

# New American Strategies For Security And Peace

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*Sustainable Security* - Jeremi Suri 2016-11-01

As the world shifts away from the unquestioned American hegemony that followed in the wake of the Cold War, the United States is likely to face new kinds of threats and sharper resource constraints than it has in the past. However,

the country's alliances, military institutions, and national security strategy have changed little since the Cold War. American foreign and defense policies, therefore, should be assessed for their fitness for achieving sustainable national security amidst the dynamism of the

international political economy, changing domestic politics, and even a changing climate. This book brings together sixteen leading scholars from across political science, history, and political economy to highlight a range of American security considerations that deserve a larger role in both scholarship and strategic decision-making. In these chapters, scholars of political economy and the American defense budget examine the economic engine that underlies U.S. military might and the ways the country deploys these vast (but finite) resources. Historians illuminate how past great powers coped with changing international orders through strategic and institutional innovations. And regional experts assess America's current long-term engagements, from NATO to the chaos of the Middle East to the web of alliances in Asia, deepening understandings that help

guard against both costly commitments and short-sighted retrenchments. This interdisciplinary volume sets an agenda for future scholarship that links politics, economics, and history in pursuit of sustainable security for the United States - and greater peace and stability for Americans and non-Americans alike.

**A National Security Strategy for a New Century** - 1998

United States Foreign Policy and the Prospects for Peace Education - Carl Mirra  
2008-03-17

In light of the United States' "age of terrorism" and the controversial involvement in the war in Iraq, U.S. policies toward diplomatic peace education are coming under increasing scrutiny. This book evaluates the prospects for effective U.S. peace education in the context of post-1945 U.S. foreign policy. The work first documents the disparity

between U.S. pronouncements about protecting human rights and the country's systematic erosion of those rights in the international arena. Second, it evaluates the challenges that the war on terrorism poses for peace education and explores the importance of international treaties in upholding security. A final section explores new ways of thinking and relating that are ultimately necessary for the realization of nonviolent peacekeeping efforts.

Designed as a resource text for U.S. educators, the text offers concrete proposals for addressing contentious foreign policy issues in the classroom and includes an appendix of primary documents and sample questions for easy use.

Security, Reform and Peace

- Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

Presidential Study Group  
2005

**New American Strategies  
for Security and Peace -**

Zbigniew Brzezinski 2003

*Peace and Freedom* - Ted

Galen Carpenter 2002-09-25

The end of the Cold War altered the global strategic landscape in fundamental ways, yet U.S. policymakers were slow to adjust to the new realities. While that process of adjustment was still under way, the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States created a new set of issues. Virtually all of Washington's military campaigns in the post-World War II era had been discretionary. For good or ill, America's military power had been used almost exclusively as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy in far-flung regions of the world. This time, though, the American people must repel a direct threat to their security and well-being. In this collection of articles published since the mid-1980s, Ted Galen Carpenter addresses a wide range of foreign policy topics. Peace & Freedom

outlines a coherent strategy for dealing with terrorism, but the scope of the book is much broader than that. Carpenter presents a comprehensive case for an entirely new U.S. foreign policy -- one of "strategic independence." In the pages of *Peace & Freedom*, Carpenter examines many important issues, including relations with such key international players as China, Russia, and the European Union and such perennial problems as the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, instability in the Balkans, and tensions in the Persian Gulf region. He is relentless in his criticism of faulty U.S. policies, such as the willingness to let the European and East Asian allies free ride on Washington's security guarantees and the stubborn folly of continuing to wage the international war on drugs. Throughout the book, Carpenter emphasizes that U.S. foreign policy must not merely

become more effective, although that is clearly an important objective. It must also protect and promote the values that have made America a great country. In short, America's foreign policy must be appropriate for a constitutional republic based on the principles of limited government and individual liberty.

