

Herbert Schiller provides a reliable guide to the obstacles we face, but it is also a goad to action.

WORKS CITED

- Lent, John A. ed. 1995. Interview with Herbert I. Schiller, *A Different Road Taken: Profiles in Critical Communication*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 136-137.
- McChesney, Robert W. 1999. Noam Chomsky and the Struggle Against Neoliberalism, *Monthly Review* 50 (April 1999), 40-47.
- Schiller, Herbert I. 1976. *Communication and Cultural Domination*, Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 98-103.
- Schiller, Herbert I. 1989. *Culture, Inc.: The Corporate Takeover of Public Expression*, New York: Oxford University Press, 30-33, 40, 75.
- Schiller, Herbert I. 1984. *Information and the Crisis Economy*, Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing, xii-xiii.
- Schiller, Herbert I. 1996. *Information Inequality: The Deepening Social Crisis in America*, New York: Routledge, xii, xvi, 77-82.
- Schiller, Herbert I. 1973. *The Mind Managers*, Boston: Beacon Press, 8-24.
- Schiller, Herbert I. 1992. *Mass Communications and American Empire*, 2nd Edition, Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 48.
- Schiller, Herbert I. 1981. *Who Knows: Information in the Age of the Fortune 500*, Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing, 149-151.
- United Nations Development Program. 1998. *Human Development Report*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1995. Population Profile of the United States 1995, *Current Population Reports*, Series P23-189, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 41.
- Wolff, Edward N. 1995. *Top Heavy: A Study of Increasing Inequality of Wealth in America*, New York: Twentieth Century Fund Press, 7.
- Yates, Michael D. 1994. *Longer Hours, Fewer Jobs: Employment and Unemployment in the United States*, New York: Monthly Review Press, 25-26, 60-64.

¹Of course, the fact that many of neoliberalism's opponents even today continue to use the word "socialism" in connection with these societies makes it considerably easier for neoliberals to make their case in this way.

Searching for the "Enemy": Alternative Resources on U.S. Foreign Policy

by Charles D'Adamo

In reviewing alternative sources of information on U.S. foreign policy, I plan to do two things – first, summarize some of the ideas of writers in the 1960s who analyzed, from critical points-of-view, the economic and political-administrative institutions underlying U.S. foreign policy which, they argued, was imperialist, not democratic; and second, to indicate how the *Alternative Press Index* is a useful resource for critical research on the institutions and practices of U.S. foreign policy.

In the 1960s, New Left "revisionist historians" criticized the mainstream celebration of American liberal democracy and its role in the world. Historians William Appleman Williams and Gabriel Kolko, policy analyst Richard Barnet, and economist Harry Magdoff, wrote books which challenged academia and provided the New Left and anti-Vietnam War movement with interpretations contrasting American ideals of democracy and self-determination with the contradictory and harsh realities of U.S. foreign policy.

Williams, in *The Tragedy of American Diplomacy*, developed an economic interpretation arguing that the U.S. had an "Open Door Policy" which was instigated by the U.S. corporate elite with the guiding purpose of economic expansion (Williams). Efforts by other nations to constrain this goal were perceived by the policy establishment as a threat to the American system as a whole. The "tragedy" was that while espousing principles of "self-determination," the U.S. acted to create an international political economy in its own image, undermining many country's national self-determination in the process.

Kolko, in *The Roots of American Foreign Policy*, emphasized the continuity and rationality of the policy of economic imperialism developed and implemented by establishment liberals (Kolko). Here he examined many details of this policy, such as the use of foreign aid and loans as means to open markets for U.S. corporations. Kolko also argued that the Vietnam War was not an "accident" of policy but the logical result of an expansionism which seeks raw materials, trade, and investments as well as of an agenda in opposition to the alternatives offered by nationalist revolutions.

