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The Obligation of Empire - James J. Hentz 2021-12-14

Some of the nation's most respected scholars of international affairs examine the debates over U.S. grand strategy in light of U.S. security policies and interests in tactical regions around the world. The contributors begin by describing the four grand strategies currently competing for dominance of U.S. foreign policy: neo-isolationism argues that the United States should not become involved in conflicts outside specifically defined national interests selective engagement proposes that the United States, despite its position as the world's only remaining superpower, should limit its involvement in foreign affairs cooperative security advocates that the United States is not and should not act as an imperial country primacy asserts that the United States is an empire and therefore it should conduct an expansive foreign policy. Focusing on regions that present new challenges to U.S. grand strategy, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, the contributors offer the most current examinations of U.S. policies and assess the effectiveness of competing strategies in each region. The Obligation of Empire offers an innovative set of foreign policy initiatives that explore the tensions between global agendas and regionalist approaches. Contributors: Andrew J. Bacevich, Doug Bandow, Dale Davis, Thomas Donnelly, James J. Hentz, Clifford Kiracofe, Charles Kupchan, Jeffrey Stark, S. Frederick Starr, and Brantley Womack. James J. Hentz, associate professor of international studies at the Virginia Military Institute, is the coeditor of *New and Critical Security and Regionalism: Beyond the Nation State*.

US Foreign Policy After the Cold War - Fraser Cameron 2006-03-20

Since the success of the best-selling first edition, the world has remained fascinated with US foreign policy, not least because of the far-reaching consequences of the US led invasion of Iraq. This fully updated textbook follows the events of the past two and a half years including the 2004 presidential campaign, whilst still providing a comprehensive introduction to all aspects of American foreign policy. Chapter headings include: from colony to superpower the post-Cold War decade the role of Congress the media and public opinion the US and terrorism. Examining the administrations of George Bush, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, it explains the complex interaction between the institutions of power, the key actors and the non-governmental organizations to give a complete picture of foreign policy. With a complete glossary of terms, this textbook is ideal for those studying American politics or international relations. Companion website available at: www.routledge.com/textbooks/0415358655

A New Isolationism: Threat Or Promise? - Robert W. Tucker 1972

United States Policy Options with Respect to Nicaragua and Aid to the Contras - United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations 1987

From Containment to Global Leadership? America and the World After the Cold War - 1995

This report discusses the importance of grand strategy for the United States in the post-Cold War era. It aims to contribute to the debate on what that grand strategy should be. It should be of interest to policy makers and analysts in the realms of security and foreign policy, future military forces and their roles and missions, alliances, burden sharing, intelligence priorities, and international politics generally. The report identifies three potential grand strategies, makes the case for choosing one of them, and offers recommendations for how to pursue that strategy. The three options identified and discussed are: Neo isolationism. This option

would involve abandoning U.S. preeminence and turning inward to face domestic problems; a return to pre-World War II multipolarity. This option would rely on the balance of power among several nations to preclude the emergence of a preeminent superpower; and maintain U.S. global leadership and preclude the rise of another global rival and multipolarity. The goal is the most promising for a future U.S. grand strategy. A world in which the United States exercises leadership would be more peaceful and offer a better chance for global cooperation and minimize the likelihood of new world wars.

US Foreign Policy and Global Standing in the 21st Century - Efraim Inbar 2016-01-13

This book examines US foreign policy and global standing in the 21st Century. The United States is the most powerful actor in world politics today. Against this backdrop, the present volume examines how the foreign policies pursued by Presidents' George W. Bush and Barack Obama have affected elite and public perceptions of the United States. By examining America's standing from the perspective of different actors from across various regions, including China, Russia, Latin America and the Middle East, while also assessing how these perceptions interact with America's own policies, this books presents a fresh interpretation of America's global standing. In doing so, the volume evaluates how these perceptions affect the realities of US power, and what impact this has on moulding US foreign policy and the policies of other global powers. A number of books address the question of which grand strategy the United States should adopt and the issue of whether or not America is in relative decline as a world power. However, the debate on these issues has largely been set against the policies of the Bush administration. By contrast, this volume argues that while Obama has raised the popularity of America since the low reached by Bush, America's credibility and overall standing have actually been damaged further under President Obama. This book will be of much interest to students of US foreign policy, US national security, strategic studies, Middle Eastern politics, international relations and security studies generally.