[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  
**Iraq and the Evolution of American Strategy** -

Steven Metz 2008-10-01

An Army War College expert on U.S. policy, present and future

**International Strategy for Cyberspace: Prosperity, Security, and Openness in a Networked world** -

**Peace in the Middle East**

- Hany K. Hayati 1992

The historical events of the

last decade have shifted the world system from the traditional West-East competition to cooperation and exchange of interests between the East and the West. Security and stability of the world has emerged as a very important element of the new world order. Since anything happening in any part of the world affects and gets affected by what happens in the other parts of the world, achieving peace and stability in the Middle East is important for the peace and stability of the world. Since the US is considered the leader of the new world system, the protection of international security and stability has become its responsibility. This paper begins with a description of threats and challenges to the peace of the Middle East, then discusses the bases of peace in the region, the impact of the regional peace on the new world order and the American strategy and ends with recommendations

for achieving and keeping peace in the region.

### **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. Army War College Guide to National Security Issues - Volume II** - U. S. Military 2017-09-18  
This edition of the U. S. Army War College Guide to National Security Policy and Strategy continues to reflect the structure and approach of the core national security strategy and policy curriculum at the War College. The fifth edition is published in two volumes

that correspond roughly to the Department of National Security and Strategy's core courses: "Theory of War and Strategy" and "National Security Policy and Strategy." Like previous editions, this one is based on its predecessor but contains both updates and new scholarship. Over a third of the chapters are new or have undergone significant rewrites. Many chapters, some of which appeared for years in this work, have been removed. Nevertheless, the book remains unchanged in intent and purpose. Although this is not primarily a textbook, it does reflect both the method and manner we use to teach strategy formulation to America's future senior leaders. Both volumes are organized to proceed from the general to the specific. Thus, the first volume opens with general thoughts on the nature and theory of war and strategy, proceeds to look at the complex aspect of power,

and concludes with specific theoretical issues. Similarly, the second volume begins by examining the policy/strategy process, moves to a look at the strategic environment, and concludes with some specific issues. This edition continues the effort begun in the fourth edition to include several short case studies to illustrate the primary material in the volume. Part I: The National System and Environment \* 1. American Values, Interests, and Purpose: Perspectives on the Roots of American Political and Strategic Culture \* 2. Crafting National Interests in the 21st Century \* 3. The National Security Community, Revisited \* 4. Making National Security Policy in the 21st Century \* 5. National Security Powers: Are the Checks in Balance? \* 6. National Military Strategies: A Historical Perspective, 1990 to 2012 \* 7. Present at the Counterrevolution: An Essay

on the 2005 National Defense Strategy and its Impact on Policy \* 8. Securing America From Attack: The Defense Department's Evolving Role After 9/11 \* Part II: The International System and Environment \* 9. International Order \* 10. The International System in the 21st Century \* 11. International Relations Theory and American Grand Strategy \* 12. Multilateralism and Unilateralism \* 13. The Democratic Peace \* 14. Regional Studies in a Global Age \* 15. "Lawyers, Guns, and Money": Transnational Threats and U.S. National Security \* Part III: Strategic Issues and Considerations \* 16. Ethical Issues in War: An Overview \* 17. International Law, Sovereignty, and World Order Revisited \* 18. The United States and the International Criminal Court \* 19. Retooling U.S. Public Diplomacy as a Strategic Instrument of Foreign Policy \* 20. Navigating the Linkage

Between Culture and Strategy: A Guide to Understanding the Analytical Cultural Framework for Strategy and Policy \* 21. Strategic Thinking and Culture: A Framework for Analysis \* 22. A Primer on Civil-Military Relations for Senior Leaders \* 23. Professionalizing Stability Operations in the U.S. Armed Forces \* Part IV: Cases \* 24. To End All Wars? A Case Study of Conflict Termination in World War I \* 25. Creating Strategy in an Era of Change: The Plains Indian Wars \* 26. U.S. Relations with North Korea, 1991-2000 \* 27. Painting Yourself Into a Corner: Conflict Termination, Unconditional Surrender, and the Case of Japan \* 28. The Guerrilla Warfare Problem: Revolutionary War and the Kennedy Administration Response, 1961-1963 \* Appendix I: Guidelines for Strategy Formulation Seeking a National Strategy - 2000

This Commission was established to examine comprehensively how this nation will ensure its security in the next 25 years. Phase II concerns U.S. interests, objectives, and strategy.

American Grand Strategy and East Asian Security in the 21st Century - David C. Kang 2017-10-26

David C. Kang tells an often overlooked story about East Asia's 'comprehensive security', arguing that American policy towards Asia should be based on economic and diplomatic initiatives rather than military strength.

