collaborating in a three-year programme of research on regional powers, also in partnership with other institutions in different parts of the world).
28. Keynote address: "US Management of War and Peace in the Middle East." The 9th METU Conference on International Relations, May 20-22, 2010, METU Northern Cyprus Campus. The Conference Subject: "The Mediterranean in the World System: Structures and Processes."
29. "Optimists, Pessimists or Skeptics: Explaining Variations in Post-Cold War International and Regional Security." Centre for International Peace and Security Studies (CIPSS), McGill University, 24 September 2010.
30. "Explaining Variations in post-Cold War International and Regional Security." The Arnold A. Saltzman Institute of War & Peace Studies, Columbia University, New York, September 7, 2011.

31. "The Arab Spring and the International Order." The Arnold A. Saltzman Institute of War & Peace Studies, Columbia University, New York, 8 April 2013.
32. "The Arab Spring and the International Order." Yale IR Colloquium, Sept. 11, 2013, Yale University, New Haven.
33. "Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy." CISS Security Studies Colloquium, Princeton University, 17 October, 2013.
34. "Nationalism, War and Peace: The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in a Comparative Perspective," The Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination, Princeton University, November 14, 2013.
35. "Explaining post-Cold War Variations in War and Peace," talks at MIT, Dartmouth, Chicago University (PIPES), Duke University, and Delaware University—a series of talks between February to May 2014.
36. "From Ukraine via the Middle East to the South China Sea: Explaining post-Cold War Conflicts," Dartmouth College, October 2014.
37. "Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy during the Cold War," Dartmouth College, January 9, 2015.

Research Grants

1990-1994	Research grant of the United States Institute of Peace (\$18, 000).
1992-1994	Research Grant of the Davis Institute for International Relations (\$8000).
1992-1994	Research Grant of the United States Institute of Peace (\$10, 000).
1994-1996	Research Grant of the Israel Foundations Trustees.
1996-1998	Research Grant of the Davis Institute for International Relations
1996-1998	Research Grant of the Israel Foundations Trustees (\$25, 000)
1997-1998	Research Grant of the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, Tel-Aviv University
1998-2001	Research grant of the Israel Science Foundation (founded by the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities)— \$50, 000 (PI of the Project)
2001- 2002	Research Grant of The Tami Steinmetz Center for Peace Research, Tel Aviv University (\$8000)

- 2003-2005 Research Grant of the National Security Studies Center, The University of Haifa
- 2006-2008 Research Grant of the University Institute for Diplomacy and Regional Cooperation, Tel Aviv University (\$10, 000)
- 2006 “Very Good” grade for a research proposal submitted to the Israel Science Foundation (PI of the Project)
The research subject: Matching Peacemaking Strategies with Conflict Situations
- 2007 “Very Good” grade for a research proposal revised and resubmitted to the Israel Science Foundation (PI of the Project)
The research subject: Matching Peacemaking Strategies with Conflict Situations
- 2008 “Very Good” grade for a research proposal submitted to Israel Science Foundation (CI of the project)
The research subject: Variations in War Propensity and Type: the Case of the Former Soviet Union (FSU)—1991-2006
- 2011-2014 Research grant of the Israel Science Foundation (founded by the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities)— about \$90, 000 (PI of the Project). The research subject: “Optimists, Pessimists, and Skeptics: Explaining Variations in Regional and International Security in the post-Cold War Era.”**

Scholarships, Awards and Prizes

- 1984-1985 Dissertation Fellow of the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC), University of California.
- 1985-1986 Renewal of Dissertation Fellowship from Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC), University of California.
- 1985-1987 Fellow of the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley.
- 1986-1987 MacArthur Fellow in International Security.
- 1987-1988 John M. Olin Fellow in National Security, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University (with a stipend of \$15, 000).

- 1987-1988 Recipient of the joint UCLA/USC Fellowship in International Security (Fellowship declined).
- 1988-1989 Postdoctoral Fellow with the Defense and Arms Control Program of the MIT Center for International Studies, and Associate of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University (with a stipend of \$33, 000).
- 1994-1995 Research Fellowship of the Center of International Studies, Princeton University (with a stipend of \$33, 000)
- 2006-2007 Research Fellow, the Mershon Center, Ohio State University (implementation of the fellowship delayed)
- January 2, 2008 Special Roundtable marking the launching of my book (“States, Nations and The Great Powers”), The Davis Institute for International Studies, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- January 7, 2008 Special Roundtable marking the launching of my book (“States, Nations and The Great Powers”), BESA center, Bar-Ilan University
- March 2008 Special Roundtable on my book “States, Nations, and the Great Powers.” Panel in the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association: San Francisco (the Roundtable participants: Professors John Mearsheimer, Patrick M. Morgan, T.V. Paul, Doug Lemke, Dale C. Copeland and Norrin Ripsman).
- November 2008 Special Symposia on the theoretical approach of my book: “States, Nations and the Great Powers” in the journal *Ethnopolitics*
- June 16, 2009 Special International Conference on my book: “States, Nations and the Great Powers,” The University of Haifa
- Fall 2010 Visiting Scholar, McGill/University of Montreal Center for International Peace and Security Studies (CIPSS)—Research Grant from the project on *Globalization and the Changing Regional Security Orders* funded by FQRSC, Quebec
- 2013-14 Israel Institute Visiting Fellow at PIIRS, Princeton University
- 2014-15 Israel Institute Faculty Exchange Fellow, Dartmouth College

Teaching

A. Courses Taught in Recent Years

Year	Name of Course	Type of Course	Degree
2002-2015	International Security	Seminar	B.A.
2002-2013	Regional War and Peace	Seminar	M.A.
2002-2007	Theories of National Security	Seminar	M.A.
2002-2013	Regional Conflicts—the Middle East in a Comparative Perspective	Seminar	B.A.
2006-2013	State, Nationalism and War	Seminar	M.A.
2006-2013	Theories of International Relations	Lecture	M.A.
2008-2013	Explaining War and Peace	Seminar	B.A.
2006-2015	The Arab-Israeli Conflict	Seminar	B.A.

