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# Access Free U S Intervention Policy In The Post Cold War World

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## U.S. Intervention Policy in the Post-cold War World

## U.S. intervention policy in the post-cold war world

**DIANE Publishing**

## U.S. Intervention Policy for the Post-Cold War World

## New Challenges and New Responses

**W W Norton & Company Incorporated** With the end of the Cold War, the United States faces the challenge of new and more complicated military interventions in the world. In today's smaller scale ethnic and intranational disputes, U.S. forces must play more of a peacekeeper role than deliver massive firepower. How will the military adapt its forces and strategies to the new environment? What new techniques are available for enforcing

economic sanctions? What nonlethal and less lethal technologies can be used or developed instead of force? In this collection of original essays, sponsored by the American Assembly, some of America's leading military policy experts examine these questions. They pay special attention to recent trouble spots, such as Bosnia, Somalia, Haiti, and the former Soviet Union, and they put forth a framework for evaluating a U.S. decision whether or not to intervene in a foreign land.

## U.S. Intervention Policy in the Post-cold War World

This bibliography was prepared by the United States Air Force Academy Library for participants in a conference held from 14-17 February 1995. The conference focused on United States foreign policy intervention during the Post Cold War Era. Partial topics included: Post Cold War characteristics; The effects of changes in the international geopolitical environment on the conduct of U.S. leadership; U.S. military responses, their role and effectiveness; and guidelines for U.S. intervention decisions. (RWJ) (Abstract drawn from Table of Contents).

## U.S. Intervention Policy for the Post-Cold War World: New Challenges and New Responses

The American Assembly

## US Intervention Policy in the Post-cold War World

## Bosnia: a Case Study on U.S. Intervention Policy in the Post-Cold War Era

# Images and Intervention

## U.S. Policies in Latin America

**University of Pittsburgh Pre Cottam explains the patterns of U.S. intervention in Latin America by focusing on the cognitive images that have dominated policy makers' world views, influenced the procession of information, and informed strategies and tactics. She employs a number of case studies of intervention and analyzes decision-making patterns from the early years of the cold war in Guatemala and Cuba to the post-cold-war policies in Panama and the war on drugs in Peru. Using two particular images-the enemy and the dependent-Cottam explores why U.S. policy makers have been predisposed to intervene in Latin America when they have perceived an enemy (the Soviet Union) interacting with a dependent (a Latin American country), and why these images led to perceptions that continued to dominate policy into the post-cold-war era.**

## A Faustian Bargain

## U.s. Intervention In The Nicaraguan Elections And American Foreign Policy In The Post-cold War Era

**Routledge A penetrating analysis of the controversial U.S. role in the 1990 Nicaraguan elections-the most closely monitored in history-this book exposes the intervention in the electoral process of a sovereign nation by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of State, the National Endowment for Democracy, and private U.S.-based organizations. Robins**

## Debating War and Peace

## Media Coverage of U.S. Intervention in the Post-Vietnam Era

**Princeton University Press The First Amendment ideal of an independent press allows American journalists to present critical perspectives on government policies and actions; but are the media independent of government in practice? Here Jonathan Mermin demonstrates that when it comes to military intervention, journalists over the past two decades have**

let the government itself set the terms and boundaries of foreign policy debate in the news. Analyzing newspaper and television reporting of U.S. intervention in Grenada and Panama, the bombing of Libya, the Gulf War, and U.S. actions in Somalia and Haiti, he shows that if there is no debate over U.S. policy in Washington, there is no debate in the news. Journalists often criticize the execution of U.S. policy, but fail to offer critical analysis of the policy itself if actors inside the government have not challenged it. Mermin ultimately offers concrete evidence of outside-Washington perspectives that could have been reported in specific cases, and explains how the press could increase its independence of Washington in reporting foreign policy news. The author constructs a new framework for thinking about press-government relations, based on the observation that bipartisan support for U.S. intervention is often best interpreted as a political phenomenon, not as evidence of the wisdom of U.S. policy. Journalists should remember that domestic political factors often influence foreign policy debate. The media, Mermin argues, should not see a Washington consensus as justification for downplaying critical perspectives.