The Art of War in an Age of Peace - Michael O'Hanlon 2021-05-25

An informed modern plan for post-2020 American foreign policy that avoids the opposing dangers of retrenchment and overextension Russia and China are both believed to have “grand strategies”—detailed sets of national security goals



backed by means, and plans, to pursue them. In the United States, policy makers have tried to articulate similar concepts but have failed to reach a widespread consensus since the Cold War ended. While the United States has been the world's prominent superpower for over a generation, much American thinking has oscillated between the extremes of isolationist agendas versus interventionist and overly assertive ones. Drawing on historical precedents and weighing issues such as Russia's resurgence, China's great rise, North Korea's nuclear machinations, and Middle East turmoil, Michael O'Hanlon presents a well-researched, ethically sound, and politically viable vision for American national security policy. He also proposes complementing the Pentagon's set of "4+1" pre-existing threats with a new "4+1": biological, nuclear, digital, climatic, and internal dangers.

### **End Game Strategies -**

William L. Peace (Sr.) 2012  
Allied forces spent much time planning and preparing for the occupation of the axis countries, obtaining practical experience in North Africa, Sicily and France as they pressed on toward Berlin. Unity of command and unity of effort ensured effective government of Germany, helping to make it a vibrant country today, ranking in the top five countries in many metrics. Iraq has not been as fortunate, and has only started to move forward within the last three to four of the almost nine years of occupation there. The United States did not have as much time to plan for the occupation, and unity of command was not achieved in the beginning, causing a lack of security during the beginning of the occupation. We can take some lessons from these operations and apply them to the future. While we cannot yet know the outcome of Iraq, there is

hope that it will become our friend in years to come.

**Peace-enforcement** -

Jeffrey B. Kohler 1993

This monograph examines a new military mission-peace-enforcement. It does so through a five part strategic process that links national interests and national security strategy to tactical operations. It asserts that US national security strategy is evolving as a result of the end of the Cold War and that a new strategy will lead to new military missions. The monograph first describes a limited spectrum of military operations that comprise a peace-enforcement mission. Next, it reviews enduring US national interests then analyzes evolving national security strategy to determine if these elements of strategy support the need for a peace-enforcement mission. The monograph then examines national military strategy, operational level strategy and joint guidance, and finally, US tactical doctrine

to determine if peace-enforcement is a mission the US military can execute today. The monograph concludes that national interests and evolving national security strategy will emphasize promotion of democracy and stability in lieu of Cold War deterrence. The national military strategy partially supports this shift; support should increase as the Clinton administration clarifies its policy and solidifies the shift from containment. Lastly, the monograph finds there is sufficient operational and tactical level guidance to conduct the mission and recommends formal acceptance of the peace-enforcement mission into joint doctrine.

*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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 Will to Believe - Ross A. Kennedy 2009

Wilson and his contemporaries engaged in a wide-ranging debate about the fundamental character of American national security in the modern world. This book examines that debate in full. It offers detailed analysis of how US political leaders and opinion makers conceptualized and pursued national security from 1914 to 1920.

**America's Strategic Choices, revised edition -**

Michael E. Brown

2000-07-18

Contending perspectives on the future of US grand strategy. More than a decade has passed since the end of the Cold War, but the United States has yet to reach a consensus on a coherent approach to the international use of American power. The essays in this volume present contending perspectives on the future of U.S. grand strategy. U.S. policy options include primacy, cooperative security, selective engagement, and

retrenchment. This revised edition includes additional and more recent analysis and advocacy of these options. The volume includes the Clinton administration's National Security Strategy for a New Century, the most recent official statement of American grand strategy, so readers can compare proposed strategies with the official U.S. government position.

**The Proliferation Security Initiative as a New Paradigm for Peace and Security** - Mark R. Shulman 2006

The author examines the Proliferation Security Initiative--a multinational activity launched in 2003 to enable the United States and like-minded countries to interdict the flow of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). This Initiative also may bring dramatic changes the international security system by enabling concerned states to interdict

international trade in WMD regardless of the location or nationality of their owners. As such, the Proliferation Security Initiative not only addresses one of the most urgent threats to peace and security that the world has ever witnessed, but it does so in an innovative way that has the potential to change the basic paradigm of peace and security by legitimizing the proportional and discriminating use of force to prevent a great harm. The author argues that the Initiative can be most successful by building broad support through increased transparency and a greater willingness to address forthrightly the legal challenges that it faces.