Magdoff, in *The Age of Imperialism: the Economics of U.S. Foreign Policy*, documented in great detail the manifestations of economic imperialism (Magdoff). What was most important to the U.S. business class was "...that the option of foreign investment (and foreign trade) should remain available" (p. 20). And he demonstrated the close interpenetration of political, economic, and military interests. Yet, he cautioned that economic motives, while a useful hypothesis, cannot be assumed operative in all cases of political and military policy. Magdoff also noted the increasing problem of Third World external public debt, which had quadrupled between 1956 and 1967 expanding to \$41.5 billion (p. 150). Today it is over \$ 1.3 trillion, even after the Third World has repaid close to \$1 trillion in principle in addition to \$771 billion in interest (Campaign Against Neoliberalism in South Africa).

Barnet, in *Intervention and Revolution: America's Confrontation with Insurgent Movements around the World*, examined in detail cases of U.S. military interventions showing a consistent pattern of attempts to suppress national revolutionary movements (Barnet). He studied the interventions in Greece, Lebanon, the Dominican Republic, and Vietnam while touching on the cases in British Guiana, Congo, Guatemala, Indonesia, and Iran. However, Barnet's approach emphasized what might be described as "bureaucratic imperialism" rather than "economic imperialism" as the catalyst for American expansionism. In particular, Barnet pointed to the independent role of the National Security bureaucracy in U.S. foreign policy decisions (p.17-19).

Williams and Kolko went on to write major historical works, often on U.S. foreign policy and its consequences – witness Williams' *The Con-*

tours of American History which was recently added to the Modern Library classics list (much to Arthur Schlesinger's dismay), and Kolko's *Anatomy of a War: Vietnam, the United States and the Modern Historical Experience*. Barnet and Magdoff have continued to write on U.S. foreign policy, multinational corporations, and economic imperialism, but have also worked to build alternative institutions such as the Institute for Policy Studies and Monthly Review Press, respectively.

Now I want to shift gears and discuss the *Alternative Press Index* as an alternative resource for research on U.S. foreign policy. *API* can assist researchers in pursuing the kinds of issues and approaches examined above, while extracting some references of particular value in understanding recent international events.

In 1969, the Radical Research Center was founded to provide access to the "independent, critical press" largely through the publication of the *Alternative Press Index*. In 1969, the *API* indexed 72 periodicals; today that number is 280. Many of the periodicals indexed report on and analyze the activity of the U.S. foreign policy apparatus. Our subject category development includes headings designed specifically for easy searches, headings such as "U.S. Foreign Policy" and "Imperialism [U.S.]" which, you may be surprised to discover, do not appear with such specificity in other indexes. For example, in the *PAIS International* database "United States Imperialism" appears in a subject keyword search 35 times, in a descriptor keyword search 13 times, and not once in a descriptor exact phrase search. In the *API*, "Imperialism [U.S.]" appears 180 times in a key term search.

The *Alternative Press Index* provides access to movements, news, policy, and theory. To illustrate the scope of *API* coverage, we have done a simple search on our CD-ROM, published with NISC (National Information Services Corporation), on "U.S. Foreign Policy" in the period from 1991 through June 1998. The search found over 1,000 articles. We then created a database of these 1,063 articles from which we have compiled information on who is writing where on what aspects of U.S. foreign policy. Given more time, we could have created a more comprehensive U.S. foreign policy database linking other key terms indexing various foreign policy institutions (see Table IV). Yet, we have generated four

tables and a bibliography, which can serve as guides for:

1. references on who the U.S. believes "The Enemy," or enemies, to be in the post-1989 period;
2. references on what institutions may be the enemies of democracy, human welfare, and national sovereignty in the post-1989 period;
3. a list of periodicals useful for librarians in collection development when seeking alternatives to mainstream materials on democracy, human welfare, national sovereignty, and U.S. foreign policy;
4. a list of useful articles for librarians developing bibliographies on democracy, human welfare, national sovereignty, and U.S. foreign policy.

While we have generated a statistically significant sample of citations, the database and bibliography have the following limitations:

1. the *API's* subject category development is regularly revised and updated by staff in relation to political and theoretical developments and changing usage in social movements, and therefore, there is not always category continuity over time;
2. we have considerable continuity of periodical coverage, but not in all cases such that a very useful title for information on U.S. foreign policy like *Le Monde Diplomatique*, not added until 1998, has limited coverage in the database, even though many informative articles on U.S. foreign policy have appeared in its pages;
3. there are instances in which the indexing principle of "specificity" may have separated out useful articles on U.S. foreign policy, such as when the category "U.S. Central Intelligence Agency" was used in indexing without the additional use of the related category "U.S. Foreign Policy" (this practice is important for print indexes).