## U.S. Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War Era

### How to Win America's Wars in the Twenty-first Century

LSU Press During the post--World War II era, American foreign policy prominently featured direct U.S. military intervention in the Third World. Yet the cold war placed restraints on where and how Washington could intervene until the collapse of the former Soviet Union removed many of the barriers to -- and ideological justifications for -- American intervention. Since the end of the cold war, the United States has completed several military interventions that may be guided by motives very different from those invoked before the collapse of the Berlin Wall. Likewise, such operations, now free from the threat of counterintervention by any other superpower, seem governed by a new set of rules. In this readily accessible study, political scientist Glenn J. Antizzo identifies fifteen factors critical to the success of contemporary U.S. military intervention and evaluates the likely efficacy of direct U.S. military involvement today -- when it will work, when it will not, and how to undertake such action in a manner that will bring rapid victory at an acceptable political cost. He lays out the preconditions that portend success, among them a clear and attainable goal; a mission that is neither for "peacekeeping" nor for "humanitarian aid

within a war zone"; a strong probability the American public will support or at least be indifferent to the effort; a willingness to utilize ground forces if necessary; an operation limited in geographic scope; and a theater commander permitted discretion in the course of the operation. Antizzo then tests his abstract criteria by using real-world case studies of the most recent fully completed U.S. military interventions -- in Panama in 1989, Iraq in 1991, Somalia in 1992--94, and Kosovo in 1999 -- with Panama, Iraq, and Kosovo representing generally successful interventions and Somalia an unsuccessful one. Finally, he considers how the development of a "Somalia Syndrome" affected U.S. foreign policy and how the politics and practice of military intervention have continued to evolve since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, giving specific attention to the current war in Afghanistan and the larger War on Terror. *U.S. Military Intervention in the Post--Cold War Era* exemplifies political science at its best: the positing of a hypothetical model followed by a close examination of relevant cases in an effort to provide meaningful insights for future American international policy.

## Ethical Foreign Policy?

### US Humanitarian Interventions

Routledge 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.

### U.S. Intervention Policy in the Post-cold War World

# Intervention

## The Use of American Military Force in the Post-Cold War World

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace** This new edition of the Carnegie Endowment bestseller selected by Choice as "an outstanding academic book of 1995" now also discusses the interventions in Haiti and Bosnia, the 1998 crisis (and earlier skirmishes) with Iraq, and the decision to not intervene to halt apparent genocide in Central Africa. In the core original study, which draws upon twelve cases including Somalia, Lebanon, Panama, Grenada, and the Gulf War Richard Haass suggests political and military guidelines for potential U.S. military interventions ranging from peacekeeping and humanitarian operations to preventive strikes and all-out warfare.

## US Intervention Policy and Army Innovation

### From Vietnam to Iraq

**Routledge** US Intervention Policy and Army Innovation examines how the US Army rebuilt itself after the Vietnam War and how this has affected US intervention policy, from the victory of the Gulf War to the failure of Somalia, the Bosnian and Kosovo interventions and the use of force post 9/11. Richard Lock-Pullan analyzes the changes in US military intervention strategy by examining two separate issues: the nature of the US Army as it rebuilt itself after the Vietnam War, and the attempts by the US to establish criteria for future military interventions. He first argues that US strategy traditionally relied upon national mobilization to co-ordinate political aims and military means; he subsequently analyzes how this changed to a formula of establishing militarily achievable political objectives prior to the use of force. Drawing on a vast body of material and on strategic culture and military innovation literature, Lock-Pullan demonstrates that the strategic lessons were a product of the rebuilding of the Army's identity as it became a professional all-volunteer force and that the Army's new doctrine developed a new 'way of war' for the nation, embodied in the AirLand Battle doctrine, which changed the approach to strategy. This book finally gives a practical analysis of how the interventions in Panama and the Gulf War vindicated this approach and brought a revived confidence in the use of force while more recent

campaigns in Somalia, Kosovo and Bosnia exposed its weaknesses and the limiting nature of the Army's thinking. The legacy of the Army's innovation is examined in the new strategic environment post 9/11 with the operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Air Force Academy Assembly, 14-17 February 1995

US Intervention Policy in the Post-cold War World

U.S. Intervention Policy for the Post-Cold War World

New Challenges and New Responses : the Eighty-fifth American Assembly, April 7-10, 1994, Arden House, Harriman, New York