**Interim National Security Strategic Guidance** - President Joseph R Biden 2021-03

"We are in the midst of a fundamental debate about the future direction of our world...No nation is better positioned to navigate this future than America." -

President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (2021) Interim National Security Strategic Guidance-2021 was issued in March 2021 to convey President Joe Biden's vision for how America will engage with the world, and to provide guidance for US departments while the Biden Administration begins work on a National Security Strategy. This short essay is a good companion to two other reports released during the same period: The Annual Threat Assessment, an annual report of worldwide threats to the national security of the United States, compiled by the US Intelligence Community; and Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World by the National Intelligence Council, which specifically describes long-term global challenges (both available from Cosimo Reports). Students of national security, policymakers, journalists, and anyone

interested in US security will find this report essential reading.

**Where the Evidence Leads** - Robert C. Johansen 2021

"This book develops an "empirical realist" theory to enable the United States to respond effectively to rising security threats and to seize new opportunities for global governance more successfully than have past policies. A synthesis of peace research and security studies shows that a global grand strategy for human security, with U.S. national security folded into it, is likely to produce more security for the United States than a grand strategy for national security pursued as an end in itself. More security advantages are likely to result from maximizing the "causes" or correlates of peace than from maximizing U.S. military power. Peace reigns when these correlates are present: all nations' security fears are addressed; people

can meet basic needs; nations enjoy reciprocal rights and duties; they are treated equitably; their lives are predictable because the international system is governed by the rule of law; and they participate in the decisions that affect their lives through fair representation in democratic global governing processes. This approach revolutionizes thinking about national security policy by transforming it into human security policy. Evidence suggests that the anarchic, militarized balance-of-power system can be gradually changed with help from enhanced international lawmaking and enforcing capacities. To promote change, concerned policymakers and citizens could withdraw their support from U.S. policies that do not serve the common good and work to implement a global grand strategy for human security that would simultaneously serve U.S. security interests and

uphold the value of human dignity for all"--

**A Grand Strategy for America** - Robert J. Art  
2013-02-15

The United States today is the most powerful nation in the world, perhaps even stronger than Rome was during its heyday. It is likely to remain the world's preeminent power for at least several decades to come. What behavior is appropriate for such a powerful state? To answer this question, Robert J. Art concentrates on "grand strategy"—the deployment of military power in both peace and war to support foreign policy goals. He first defines America's contemporary national interests and the specific threats they face, then identifies seven grand strategies that the United States might contemplate, examining each in relation to America's interests. The seven are: \*

- dominion—forcibly trying to remake the world in

America's own image; \* global collective security—attempting to keep the peace everywhere; \* regional collective security—confining peacekeeping efforts to Europe; \* cooperative security—seeking to reduce the occurrence of war by limiting other states' offensive capabilities; \* isolationism—withdrawing from all military involvement beyond U.S. borders; \* containment—holding the line against aggressor states; and \* selective engagement—choosing to prevent or to become involved only in those conflicts that pose a threat to the country's long-term interests. Art makes a strong case for selective engagement as the most desirable strategy for contemporary America. It is the one that seeks to forestall dangers, not simply react to them; that is politically viable, at home and abroad; and that protects all U.S. interests,

both essential and desirable. Art concludes that "selective engagement is not a strategy for all times, but it is the best grand strategy for these times."

Conflict Management and Peacebuilding - Volker Franke 2013

The authors examine the utility of the U.S. Government's whole-of-government (WoG) approach for responding to the challenging security demands of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. They specifically discuss the strategic objectives of interagency cooperation particularly in the areas of peacebuilding and conflict management. Discussions range from the conceptual to the practical, with a focus on the challenges and desirability of interagency cooperation in international interventions. The book shares experiences and expertise on the need for and the future of an American grand strategy in an era characterized by

increasingly complex security challenges and shrinking budgets. All authors agree that taking the status quo for granted is a major obstacle to developing a successful grand strategy and that government, military, international and nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector are all called upon to contribute their best talents and efforts to joint global peace and security activities. Included are viewpoints from academia, the military, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and industry. Despite the broad range of viewpoints, a number of overarching themes and tentative agreements emerged.