Table I summarizes who is writing on U.S. foreign policy and in which periodicals of the independent, critical press. These writers are both journalists and scholars. The journalists include Eric Alterman, Joel Bleifuss, John Clynne-Canham, Alexander Cockburn, David Corn, Christopher Hitchens, Joanne Landy, and David McReynolds writing in *CovertAction Quarterly*, *In These Times*, *The Nation*, and *The Progress-*

sive. The scholars include James Chace, Noam Chomsky, Richard Falk, Leon Hadar, Edward Herman, Michael Klare, James Petras, and Stephen Shalom writing in *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*, *Journal of Palestine Studies*, *Latin American Perspectives*, *NACLA*, *The Nation*, *New Left Review*, *The Progressive*, *Radical History Review*, *Third World Quarterly*, and *Z Magazine*.

Table II summarizes which alternative periodicals are publishing on U.S. foreign policy. Most of these titles are still publishing and 90% are highly recommended for collection development librarians interested in democracy, human welfare, national sovereignty, and the international institutions which constrain and undermine the achievement of these goals. The more scholarly titles include *Arena Journal/Magazine*, *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*, *Dissent*, *Journal of Palestine Studies*, *Latin American Perspectives*, *Middle East Report*, *Monthly Review*, *NACLA*, *New Left Review*, *Radical History Review*, *Review of African Political Economy*, *Third World Quarterly*, and *World Policy Journal*. It is also important to note that the French monthly *Le Monde Diplomatique* is now available in English through the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*.

Table III lists the most frequently used subjects in the U.S. foreign policy database. This can be used as a guide to information on who the U.S. foreign policy establishment and the military-industrial complex are seeking to target as "The Enemy." One thing we might ask is, why does small Caribbean nations such as Cuba, with 47 citations, and Haiti, with 53, appear so frequently. One way the story may be told is that, small as they are, Cuba under Castro and Haiti under Aristide represented potential economic and political alternatives to unregulated capitalism and liberal oligarchy, which could serve as models for other Latin American nations, thus making them "enemies" of the U.S. foreign policy establishment. True, Cuba remains under siege and Haiti did not get a chance. But a reading of these articles may reveal aspects of this story. James Petras and Morris Morley writing in *Third World Quarterly* (Petras and Morley) on the historical context of recent U.S. policy toward Cuba and Noam Chomsky writing in *Z Magazine* (Chomsky) on the context of the response of U.S. policy toward the democratic election of Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide in Haiti are two places to begin.

Examination of the 88 citations on Iraq and the 74 on the Persian Gulf War will likely reveal a different story since it is difficult to imagine how the regime of Saddam Hussein represents a desirable alternative to unregulated capitalism and liberal oligarchy. Here we may find a story about geopolitical expansion and economic resource control in the Middle East. Writers such as Noam Chomsky and Joel Stork may help us understand why Iraq is an "Enemy," and why economic sanctions, which has resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of children, and periodic aerial bombings are the preferred policy response of the US Foreign Policy establishment in this region. James O'Connor, in *Capitalism Nature Socialism* (O'Connor), analyzes the political economy of the Persian Gulf War while James Toth, in *Critical Sociology* (Toth), employs world-system analysis to examine how the Gulf War relates to issues of hegemony in the Middle East.

Where else might we find the U.S. enemy in the post-1989 period? Well, we have 83 citations on the Middle East, 71 on the United Nations, 46 on Latin America, and 39 on Russia and the former Soviet Union. But what may be most revealing are the 65 citations relating to the former Yugoslavia. Here we may find a story which covers the former Yugoslavia as an alternative to unregulated capitalism and liberal oligarchy, another target to be undermined, whatever the cost, and as an occasion for geopolitical expansion and potential long-term economic resource control.