Sustainable Security - Jeremi Suri 2016

Sustaining security : rethinking American national security strategy / Jeremi Suri and Benjamin Valentino -- Dollar diminution and new macroeconomic constraints on American power / Jonathan Kirshner -- Does American military power attract foreign investment? / Daniel Drezner and Nancy Hite-Rubin -- Preserving national strength in a period of fiscal restraint / Cindy Williams -- State finance and national power : Great Britain, China, and the United States in historical perspective / Jeremi Suri -- Reforming American power : civilian national security institutions in the early cold war and beyond / William Inboden -- To starve an army : how great power armies respond to austerity / John W. Hall -- Climate change and US national security : sustaining security amidst unsustainability / Joshua William Busby -- At home abroad : public attitudes towards America's overseas commitments / Benjamin Valentino -- The right choice for NATO / William Wohlforth -- The United States and the Middle East : interests, risks, and costs / Daniel Byman and Sara Bjerg Moller -- Keep, toss, or fix? : assessing US alliances in East Asia / Jennifer Lind -- Terminating the interminable? / Sumit Ganguly -- Neutralization as a sustainable approach to Afghanistan / Audrey Kurth Cronin -- Conclusion / Jeremi Suri and Benjamin Valentino

U.S. Foreign Policy and the United Nations System - Charles William Maynes 1996

Published to coincide with the UN's 50th anniversary, these essays explore the critical issues regarding U.S. policy on the United Nations.

The Oxford Companion to American Politics - Kathy Smith 2012-07-12

Provides students and scholars with a valuable reference source in the field of American Politics. The Companion will equip readers with a deep understanding of the complex interaction between governmental institutions and processes and the wider American economy and society that they govern.

Toward a Strategy of Positive Ends - Wass de Czege, Huba 2003

Isolationism Reconfigured - Eric Nordlinger 1996-08-05

This iconoclastic and fundamental work, Eric Nordlinger's last, advocates a new variant of isolationism, a "national strategy" confining U.S. military actions largely to North America and to neighboring sea-and air-lanes but encouraging international activism and engagement in nonsecurity realms. In Nordlinger's view, disengaging from security commitments on distant shores would liberate the United States to use its resources and decision-making powers to act more effectively abroad in matters of economic policy and human rights. A national strategy would then become a powerful new method of encouraging international ideals of democracy, and isolationism would be freed of its previous associations with appeasement, weakness, economic protectionism, and self-serving nationalism. Nordlinger draws on the recent historical record to show that a national strategy would have lessened the perils of earlier decades, including those of the Cold War. While real dangers did exist during this period, engaged strategies, such as containment, too often exacerbated them. The United States could have effectively and far less expensively helped to deter Communist aggression in Europe and Asia by encouraging other nations to make larger investments in their own protection. Marshaling impressive empirical evidence in defense of a controversial position, this final work by a leading scholar of international affairs is essential reading for scholars, practitioners, and lay readers alike.

Ideas and Movements that Shaped America: From the Bill of Rights to "Occupy Wall Street" [3 volumes] - Michael Green 2015-07-28

America was founded on bold ideas and beliefs. This book examines the ideas and movements that shaped our nation, presenting thorough, accessible entries with sources that improve readers' understanding of the American experience. • Contains more than 200 entries from expert contributors on a wide variety of American ideas and movements, each accompanied by a relevant original document and helpful cross references • Covers ideas and movements across a broad sweep of U.S. history that enable readers to see recurring themes as well as how American thought has evolved • Presents U.S. history through a unique lens that enables students to better comprehend "the mindset of the American people," as opposed to the traditional study of history as a series of important events and people on a fixed timeline