B. Supervision of Graduate Students

Masters Degree Students

<u>Name of Student</u>	<u>Title of Thesis</u>	<u>Co-Supervisor</u>	<u>Date of Completion/in Progress</u>	<u>Publication</u>
Ram Erez	Explaining Arms Control Policies		2001	
Galia Lindestaus	Intervention in Ethnic Conflicts	Galia Bar-Nathan	2002	
Keren Cohen	Egypt vs. Iraq as Revisionist States		2003	

Galit Truman	The Influence of Nationalism on post-Soviet Conflicts		2004	
Dov Levin	Explaining War Proneness in 19 th -Century North America		2007	
Moran Mandelbaum	States, Threats and Actors		2007	
Ady Sela	Territorial Socialization		2008	
Roi Oliver	War-Proneness of Iran and Iraq according to the State-to-Nation Balance		2009	
Avital Kariv	Explaining Cyber Warfare		2013	
Oren Orgon	Ideological influences on changes in Turkish Foreign Policy		2013	
Ziv Idov	The EU and Belarus		2014	
David Reis	"State-to-Nation Balance in the Horn of Africa"		2016	

Doctoral Students

Name	Title	Date of Completion	Previous Degree from	Co-Supervisor	Publication
Oded Lowenheim	Between a Threat to Security and Symbiosis: Transnational Criminal Organizations and the Sovereign State	2001	Hebrew University		<i>Persistent Agents of Transnational Harm and Great Power Authority</i> (The University of Michigan Press, 2007)
Uri Reznick	Dynamics of	2004	Hebrew University	Shmuel Zamir	

	Asymmetric Territorial Conflict: On the Evolution of 'Patience'				
Alon Levkovitz	The Defense Policies of Allies: The US versus South Korea, Japan and the Philippines	2005	Hebrew University	Ehud Arari	
Offer Israeli	Realist Theory of International Outcomes	2008	Hebrew University		
Erez Shoshani	Great-Power Management of Protracted Bilateral Conflicts	2009	Tel-Aviv University		
Keren Raz-Netzer	Examining the Linkages between Areas of Regional Cooperation	2009	Tel-Aviv University		
Zvika Kaplan	Between War and Peace: Regional Identity and State-Nation Balance in the last Step Towards Regional High-Level Peace	In process	Denmark		
Galit Truman	The Effects of Nationalism on War and Peace	2013	University of Haifa		
Ariel Kabiri	The Effects of Technology and Ideas on Social	2012	Hebrew University		

	Construction of International Political Dynamics				
Ziv Rabinovich	Explaining US Use of Force	2011	Hebrew University		
Ilai Zalzman	Can't or Won't: Toward a Polymorphic Theory of Balancing	2010	Hebrew University		
Nadav Kedem	Status in International Politics	2014	Hebrew University		
Llor Fisher	Missile Defense	In process	Tehnonion/University of Haifa		
Alex Tabechnic	Explaining Ethno-national conflicts	In process	University of Haifa		
Oren Orgon	Ideological Influences on Changes in Grand Strategy	2015	University of Haifa		
Wang Jin	China Policy in Territorial Conflicts	In process	University of Haifa		

Miscellaneous

NON-ACADEMIC WORK EXPERIENCE:

September 1975-July 1976

Chairman of New Immigrants Students in Israel.

January 1976-July 1977

Coordinator of Political Activities of the Student Union, University of Haifa.

June-August 1977

Educational Guide of American Students visiting

	Israel.
October 1977-February 1978	Assistant to a member of the Israeli Parliament (Knesset).
February 1978--August 1981	Official of the Israeli Foreign Service.
September-December 1980	Israeli delegate to the 35th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York.
1990--2000	Serving (on Reserve) in the Strategic Planning Department of the Israeli Defense Forces
June 2008	Keynote Address to the Annual Meeting of the Jewish Federations of New Mexico: "Potential Responses to the Iranian Nuclear Option"
September 2008	Member of an Israeli Delegation of Senior Opinion Leaders to NATO Headquarters in Brussels
2003-2013	Occasional consulting to the Israeli foreign ministry

II. PUBLICATIONS

A. Ph. D. DISSERTATION

"Can Opponents Cooperate: Explaining Great Power Cooperation in Managing Third Area Conflicts." Dissertation Chairman: Professor Kenneth Waltz. University of California, Berkeley, December 1988, English, 600 pages.

B. SCIENTIFIC BOOKS (Refereed)

AUTHORED BOOKS-Published:

1. *When Opponents Cooperate: Great Power Conflict and Collaboration in World Politics* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan Press, 1995), 354 pages.

- 2.. *When Opponents Cooperate: Great Power Conflict and Collaboration in World Politics* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan Press; Second/Paperback Edition, 2002); with a new Preface -- on the contribution of the book's theory to the recent theoretical debates in the field and to understanding post-Cold War world politics; and a new Afterword -- an analysis of post-Sept. 11 international politics in light of the theory of the book, 368 pages.

Web-link to the site of the book:

<http://www.press.umich.edu/titleDetailPraise.do?id=12698>

3. *States, Nations and Great Powers: The Sources of Regional War and Peace* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press—Cambridge Studies in International Relations-- 2007), 500 pages.

Web-link to the announcement and the reviews of the book through the web-site of Cambridge University Press:

<http://www.cambridge.org/us/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521691613>

(key book reviews by leading scholars were published in the following journals: G. John Ikenberry, *Foreign Affairs*, November/December 2008; Richard Little, *International Journal*, Winter 2008-09, pp. 289-291; Kal J. Holsti, *International Studies Review* 2009 11, pp. 371-372).