Yugoslavia, as Michael Barrett Brown has pointed out in *New Political Economy*, combined both market and planning institutions and for 30 years had economic growth at 5 per cent per capita. Yet, Yugoslavia, like many countries, fell into foreign debt as a result of the IMF's attempt to save the international monetary system in the 1970s through extensive lending of recycled petro-dollars. IMF debt repayment requirements created pressure on the poor regions of the country where unemployment reached 25 to 30 per cent (Brown). The story here may be that this severe economic insecurity was a fundamental cause of the rise of nationalist attitudes, which were manipulated by aggressive political leaders. Politically, as Germany encouraged Slovenia and Croatia to secede and the U.S. encouraged Bosnia to secede, the complicated Yugoslav constitution which guaranteed minority group rights was undermined and disintegrated.

tion of the republic underway (Gowan).

But what about geopolitical factors? Here, Peter Gowan, in a recent *New Left Review* (Gowan), outlines in detail the actions of the U.S. in relation to those of European nations, particularly France and Germany, during the Balkans crisis. The story here may be that the actions of the U.S. foreign policy establishment have been calculated to prevent the development of an independent European military security system which would have the potential to be norm-based rather than power-based, a system which could have been based in the Council for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). This may be the story which explains the NATO war against Yugoslavia, not a story about humanitarian intervention.

But then why are we having this panel on alternative resources on U.S. foreign policy? Two words: "media bias," words which occurred 34 times in the U.S. Foreign Policy database. How did the U.S. legitimate the March 24 bombing? As humanitarian intervention against the "ethnic cleansing" of Albanian ethnics in Kosovo by Serbian agents of the Yugoslav government. This was reported as fact by the U.S. mainstream media. Yet, European and Canadian newspapers report that a German court and CSCE monitors have challenged this. While there was Yugoslav counterinsurgency activity against the KLA, not exactly a democratic organization, and those harboring them, there may have been no "ethnic cleansing" until the bombing created a massive refugee crisis and an opportunity for nasty elements of Serbian paramilitary forces to do violence against ethnic Albanians. Other authors who may help us understand the Balkans situation include Michel Chossudovsky and Diana Johnstone writing in *Capital & Class* and *CovertAction Quarterly*, respectively. Chossudovsky concentrates on the role of the IMF in the bankrupting of the Yugoslavian economy; Johnstone places the Balkans tragedy in context of twentieth-century European history while also criticizing the role of the media and liberal NGOs in distorting what was happening and, in the process, helping to demonize the Serbs (Chossudovsky).

Table IV gives an idea of what a more comprehensive U.S. Foreign Policy database generated from the API would cover. The citation numbers are those from the Alternative Press Index CD-ROM. One brief

comparison exemplifies the extent of potential coverage. Table IV lists 486 citations under "U.S. Central Intelligence Agency" compared with only 30 in Table III, those which actually appeared in the U S Foreign Policy database. Table IV also neatly captures those institutions of the U.S. foreign policy apparatus that constrain the achievement of the goals of democracy, freedom of press, human rights, and internationalism. At least, this may be the conclusion drawn from readers of the independent, critical press who are searching for "The Enemy." Such readers may also be in a position to examine how well the analyses of Barnet, Kolko, Magdoff, and Williams have held up during the past 30 years.

Use of the *Alternative Press Index* provides access to the writings of independent journalists and critical scholars committed to democracy (small "d"), freedom of press, human rights, and internationalism. Along with periodicals such as *Arena*, *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*, *In These Times*, *Latin American Perspectives*, *Middle East Report*, *Le Monde Diplomatique*, *Monthly Review*, *NACLA*, *The Nation*, *The New Left Review*, *The Progressive*, and *Review of African Political Economy*, we have been publishing for quite some time. We need to be used and read more often in more public and private places.