Navigating the Post-Cold War World - Jason A. Edwards 2008-12-16

Jason A. Edwards explores the various rhetorical choices and strategies employed by former President Bill Clinton to discuss foreign policy issues in a new, post-Cold War era. Edwards argues that each American president has situated himself within the same foreign policy paradigm, drawing upon the same set of ideas and utilizing the same basic vernacular to discuss foreign policy. He describes how former presidents-and President Clinton, in particular-made modifications to this paradigm, leaving a rhetorical signature that tells us as much about the nature of their presidency as it does about the international environment they faced. With the end of the Cold War came the end of a relatively stable international order. This end sparked intense debates about the new direction of American foreign policy. As Bill Clinton took office, he developed a new lexicon of words in order to discuss America's changing role in the world and other major international issues of the time without being able to fall into Cold War-era rhetoric. By examining the nuances and unique contributions President Clinton made to American foreign policy rhetoric, Edwards shows how his distinct rhetorical signature will influence future administrations.

Isolationism - Charles A. Kupchan 2020

"The United States is in the midst of a bruising debate about its role in the world. Not since the interwar era have Americans been so divided over the scope and nature of their engagement abroad. President Donald Trump's America First approach to foreign policy certainly amplified the controversy. His isolationist, unilateralist, protectionist, and anti-immigrant proclivities marked a sharp break with the brand of internationalism that the country had embraced since World War II. But Trump's election was a symptom as much as a cause of the nation's rethink of its approach to the world. Decades of war in the Middle East with

little to show for it, rising inequality and the hollowing out of the nation's manufacturing sector, political paralysis over how to fix a dysfunctional immigration policy--these and other trends have been causing Americans to ask legitimate questions about whether U.S. grand strategy has been working to their benefit. Adding to the urgent and passionate nature of this conversation is China's rise and the threat it poses to the liberal international order that took shape during the era of the West's material and ideological dominance. Isolationism speaks directly to this unfolding debate over the future of the nation's engagement with the world. It does so primarily by looking back, by probing America's isolationist past. Although most Americans know little about it, the United States in fact has an impressive isolationist pedigree. In his Farewell Address of 1796, President George Washington set the young nation on a clear course: "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." The isolationist impulse embraced by Washington and the other Founders guided the nation for much of its history prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941"--

The Obligation of Empire - James J. Hentz 2014-10-17

Some of the nation's most respected scholars of international affairs examine the debates over U.S. grand strategy in light of U.S. security policies and interests in tactical regions around the world. The contributors begin by describing the four grand strategies currently competing for dominance of U.S. foreign policy: neo-isolationism argues that the United States should not become involved in conflicts outside specifically defined national interests selective engagement proposes that the United States, despite its position as the world's only remaining superpower, should limit its involvement in foreign affairs cooperative security advocates that the United States is not and should not act as an imperial country primacy asserts that the United States is an empire and therefore it should conduct an expansive foreign policy. Focusing on regions that present new challenges to U.S. grand strategy, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, the contributors offer the most current examinations of U.S. policies and assess the effectiveness of competing strategies in each region. The Obligation of Empire offers an innovative set of foreign policy initiatives that explore the tensions between global agendas and regionalist approaches. Contributors: Andrew J. Bacevich, Doug Bandow, Dale Davis, Thomas Donnelly, James J. Hentz, Clifford Kiracofe, Charles Kupchan, Jeffrey Stark, S. Frederick Starr, and Brantley Womack. James J. Hentz, associate professor of international studies at the Virginia Military Institute, is the coeditor of *New and Critical Security and Regionalism: Beyond the Nation State*.

Contemporary American Foreign Policy - Richard Mansbach 2015-12-16

Contemporary American Foreign Policy: Influences, Challenges, and Opportunities looks at today's most pressing foreign-policy challenges from a U.S. perspective, as well as from the vantage point of other states and peoples. It explores global issues such as human rights, climate change, poverty, nuclear arms proliferation, and economic collapse from multiple angles, not just through a so-called national interest lens. Authors Richard Mansbach and Kirsten L. Taylor shed new light on the competing forces that influence foreign-policy decision making, outline the various policy options available to decision makers, and explore the potential consequences of those policies, all to fully grasp and work to meet contemporary foreign-policy challenges.