Notes From The Minefield

United States Intervention In Lebanon And The Middle East,

# 1945-1958

Routledge

## From Berlin to Baghdad

### America's Search for Purpose in the Post-Cold War World

University Press of Kentucky On November 9, 1989, a mob of jubilant Berliners dismantled the wall that had divided their city for nearly forty years; this act of destruction anticipated the momentous demolition of the European communist system. Within two years, the nations of the former Eastern Bloc toppled their authoritarian regimes, and the Soviet Union ceased to exist, fading quietly into the shadows of twentieth century history and memory. By the end of 1991, the United States and other Western nations celebrated the demise of their most feared enemy and reveled in the ideological vindication of capitalism and liberal democracy. As author Hal Brands compellingly demonstrates, however, many American diplomats and politicians viewed the fall of the Soviet empire as a mixed blessing. For more than four decades, containment of communism provided the overriding goal of American foreign policy, allowing generations of political leaders to build domestic consensus on this steady, reliable foundation. *From Berlin to Baghdad* incisively dissects the numerous unsuccessful attempts to devise a new grand foreign policy strategy that could match the moral clarity and political efficacy of containment. Brands takes a fresh look at the key events and players in recent American history. In the 1990s, George H. W. Bush envisioned the United States as the guardian of a "new world order," and the Clinton administration sought the "enlargement" of America's political and economic influence. However, both presidents eventually came to accept, albeit grudgingly, that America's multifaceted roles, responsibilities, and objectives could not be reduced to a single fundamental principle. During the early years of the George W. Bush administration, it appeared that the tragedies of 9/11 and the subsequent "war on terror" would provide the organizing principle lacking in U.S. foreign policy since the containment of communism became an outdated notion. For a time, most Americans were united in support of Bush's foreign policies and the military incursions into Afghanistan and Iraq. As the swift invasions became grinding occupations, however, popular support for Bush's policies waned, and the rubric of the war on terror lost much of its political and rhetorical cachet. *From Berlin to Baghdad* charts the often onerous course of recent American foreign policy, from the triumph of the fall of the Berlin Wall to the tragedies of 9/11 and beyond,

analyzing the nation's search for purpose in the face of the daunting complexities of the post--Cold War world.

## Presidents and Legitimacy in U.S. Foreign Policy

### Cold War and Post-Cold War Intervention in Latin America

The legitimacy of presidential actions in United States interventions in Latin America is examined. The key questions are to consider the legitimacy of the interventions in terms of the constitutional legitimacy, international legitimacy, including the United Nations and the Organization of American States, political legitimacy and public legitimacy. It discusses whether presidents considered the legitimacy of their actions, and how it affected their decision making. It considers how presidents view legitimacy and whether administrations attempted to construct an image of legitimacy for the interventions. It further considers whether there was a difference between the Cold War and Post-Cold War periods. It concludes with a discussion about how the results of the case studies can be extended to other times and place. Four case studies of interventions in Latin America are used to determine how presidents have used their power: Bay of Pigs, 1961; Dominican Republic, 1965; Panama, 1990/91; and Haiti, 1995. The study considers what the Founders intended, and how it has been interpreted over the years. Presidents have made claims about their power. Those claims are discussed against their actions. The Constitution informs the congressional legitimacy, but it is a living document and has been interpreted differently over time. The study examines how presidents can gain legitimacy in the international, political and public arenas. A main finding is that do presidents consider legitimacy but are more concerned with how their actions are perceived. The work concludes that presidents view legitimacy in a different way from that intended by the Constitution. Legitimacy is an important aspect of their decision making, but they do not follow due process. They systematically and wilfully manipulate the information to present their actions in a legitimate light. In this they have scant regard for the Constitution, or International Law. Public legitimacy is shown to be a key issue for the presidents in the study.

## After the Crusade

# American Foreign Policy for the Post-superpower Age

Challenges the established foreign policy elite to rethink old ways of approaching policy-making.

## Variables Shaping U.S. Foreign Policy in the Middle East in Post-WWII Period

The United States has direct interests in the Middle East due to the region's strategic and economic importance in the world. Following the end of the World War II, with the newly acquired American supremacy in the Middle East, several principle concerns made the region crucial to the US. First, beginning in the 1950s there was a bipolar competition between the U.S. and the threat of confrontation in the Middle East. The US was threatened by the Soviet Union, a nuclear power, perceived as having expansionist goals, which, if not contained, would lead to serious consequences. Since World War II, U.S. intervention in the region became obvious, its priorities in the Middle East have focused primarily on insuring access to oil and, after 1948, the defense of Israel. Knowing that the variables shaping foreign policy are numerous, the focus in this research will be on three factors that I consider of major importance in the context of U.S. policy in the Middle East. the three factors are: Israel, oil, and the geostrategic importance of te region. Therefore, this research analyzes these factors and their implications on U.S. foreign policy in the Post WWII period.