WORKS CITED

- Barnet, Richard. 1969. *Intervention and Revolution: America's Confrontation with Insurgent Movements Around the World*, New York: Meridian Books, pp. 17-19. See also Barnet's *Roots of War: the Men and Institutions behind U.S. Foreign Policy* (Athenium Publishers, 1972) which in considerable detail analyzes the National Security bureaucracy as well as the political economy of U.S. expansionism.
- Brown, Michael Barratt. 1997. The Role of Economic Factors in Social Crisis: the Case of Yugoslavia, *New Political Economy*, July, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 299-315.
- Campaign Against Neoliberalism in South Africa. 1998. On the South African Visit by IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, *Review of Radical Political Economics*, Spring, vol. 30, no. 2, p. 111.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1994. Democracy Enhancement part II: the case of Haiti..., *Z Magazine*, July/August, vol. 7, no. 7/8, pp. 52-65.
- Chossudovsky, Michel. 1997. Dismantling Former Yugoslavia: Recolonising Bosnia, *Capital & Class*, Summer, no. 62, pp. 1-12. See also Diana Johnstone, Seeing Yugoslavia Through a Dark Glass: Politics, Media and the Ideology of Globalization, *CovertAction Quarterly*, no. 65 (Fall 1998), pp. 9-19.
- Gowan, Peter. 1999. The NATO Powers and the Balkan Tragedy, *New Left Review*, March/April, no. 234, pp. 83-105. See pp. 90-91 for Gowan's discussion of the

- Yugoslav constitution. See also Gowan article From Rambouillet to the Chinese Embassy Bombing: Whose Stupid War Was This? in *Against the Current*, (July/August 1999), pp. 22-23.
- Kolko, Gabriel. 1969. *The Roots of American Foreign Policy: an Analysis of Power and Purpose*, Boston: Beacon Press.
- Magdoff, Harry. 1969. *The Age of Imperialism: the Economics of U.S. Foreign Policy*, New York: Monthly Review Press, p.20, 150.
- O'Connor, James. 1991. Murder on the Orient Express: Political Economy of the Gulf War, *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism*, June, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 1-17.
- Petras, James and Morris Morley. 1996. Clinton's Cuba Policy: Two Steps Backward, One Step Forward, *Third World Quarterly*, June, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 269-87.
- Toth, James. 1995. No One Likes a Vacuum: the U.S.-Iraq War and the Search for Middle East Regional Stability, 1948-1990, *Critical Sociology*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 3-32.
- Williams, Williams A. 1962. *The Tragedy of American Diplomacy*, New York: Delta Books.

TABLE I: Who is Writing on U.S. Foreign Policy and Where

Author	Periodical	# Citations
Noam Chomsky	<i>Covert Action Quarterly</i> <i>Guardian</i> (NY) <i>Journal of Urban Culture</i> <i>Lies of Our Times</i> <i>Z magazine</i>	20
Eric Alterman	<i>Mother Jones</i> <i>The Nation</i> <i>World Policy Journal</i>	11
Edward Herman	<i>Extra</i> <i>In These Times</i> <i>Radical History Rev</i> <i>Z Magazine</i>	17
Christopher Hitchens	<i>The Nation</i> <i>New Left Review</i>	11
James Chace	<i>World Policy Journal</i>	14
John Judis	<i>American Prospect</i> <i>In These Times</i>	11
Alexander Cockburn	<i>Cuba Update</i> <i>In These Times</i> <i>The Nation</i>	13
Stephen Shalom	<i>Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars</i> <i>The Nation</i> <i>New Politics</i> <i>Peace & Democracy</i> <i>Peace Review</i> <i>Z Magazine</i>	11