4. *Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy: From the Cold War to the Iraq War* (Under an advanced book contract by the University of Chicago Press). Co-authored with Ziv Rubinovich.

5. *Regional Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution: A Comparative Approach* (London: Routledge, 2015; co-edited with Carmela Lutmar; the edited volume is based on my own theoretical framework).

6. *When Nations Fight: War and Peace in the 21st Century* (Under a contract with Oxford University Press).

7. *Between Regional Security and International Security* (Under contract with Routledge, forthcoming, 2016). The book is based on a selective collection of my articles since the beginning of my career.

C. ARTICLES IN REFEREED JOURNALS

8. "Explaining Great Power Cooperation in Conflict Management." *World Politics*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (October 1992), pp. 1-46.

9. "A New World Order: From Balancing to Hegemony, Concert or Collective Security?" *International Interactions*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (1992), pp. 1-33.
10. "Polarity, Nuclear Weapons and Major War." *Security Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Summer 1994), pp. 598-649.
11. "Explaining the Emergence of Great Power Concerts." *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 4, (October 1994), pp. 327-348.
12. "International Systems and Regional Security: From Competition to Cooperation, Dominance or Disengagement?" *Journal of Strategic Studies*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (June 1995), pp. 52-100.
13. "Competing Realist Perspectives on Great Power Crisis Behavior." Special issue of *Security Studies* on Realism, vol. 5, no. 3 (Spring 1996), pp. 309-357.
14. Benjamin Miller and Korina Kagan, "The Great Powers and Regional Conflicts: Eastern Europe and the Balkans from the Post-Napoleonic Era to the Post-Cold War Era," *International Studies Quarterly*, vol. 41, no. 1 (March 1997), pp. 51-85; (I was the principal investigator and author of this study, Korina was my student and research assistant).
15. "The Great Powers and Regional Peacemaking: Patterns in the Middle East and Beyond," Special issue of the *Journal of Strategic Studies* on Regional Security in the Middle East, vol. 20, no. 1 (March 1997), pp. 103-142.
16. "The Logic of U.S. Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War Era," *Contemporary Security Policy*, vol. 19, no. 3 (December 1998), pp. 72-109.
17. "Explaining Variations in Regional Peace: Three Strategies for Peacemaking," *Cooperation and Conflict*, vol. 35, no. 2 (June 2000), pp. 155-191.
18. "The Global Sources of Regional Transitions from War to Peace." *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 38, no. 2 (March 2001), pp. 199-225.
19. "The Concept of Security: Should it be Redefined?" Special issue of the *Journal of Strategic Studies*, vol. 24, no. 2 (June 2001), pp. 13-42.
20. "Between War and Peace: Systemic Effects on the Transition of the Middle East and the Balkans from the Cold War to the Post-Cold War Era." *Security Studies*, vol. 11, no. 2 (Winter 2001-2), pp. 1-52.
21. Benjamin Miller and Uri Reznick "Conflict in the Balkans, 1830-1913: Combining Levels of Analysis" *International Politics*, vol. 40, no. 3 (September 2003), pp. 365-407 (I was the principal investigator and author; Uri was my student and research assistant).
22. "The Effects of Changes in the International Environment on the Future of the Middle East," *Israel Affairs*, vol. 10 numbers 1&2 (Autumn/Winter 2004), pp. 105-120.
23. "When and How Regions Become Peaceful: Potential Theoretical Pathways to Peace," *International Studies Review* (2005) 7, pp. 229-267.

24. "Balance of Power or the State-to-Nation Balance: Explaining Middle East War-Propensity." *Security Studies* vol. 15, no.4 (October-December 2006), pp. 658-705.
25. "States, Nations and Regional War," *Ethnopolitics*, vol. 7, no. 4, (November 2008), pp. 445-463.
26. "Between the Revisionist and the Frontier State: Regional Variations in State War-Propensity." Special Issue on Regionalism of the *Review of International Studies*, vol. 35 (2009), pp. 85-119.
- the paper was also published as a chapter in a separate book: Rick Fawn, ed., *Globalizing the Regional, Regionalizing the Global* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009).
27. "Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy: 9/11, The Rise of Offensive Liberalism and the War in Iraq." *Security Studies*, vol. 19 -- 17,630 words (March 2010), pp. 26-65 .
28. "Is Peace Possible-- and How: The Four-Fold Response of IR Theory." *International Journal* – 7, 545 words (Winter 2009-10), pp. 163-181.
29. "Contrasting Explanations for Peace: Realism vs. Liberalism in Europe and the Middle East." *Contemporary Security Policy* , volume 31, no. 1— 16, 592 words (April 2010), pp. 134-164.
30. "Democracy Promotion: Offensive Liberalism Vs. the Rest (of IR Theory)." *Millennium*, volume 38, issue 3,— 13, 235 words (Special Issue on Liberalism, May 2010), pp. 561-591.
31. Dov Levin and Benjamin Miller, "Why Great Powers Expand In Their Own Neighborhood: Explaining the Territorial Expansion of the U.S. 1819-1848." *International Interactions* , volume 37, issue 3 --14, 9440 words (2011), pp. 229-262.
32. "Regional threats and global management of conflicts in regions: The case of the US in the Middle East." *International Politics* – 15, 356 words (May 2012) vol. 49, issue 3, pp. 346-382.
33. "Does Democratization Pacify the State? The Cases of Germany and Iraq." *International Studies Quarterly* (September 2012), vol. 56, issue 3, pp. 455-469.
34. "State of Imbalance: why countries break up," *Foreign Affairs* (July 2014).
35. "Stateness, National Self-determination and War and Peace in the Twenty-first Century," *Ethnopolitics*, 2015 , Vol. 14, No. 5, 531–539 (Special issue on Self-Determination).
36. "Beyond the Three 'isms': Rethinking IR and the Post-Cold War Order," *International Politics* (April, 2016). with Ilai Saltzman.