**Conflict Management and Peacebuilding** - Volker Franke 2013-10-16

The authors examine the utility of the U.S. Government's whole-of-government (WoG) approach for responding to

the challenging security demands of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. They specifically discuss the strategic objectives of interagency cooperation particularly in the areas of peacebuilding and conflict management. Discussions range from the conceptual to the practical, with a focus on the challenges and desirability of interagency cooperation in international interventions. The book shares experiences and expertise on the need for and the future of an American grand strategy in an era characterized by increasingly complex security challenges and shrinking budgets. All authors agree that taking the status quo for granted is a major obstacle to developing a successful grand strategy and that government, military, international and nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector are all called upon to contribute their best



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### **The Peace of Illusions** -

Christopher Layne 2006

In a provocative book about American hegemony, Christopher Layne outlines his belief that U.S. foreign policy has been consistent in its aims for more than sixty years and that the current Bush administration clings to mid-twentieth-century tactics--to no good effect. What should the nation's grand strategy look like for the next several decades? The end of the cold war profoundly and permanently altered the international landscape, yet we have seen no parallel change in the aims and shape of U.S. foreign policy. The Peace of

Illusions intervenes in the ongoing debate about American grand strategy and the costs and benefits of "American empire." Layne urges the desirability of a strategy he calls "offshore balancing": rather than wield power to dominate other states, the U.S. government should engage in diplomacy to balance large states against one another. The United States should intervene, Layne asserts, only when another state threatens, regionally or locally, to destroy the established balance. Drawing on extensive archival research, Layne traces the form and aims of U.S. foreign policy since 1940, examining alternatives foregone and identifying the strategic aims of different administrations. His offshore-balancing notion, if put into practice with the goal of extending the "American Century," would be a sea change in current strategy. Layne has much to

say about present-day governmental decision making, which he examines from the perspectives of both international relations theory and American diplomatic history.

*Grand Strategies in War and Peace* - Paul M. Kennedy

1991-01-01

Examines how the US, the Soviet Union and various European powers have developed their grand Strategies - how they have integrated their political, economic and military goals in order to preserve their long-term interests in times of war and peace.

Conflict Management and Peacebuilding - Volker Franke

2013

The authors examine the utility of the U.S. Government's whole-of-government (WoG) approach for responding to the challenging security demands of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. They specifically discuss the strategic objectives of interagency cooperation

particularly in the areas of peacebuilding and conflict management. Discussions range from the conceptual to the practical, with a focus on the challenges and desirability of interagency cooperation in international interventions. The book shares experiences and expertise on the need for and the future of an American grand strategy in an era characterized by increasingly complex security challenges and shrinking budgets. All authors agree that taking the status quo for granted is a major obstacle to developing a successful grand strategy and that government, military, international and nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector are all called upon to contribute their best talents and efforts to joint global peace and security activities. Included are viewpoints from academia, the military, government agencies, nongovernmental

organizations, and industry. Despite the broad range of viewpoints, a number of overarching themes and tentative agreements emerged.

*Strategies for US National Security* - Lawrence J. Korb 2003

Details a report from the Stanley Foundation Independent Task Force on "Strategies for US National Security." Discusses the global power of the United States, the position of the United States within the world, and the ways that the United States can ensure its national security.

**Our New National Security Strategy** - James John Tritten 1992

This book is an analysis of President Bush's Regional Defense Strategy first unveiled in Aspen, Colorado, on August 2, 1990. This strategy involves a mix of active, reserve, and reconstitutable forces, and General Colin Powell's Base Force. If implemented, the new strategy and force

structure would return significant U.S. ground and air forces to the continental United States where most would be demobilized. In the event of a major crisis, the United States would rely on active and reserve forces for a contingency response, much as was done for Operation Desert Storm. The new national security strategy is based upon the 25 percent budget cut negotiated with Congress, a greatly depleted Russian threat, and a new international security environment that assumes two-years' warning of a European-centered global war with the former USSR. There are four major critical factors upon which the new strategy depends: (1) the continued decline of the Russians as a threat to world stability; (2) the ability of the intelligence community to meet new challenges; (3) the behavior of the allies and Congress; and (4) the ability of industry to meet new

demands. The new strategy is not simply an adjustment to existing defense doctrine or strategy, but rather a fundamental revision of the way the United States has approached defense since 1945. Students and scholars interested in politico-military strategy and government policy will find this book of great interest.

