

The New Foreign Policy Complex Interactions Competing Interests New Millennium Books In International Studies

This book examines Soviet Foreign Policy towards East Germany in the late 1980s. By focusing on the complex interaction between domestic political thought and developments in the international system, the author illustrates the hierarchical relationship between the GDR and the USSR and offers different perspectives for understanding Soviet foreign policy. The book demonstrates that shifts in Soviet policy towards the GDR stemmed, on the one hand, from the international level, in that Soviet security was legitimated by the existence of two full-fledged German states, and, on the other, may be best explained in terms of ideas and Gorbachev's new political philosophy.?

Examines the complex relationship between United States foreign policy and American national identity as it has changed from the post-cold war period through the defining moment of 9/11 and into the 21st century. Starting with a discussion of notions of American identity in an historical sense, the contributors go on to examine the most central issues in US foreign policy and their impact on national identity including: the end of the Cold War, the rise of neo-conservatism, ideas of US Empire and the influence of the 'War on Terror'. The book sheds significant new light on the continuities and discontinuities in the relationship of US identity to foreign policy.

This book offers a continent-wide examination of Africa's foreign policy and diplomacy, addressing the relevance of its many languages, precolonial history, traditional value systems, and previous international relationships. * Presents an exhaustive assessment of all the African nations and their international relations from the perspective of African history and the continent's traditions of statecraft * Contains fascinating information regarding Africa's natural resource base, its status as the "Cradle of Humankind," descriptions of Africa as "The Dark Continent," Africa's paradoxes, and the reasons for Africa's isolation, exploitation, impoverishment, and marginalization * Six charts provide handy reference to topics such as territories and regions adjacent to Africa in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, dates of independence, status, and leaders of African countries at independence and now, and years of political independence of Sub-Saharan African countries * Includes six useful maps, including a world map and physical, historical, colonial, regional and political maps of Africa

Since World War II, the Arctic has been a region of geostrategic importance to the United States. As unprecedented environmental transformation occurs in the Arctic, this region will increase in significance. When historians look back at this critical opportunity to develop U.S. Arctic policy, we do not want the question to be posed, "Who lost the Arctic?" but rather, "How did the United States win the Arctic?" Crafting U.S. policy toward the Arctic, however, is a complex and challenging undertaking. Arctic policy must respond to the economic, environmental, security, and geopolitical concerns that confront the region. When the Barack Obama administration came into office in January 2009, it accepted and left unchanged the recently adopted Arctic strategy of the George W. Bush administration. In its second term, it is now time for the Obama administration to enhance U.S. Arctic policy by updating and prioritizing National Security Presidential Directive 66/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 25 (NSPD-66/HSPD-25), improving interagency cooperation, enhancing U.S. international and public diplomacy related to the Arctic, and increasing the focus of senior U.S. officials. These activities must begin now if the United States is to prepare for and fully maximize its chairmanship of the Arctic Council beginning in 2015.

In honour of Prof. Kalevi Holsti's 80th birthday, this collection presents 15 of the renowned Political Scientist's major essays and research projects. It also offers a collection of his writings and essays on theories of international relations, foreign policy analysis, security and the world order. These previously published works address issues that remain "hot topics" on the international agenda, such as the changing nature of warfare and the causes of failed states; major essays also evaluate the current search for international order. Prof. Holsti is the author of a major textbook that has been translated into Mandarin, Korean, Japanese, and Bahasa Indonesian. Thousands of undergraduates around the world are acquainted with his work.

China's rise to great power status is indisputable but can it shape the future international order? This question remains widely debated because China's foreign policy is contradictory. Contrary to conventional wisdom, this book shows that China does not act from a position of strength, but that foreign policy contradictions are the result of the domestic vulnerabilities of the ruling Chinese Communist Party. Providing exceptional insights into the considerations behind the opaque institutional structures of Chinese foreign policymaking and decision making, it shows that China will not provide a "model" for a new international system, but could undermine the existing order.

The discipline of international relations has, in recent years, become separated from political science, the latter becoming viewed primarily as a study of government and domestic politics. At the same time, international relations has been experiencing uncertainty, firstly with the multi-paradigmatic structure of the discipline, and secondly, with the new wave of post-behavioural theorists questioning the utility of the discipline.

Originally published in paperback in 1985, this book was designed to analyse the complex roles which Islam plays in the formulation and implementation of the foreign policies of a number of states in which all, or a considerable part, of the population is Muslim. The countries under study are Iran, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Pakistan, Egypt, Morocco, Iraq, Nigeria, Indonesia and the Soviet Union, and in each case a well-known authority looks at the influence of Islam on the process of foreign policy. This book provided a source of information and insight for readers with a serious interest in the subject, including those in politics, international affairs and journalism.