## Post-Cold War Anglo-American Military Intervention

# A Study of the Dynamics of Legality

## and Legitimacy

Routledge Exploring case studies from the first Gulf War to the Syria crisis, this book discusses different approaches to the use of international law and the role it plays in international power politics. Analysis of the post-Cold War overseas military involvements of Western powers has focused on their legality and legitimacy, allowing for a conflation of the concepts and distracting from the true source of international legitimacy. Demonstrating compliance with international law can be helpful, but it plays a secondary role to other, more powerful considerations such as national interest and shared national security concerns. Exploring the key drivers for decision-makers, this book identifies the impact of previous experience on the use of international law in the quest for legitimacy ahead of launching military action. Patterns in approach and of relations between close Western allies (in particular the UK and US) are identified, offering valuable lessons for future strategic decision-making. This book will appeal to scholars and students of International Relations and International Law. Think Tanks focussing on International Relations and the use of force and practitioners working in the realm of foreign policy with a focus on the UN and international law will also be interested in the study and conclusions drawn.

## Framing Post-Cold War Conflicts

### The Media and International Intervention

Manchester University Press Framing Post-Cold War Conflicts examines how the media interpret conflicts and international interventions--testing the sometimes-contradictory claims that have been made about recent coverage of war. It takes a comparative approach, examining British press coverage across six different crises. Through detailed analysis of news content, it seeks to establish which have been the dominant themes in explaining the post-Cold War international order and to discover how far the patterns established prior to September 11, 2001 have subsequently changed. Based on extensive original research, the book includes case studies of two "humanitarian military interventions" (in Somalia and Kosovo), two instances where Western governments were condemned for not intervening enough (Bosnia and Rwanda), and the post-9/11 interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.

# US Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Era

## Restraint versus Assertiveness From George H. W. Bush To Barack Obama

**Springer** Why has the US proven unable to enact a foreign policy of restraint in the post-Cold War era? For all but a brief period in the 1990s, US foreign policy is marked by an assertive appearance despite relative hegemony. This book examines the causes and impact of US foreign policy - measuring its successes, pitfalls, and what the future has in store.

## Planned Trade, Labour Party Policy and US Intervention

## The Successes and Failures of Post-war Reconstruction

## Statebuilding

**John Wiley & Sons** After civil wars end, what can sustain peace in the long-term? In particular, how can outsiders facilitate durable conflict-managing institutions through statebuilding - a process that historically has been the outcome of bloody struggles to establish the state's authority over warlords, traditional authorities, and lawless territories? In this book, Timothy Sisk explores international efforts to help the world's most fragile post-civil war countries today build viable states that can provide for security and deliver the basic services essential for development. Tracing the historical roots of statebuilding to the present day, he demonstrates how the United Nations, leading powers, and well-meaning donors have engaged in statebuilding as a strategic approach to peacebuilding after war. Their efforts are informed by three key objectives: to enhance security by preventing war recurrence and fostering community and human security; to promote development through state provision of essential services such as water, sanitation, and education; to enhance human rights

and democracy, reflecting the liberal international order that reaffirms the principles of democracy and human rights, . Improving governance, alongside the state's ability to integrate social differences and manage conflicts over resources, identity, and national priorities, is essential for long-term peace. Whether the global statebuilding enterprise can succeed in creating a world of peaceful, well-governed, development-focused states is unclear. But the book concludes with a road map toward a better global regime to enable peacebuilding and development-oriented statebuilding into the 21st century.