### **Strategies of**

**Containment** - John Lewis

Gaddis 2005-06-23

When *Strategies of Containment* was first published, the Soviet Union was still a superpower, Ronald Reagan was president of the United States, and the Berlin Wall was still standing. This updated edition of Gaddis' classic carries the history of containment through the end of the Cold War. Beginning with Franklin D. Roosevelt's postwar plans, Gaddis provides a thorough critical analysis of George F. Kennan's original strategy of containment, NSC-68, The Eisenhower-Dulles "New

Look," the Kennedy-Johnson "flexible response" strategy, the Nixon-Kissinger strategy of detente, and now a comprehensive assessment of how Reagan - and Gorbachev - completed the process of containment, thereby bringing the Cold War to an end. He concludes, provocatively, that Reagan more effectively than any other Cold War president drew upon the strengths of both approaches while avoiding their weaknesses. A must-read for anyone interested in Cold War history, grand strategy, and the origins of the post-Cold War world.

Waging Peace - Robert R. Bowie 2000

*Waging Peace* offers the first fully comprehensive study of Eisenhower's "New Look" program of national security, which provided the groundwork for the next three decades of America's Cold War strategy. Though the Cold War itself and the idea of containment originated under Truman, it

was left to Eisenhower to develop the first coherent and sustainable strategy for addressing the issues unique to the nuclear age. To this end, he designated a decision-making system centered around the National Security Council to take full advantage of the expertise and data from various departments and agencies and of the judgment of his principal advisors. The result was the formation of a "long haul" strategy of preventing war and Soviet expansion and of mitigating Soviet hostility. Only now, in the aftermath of the Cold War, can Eisenhower's achievement be fully appreciated. This book will be of much interest to scholars and students of the Eisenhower era, diplomatic history, the Cold War, and contemporary foreign policy.

Preventive Defense - Ashton B. Carter 2000-09-01  
William J. Perry and Ashton B. Carter, two of the world's foremost defense

authorities, draw on their experience as leaders of the U.S. Defense Department to propose a new American security strategy for the twenty-first century. After a century in which aggression had to be defeated in two world wars and then deterred through a prolonged cold war, the authors argue for a strategy centered on prevention. Now that the cold war is over, it is necessary to rethink the risks to U.S. security. The A list--threats to U.S. survival--is empty today. The B list--the two major regional contingencies in the Persian Gulf and on the Korean peninsula that dominate Pentagon planning and budgeting--pose imminent threats to U.S. interests but not to survival. And the C list--such headline-grabbing places as Kosovo, Bosnia, Somalia, Rwanda, and Haiti--includes important contingencies that indirectly affect U.S. security but do not directly threaten U.S. interests. Thus the

United States is enjoying a period of unprecedented peace and influence; but foreign policy and defense leaders cannot afford to be complacent. The authors' preventive defense strategy concentrates on the dangers that, if mismanaged, have the potential to grow into true A-list threats to U.S. survival in the next century. These include Weimar Russia: failure to establish a self-respecting place for the new Russia in the post-cold war world, allowing it to descend into chaos, isolation, and aggression as Germany did after World War I; Loose Nukes: failure to reduce and secure the deadly legacy of the cold war--nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons in Russia and the rest of the former Soviet Union; A Rising China Turned Hostile: failure to shape China's rise to Asian superpower status so that it emerges as a partner rather than an adversary; Proliferation: spread of weapons of mass

destruction; and Catastrophic Terrorism: increase in the scope and intensity of transnational terrorism. They also argue for better management of the defense establishment so the United States will retain a strong military prepared to cope with all contingencies, deter aggressors, and win a conflict if deterrence fails. *A National Security Strategy for a Global Age* - Executive Office of the President of the United States 2012-12-07 We are blessed to be citizens of a country enjoying record prosperity, with no deep divisions at home, no overriding external threats abroad, and history's most powerful military ready to defend our interests around the world. Americans of earlier eras may have hoped one day to live in a nation that could claim just one of these blessings. Probably few expected to experience them all; fewer still all at once. Our success is cause

