
New American Strategies For Security And Peace

Conflict Management and Peacebuilding
 New Directions in U.S. National Security Strategy, Defense Plans, and Diplomacy: A Review of Official Strategic Documents
 US Grand Strategy in the 21st Century
 U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security Issues: Theory of war and strategy
 Strategy for American Power: Energy, Climate and National Security
 Conflict Management and Peacebuilding
 Beyond The Thaw
 Conflict Management and "Whole of Government": Useful Tools for U.S. National Security Strategy (Enlarged Edition)
 North American Strategic Defense in the 21st Century:
 Road Map for National Security
 National Security Dilemmas
 WOUNDED EAGLE
 Leading at the Speed of Light
 A National Security Strategy for a New Century
 The Strategic Imperative
 American Grand Strategy and East Asian Security in the 21st Century
 Rethinking Leadership and "whole of Government" National Security Reform
 New Directions in U.S. National Security Strategy, Defense Plans, and Diplomacy
 A Grand Strategy for America
 Strategies of Containment
 The New Grand Strategy
 Restraint
 Designing a New American Security Strategy for Asia
 A National Security Strategy for a New Century
 Reconstituting America's Defense
 Top Secret America
 Restraint
 Preventive Defense
 Making Strategy
 The New U.S. Strategic Debate
 Sustainable Security
 America's Strategy in a Changing World
 America's Strategic Choices, revised edition
 A National Security Strategy for a New Century
 U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security Issues - Volume II
 Sustainable Security
 Security Strategies and American World Order
 New American Strategies for Security and Peace
 Strategic Leadership
 American Strategy and Purpose

New American Strategies For Security And Peace Downloaded from archive.imba.com by guest

MCCONNELL CAROLYN

Conflict Management and Peacebuilding
 Westview Press

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.

New Directions in U.S. National Security Strategy, Defense Plans, and Diplomacy: A Review of Official Strategic Documents Cornell University Press

National security strategy is a vast subject involving a daunting array of interrelated subelements woven in intricate, sometimes vague, and ever-changing

patterns. Its processes are often irregular and confusing and are always based on difficult decisions laden with serious risks. In short, it is a subject understood by few and confusing to most. It is, at the same time, a subject of overwhelming importance to the fate of the United States and civilization itself. Col. Dennis M. Drew and Dr. Donald M. Snow have done a considerable service by drawing together many of the diverse threads of national security strategy into a coherent whole. They consider political and military strategy elements as part of a larger decisionmaking process influenced by economic, technological, cultural, and historical factors. I know of no other recent volume that addresses the entire national security milieu in such a logical manner and yet also manages to address current concerns so thoroughly. It is equally

remarkable that they have addressed so many contentious problems in such an evenhanded manner. Although the title suggests that this is an introductory volume - and it is - I am convinced that experienced practitioners in the field of national security strategy would benefit greatly from a close examination of this excellent book. Sidney J. Wise Colonel, United States Air Force Commander, Center for Aerospace Doctrine, Research and Education
US Grand Strategy in the 21st Century
 Oxford University Press
 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.

[U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security Issues: Theory of war and strategy](#) Potomac Books, Inc.

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.

Strategy for American Power: Energy, Climate and National Security Lulu.com

The United States needs a sustainable and strategic approach to foreign and defense policy that recognizes the deepening mismatch between ends and means.

Driven by a realist impulse to be the global enforcer and a moral imperative to act as global savior, the United States remains disproportionately invested in managing international security relative to its limited resources. While the United States stands to remain the world's preeminent power for some time, the era of boundless commitment and profligacy has passed. To ignore this reality could precipitate decline rather than perpetuate preponderance. While the United States is right to focus on building the capacity of partners, rising power centers are unlikely to contribute much more to a liberal world order based on our democratic and free-market principles. In the absence of others to shoulder greater responsibilities, and faced with a shifting and complex global environment, America is likely to encounter heavier security burdens, not lighter ones. Yet those security investments may well yield diminishing returns. This paper calls for a recalibration of American strategy. It first reflects on the significant, if largely self-imposed, pressures that push the United States toward wider and deeper commitments. It then examines international trends that are gradually giving rise to new centers of power, especially across Asia. While the United States jeopardizes its long-term economic health to extend its role in stabilizing current hot spots, emerging Asian powers are focused on their own national economic strategies, technological prowess and human capacity. Finally, this paper considers the implications of America's diminishing resources and increasing commitments, and considers fundamental ways in which America can adapt to retain global influence.