This foreign policy analysis textbook is written especially for students studying to become national security professionals. It translates academic knowledge about the complex influences on American foreign policymaking into an intuitive, cohesive, and practical set of analytic tools. The focus here is not theory for the sake of theory, but rather to translate theory into practice. Classic paradigms are adapted to fit the changing realities of the contemporary national security environment. For example, the growing centrality of the White House is seen in the 'palace politics' of the president's inner circle, and the growth of the national security apparatus introduces new dimensions to organizational processes and subordinate levels of bureaucratic politics. Real-world case studies are used throughout to allow students to apply theory. These comprise recent events that draw impartially across partisan lines and encompass a variety of diplomatic, military, and economic and trade issues.

Integrating theory and case studies, this cogent text explores the processes and factors that shape foreign policy. In her thoroughly revised and updated edition, Laura Neack considers both old and new lessons, drawing on a rich array of real foreign

policy choices and outcomes. In new cases, Neack explores decision making in the Eurozone crisis, increasing nationalism in Germany and Japan and what seems to be growing bellicosity among Canadians, Obama's grand strategy and the responses of rising powers Brazil and India, and the Egyptian youth revolution. Following a levels-of-analysis organization, the author considers all elements that influence foreign policy, including the role of leaders, bargaining, national image, political culture, public opinion, the media, and nonstate actors.

Providing a comprehensive overview of Russia's foreign policy directions, this handbook brings together an international team of scholars to develop a complex treatment of Russia's foreign policy. The chapters draw from numerous theoretical traditions, covering critically important subjects such as military interventions in Ukraine and Syria.

In the years since 9/11, followed by the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, public attention the world over has been on foreign policy. From the United States to Yemen, from China to Venezuela, the quality of the decisions taken by politicians and diplomats has been under the closest scrutiny. What is more, with the increased personal mobility created by globalization, many individuals and groups now focus as much on international events as on affairs within their own state. Diasporas, company managers, humanitarian volunteers and other non-state actors are aware of the necessity for effective diplomacy to secure the outcomes they hope for. This revised and retitled new edition of the author's acclaimed *The Changing Politics of Foreign Policy* provides the concepts and analysis needed to make sense of contemporary developments in this key site of political action. It provides a clear and engaging synthesis of what foreign policy means in the twenty-first century and shows how it can vary according to regime, level of development and geopolitical position. Stressing the interplay between context and shared dilemmas, it examines how actors – including the many non- and sub-state entities which have developed international strategies – engage, and attempt to manage their differences, within a network of complex multilateral relationships. Written by a leading scholar of international renown, this new edition has been updated throughout, with particular attention given to contemporary issues such as soft power, transnational security challenges and the role of regional actors such as the European Union. New to this Edition: - Substantially revised and updated new edition of an extremely influential, acclaimed and widely used foreign policy text - Updated coverage of events and theory

One of America's most perceptive young historians examines the misunderstood dimensions and implications of a great question confronting the nation -- our foreign policy. Professor Kolko makes it clear that our foreign policy is neither the result of omission or ignorance nor of a "military-industrial complex." Civilian authority and civilian-defined goals, he asserts, are the consistent sources of American foreign policy. From this premise, Kolko undertakes to investigate "the respectables," the self-styled liberal realists and businessman who are the architects of the decades-old premises of American foreign policy. He also outlines the nature of American power and interests in the modern world and provides an assessment of who gains and who loses as a result of the policies Washington pursues."--Jacket.

By engaging with, and building upon recent theoretical developments, this collection sheds new light on international relations in the century between 1650 and 1750. Integrating cultural history with high politics and foreign policy, it also engages directly with themes discussed by political scientists and international relations theorists to argue that, this was far from being a 'de-ideologized' period. Instead it offers a fresh and genuinely interdisciplinary perspective to this complex and fundamental period in Europe's development, and one which puts ideology at its core.