for pride in what we've done, and gratitude for what we have inherited. The most important matter is what we now make of this moment. Some may be tempted to believe that open markets and societies will inevitably spread in an era of expanding global trade and communications, or assume that our wealth and power alone will protect us from the troubles of the outside world. That approach falls for the old myth of an "outside" world, and ignores the defining features of our age: the rise of interdependence. More than ever, prosperity and security in America depend on prosperity and security around the globe. In this age, America can advance its interests and ideals only by leading efforts to meet common challenges. We must deploy America's financial, diplomatic and military resources to stand up for peace and security, promote global prosperity, and advance democracy and

human rights around the world. This demands strengthening our alliances with Europe and Asia, and adapting them to meet emerging challenges. Our alliances in Europe and Asia are stronger because they are organized to advance a permanent set of shared interests, rather than to defeat a single threat. We must continue working with our allies towards a peaceful, democratic, undivided Europe, with NATO as a deterrent to new conflict and a magnet for new democracies. In Asia, we must build on strategic alliance with Japan to define new approaches to post-Cold War threats. And, we must enhance cooperation with South Korea as we encourage North Korea's emergence from isolation and continue to diminish the missile threat. Just as we strengthen our alliances, we must build principled, constructive, clear-eyed relations with our former adversaries Russia and

China. We must be mindful of threats to peace while also maximizing chances that both Russia and China move toward greater internal openness, stability and prosperity, seizing on the desire of both countries to participate in the global economy and global institutions, insisting that both accept the obligations as well as the benefits of integration. With Russia, that means continuing our work to reduce the nuclear danger, to assure strategic stability, and to define its future role in Europe, while supporting the emergence of democratic institutions and the rule of law. With China, that means continuing to press for adherence to nonproliferation standards and peaceful dialogue with Taiwan, while holding Chinese leaders to the conditions of entry into the WTO, which offer the best hope of internal reform. To protect the peace and promote security, we must

work to resolve conflicts before they escalate and harm vital U.S. interests. We also must identify and address new national security challenges, accentuated by new technology and open borders. We have identified a new security agenda that addresses contemporary threats such as the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, terrorism, and international crime. New efforts must continue to build on initiatives such as the extension of the Nonproliferation Treaty, the containment of nations seeking to acquire and use weapons of mass destruction, increased antiterrorism cooperation, stepped up efforts to combat trafficking in drugs, arms, and human beings, and our first-ever national strategy for cybersecurity. Finally, there can be no security where there is no hope of prosperity. We must continue to promote the



spread of global markets in ways that advance economic growth, honor our values, and help alleviate economic disparity.

*Where the Evidence Leads* -

Robert C. Johansen

2021-10-19

By shifting American security policy away from maximizing military power for the United States and toward maximizing human security for all, policymakers and citizens can also maximize national security for the United States and sustainable peace for the world. Why do war and political violence persist? Political realists argue that violent conflict and the struggle for power are inherent in the international system, and there is little we can do but manage it. However, as Robert Johansen argues in this path-breaking work, there are other ways forward. In *Where the Evidence Leads*, Johansen develops an "empirical realist" theory to enable the United States to

respond more effectively to rising security threats.

Together, peace research and security studies show that more security benefits are likely to result from maximizing the "causes" or correlates of peace than from maximizing military power. Ironically, a global grand strategy for human security, with national security folded into it, is likely to produce more security for the United States than a national security strategy. Peace reigns when states implement peace correlates, which range from addressing all nations' security fears to making life more predictable through better global governance. This approach, respectful of forgotten insights from Hans Morgenthau and others, revolutionizes thinking about national security policy by bringing it into a human security framework. The analysis shows that the anarchic, militarized balance-of-power system

can be gradually changed with help from enhanced lawmaking, enforcement, and governance capacities. This thought-provoking book builds bridges between past policies-many of which have failed-and more deft ways of handling new realities that focus on building peace. In a world of threats, this book opens doors onto a future of sustainable peace, security, and hope.