America's Strategy in a Changing World - Sean M. Lynn-Jones 1992

Del 1): America's Strategic options in a Changing Security Environment. Del 2): Dimensions of U.S. Strategy after the Cold War

Foreign Policy - Steve Smith 2008

This major new textbook introduces students to the dynamic and evolving field of foreign policy. The book opens with a consideration of different theoretical and historical perspectives; it then focuses on a range of actors and the goals they seek to advance; and it ends with a series of case studies involving issues and crises relating to a wide range of different countries *Foreign Policy: Theories, Actors, Cases* is timely given the growing significance of foreign policy in the post-9/11 world. It will be essential reading for all students new to foreign policy. The book is accompanied by an Online Resource Centre. Student resources: Timeline Web links Flashcard glossary Instructor resources: Three case studies PowerPoint slides

The Obama Doctrine - Colin Dueck 2015-04-01

By mid-2015, the Obama presidency will be entering its final stages, and the race among the successors in

both parties will be well underway. And while experts have already formed a provisional understanding of the Obama administration's foreign policy goals, the shape of the "Obama Doctrine" is finally coming into full view. It has been consistently cautious since Obama was inaugurated in 2009, but recent events in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Far East have led an increasingly large number of foreign policy experts to conclude that caution has transformed into weakness. In *The Obama Doctrine*, Colin Dueck analyzes and explains what the Obama Doctrine in foreign policy actually is, and maps out the competing visions on offer from the Republican Party. Dueck, a leading scholar of US foreign policy, contends it is now becoming clear that Obama's policy of international retrenchment is in large part a function of his emphasis on achieving domestic policy goals. There have been some successes in the approach, but there have also been costs. For instance, much of the world no longer trusts the US to exert its will in international politics, and America's adversaries overseas have asserted themselves with increasing frequency. The Republican Party will target these perceived weaknesses in the 2016 presidential campaign and develop competing counter-doctrines in the process. Dueck explains that within the Republican Party, there are two basic impulses vying with each other: neo-isolationism and forceful internationalism. Dueck subdivides each impulse into the specific agenda of the various factions within the party: Tea Party nationalism, neoconservatism, conservative internationalism, and neo-isolationism. He favors a realistic but forceful US internationalism, and sees the willingness to disengage from the world by some elements of the party as dangerous. After dissecting the various strands, he articulates an agenda of forward-leaning American realism--that is, a policy in which the US engages with the world and is willing to use threats of force for realist ends. *The Obama Doctrine* not only provides a sharp appraisal of foreign policy in the Obama era; it lays out an alternative approach to marshaling American power that will help shape the foreign policy debate in the run-up to the 2016 elections.

United States Policy in Latin America - John D. Martz 1995-01-01

"Companion volume to superb work edited by Martz (1988) which follows its excellent example. Thirteen prominent scholars offer important critique of US policy, exploring processes, key bilateral relations, and critical problems in context of dramatically changing Latin American and evolving post-Cold War period"--*Handbook of Latin American Studies*, v. 57.

American Democracy Promotion - Michael Cox 2000-08-31

Why does the United States promote democracy? How successful has it been? And why do critics often attack it for doing so? These are at least three of the questions examined in this wide-ranging discussion of American efforts to recast the international order in its own political image. The answers provided by a distinguished group of analysts are as diverse as they are challenging to traditional ways of thinking about US democracy promotion in terms of either a misconstrued moralism or an ideological facade masking some deeper, more sinister purpose. As we enter into the Twenty First century with American hegemony intact, it is vital to understand what drives the world's last remaining superpower. And this original study helps us do precisely that by exploring in detail and depth one of the more contentious, least analysed and most misunderstood aspects of American foreign policy.