This article traces China's foreign policy transformation from 2013 to the present. It also examines Deng Xiaoping's doctrinal response to the political crises of 1989–91 and compares it to current Chinese foreign policy doctrines. From the early 1980s until the 2010s, China's foreign policy has generally focused on keeping a low profile. Deng's Tao Guang Yang Hui foreign policy doctrine is characterized by its "No's", while Xi Jinping's Xin Xing is marked by its "New's". The move from Tao Guang Yang Hui to Xin Xing is a major doctrinal shift in China's foreign policy. Since the 19th Party Congress in 2017, Xi's "new" narratives have seemingly dominated Chinese foreign policy. However, old principles, particularly that of "non-interference" or "no hegemony", are still alive, albeit in a different form. This transformation is driven by three forces, which this paper describes in the 3As framework: China's Ambition to be a "great country" and a "non-hegemon" in a changing world; its provision of Alternatives to fill the gaps in regional and global governance structures; and its Adaptation to what it deems as "unprecedented major changes in a century" (Da Bian Ju). As China undergoes this foreign policy transformation, contradictions and dilemmas inevitably emerge. While China's foreign policy transformation is currently being disrupted by the coronavirus crisis, there have been adjustments which were already apparent before the crisis. The ambitious "One Belt and One Road" strategy, for instance, was replaced by the "Belt and Road Initiative"; "constructive intervention" was replaced by "constructive role"; and "common destiny" was replaced by "shared future". Looking ahead, China's foreign policy transformation could include more strategic or, at least, tactical adjustments.

This unique book investigates the complex transformation of Turkey's foreign policy, focusing on changing threat perceptions and the reformulation of its Western identity. This transformation cannot be explained solely in terms of strategic choices or agency driven policies but encompasses power shifts and systemic transformations. Is Turkey shifting its axis? Will this affect its traditional Western-oriented foreign policy? The book begins by discussing the relationship between security and globalization, using examples of Turkey's regional positioning. It then focuses on to what extent the 'traditional' discourse on security in Turkish politics, which prevailed during the Cold War era and beyond, has undergone a change in the new era. This timely book is a much needed account of how pragmatism rather than ideology is the main determinant in Turkey's current foreign policy and should be read by all looking for a fresh and stimulating take on Turkey's response to globalization and the internationalization of security in the 21st Century.

This book offers a re-examination of foreign policy, in its relation with domestic politics and international relations (IR). Bringing together a vast body of literature from IR, foreign policy analysis, comparative politics and public policy, this book systematically reconceptualises foreign policy as a dialectic, produced by the interplay of context, strategy and discourse. It argues that foreign policy defies easy understandings and necessitates a complex framework of analysis, introducing the 'Strategic-Relational Model', as conceptualised in critical realism, for the first time to the field of foreign policy analysis. Combining a comprehensive investigation of the last century of Italian foreign policy with an exploration of a key theoretical issue within the field of foreign policy analysis and IR, this book analyses key episodes within Italian foreign policy, including Italy's Cold War alliance politics, colonial interventions, fascist foreign policy and Italy's

participation in the wars of Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan. It provides a comprehensive and up-to-date account of the long-term historical trajectory of Italian foreign policy, from the Liberal age to the 'Second Republic', including all four governments of Silvio Berlusconi. Foreign Policy, Domestic Politics and International Relations will be of interest to students and scholars of International Relations, Foreign Policy Analysis and Italian politics.

Despite its increasingly secure place in the world, the People's Republic of China remains dissatisfied with its global status. Its growing material power has simultaneously led to both greater influence and unsettling questions about its international intentions. China also has found itself in a constant struggle to balance its aspirations abroad with a daunting domestic agenda. This authoritative book provides a unique exploration of the complex and dynamic motivations behind Beijing's foreign policy. The authors focus on China's choices and calculations on issues such as the ruling Communist party-regime's interests, international status and image, nationalism, Taiwan, human rights, globalization, U.S. hegemony, international institutions, and the war on terrorism. Taken together, the chapters offer a comprehensive diagnosis of the emerging paradigms in Chinese foreign policy, illuminating especially China's struggle to engineer and manage its rise in light of the opportunities and perils inherent in the post-cold war and post-9/11 world.

This book is a comprehensive analysis of the domestic and foreign politics of Iran, focusing on its complex nature from political, social and cultural perspectives. It has adopted a multidisciplinary approach, combining comparative politics and intellectual and modern history with international relations. It analyses the institutional structure of the Islamic Republic, the main political and social actors and alliances, as well as Iranian opposition forces both inside and outside the country. The book tries to simplify the seemingly intractable complexity of the Islamic Republic by demystifying it and using political science methods to prove that it is a peculiar hybrid regime.

Foreign policy motivation is a complex mix reflecting the fears and aspirations of publics, interest groups, bureaucratic sets, and important individuals. International conflict cannot be resolved without resolving how foreign policy is motivated. This book presents a conceptual framework for identifying and weighing foreign policy motives that shape, direct, and alter foreign policy.