*NATO 2030* - Jason Blessing  
2021-11-30

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the world's largest, most powerful military alliance. The Alliance has navigated and survived the Cold War, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the post-9/11 era. Since the release of the 2010 Strategic Concept, NATO's strategic environment has again undergone significant change. The need to adapt is clear. An opportunity to assess the Alliance's achievements and future goals has now emerged with

the Secretary General's drive to create a new Strategic Concept for the next decade--an initiative dubbed NATO 2030. A necessary step for formulating a new strategic outlook will thus be understanding the future that faces NATO. To remain relevant and adjust to new circumstances, the Alliance must identify its main challenges and opportunities in the next ten years and beyond. This book contributes to critical conversations on NATO's future vitality by examining the Alliance's most salient issues and by offering recommendations to ensure its effectiveness moving forward. Written by a diverse, multigenerational group of policymakers and academics from across Europe and the United States, this book provides new insights about NATO's changing threat landscape, its shifting internal dynamics, and the evolution of warfare. The volume's

authors tackle a wide range of issues, including the challenges of Russia and China, democratic backsliding, burden sharing, the extension of warfare to space and cyberspace, partnerships, and public opinion. With rigorous assessments of NATO's challenges and opportunities, each chapter provides concrete recommendations for the Alliance to chart a path for the future. As such, this book is an indispensable resource for NATO's strategic planners and security and defense experts more broadly.

*Restraint* - Barry R. Posen  
2014-06-03

The United States, Barry R. Posen argues in *Restraint*, has grown incapable of moderating its ambitions in international politics. Since the collapse of Soviet power, it has pursued a grand strategy that he calls "liberal hegemony," one that Posen sees as unnecessary, counterproductive, costly,

and wasteful. Written for policymakers and observers alike, *Restraint* explains precisely why this grand strategy works poorly and then provides a carefully designed alternative grand strategy and an associated military strategy and force structure. In contrast to the failures and unexpected problems that have stemmed from America's consistent overreaching, Posen makes an urgent argument for restraint in the future use of U.S. military strength. After setting out the political implications of restraint as a guiding principle, Posen sketches the appropriate military forces and posture that would support such a strategy. He works with a deliberately constrained notion of grand strategy and, even more important, of national security (which he defines as including sovereignty, territorial integrity, power position, and safety). His alternative for military strategy, which

Posen calls "command of the commons," focuses on protecting U.S. global access through naval, air, and space power, while freeing the United States from most of the relationships that require the permanent stationing of U.S. forces overseas.

**The Long Game** - Derek Chollet 2016-06-28

In this inside assessment of Barack Obama's foreign policy legacy, Derek Chollet tackles the prevailing consensus to argue that Obama has profoundly altered the course of American foreign policy for the better and positioned the United States to lead in the future. *The Long Game* combines a deep sense of history with new details and compelling insights into how the Obama Administration approached the most difficult global challenges. With the unique perspective of having served at the three national security power centers during the Obama years -- the White

House, State Department, and Pentagon -- Chollet takes readers behind the scenes of the intense struggles over the most consequential issues: the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the meltdown of Syria and rise of ISIS, the Ukraine crisis and a belligerent Russia, the conflict in Libya, the tangle with Iran, the turbulent relationship with Israel, and the rise of new powers like China. An unflinching, fast-paced account of U.S. foreign policy, *The Long Game* reveals how Obama has defied the Washington establishment to redefine America's role in the world, offering important lessons for the next president.

*American Strategy* - Steven Metz 2000

The combination of a congressionally-mandated Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), a change of presidents, and shifts in the global security environment will force or allow American strategists to rethink some

of the basic elements of U.S. strategy and decide if any changes need to be made. It is vital that the defense transformation process be strategy driven rather than dictated by budgets or technology alone. In other words, the first step in assessing the status and the future of American strategy is to examine the concepts and broad alternatives on which it is built. In this monograph, the author begins with a survey of the evolution of American

defense strategy since the end of the Cold War. He then describes some the key issues which will shape the upcoming QDR and assesses a range of strategic alternatives ranging from the existing strategy to some new and innovative ones. For each alternative, he describes the key assumptions and the risks involved. He ends with a slate of recommendations including a controlled shift away from the focus on large-scale regional war with rogue states.