37. "Israel-Palestine: One State or Two --Why a Two-State Solution is Desirable, Necessary and Feasible," *Ethnopolitics* (forthcoming, 2016).

D. ARTICLES or CHAPTERS in SCIENTIFIC BOOKS (which are not Conference Proceedings)

38. "Perspectives on Superpower Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution in the Arab-Israel Conflict," in George Breslauer, ed., *Soviet Strategy in the Middle East* (Boston: Unwin and Hyman, 1990), pp. 247-284.

39. "Theoretical Analysis of U.S.-Soviet Conflict Management in the Middle East: Surprises, Accomplishments, Limitations and Changes from the Cold War to the Post Bi-Polar Era," in S. Spiegel, ed., *Conflict Management in the Middle East* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1992), pp. 77-110.

40. "The Sources and Effects of Great Power Involvement in Regional Conflicts," in Moshe Lissak, ed., *Israel Towards the Year 2000* (Jerusalem: Magnes, 1996, Hebrew), pp. 315-340.

41. "The US-Soviet Dialogue in the Yom-Kippur War," in Y. Bar-Siman-Tov (ed.), *The Yom-Kippur War: 25-Year Retrospective* (Jerusalem: The Education Ministry and The Davis Institute, the Hebrew University, 1999, Hebrew), pp. 140-152.

42. "The International, Regional and Domestic Sources of Peace," in A. Kacowics, Y. Bar-Siman-Tov, O. Elgstrom, and M. Jerneck, (eds.), *Stable Peace* (Boulder, CO: Rowman and Littlefield, 2000), pp. 53-73.

43. "Hot War, Cold Peace: International-Regional Synthesis," in Zeev Maoz and Azar Gat, eds., *War in a Changing World* (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 2001), pp. 93-141.

44. "International Influences on the Future of the Arab-Israeli Conflict," in *Israel's Security Web: Core Issues of Israel's Security in its Sixth Decade* (Maarachot, 2001), pp. 94-109 (Hebrew).

45. "Integrated Realism and Hegemonic Military Intervention in Unipolarity," in Andrew K. Hanami (ed.), *Structural Realism After the Cold War* (New York: Palgrave, 2003), pp. 31-60.

46. "Conflict Management in the Middle East: Between the 'Old' and the 'New'," in Paul F. Diehl and Joseph Lepgold, eds, *Regional Conflict Management in the Post-Cold War Era* (Boulder, CO: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003), pp. 153-208.

47. "The International System and Regional Balance in the Middle East," in TV Paul, Jim Wirtz and Michel Fortmann eds., *Balance of Power: Theory and Practice in the 21st Century* (Stanford: Stanford Univ. Press, 2004), pp. 239-266.
48. "Blowing Hot and Cold: A Theory of Regional War and Peace," in Constantine P. Danopoulos, Dhirendra Vajpeyi, and Amir Bar-or, eds, *Civil-Military Relations, Nation-Building, and National Identity--Comparative Perspectives* (Westport, CT: Praeger, 2004), pp. 19-50.
49. "Is Isaiah an 'Offensive Liberal'? International Relations Theory Responds to Isaiah's Vision of World Order." In Raymond Cohen and Raymond Woostock, eds., *Isaiah's Vision of Peace in Biblical and Modern International Relations: Swords into Plowshares* (New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008), pp. 160-190.
50. "The State-to-Nation Balance: A Key to Explaining Difficulties in Implementing Peace – The Israeli-Palestinian Case." In Guy Ben-Porat, ed., *The Failure of the Middle East Peace Process: A Comparative Analysis of Peace Implementation in Israel/Palestine, Northern Ireland and South Africa* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008), pp. 39-69.
<http://www.palgrave-usa.com/catalog/product.aspx?isbn=0230507093>
51. "US Management of Middle East War and Peace: Between Defensive Realism and Offensive Liberalism." In Efraim Inbar and Eytan Gilboa eds., *US-Israel Relations in a New Era* (London: Routledge, 2009), pp. 9-32.
52. "State, Nations, and the Regional Security Order of South Asia." In T.V. Paul, ed., *South Asia's Weak States: Understanding the Regional Insecurity Predicament* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2010), pp. 74-97.
53. "The State-to-Nation Balance and War" in John Hall and Siniša Malešević, eds., *Nationalism and War* (Cambridge University Press, 2013), pp. 73-96.
54. "Explaining the Warm Peace in Europe Versus the Shifts between Hot War and Cold Peace in the Middle East," in Lutmar and Miller, eds., *Regional Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution: A Comparative Approach* (London: Routledge, 2015), pp. 7-44.
55. "The Sources and Effects of Humanitarian Interventions: Realism, Liberalism and the State-to-Nation Balance." In Daniel Terris and Galia Golan, R2P in ten. (on-line publication, January 2016)

E. SHORT MONOGRAPHS

56. "The Global Sources of Regional Transitions from War to Peace: The Case of the Middle East" (*Davis Occasional Papers*, The Leonard Davis Institute, the Hebrew University, 1999), 39 pages.

57. "When Regions Become Peaceful: Explaining Transitions from War to Peace." *Research Group in International Security, Working Papers*, (McGill University and the University of Montreal, 2001), 75 pages.
58. "The International System and Regional Conflict Management: The Middle East and the Balkans in the Cold War and the post-Cold War Eras." The Monthly Research Paper of the *Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS)*, located in Athens, Greece (November 2001), 97 pages.
59. "Taming the Revisionist State: The Effects of Military Defeats on Germany vs. Iraq." Centre for International Peace and Security Studies, *CIPSS Working Papers*, (McGill University and the University of Montreal, 2011), co-authored with Moran Mandelbaum.