The proposed thesis analyses Russian foreign policy during 90-s. The focus of the study is the domestic actors inside Russian politics and their impact on Russia's relations with its Near Abroad, particularly with its southern neighbour Azerbaijan. Foreign policy analysis is accepted as the method or research. Theoretical framework of foreign policy provides for our better understanding of complex relations within Russian government and how they are related to the world. Chronologically, we have studied decision-making during Soviet time hypothesizing that some features of "Soviet behavior" could also be continuing in current Russian politics. Perestroika and regime change in Russia gave birth to new actors who were in support of Russia's cooperative relations with West and other countries. These new forces encountered a difficult task of competing with older ones with more hostile agenda and discourse. Russia's Azerbaijan policy is analysed against the background of this fundamental transformation of Russian state, politics, society, economy and identity. Traditional attitudes of mind and new pragmatic approaches, myths and reality, political ideas and economic profit-these all are two contradictory sides of Russian foreign policy towards Azerbaijan during last decade.

Through a broad-reaching collection of readings, this text illustrates the second generation scholarship in foreign policy analysis. It adopts a quantitative and positivist approach, using real-world examples and theoretical discussions to help bridge the theory and practice of foreign policy.

During the recent years, Turkey has put immense efforts in healing relations with its neighbors, establishing closer ties regarding various interest areas, be it economic, cultural or political issues and acting as a facilitator in its close environment. However, once one looks back in history, Turkey during the 1900s conducted a very different foreign policy strategy and viewed its close neighbors with suspicion and mistrust. This study argues that there has been a reassessment in Turkish Foreign Policy which has helped Turkey to acquire a new role in the Middle East. In this regard, this research aims to analyze whether there has been a changeover in Turkish Foreign Policy and if so, what were the consequences regarding Turkey's relations with its neighbors. Along with that purpose, this study will elaborate on the factors which have shaped Turkish Foreign Policy, primarily on economic aspirations. Furthermore, the goal of this research is to focus particularly on Turkey's relations towards its Middle Eastern neighbors. Consequently, this research will help to understand fully Turkey's recent involvement regarding the Arab uprisings and increasing commitment to the Middle East.

This major new book introduces and examines the latest developments in European foreign policy. It provides a complete overview of the ways in which the very nature of foreign policy in Europe has changed and advances new insights into contemporary European foreign policy analysis. The book is structured around three parts. Part one provides a concise overview of the latest theories and concepts in this growing field of study and research. Part two assembles and reviews a series of contemporary issue areas including security and defense, economic foreign policy, diplomacy, national cooperation, human rights, and sovereignty. Part three mirrors and builds on Part two by providing an applied case study to each of the preceding topics. Throughout the book the authors address and incorporate both the national and European Union levels of foreign policy and explore the complex interactions between the two. The result is a book that will be essential reading for all students and researchers seeking a deeper understanding of European foreign policy today and the wider implications for future foreign policy analysis in politics and international relations.

As a home to more than 180 million Muslims, Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world. However, the identity of the Indonesian state has never been defined in terms of Islam. In fact, tension in the relationship between Islam and the state has been evident since Indonesia's independence in August 1945 and this tension stems from the dilemma of a dual state identity as Indonesia defines itself as neither theocratic nor secular. This makes the role of Islam in Indonesian politics and foreign policy a complex one. This work examines the origins of dual state identity and how it has affected the political dynamics in Indonesia, both in domestic and foreign policy. Although Islam is the majority religion in Indonesia, this book suggests the contrary to what might be expected, Islam has not played a dominant role in the

country's post-independent politics and policy making. However, since the fall of military-backed Suharto's government in May 1998, Islam has become a potent political force in Indonesia. With the revival of Islam, politics and policy-making in Indonesia has increasingly been subject to influences from political Islam. This book considers for the first time whether such influence has also been exerted upon the country's foreign policy. Rizal Sukma suggests that the role of Islam in foreign policy has always been as secondary one, arguing that the dilemma of dual identity and domestic weaknesses set the limits within which Islam can be expressed in foreign policy. This book will provide a useful resource to all those with an interest in the role of Islam in International Politics as well as students of Asian and Religious studies.