The Great Depression and the New Deal: A Thematic Encyclopedia [2 volumes] - Daniel Leab 2009-12-18

A comprehensive encyclopedia of the 1930s in the United States, showing how the Depression affected every aspect of American life. • Over 650 alphabetically organized entries on the impact of the Depression and the New Deal on the nation's economy, politics, society, arts, and minorities • 45 contributors at the forefront of current scholarship on 1930s America and the continuing aftershocks of that tumultuous time • Primary documents integrated throughout, including Woody Guthrie songs, writings and speeches from Huey Long and Father Coughlin, murals by Diego Rivera, excerpts from *The Grapes of Wrath*, and contemporary newspaper articles • Illustrations providing definitive images of the Depression/New Deal era, including federally funded work such as Dorothea Lange's photography for the Farm Security Administration • A comprehensive chronology that marks the origins, course, and consequences of the Depression and the New Deal • Bibliographic listings for each entry and a comprehensive index of people, places, events, and key terms

Trend Towards Neo-isolationism in USA (Folder 2) (1971). - 2008

Description: Senator Mike Mansfield's views on international affairs and US foreign policy. His speech in

Baltimore on 'The United States and the Soviet Union: Power in Transition', 18 November 1971, and his rebuttal of accusations of 'isolationism'. Note from D G Barr, British Consulate-General in Honolulu, on US isolationism, commenting on meetings with Heads of US Armed Services in Pearl Harbor. Lord Cromer's first impressions despatch entitled "No Longer God's Own Country" with various comments upon it. Cromer talks of a 'crisis of confidence' in the US. US and protectionism. US/UK relations. EEC. US relations with Europe. The Grand Strategy of the United States - National Defense University 2015-10-17

From the earliest days of the Republic, the outlines of an evolving American grand strategy have been evident in our foreign and domestic policy.¹ Much of that history continues to inform our strategic conduct, and therefore American grand strategy rests today on traditional foundations. Despite a welter of theory and debate, grand strategy as a practical matter is remarkably consistent from decade to decade, with its means altering as technology advances and institutions evolve but its ends and ways showing marked continuity. Grand strategy can be understood simply as the use of power to secure the state.² Thus, it exists at a level above particular strategies intended to secure particular ends and above the use of military power alone to achieve political objectives. One way to comprehend grand strategy is to look for long-term state behavior as defined by enduring, core security interests and how the state secures and advances them over time.

The Legacy of J. William Fulbright - Alessandro Brogi 2019-08-13

This insightful collection of essays details the political life of one of the most prominent and gifted American statesmen of the twentieth century. From his early training in international law to his five terms in the US Senate, J. William Fulbright (1905–1995) had a profound influence on US foreign policy, and his vision for mutual understanding shaped the extraordinary exchange program bearing his name. As a senator for Arkansas for thirty years and the longest serving chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Fulbright was one of the most influential figures of United States politics. His criticism of US involvement in Vietnam exemplified his belief in the effective management of international norms by international organizations—including the United Nations, which was the subject of his first bill in Congress. Yet alongside his commitments to liberal internationalism and multilateral governance, Fulbright was a southern politician who embraced the interests of the region's conservative white population. This juxtaposition of biased and broad-minded objectives shows a divide at the center of Fulbright's vision, which still has consequences for America's global policies today. This multidimensional volume covers Fulbright's development as a national and global voice on foreign relations, as he wrestled with the political controversies of the US South during the civil rights movement, worked with and challenged executive power, and shaped the Fulbright program for educational exchange.