F. Other Scientific Publications

60. Review of *Regional Orders: Building Security in a New World* by David A. Lake and Patrick M. Morgan, eds., (Pennsylvania: Penn State University Press, 1997). Invited by the *American Political Science Review* vol. 92, no. 3 (September 1998).
61. "States, Nations and Regional War: A Response to Toft, Sadieman, and Wolff." *Ethnopolitics*, vol. 7, no. 4, (November 2008), pp. 475-481.
62. Review of Patrick Tyler's "A World of Trouble: The White House and the Middle East--from the Cold War to the War on Terror." *H-Diplo Roundtable Reviews*, Vol. XI, No. 4 (2009).
63. Review of Charles Kupchan's *How Enemies become Friends: The Sources of Stable Peace* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2010). Invited by *Perspectives on Politics* (March 2012).
64. Review of TV Paul's *Pakistan the Warrior State* (New York: Oxford UP, 2014). Invited by *H-Diplo* (2015).

Summary of my Activities and Future Plans

My work in International Relations focuses on explaining patterns of international conflict and cooperation and the sources of war and peace. I account for continuity and change in global and regional security by synthesizing levels of analysis (in particular the international system and domestic politics). My theoretical approach is to bridge the sharp and counterproductive divisions in the field of International Relations. The field of International Relations is distinctive not only because it addresses competition in the real world of international politics, but also because of the intense conflict in the academic world among its competing explanatory perspectives (the so-called “war of the isms”). My work synthesizes different levels of analysis, which allows me to integrate some of these competing perspectives. The goal is to explain phenomena that were previously explained by a host of distinctive and unconnected theories in a single coherent overarching framework. This approach is evident in my books and articles and in my current research project.

In my first book (*When Opponents Cooperate: Great Power Conflict and Collaboration in World Politics*, The University of Michigan Press, 1995; 2nd ed. 2002), I developed a theory of great power conflict and cooperation by synthesizing the effects of systemic and domestic factors. The second/paperback edition of the book (published in May 2002) had a new preface and a new afterword. The preface examines the contributions of the book’s theory to the recent major debates in the field and also for explaining some of the major post-Cold War developments. The afterword focuses more specifically on the contributions the theory can make for our understanding of the post-Sept. 11 developments in international politics.

In the major research project since my last promotion I have developed a new theory of regional war and peace. The key product is my recent book: *States, Nations and Great Powers: The Sources of Regional War and Peace* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press—Cambridge Studies in International Relations—2007; 500 pages).

The book asks the following key questions: Why are some regions prone to war while others remain at peace? What conditions cause regions to move from peace to war and vice versa? The book offers a novel theoretical explanation for the differences in levels of and transitions between war and peace. I distinguish between “hot” and “cold” outcomes, depending on intensity of the war or the peace, and then uses three key concepts (state, nation, and the international system) to argue that it is the specific balance between states and nations in different regions that determines the hot

or warm outcomes: the lower the balance, the higher the war proneness of the region, while the higher the balance, the warmer the peace. The international systemic factors, for their part, affect only the cold outcomes of cold war and cold peace.

The theory of regional war and peace developed in this book is examined through case studies of the post-1945 Middle East, the Balkans and South America in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and post-1945 Western Europe. It uses comparative data from all regions and concludes by proposing ideas on how to promote peace in war-torn regions.

In a related part of this research project I explain variations in state war-propensity (see, for example, also article no. 21 in my list of publications: “Between the Revisionist and the Frontier State”). I introduce a new typology of state war-proneness based on four major types of states: revisionist, failed, frontier, and status-quo. The major novel contribution of this essay is the argument that the combined effect of variations in the extent of success in state-building (strong or weak states) and nation-building (nationally congruent or incongruent) shapes the level and the type of state violence by producing different categories of states with regard to their war-propensity. Strong states but nationally incongruent generate revisionist states, which initiate aggressive wars. The combination of state strength and national congruence leads to a status-quo state. Weakness and incongruence bring about civil wars and foreign intervention in “failed” states. Weakness but congruence produce the “frontier state” with boundary and territorial wars, but also with a reasonable likelihood of evolution of status-quo orientation over time. I focus here on key examples of these types of states, especially from two regions: Iraq and Lebanon in a highly war-prone region – the post-World War II Middle East; and Argentina and Brazil in a more peaceful one, at least in the 20th century—South America, although these states experienced quite a number of wars in the 19th century.

In six other research projects I have dealt with subjects such as the following:

1. I developed the key concept of "security" by addressing the major post-Cold War debate on the need to redefine the concept. The debate is between those who favor an expansion of the concept and traditionalists who oppose any major revision of it (see, for example, article no. 13 in the list of publications).
2. My work developed a theoretical model which integrates the effects of democracy and relative power on the diplomatic behavior of great powers (see, for example, article no. 8 in the list of publications).
3. I developed an analytical framework for addressing the sources of great power regional involvement and its effects on regional conflicts. I proposed causal linkages between balances of

great power capabilities and interests, types of great power involvement and noninvolvement in regional conflicts and patterns of regional conflicts (see, for example, article no. 7 in my list of publications; see also article no. 12).

4. I proposed a theoretical framework for accounting for variations in hegemonic military intervention, especially the post-Cold War US military engagement (see, for example, article no. 10).

5. My study deduced and tested propositions from the logic of competing schools-of-thought regarding the military behavior of states (see, for example, article no. 6).

6. I examined the effects of alternative international scenarios on the future of the Middle East. This examination is done within the context of exploring global influences on regional security (see, for example, articles no. 14 and no. 16).