Conflict Management and Peacebuilding Little, Brown

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."

Beyond The Thaw MIT Press

This book analyzes President Bush's new Regional Defense Strategy--the master plan that will guide the transformation of U.S. defense policy for the post-Cold War era. Most recent books on defense prescribe how U.S. policy ought to change or critique past policies without taking Bush's new strategy into account. This book takes a different approach, providing the first comprehensive assessment of the new Regional Defense Strategy, analyzing the consequences for U.S. forces and alliance relations, and examining the political difficulties of transforming President Bush's vision into reality. It explains major changes in U.S. defense doctrine and strategy, force and command structure, future programming requirements, and the major question of how such a significant change was managed in the United States. Much is new and even radical about the Regional Defense Strategy. Bush has built it around the concept of reconstitution, under which the United States will scrap the forces needed to fight a large-scale conflict and

rely on the ability to create new forces if such a conflict looms on the horizon. However, reconstitution will impose demanding requirements on U.S. intelligence and the defense industrial base. Congress will also have an important say over this proposal and the new national security strategy as a whole. So will U.S. allies in Europe and the Far East, some of whom are already moving to recast the strategy's proposals for basing U.S. forces abroad. The primary audience of this book is politico-military strategic planners and those interested in organizational theory, management of change in large organizations, and government policy.

Conflict Management and "Whole of Government": Useful Tools for U.S. National Security Strategy (Enlarged Edition) Potomac Books, Inc.

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 *North American Strategic Defense in the 21st Century*: CreateSpace

A comprehensive examination of the US national security situation since the dramatic events that began in 1989. Deitchman redefines the national security of the US to encompass the economic, the political, and the human factors as well as the military problems faced. He puts forward a new national security strategy for the coming generation of Americans, estimates the cost of this new strategy, and considers the likelihood of its implementation. Paper edition (unseen), \$17.95. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Road Map for National Security Macmillan

How can the United States craft a sustainable national security strategy in a world of shifting threats, sharp resource constraints, and a changing balance of power? This volume brings together research on this question from political science, history, and political economy, aiming to inform both future scholarship and strategic decision-making.

National Security Dilemmas Cornell University Press

A classic synthesis of US security policy, now updated to include analysis of how Reagan, Bush Snr., Clinton, & Bush Jnr. have defended the nation. Previous ed.: 1982.

WOUNDED EAGLE Strategic Studies Institute

This book challenges the dominant strategic culture and makes the case for restraint in US grand strategy in the 21st century. Grand strategy, meaning a state's theory about how it can achieve national security for itself, is elusive. That is particularly true in the United States, where the division of federal power and the lack of direct security threats limit consensus about how to manage danger. This book seeks to spur more vigorous debate on US grand strategy. To do so, the first half of the volume assembles the most recent academic critiques of primacy, the dominant strategic perspective in the United States today. The contributors challenge the notion that US national security requires a massive military, huge defense spending, and frequent military intervention around the world. The second half of the volume makes the positive case for a more restrained foreign policy by excavating the

historical roots of restraint in the United States and illustrating how restraint might work in practice in the Middle East and elsewhere. The volume concludes with assessments of the political viability of foreign policy restraint in the United States today. This book will be of much interest to students of US foreign policy, grand strategy, national security, and International Relations in general.

Leading at the Speed of Light Praeger

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.

A National Security Strategy for a New Century Oxford University Press

A guide for the twenty-first century leader.