America in Retreat - Bret Stephens 2015-10-27

"Americans are weary of acting as the world's policeman, especially in the face of our unending economic troubles at home. President Obama stands for cutting defense budgets, leaving Afghanistan, abandoning Iraq, appeasing Russia, and offering premature declarations of victory over al Qaeda. Meanwhile, some Republicans now also argue for a far smaller and less expensive American footprint abroad. Pulitzer Prize-winning Wall Street Journal columnist Bret Stephens rejects this view. As he sees it, retreating from our global responsibilities will ultimately exact a devastating price to our security and prosperity. In the 1930s, it was the weakness and vacillation of the democracies that led to war and genocide. Today the regimes in Tehran, Damascus, Beijing, and Moscow continue to test America's will. Americans have often been tempted to turn our backs on a world that fails to live up to our idealism and doesn't easily bend. But succumbing to that temptation always leads to tragedy. The mantle of global leadership is a responsibility we must shoulder for the sake of our freedom, our prosperity, and our safety"--

The Transatlantic Alliance on the Eve of the New Millennium - Snežana Trifunovska 1996-05-29

Within these pages is a veritable banquet for those who savour the politics of international security. The reader is offered factual analysis, insight, new perspectives, revisited concepts, problem spotting and recipes for solutions. Academic observers from a dozen different countries in Eastern and Western Europe and on both sides of the Atlantic subject a large number of questions of topical interest in the security field to one or other of these forms of treatment. Their debate embraces reinforcement of the European pillar of the Alliance; adjustment of the balance of responsibilities between the two sides of the Atlantic; and shoring up the transatlantic partnership and perhaps broadening it into that elusive concept, a 'transatlantic

community', stretching into economic and other fields. They address the perceived security vacuum in parts of Central and Eastern Europe and discuss measures to build up greater confidence between former Cold War antagonists and ways of developing in them the habits of co-operation rather than counter-operation. They draw up architectural designs for the security of the twenty-first century and grapple with the conflict of ideas circulating about the Alliance's future and particularly about its future relationship with Russia. Isolationism, nationalism, multilateralism, realism, constructivism and other -isms are helpfully put into context. Renationalisation, denationalisation and identities in formation or in decline are also investigated. *America's Grand Strategy Choices* - Rolf A. Siegel 2000

Europe and America - John Peterson 2002-09-11

The conflict in Bosnia, disputes within the new World Trade Organization and debates about NATO enlargement all illustrate a single point: no relationship is more important in determining the state of international relations than the alliance between Europe and America. Contrary to accepted wisdom, John Peterson argues that the end of the Cold War actually enhances the prospects for partnership between the United States and the European Union. Completely updated, this book offers a clear and penetrating analysis of the problems and opportunities facing the transatlantic alliance.

Strategy in US Foreign Policy After the Cold War - Nicholas Kitchen 2016

This book studies the debates surrounding the grand strategy of the United States following the Cold War. It assesses the strategic ideas that have been advanced to conceptualise American foreign policy, grouping these thematically under the headings of primacy, neo-isolationism and liberal multilateralism. The conceptual framework is within the neoclassical realist school of international relations theory, assessing particularly how strategic ideas in a given international system context are translated by the foreign policy executive into grand strategy. In doing so it covers the central contested ideas of American strategy after the Cold War: the level and form of American power; the nature of security threats; the role of idealism in foreign policy, in particular with regard to democracy promotion; the utility of international institutions; America's appropriate place in the world; and the priority of domestic or international interests. The book makes the case that the ideas of each strategic school-of-thought reflect both a distinctive theoretical understanding of international relations and a particular tradition in United States foreign policy. Furthermore, it makes the more general structural claim that under conditions of limited or contested threat such as the apparent unipolarity of the post-Cold War years, great power strategies are less determined by the imperatives of international structure, and the process of grand strategy formation reflects to an unusual degree the domestic concerns and balance of ideas of the foreign policy executive.

Something in the Air - Carl Conetta 2014

The report analyzes current and historical U.S. public opinion polls on global engagement, military intervention, and defense spending, finding significant fluctuation in public sentiments. The report assesses these in light of changes in policy, strategic conditions, and the economy. A comprehensive review of opinion surveys shows a trend of growing public discontent with aspects of post-Cold War U.S. global policy. This has been misconstrued by some as evidence of "neo-isolationism." In fact, a solid majority of Americans continue to support an active U.S. role in the world. Public dissent focuses more narrowly on U.S. military activism and the idea that the United States should bear unique responsibility for the world's security. Official policy along these lines has weakened public support for global engagement generally, but the public does not prefer isolation. On balance, Americans favor cooperative, diplomatic approaches to resolving conflict and they tend toward a "last resort" principle on going to war. Still, Americans will support forceful action against aggression when vital U.S. interests seem at risk. And, in prospect, they express a willingness to stem genocide.