One of my current research projects proposes an innovative neo-classical realist model for explaining shifts and variations in US grand strategy (under a book contract with the University of Chicago Press, to be co-authored with Ziv Rubinovich). This project is under an advanced book contract by the University of Chicago Press. The model is based on a novel distinction between four ideal-type approaches to security according to the objectives and means of security policy: defensive and offensive realism, and defensive and offensive liberalism. While the four approaches are continually present in the US policy community, it is the combination of two systemic conditions, namely the distribution of capabilities and the balance of threat, that selects among the competing approaches and determines which grand strategy is likely to emerge as dominant in a given period. This is a novel explanation of changes in grand strategy. While great power parity is conducive to realist approaches, a situation of hegemony allows the liberal perspectives to emerge. In addition, a relative absence of external threat encourages defensive approaches, while a situation of high external threat gives rise to offensive strategies. Thus, various combinations of these two systemic factors give rise to the emergence of various grand strategies. This model is tested in four cases of major shifts in US grand strategy following World War II: the peak of the Cold War in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the shift to *Détente* in the mid-to-late 1960s, the post-Cold War era in the 1990s, and the post-9/11 period. In accordance with the expectations of the model, a change in the distribution of capabilities with the end of Cold War made possible a change from realist to liberal strategies, while the change in the balance of threat after 9/11 gave rise to the grand strategy of offensive liberalism.

Another research project examines systemic effects on US management of war and peace in the Middle East. I propose that there are great variations in US management of war and peace in the Middle East in the last decades. The project focuses on (1) a conceptual and empirical description of these variations in conflict management and (2) an explanation of such variations based on the logic of the combined effects of the systemic and regional balances of threat.

More specifically, I study in-depth US strategies in four Middle East wars and the diplomacy in their aftermath: the 1973 war, the 1991 Gulf war, the 2003 Iraq war and the Second Lebanon war. I'll examine (1) whether any one of the management strategies was dominant in US conduct in each of these four wars? (2) what is the best explanation for the dominance of each of these approaches in each of the war cases?

Another project is entitled: "Taming the Revisionist State: The Effects of Military Defeats on the War-Proneness of Germany vs. Iraq." The study asks the following questions: Can external intervention, especially coercive military intervention by the great powers, have stabilizing or destabilizing effects on the aggressive behavior of revisionist states? What does IR theory lead us to expect-- and what does the historical record show -- with regard to the effects of military defeats on the war-proneness of revisionist states? In other words, why do some militarily defeated states become war-like, while others peaceful?

I compare Germany and Iraq in two milestones – post-World War I and post-World War II Germany, with post-1991 and post-2003 Iraq. The effects, however, vary greatly between the cases and within them. While the post-WWI peace settlements failed, post-WWII Germany and Europe became a role model for peacemaking. Post-1991 Iraq was partially contained by the great powers, while post-2003 Iraq is facing an ongoing and problematic attempt at stabilization of a failed state. This comparative assessment will provide us with policy implications for relevant issues, while also contributing to the growing literature regarding post- conflict peace building.

A partly related study (with Moran Mandelbaum, my Ph.D. student) focuses on "Democracy, the State-to-Nation Balance, War and Peace." This study asks the following question: Does democratization make states and regions more pacific or more war-prone? More specifically, the study attempts to account for two types of variations: one is theoretical, the other—empirical. The theoretical variation is between the democratic peace theory vs. the argument that democratization leads to war. The empirical variation is between regions which democratized and became more peaceful (e. g. South America in the 1980s; Central Europe in the 1990s) and regions and states which democratized and became more violent (e. g. the Balkans and parts of the former Soviet Union in the 1990s).

The empirical examination focuses on the changes which both Germany and Iraq have gone through since World War I until today. We look at the effects of the changes in their state-to-nation balance and level of democratization on changes over time in their tendencies toward war and peace. Part of this study was published in ISQ (September 2012).

In another study I collaborated with my former student – Dov Levin. The study identifies the causes of intraregional great power expansion. We develop an original account and evaluate its explanatory power in comparison to the existing theories. The empirical investigation focuses on the case of the U.S territorial expansion in the Southwest at the expense of Mexico in the second quarter of the 19th century (this joint paper was published toward the end of 2011).

A current major study—under ISF (Israel Science Foundation) funding (and under a book contract with the Oxford University Press) -- examines the competing expectations about the likely character of the post-Cold War Order, which analysts advanced with the end of the Cold War. Many expected a far-reaching transformation in the fundamental character of world politics. Some of these predictions were quite optimistic—believing the changes will lead to more peace and cooperation; some were pessimistic—predicting the emergence of new types of conflicts, while others remained skeptic regarding the possible transformation (for better or worse) in the fundamental character of international politics. While none of these perspectives predicted accurately the nature of the international system, my study will account for the differential application of the competing predictions to different regions. Some regions seem to fit the optimistic expectations (Europe, South America), others fit the pessimists' predictions (South Asia, Africa, Middle East), while still others might accord with the skeptics' expectations (East Asia and the post-Soviet region). Some other regions went through a transition from fitting the pessimistic line to resemble more closely the optimistic approach (the Balkans). The project will explain the variations in the level of peace, order, institutionalization and cooperation in these various regions.

Appendix to the CV Benjamin Miller

From the web-site of the University of Michigan Press:

When Opponents Cooperate: Great Power Conflict and Collaboration in World Politics

Benjamin Miller

With a New Preface and Afterword

A multilevel theory of international relations that accounts for intended and unintended outcomes of cooperation and conflict

Praise for the Book

"*When Opponents Cooperate* should be read by all serious students of world politics, as it is a sophisticated effort to employ international relations theory to understand the post-Cold War world. Specifically, the book attempts to explain cooperation among states with an innovative argument that marries together systemic factors and domestic politics." --John J. Mearsheimer, University of Chicago

"Benjamin Miller offers in this comprehensive and sophisticated book an impressive synthesis of some of the most important analytical perspectives in international relations theory. This lucid reexamination of theoretical approaches will be especially welcome by those seeking to reexamine basic assumptions that have been put into question by the end of the Cold War." --Peter J. Katzenstein, Cornell University

"*When Opponents Cooperate* contains a provocative and insightful analysis of how system structure and state level characteristics operate to both promote and hinder cooperation." --George W. Downs, Princeton University

"Ambitious in its goals, impressive in its achievements, this is a major contribution to international relations theory. The author offers a creative synthesis and discriminating assessment of the voluminous theoretical and empirical literature on the subject of great power conflict and cooperation." --Alexander George, Stanford University