## US Foreign Policy and the Gulf Wars

### Decision-making and International Relations

**Bloomsbury Publishing** The US-led coalition which launched an invasion of Iraq on 20 March 2003 led to a decade-long military presence in the country. In the run-up to that invasion, many comparisons were made with the 1991 Gulf War. Ahmed Ijaz Malik takes these two instances of military intervention by Republican US governments to highlight how the official discourse of leaders and decision-makers has an impact on foreign policy and its results. By taking these two examples, he examines how discourse affects real events, and the extent to which the legacy of the Cold War has influenced the decisions which are made at the upper echelons of the US government. *US Foreign Policy and the Gulf Wars* critically analyses the post-Cold War liberal cosmopolitan and realist discourses related to these two instances of US military intervention. Using an approach which Malik labels 'critical realism', this book examines the ways in which discourses often act as ideological covers for material interests, whilst still not holding a deterministic view whereby these interests alone shape policies. From this perspective, this book assesses the themes of 'Just War', humanitarianism and cosmopolitanism. It furthermore uses the approach of 'critical realism' to engage with a variety of arguments on the emerging role of the US - as they were displayed in academic discourses and other intellectual contributions around each of the 1991 and 2003 wars. Malik relates these discussions to an analysis of the official discourses, documents and policies displayed prior to the 1991 and 2003 wars, as well as to an examination of the resulting actual conduct. Since the implications of the US military presence in the Middle East are so central to the study of International Relations and Security Studies, this book will be invaluable for specialists in these disciplines, as well as for those interested in policy formation and the wider Middle East.

# U.S. Foreign Policy Toward the Third World: A Post-cold War Assessment

## A Post-cold War Assessment

**Routledge** The contributors to this work examine the evolution of U.S. foreign policy toward the Third World, and the new policy challenges facing developing nations in the post-Cold War era. The book incorporates the key assessment standards of U.S. foreign policies directed toward critical regions, including Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia. Through this region-by-region analysis, readers will get the information and insight needed to fully understand U.S. policy objectives - especially with regard to economic and security issues in the wake of 9/11 - vis a vis the developing world. The book outlines both successes and failures of Washington, as it seeks to deal with the Third World in a new era of terrorism, trade, and democratic enlargement. It also considers whether anti-Western sentiment in Third World regions is a direct result of U.S. foreign policies since the end of the Cold War.

## Selling a 'Just' War

## Framing, Legitimacy, and US Military Intervention

**Springer** Butler sheds light on how American political leaders sell the decision to intervene with military force to the public and how a just war frame is employed in US foreign policy. He provides three post-Cold War examples of foreign policy crises: the Persian Gulf War (1990-91), Kosovo (1999), and Afghanistan (2001).

## US Intervention Policy and Army Innovation

## From Vietnam to Iraq

**Psychology Press** This book examines how the US Army rebuilt itself after the Vietnam War and how this has effected US intervention policy after the Cold War.

# The Reluctant Superpower

## United States' Policy in Bosnia, 1991-95

**Springer** This book examines the nature of the war in the former Yugoslavia, US interests there and US perceptions of the conflict. The policies of the Bush and Clinton administrations toward the war and the factors discouraging US intervention are examined and evaluated in the context of a post-Cold War international system. Finally, the lessons for future decisions on international intervention in a post-Cold War where old policy guidelines are obsolete are discussed and critiqued.

# Foreign Pressure and the Politics of Autocratic Survival

**Oxford University Press, USA** This book examines how coercive foreign policies influence the survival of dictatorships. In particular, the book analyzes five widely used coercive instruments that democracies, international organizations and other transnational actors use to shape politics in authoritarian countries: conditional foreign aid, economic sanctions, human rights shaming campaigns, prosecutions for human right abuses, and military interventions. *Foreign Pressure and the Politics of Autocratic Survival* develops a theoretical framework to understand how foreign pressure destabilizes authoritarian regimes, and tests this theory with an analysis of all dictatorships since 1946. The authors distinguish between three types of autocracies: personalist, dominant-party, and military dictatorships. These regimes differ in the strategies they use to retain power, the fate of elites after a transition, and how their regimes end. Due to these differences, coercive foreign policies are found to work in some cases but not others in predictable ways. Besides, while in some cases externally-induced instability may bring democratization, in others a new dictatorship replaces the old one.