Ethical Foreign Policy? - Dr Chih-Hann Chang 2013-03-28

While the 1990s gave rise to a wealth of literature on the notion of ethical foreign policy, it has tended to simply focus on a version of realism, which overlooks the role of ethics in international affairs, lacking an empirical analysis of foreign policy decision-making, with relation to ethical values in the post-Cold War period. This book addresses this gap in the literature by exploring ethical realism as a theoretical framework and, in particular, by looking at US humanitarian interventions at an empirical level to analyse ethical foreign

policy in practice. Furthermore, it moves beyond the debate on legality or legitimacy of humanitarian interventions and focuses on whether a state would intervene for humanitarian purposes. Chang provides a deeper understanding of ethical foreign policy in theory and practice by applying ethical realism as a theoretical framework to evaluate the Clinton administration's foreign policy on humanitarian intervention. She addresses concepts of moral leadership and pragmatic foreign policy in the field of international relations in general and foreign policy analysis in particular.

Neo-isolationism, Implications for U.S. Foreign Policy for the 1970's - J. A. Richard Guertin 1971

Trend Towards Neo-isolationism in USA (Folder 1) (1971). - 2008

Description: Despatch from Lord Cromer, British ambassador in Washington DC, about perceived trend towards neo-isolationism in the US and the likely repercussions for US foreign policy. Comments by British officials including Hugh Overton and H Hankey. The impact of the Vietnam War and the inter-action of domestic and foreign policy. Nixon administration talks of replacing confrontation with an era of negotiation. Nixon doctrine and impact on existing commitments. US foreign policy likely to be "increasingly defensive" Cromer concludes.

United States and Pakistan in the 21st Century - Syed Tahseen Raza 2020-11-12

This book historically maps and examines the evolving, contemporary geostrategic and geopolitical imperatives of the United States within Pakistan and the South Asian region, especially after September 11, 2001. It offers a detailed and theoretical account of the rapidly changing context of US foreign policy towards Pakistan after 2001. The history of the US-Pakistan relationship has been a complex and inscrutable mix of cooperation and conflict has turned even more challenging after 9/11. This book covers the latest developments and relevant themes from world politics as it discusses the impact of the unprecedented rise in religious extremism in Pakistan, stemming from the US War on Terror as well as Pakistan's economic vulnerability and military dictatorship, India's offer to support the US in its war in Afghanistan, Pakistan's nuclear capability, and the US administration's decision to end financial aid to Pakistan. The study highlights the fact that, from the receding of British influence in the region through the Cold War and post-Cold War phases to the post-9/11 period, US-South Asia policy has been informed by the theoretical paradigm of the grand strategy of primacy. This topical book will be useful to scholars and researchers of international relations, politics, political studies, strategic and defence studies, security and peace studies, foreign policy, area studies, and South Asian studies. It will also interest diplomats, politicians, policymakers, security experts, journalists, and think tanks interested in India, Pakistan, and the United States on issues of international politics, world affairs, and terrorism.

Empire in Retreat - Victor Bulmer-Thomas 2018-03-27

A sweeping history of the United States through the lens of empire—and an incisive look forward as the nation retreats from the global stage. A respected authority on international relations and foreign policy, Victor Bulmer-Thomas offers a grand survey of the United States as an empire. From its territorial expansion after independence, through hegemonic rule following World War II, to the nation's current imperial retreat, the United States has had an uneasy relationship with the idea of itself as an empire. In this book Bulmer-Thomas offers three definitions of empire—territorial, informal, and institutional—that help to explain the nation's past and forecast a future in which the United States will cease to play an imperial role. Arguing that the move toward diminished geopolitical dominance reflects the aspirations of most U.S. citizens, he asserts that imperial retreat does not necessarily mean national decline and may ultimately strengthen the nation-state. At this pivotal juncture in American history, Bulmer-Thomas's uniquely global perspective will be widely read and discussed across a range of fields.