"A book for our time. Miller considers the implications of present profound changes in today's structure of international politics. Rather than merely stating his propositions, he persistently reaches for explanations. A major contribution." --Kenneth N. Waltz, University of California, Berkeley

"Miller's ambitious and theoretically sophisticated book attempts to explain great power conflict and cooperation in security affairs. . . . A talented grand theorist, Miller skillfully synthesizes elements from competing theoretical perspectives to cast new light on seemingly familiar ideas. . . . [The book] raises important theoretical and empirical puzzles and advances many plausible explanations. Informed by keen theoretical insight and imagination, Miller's book is a valuable addition to anyone seeking to understand what makes the clock tick in international relations." --*Journal of Politics*

From Amazon and Cambridge University Press Web-Sites:

States, Nations and the Great Powers: The Sources of Regional War and Peace (Cambridge Studies in International Relations) (Paperback)

by Benjamin Miller

Editorial Reviews

Review

"Benjamin Miller's *States, Nations and the Great Powers* is a superb book. It advances the important thesis that to understand the prospects for peace or war in a given region, we need to examine the interaction between the political conditions that obtain within the region and the actions of great powers from outside the region. Miller's book is masterful in its integration of international relations theory and the comparative method. It will be of interest to a wide range of readers, from undergraduates and graduate students to scholars, and from policy-makers to journalists to citizens, indeed to anyone who is interested in peace and security in the modern era."

Joseph M. Grieco, Department of Political Science, Duke University

"This substantial and intricate book embeds a traditional realist analysis of war and peace in a novel regional framework highlighting variations in the revisionist orientation and political incoherence of regional states. The Middle East and the Balkans, as well as Latin America and Western Europe, provide the empirical material for this careful and challenging argument. Miller adds important new insights to the analysis of regions in world politics." Peter J. Katzenstein, Walter S. Carpenter, Jr. Professor of International Studies, Cornell University

"*States, Nations and the Great Powers* is an ambitious and original work of scholarship, which seeks to explain regional war and peace by focusing on whether regional political boundaries reflect national aspirations. Miller argues convincingly that both the impact of external great powers and the relevance of realist and liberal theory are conditional on this 'state to nation balance.'"

Robert O. Keohane, Professor of International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University

"The striking variation in the propensity toward war and peace in the different regions of the world is enormously important for our understanding of international conflict but neglected by most conflict analysts. By focusing on the degree of congruence between the territorial boundaries of states and the less formal boundaries of peoples, Miller provides a powerful explanation for this intriguing puzzle."

Jack S. Levy, Board of Governors' Professor, Rutgers University

"Benjamin Miller has written an ambitious book explaining why some regions of the world are more peaceful than others. His claim that it is due to a combination of factors relating to nationalism and great-power competition is innovative as well as compelling. This important book will be widely read and widely cited."

John J. Mearsheimer, R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor, University of Chicago

"A rich and rewarding study of the causes and cures of regional conflicts."
Ken Waltz, Institute of War and Peace Studies, Columbia University

Book Description

Why are some regions prone to war whilst others remain at peace? What conditions provoke regions to move from peace to war and vice versa? This book offers a novel theoretical explanation for the differences in levels of and transitions to war and peace. The author distinguishes between 'hot' and 'cold' outcomes, depending on intensity, and uses three key concepts (state, nation and the international system) to argue that it is the specific balance between states and nations in different regions that determines outcomes: the higher the imbalance, the higher the war-propensity of the region. The theory developed in this book is examined through case-studies of the post-1945 Middle East, the Balkans and South America in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and post-1945 Western Europe. It uses comparative quantitative data from all the regions studied and concludes by proposing ideas on how to promote peace in war-torn regions.

[See all Editorial Reviews](#)

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Reviews in Journals

"Benjamin Miller's fine volume makes several major contributions and corrections to the classical literature on war and peace...Miller's theory represents a major and novel approach to the classical war and peace puzzles and significantly addresses the shortcomings of other approaches...this book should be required reading for all students of war and peace." Kal J. Holsti, Centre for International Relations, University of British Columbia, *International Studies Review* (June 2009, pp. 371-2)

Political and Legal
By G. John Ikenberry

From Foreign Affairs , November/December 2008

States, Nations, and the Great Powers: The Sources of Regional War and Peace . Benjamin Miller . Cambridge University Press , 2007 , 526 \$110.00

Debates about the causes of war have tended to focus on conflict among the great powers and the global balance of power. This important study asserts that the real puzzles of war and peace exist on a lesser scale within regions. Most of the wars in the last two centuries have been between small to medium-size states, neighbors struggling over prosaic matters of boundaries and politics. But regions vary widely in the incidence of war. In the current era, Europe and North America have been quite peaceful, whereas East Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, and the Balkans have repeatedly experienced war or the threat of war. To explain these variations, the book offers an intriguing theory about the "fit" between states and nations. Marshaling a mountain of statistical and historical evidence, Miller argues that peace is most likely to exist where there is "congruence" between the underlying national aspirations and political identifications and the formal political-territorial borders. Where states and nations are not aligned, conflict lurks. Miller shows convincingly that conditions of anarchy and power competition alone are rarely a trigger for war. Rather, it is contested boundaries and territories that create a sense that the regional order is not stable or legitimate, and this unsettled situation turns mere political disputes into dangerous spirals of insecurity and threats of violence. In an interesting chapter, Miller looks at the nineteenth-century colonial wars in Latin America and the ways in which nation building and regional territorial settlements removed the sources of war. Although highly theoretical, the book is full of useful insights about potential pathways toward regional peacemaking, particularly in regard to the Middle East.