# Security Without War

## A Post-cold War Foreign Policy

**Routledge** The Cold War may be over, but the United States is still practicing Cold War foreign policies. From the Persian Gulf to El Salvador, from Bosnia to Somalia, U.S. policymakers continue to rely on force,

threats, arms, and military aid. A fundamental redefinition of national security-beyond war and militarization, beyond bilateralism, beyond sovereign states-is long overdue. In *Security Without War*, a dynamic author team lays out new principles and policies for the United States to adopt in a post-Cold War world. Shuman and Harvey encourage Americans to take account of all threats (not just military ones), to emphasize preventing conflicts over winning wars, to enhance every nation's security (including that of its enemies), to favour multilateral approaches over bilateral ones, and to promote greater citizen participation in foreign policy. Throughout, they show how military, political, economic, and environmental security interests are all linked-and how emphasizing one over the others can undermine the nation's safety. *Security Without War* brings together for the first time the major elements of post-Cold War security thought. The authors show how a new framework for U.S. international relations can enhance U.S.-and indeed, global-security at a substantially lower cost.

## Mission Failure

# America and the World in the Post-Cold War Era

Oxford University Press The end of the Cold War led to a dramatic and fundamental change in the foreign policy of the United States. In *Mission Failure*, Michael Mandelbaum, one of America's leading foreign-policy thinkers, provides an original, provocative, and definitive account of the ambitious but deeply flawed post-Cold War efforts to promote American values and American institutions throughout the world. In the decades before the Cold War ended the United States, like virtually every other country throughout history, used its military power to defend against threats to important American international interests or to the American homeland itself. When the Cold War concluded, however, it embarked on military interventions in places where American interests were not at stake. Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia and Kosovo had no strategic or economic importance for the United States, which intervened in all of them for purely humanitarian reasons. Each such intervention led to efforts to transform the local political and economic systems. The invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, launched in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, turned into similar missions of transformation. None of them achieved its aims. *Mission Failure* describes and explains how such missions came to be central to America's post-Cold War foreign policy, even in relations with China and Russia in the early 1990s and in American diplomacy in the Middle East, and how they all failed. Mandelbaum shows how American efforts to bring peace, national unity, democracy, and free-market

economies to poor, disorderly countries ran afoul of ethnic and sectarian loyalties and hatreds and foundered as well on the absence of the historical experiences and political habits, skills, and values that Western institutions require. The history of American foreign policy in the years after the fall of the Berlin Wall is, he writes, "the story of good, sometimes noble, and thoroughly American intentions coming up against the deeply embedded, often harsh, and profoundly un-American realities of places far from the United States. In this encounter the realities prevailed."

## US Foreign Policy in the Twenty-First Century

### Gulliver's Travails

**Routledge** The issues raised by the Iraq War are symptomatic of larger phenomena that will continue to preoccupy American foreign policy makers well into the twenty-first century. The war on terror, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, humanitarian intervention, and a litany of other concerns on the foreign policy agenda pose complex dilemmas for which there are no simple answers. Through lucid, lively analysis, as well as multiple illustrations and case studies, *US Foreign Policy in the Twenty-First Century* explores the difficult choices that confront the United States today in a complicated and often dangerous post-Cold War environment. Author J. Martin Rochester engages students in an intelligent examination of American foreign policy past, present, and future, involving them in critical thinking about how foreign policy is made, what factors affect foreign policy decisions and behavior, and how one might go about not only describing and explaining foreign policy but also evaluating it and prescribing solutions.

### US Foreign Policy

**OUP Oxford** *U.S. Foreign Policy* provides the most comprehensive overview of America's role in international politics. Expert contributors focus in turn on the historical background, institutions, regional relations, and contemporary issues that are key to its foreign policy-making.

### Democracy by Force U.S. Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War

# World

Since the end of the Cold War, the international community, and the USA in particular, has intervened in a series of civil conflicts around the world. In a number of cases, where actions such as economic sanctions or diplomatic pressures have failed, military interventions have been undertaken. This 1999 book examines four US-sponsored interventions (Panama, Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia), focusing on efforts to reconstruct the state which have followed military action. Such nation-building is vital if conflict is not to recur. In each of the four cases, Karin von Hippel considers the factors which led the USA to intervene, the path of military intervention, and the nation-building efforts which followed. The book seeks to provide a greater understanding of the successes and failures of US policy, to improve strategies for reconstruction, and to provide some insight into the conditions under which intervention and nation-building are likely to succeed.

## Building Security in Post-Cold War Eurasia

### The OSCE and U.S. Foreign Policy

### Democracy by Force

## U.S. Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War World

**Bogen undersøger fire USA-støttede interventioner, foretaget efter den kolde krigs ophør: Panama, Somalia, Haiti og Bosnien**