The Strategic Imperative Xlibris Corporation

"American Strategy and Purpose" is designed to examine and address several perennial questions, such as: (1) What is -- or should be -- America's role in the world? (2) What are American ideals and national interests? (3) What threats might exist to challenge and thwart the pursuit of such ideals and interests? (4) What opportunities exist and what strategy, policies, and programs should be pursued to advance these ideals and interests? ..".scholars, strategists, and policymakers alike continue to search for a greater understanding about global affairs, for America's position and role in them, and for an updated philosophical polestar to guide American action in the twenty first century. Yet just beneath the surface of this inspired quest is an American disposition tempered by the weighty experience of war, and weary from the burdens of leadership. This tension should bring to the fore several important questions for American leaders to consider: What is the nature of the moment within which America currently finds itself? What historical and social trends underlie its existence? What political forces and ideals (at home and

abroad) shape its thinking and actions? What political, cultural, technological, and militant challenges currently exist around the globe? And finally, with respect to formulating a response and potential courses of action: what is the art of the possible?" -Excerpt from the Introduction, *American Strategy and Purpose* American Grand Strategy and East Asian Security in the 21st Century Rowman & Littlefield

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.

Rethinking Leadership and "whole of Government" National Security Reform Oxford University Press

The top-secret world that the government created in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks has become so enormous, so unwieldy, and so secretive that no one knows how much money it costs, how many people it employs or exactly how many agencies duplicate work being done elsewhere. The result is that the system put in place to keep the United States safe may be putting us in greater danger. In *Top Secret America*, award-winning reporters Dana Priest and William Arkin uncover the enormous size, shape, mission, and consequences of this invisible universe of over 1,300 government facilities in every state in America; nearly

2,000 outside companies used as contractors; and more than 850,000 people granted "Top Secret" security clearance. A landmark exposé of a new, secret "Fourth Branch" of American government, *Top Secret America* is a tour de force of investigative reporting-and a book sure to spark national and international alarm.

New Directions in U.S. National Security Strategy, Defense Plans, and Diplomacy Routledge

On June 24, 2009, The Bush School of Government and Public Service and The Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs at Texas A & M University, and the U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI), conducted a conference on 'Leadership and Government Reform' in Washington, DC. Two panels discussed Leader Development in Schools of Public Affairs and Leadership, National Security, and 'Whole of Government' Reforms ... The panelists and authors reflected on the nature of external, internal, and transnational threats to U.S. security, and the need for changes in developing people, organizations, and institutions to more effectively, efficiently, and ethically improve the U.S. Government's capacity to address the need for change. The authors in this book share the belief of many in the international and public affairs community that the world is changing in fundamental ways, and our traditional models for understanding America's role do not appear to be working very well. A new era of reform is needed for this new age. In response, panelists in their detailed remarks and subsequent papers, offer suggestions to reform the United States' national security system to meet 21st century threats, while simultaneously developing the leaders who can implement a serious and broad-scale reform agenda.--

A Grand Strategy for America Cambridge University Press

The protection of the homeland is the top priority for U.S. national security strategy. Strategic defense, however, has been an overlooked dimension in the vast literature on the U.S. strategic posture, with even less attention given to the necessity and dynamics of security collaboration within North America. Drawing on the expertise of scholars from the U.S., Canada and Mexico, the book offers a wide range of perspectives on recent trends in, and future prospects for, the military and political evolution of North American strategic defense. North American strategic defense is a topic too often taken for granted: as this excellent book shows, that is a mistake. In the 21st century,

perhaps even more than the 20th, it will be an issue of cardinal importance to both the United States and Canada. Eliot A. Cohen Robert E. Osgood Professor of Strategic Studies, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies NORAD's binational command is unique, and this timely and ambitious book examines its continued relevance to North American defense against a host of new global threats. It broadens the focus of what we mean by North American defense, contemplates how we might include Mexico in various regional security arrangements, and considers the dynamics of expanded North American interdependence in the Trump era. Laura Dawson Director of the Canada Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars North American Strategic Defense in the 21st Century is an important book. This edited volume brings together a galaxy of stars, both rising and established, with outstanding credentials regarding NORAD and associated matter in the study of security. This original and well-written volume is the first of its kind since the Cold War - long overdue and impressive in contents. The chapters cover both panoramic issues and more specific matters, and the collection is essential reading for academics, policy-makers and the general public. Patrick James Dornisfe Dean's Professor, School of International Relations, University of Southern California Strategies of Containment Springer 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

Related with New American Strategies For Security And Peace:

- Iep Goal Bank Writing : [click here](#)