Form *International Journal*, Winter 2008-09, pp. 289-291:

STATES, NATIONS AND THE GREAT POWERS:

The Sources of Regional War and Peace

Benjamin Miller

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007. 500pp, US\$39.00 paper (ISBN 978-0-521-69161-1)

The end of the Cold War and the emergence of a unipolar world took almost all theorists in international relations by surprise. Before the Berlin Wall came down and the Soviet Union disintegrated, there was a widespread presumption that, for better or worse, bipolarity would prove to be an enduring structure of international politics. Although there were realists as well as liberals who were optimistic that the more divisive aspects of bipolarity could be overcome, few predicted that the task of managing a bipolar world would come to such an abrupt and peaceful conclusion. The sudden and almost complete collapse of communism was greeted by liberals with unbound enthusiasm and this putative end of history was accompanied by talk of a new world order and the emergence of an expanding zone of peace that would, over time, extend into the peripheral zone of war. Realists urged caution; some even argued that we would soon experience some regret for the passing of bipolarity and most insisted, at least initially, that unipolarity would not persist for any length of time. In fact, the new world order never materialized and unipolarity has proved to be remarkably resilient and so theorists of all colors have had to do some serious rethinking.

Four very significant developments have emerged from the reassessments that have taken place in recent years. First, it is now regularly acknowledged that it is not possible to make sense of world politics simply from a global perspective and that it is essential to accommodate a regional perspective. In *Regions and Powers*, Buzan and Wæver (2003), for example, reassess global security in terms of regional security complexes and in *A World of Regions*, Katzenstein (2005) looks at Asia and Europe in the context of what he calls the American imperium. Second, there has been a growing recognition that research must incorporate both domestic and international levels of analysis. Third, it is argued that we must endeavor to find ways of integrating the insights of divergent paradigms, as Katzenstein and Sil advocate in their forthcoming edited book *Analytical Eclecticism* (2009). Finally, there is a growing insistence that we need to operate on a broader historical canvas.

In this major contribution to the literature on war and peace, Miller demonstrates the enormous dividends that can be reaped by taking all four of these developments into account. Too often, the literature in this area concentrates on a global perspective and so Miller's crucial first move is to acknowledge the centrality of regions in any attempt to understand the complex patterns of war and peace that have developed in world politics across time. He then establishes a theoretical framework that recognizes the importance of taking account of both liberal and realist insights and in the process accommodating variables that are identified at both the global and the domestic level. He tests the framework in different regions of the world over the last two hundred years. Obviously the danger of such a strategy is that the theoretical framework and the process of testing become too complicated for anything of interest to emerge. Miller, however, is extremely parsimonious in the number of variables that he brings into play and he is equally judicious in the choice of the regions and time periods that he investigates. At the end of the day,

it is truly remarkable how effectively his theoretical framework accounts for the very different patterns of war and peace that occur in the regions of the world across time.

Miller moves beyond the peace/war dichotomy and establishes a continuum that distinguishes between hot and cold war, on the one hand, and cold and warm peace, on the other. This permits him to make his bold opening proposition that whereas regional and domestic factors are responsible for hot outcomes, it is global factors that are responsible for cold outcomes. Whether a region is characterized by cold war or cold peace is fundamentally affected in Miller's framework by the type of great power involvement. Regional cold wars are related to great power competition or disengagement, whereas cold peace is linked to great power hegemony or cooperation. So in the Middle East, competition between the Soviets and Americans promoted a regional cold war, whereas in the post-Cold War era, great power cooperation opened the way to cold peace. However, great powers cannot prevent regional wars from occurring nor, at the other extreme, can they transform regions into permanently peaceful security communities. So, for example, Miller's theoretical framework shows why the evolution of Europe and Latin America into zones of peace is attributable not to US hegemony but to regional and domestic factors. The most compelling motivations underpinning regional war, according to Miller, are the existence of weak states and a lack of congruence between national and state boundaries. By the same token, the key factors that have moved regions into permanent peace are the establishment of coherent states and the emergence of liberal democracies.

On the basis of his very elegant and economic theoretical framework, Miller proceeds to provide extremely compelling explanatory accounts of the changing patterns of war and peace in the Middle East since the start of the Cold War as well as in the Balkans from early in the 19th century through to the present day. He then goes on to show the very different bases on which South America and Europe have moved from being regions of hot war to ones of hot peace. Historians may complain that the framework oversimplifies the complexities of regional war and peace, but there is no doubt that, in the social sciences, this book raises the bar considerably. Although Marxists will not be persuaded, it will have to be taken into account by anyone wishing to address an issue that remains absolutely central to our understanding of world politics.

Richard Little/University of Bristol

**The Letter of the Editor of the University of Chicago Press with regard to my book under an
Advanced Contract: *Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy***

Benjamin Miller
24 Raul Wallenberg St
Ramat Eshkol
Haifa 34990
ISRAEL

Dear Benny:

I hope the trip back to ha'aretz went well! I am very glad that you have accepted our contract offer for *Explaining Changes in US Grand Strategy*. Enclosed please find copies of the contract. Please sign each and return all of them to my attention. We shall return one countersigned copy to you.

As I have mentioned, we consider your book to be an important part of the list at the University of Chicago Press, where we are in the process of revitalizing our program in international relations. While we do not always sign up projects on proposal, in your case the combination of impressive track-record and very positive reviews from expert reviewers gave us confidence that this is something we should support.

Particularly important in our evaluation was the strong support from two highly qualified reviewers. As one reviewer put it, the proposal and supporting material “has the strengths typical of Miller’s previous work: a big topic, a sensible synthesis of realist and liberal propositions, careful historical research, clear prose, and a logical outline.” And the other reviewer’s comment that the book promises to be “very novel and original...[it] will become the ‘go-to’ or standard reference to the discussion on offensive and defensive liberalism” only increased our confidence. Your response to their constructive comments was also helpful.

Please let me know if you have any questions about the contract or otherwise.

Sincerely,

David Pervin, Ph.D.
Senior Editor

Tel: 773 702 7638
dpervin@press.uchicago.edu