Jack Calhoun	9	James Petras	6
<i>Guardian (NY)</i>		<i>International Viewpoint</i>	
<i>Middle East Report</i>		<i>Latin American Perspectives</i>	
<i>Monthly Review</i>		<i>Lies of Our Times</i>	
		<i>New Left Review</i>	
Michael Klare	9	<i>Third World Quarterly</i>	
<i>NACLA</i>			
<i>The Nation</i>		Joel Bleifuss	5
<i>Progressive</i>		<i>In These Times</i>	
<i>Radical America</i>			
David Corn	7	Susan Douglas	5
<i>The Nation</i>		<i>Progressive</i>	
John Clynne-Canham	6	David Easter	5
<i>Covert Action Quarterly</i>		<i>Guardian (NY)</i>	
<i>Extra</i>		<i>NonViolent Activist</i>	
<i>In These Times</i>			
<i>Progressive</i>		Richard Falk	5
		<i>Cuba Update</i>	
Leon Hadar	6	<i>The Nation</i>	
<i>Journal of Palestine Studies</i>		<i>Peace & Democracy</i>	
<i>World Policy Journal</i>		<i>Peace Magazine</i>	
		<i>Progressive</i>	
William Hartung	6	Walter Mead	5
<i>In These Times</i>		<i>World Policy Journal</i>	
<i>Multinational Monitor</i>			
<i>The Nation</i>		Sherle Schwenninger	5
<i>World Policy Journal</i>		<i>The Nation</i>	
		<i>Nuclear Times</i>	
Joanne Landy	6	<i>World Policy Journal</i>	
<i>Peace & Democracy</i>			
<i>Progressive</i>			
David McReynolds	6		
<i>Crossroads</i>			
<i>NonViolent Activist</i>			
<i>On Guard</i>			
<i>Peace News</i>			

Note: These periodicals no longer publish: *Guardian*, *Journal of Urban Culture*, *Lies of Our Times*, *Nuclear Times*, *On Guard*, *Peace & Democracy*. A minimum of five citations from the U.S. Foreign Policy database was used for selection.

TABLE II: Which Periodicals Are Publishing on U.S. Foreign Policy

Note: Of the periodicals that follow some are no longer published: *Africa News*, *Guardian*, *Lies of Our Times*, *Peace & Democracy*, *Surviving Together*, *Unclassified*. The following periodicals are recent additions to the *Alternative Press Index: Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, *Claridad*, *Le Monde Diplomatique*. A minimum of five citations from the U.S. Foreign Policy database was used for selection.

Periodical	# Citations
<i>The Nation</i> ...weekly	135
<i>World Policy Journal</i> ...quarterly	100
<i>In These Times</i> ...biweekly	68
<i>Z Magazine</i> ...monthly	68
<i>Progressive</i> ...monthly	46
<i>Covert Action Quarterly</i> ...quarterly	39
<i>Guardian (NY)</i> ...defunct	27
<i>Journal of Palestine Studies</i> ...quarterly	23
<i>Against the Current</i> ...bimonthly	20
<i>Middle East Reports</i> ...quarterly	18
<i>Bulletin of Atomic Scientists</i> ...bimonthly	17
<i>International Viewpoint</i> [Greece] ...monthly	17
<i>Monthly Review</i> ...monthly	16
<i>Palestine-Israel Journal</i> [Israel] ...quarterly	16
<i>NACLA</i> ...monthly	15
<i>Cuba Update</i> ...bimonthly	14
<i>Toward Freedom</i> ...bimonthly	13
<i>Africa News</i> ...defunct	12
<i>Bulletin in Defense of Marxism</i> ...monthly	12
<i>Dissent</i> ...quarterly	12
<i>Radical History Review</i> ...triannually	12
<i>Review of African Political Economy</i> [UK] ...quarterly	12
<i>Peace & Democracy</i> ...defunct	11
<i>Political Affairs</i> ...monthly	11
<i>Sojourners</i> ...bimonthly	11
<i>Lies of Our Times</i> ...defunct	10
<i>Arena Magazine</i> [Australia] ...bimonthly	9
<i>Le Monde Diplomatique</i> [France] ...monthly	9
<i>Alternatives</i> [Canada] ...quarterly	8
<i>Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars</i> ...quarterly	8
<i>Multinational Monitor</i> ...monthly	8
<i>Peace Magazine</i> [Canada] ...bimonthly	8

<i>Red Pepper</i> [UK] ...monthly	8
<i>Third World Quarterly</i> [UK] ...quarterly	8
<i>Latin American Perspectives</i> ...bimonthly	7
<i>NonViolent Activist</i> ...monthly	7
<i>Peace Review</i> ...quarterly	7
<i>Fifth Estate</i> ...quarterly	6
<i>Briarpatch</i> [Canada] ...monthly	5
<i>Claridad</i> [Puerto Rico] ...weekly	5
<i>Peace & Freedom</i> ...bimonthly	5
<i>Peace News</i> [UK] ...monthly	5
<i>Surviving Together</i> ...defunct	5
<i>Unclassified</i> ...defunct	5

TABLE III: U.S. Foreign Policy and Subjects of Interest

Note: The numbers in parentheses below indicate the number of citations key terms such as "U S-[Country] Relations" appeared in the *API* CD-ROM as a whole. A minimum of ten citations from the US Foreign Policy database was used for selection.