Toward a Strategy of Positive Ends - Huba Wass de Czege 2001

"Brigadier General (Retired) Huba Wass de Czege and Lieutenant Colonel Antulio J. Echevarria II make a case for a strategy aimed at achieving positive, rather than neutral or negative, ends. They first discuss the dynamic conditions of the new strategic environment, then explore the options the United States has available for dealing with those conditions. The options include (1) preventive defense, (2) neo-isolationism, and (3) a strategy that pursues positive ends. Only the last, the authors argue, deals with the new security environment in a proactive way. It enables the United States to define its vital interests in terms of

conditions--such as peace, freedom, rule of law, and economic prosperity--rather than as the containment or defeat of inimical state or nonstate actors. The basic approach of a strategy of positive ends would be to build and enlarge a circle of stakeholders committed to creating conditions for a profitable and enduring peace--thereby reducing the potential for crises--and to preparing response mechanisms for coping successfully when crises do occur."--Summary.

Heaven on Earth - Joshua Muravchik 2019-04-02

Socialism was man's most ambitious attempt to supplant religion with a doctrine claiming to ground itself in "science." Each failure to create societies of abundance or give birth to "the New Man" inspired more searching for the path to the promised land: revolution, communes, social democracy, communism, fascism, Arab socialism, African socialism. None worked, and some exacted a staggering human toll. Then, after two centuries of wishful thinking and bitter disappointment, socialism imploded in a fin de siècle drama of falling walls and collapsing regimes. It was an astonishing denouement but what followed was no less astonishing. After the hiatus of a couple of decades, new voices were raised, as if innocent of all that had come before, proposing to try it all over again. Joshua Muravchik traces the pursuit of this phantasm, presenting sketches of the thinkers and leaders who developed the theory, led it to power, and presided over its collapse, as well as those who are trying to revive it today. *Heaven on Earth* is a story filled with character and event while at the same time giving us an epic chronicle of a movement that tried to turn the world upside down—and for a time succeeded.

The Imperative of American Leadership - Joshua Muravchik 1996

In this new heist adventure series, an elite team of four best friends must track down stolen gems! For

Jasmine, Erin, Willow, and Lili, the first year of middle school is shaping up to be pretty awesome. They've been selected for an A-list

Charting a New Diplomatic Course - Cecil V. Crabb, Jr. 2001-08-01

America's victory in the Cold War is a milestone in the nation's diplomatic experience. The disintegration of the Soviet Union and the defeat of communism have made "containment" policy—the foundation of U.S. foreign relations for almost a half-century—obsolete, and policymakers and political scientists alike struggle to decide what new strategy should guide the country's involvement on the international stage. In this pathbreaking work, Cecil V. Crabb, Jr., Leila E. Sarriddine, and Glenn J. Antizzo identify and analyze six distinct approaches to America's diplomatic course after the Cold War, addressing perhaps the most important question of our time: what should U.S. foreign policy be in the twenty-first century? First, the authors examine the familiar doctrine of American isolationism and consider an alternative approach, conservative neo-isolationism, which encourages policymakers to use careful discrimination but decisive action in assuming commitments abroad. Liberal neo-isolationism, a third possible course, resists active interventionist strategies because of the dangers they pose to congressional power and America's democratic system. At the opposite end of the spectrum are conservative interventionism, the belief that America must maintain a strong military arsenal and engage in "preventative diplomacy"; liberal interventionism—the conviction that America has a responsibility to actively promote the cause of democracy and defend human rights beyond its own borders; and pragmatic interventionism, an approach—taken by the Clinton Administration—that relies on a cost/benefit analysis of policy as problems arise. Elegantly written and authoritatively researched, *Charting a New Diplomatic Course* provides a much-needed frame of reference for anyone interested in America's future in international affairs.