Subject/Issue	# Citations in U.S. Foreign Policy Database	(# Citations in <i>API</i> CD-ROM)
Iraq	88	(92)
Middle East	83	(284)
Persian Gulf War	74	
United Nations	71	
Military Intervention	67	
Military Policy & Expenditures	66	
Yugoslavia	65	(113)
Haiti	53	(194)
NATO	48	
Cuba	47	(313)
Imperialism [US]	47	
Latin America	46	
Foreign Intervention	41	
Israel	41	(209)
Russia & Former Soviet Union	39	(79)
Media Bias	34	
Africa	33	

Subject/Issue	# Citations in U.S. Foreign Policy Database	(# Citations in <i>API</i> CD-ROM)
China	32	(71)
CIA	30	
Nuclear Weapons	29	
Foreign Aid	27	
Indonesia	24	(30)
Western Europe & EU	23	
National Security	23	
Somalia	21	
Arms Sales	20	
Saddam Hussein	20	
Vietnam War	19	
Agency for Int'l Development	18	
Kurds	18	
Eastern Europe	15	
Japan	15	(82)
Jean-Baptiste Aristide	14	
IMF	14	
North Korea	13	(27)
World Bank	13	
Structural Adjustment Policies	12	
NAFTA	10	

TABLE IV: U. S. Foreign Policy Institutions and Related Key Terms Citations in the *API* Database 1991-1998

Foreign Policy Institutions & Related Subjects	# Citations
Foreign Policy	1,063
NAFTA	552
World Bank	502
CCentral Intelligence Agenc	486
International Monetary Fund	300
Military Policy	263
Structural Adjustment Programs	192
Imperialism [US]	180
NATO	143

**Foreign Policy Institutions
& Related Subjects**

Citations

Dept. of Defense	122
Agency for International Development	65
Dept. of State	39
National Security Agency	22
Treasury Dept.	17

Note: It would be possible for the APC to link all the U.S. foreign policy related subjects in a larger database. However, since we planned to create a bibliography, we controlled for length by limited the database to those citations included under "U.S. Foreign Policy."

ADDED ENTRIES

Editors' note: The bibliographies that follow were prepared for a program sponsored by the International Responsibilities Task Force of the Social Responsibilities Round Table of the American Library Association. The program was organized by Al Kagan, Africana Studies Librarian at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, and was held at the annual ALA convention on June 26, 1999, in New Orleans. The program speakers were Charles D'Adamo (whose presentation appears in this issue of Progressive Librarian), Thomas P. Fenton, director of WorldViews, and Erik Leaver of the Institute for Policy Studies.

Selected Bibliography of Alternative Books on U.S. Foreign Policy

Alterman, Eric

Who Speaks for America?: Why Democracy Matters in Foreign Policy, Ithaca: 1998.

Barnet, Richard

Intervention and Revolution: America's confrontation with Insurgent Movements Around the World, New York: 1968.

The Economy of Death, New York: 1969

The Roots of War: The Men and Institutions Behind U.S. Foreign Policy, New York: 1972.

Global Reach: The Power of Multinational Corporations, New York: 1974 (with Ronald Muller).

The Giants: Russia and America, New York: 1977.

Real Security: Restructuring American Power in a Dangerous Decade, New York: 1981.

The Alliance - America, Europe, Japan: Makers of the Postwar World, New York: 1983.

The Rockets' Red Glare: When America Goes to War: The Presidents and the People, New York: 1990.

Global Dreams: Imperial Corporations and the New World Order, New York: 1994.

Chance, James

Endless War: How We Got Involved in Central America and What