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The increase of new complex security challenges and the heightening significance of a diverse array of actors has simultaneously posed a challenge to traditional perspectives on international relations and foreign policy and created an opportunity for new concepts to be applied. Conventional explanations of Japan's foreign policy have provided us with theoretically predetermined understandings and fallacious predictions. Reformulating risk in its application to the study of international relations and foreign policy, this volume promises new insights into the analysis of contemporary foreign policy in East Asia and Japan's post-Cold War international relations in particular.

435 Strengths and weaknesses of the USA p. 437 The US political order and foreign policy p. 439 Future foreign policies p. 441 Catastrophic scenarios p. 447 Conclusion p. 448 References p. 451 Index p. 469 Copyright © 2011 R.R. Bowker LLC. All Rights Reserved. Summary U. S. Foreign Policy by Cox, Michael (Editor); Stokes, Doug (Editor) Terms of use Bringing together contributions from a number of the world's leading experts, U.S. Foreign Policy provides the most comprehensive introduction to the topic available. It covers the rise of America, U.S. foreign policy during and after the Cold War, and the complex issues facing the U.S. since September 11th. The only textbook that includes a section on U.S. foreign policy in several different regions around the world, it enables students to analyze U.S. foreign policy in practice. U.S. Foreign Policy integrates exceptional pedagogical features throughout, including readers' guides, key points, questions, guides to further reading, text boxes, and a glossary. An accompanying companion website offers an interactive timeline, an interactive map, multiple-choice questions, monthly commentaries, a flashcard glossary, essay questions, and seminar questions and activities. Copyright © 2011 R.R. Bowker LLC. All Rights Reserved.

In this frank and engaging book, foreign minister Igor S. Ivanov describes the evolution of Russian foreign policy since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Drawing on Russia's long diplomatic history, Ivanov analyzes the complex process through which a newly democratic Russia has redefined its foreign policy during a volatile transformation over the last decade. The book includes the text of Russia's Foreign Policy Concept, a Putin administration document that guides the day-to-day activities of the government. Designed to provide the world community with a transparent outline of Russia's foreign policy agenda, the Concept attempts to balance Russia's important role in the new world order with internal pressures to focus on domestic stability. The radical transformation of the past decade has required a complete overhaul of the process by which foreign policy is crafted, implemented, and communicated, according to Ivanov. The Concept delineates the role of parliament in making foreign policy decisions, the interrelationship of the legislative and executive branches, and the apportionment of authority among the president, government, and regional authorities. It also stresses the need to renovate Russia's diplomatic service, whose tradition of professionally trained diplomats dates back to Peter the Great. While acknowledging the impulse to recreate foreign policy from scratch during periods of revolutionary change and radical reform, Ivanov stresses the theoretical and practical importance of continuity. Although the modern political system of the Russian Federation has no analogue in Russian history, Ivanov draws compelling connections between the country's contemporary challenges and the rich legacy of Russian and Soviet diplomacy—in the process invoking the political philosophies of historical Russian leaders from ancient Rus' to Alexander Gorchakov. The New Russian Diplomacy was originally published in Russia, where it received very favorable reviews. This volume is a special edition prepared for American readers with a new introduction and an expanded and updated discussion of the U.S.-Russian relationship.

The book presents the views of leading Chinese and American scholars working in the fields of Chinese foreign policy, national security and international political economy. It seeks to challenge the conventional wisdom about China's recent rise, contending it is a much more complex and contested trend than it has often been portrayed to be.

This is a 422 pages edited volume, prepared by a group of prominent scholars from US, UK, Malaysia, UAE and Lebanon. It discusses the domestic settings of American foreign policy and analyzes its impact on issues considered vital to the Muslim world; adhering to the strict academic standards and measures. The first part of this book explains the complex foreign policy making system in the United States and assesses the role of Christian evangelicalism, neoconservatism, the media, the pro-Israel lobby and the role of Muslim groups. The second part of the book discusses the characteristics of the American foreign policy. It presents a historical analysis of the most important issues that had an immense impact on the American foreign policy. It also analyzes the impact of the US political economy on its foreign policy; and asserts the need for a paradigm shift in American foreign policy. The third part of the book provides an in-depth analysis of American policy towards the most sensitive issues in the Islamic World: the Palestinian cause, Iraq invasion and occupation, Iran's nuclear issue and Afghanistan. It also discusses the president Obama's foreign policy. The importance of this study is that it analyzes American foreign policy from the view of scholars who are mostly from the Islamic world, yet they well know the US closely through their academic background, or by living and studying and teaching there. Thus they present their objective view as they see it rather than presenting the views of American think tanks. It is a must read book for those interested in understanding American foreign policy toward the Muslim world, and specialists, and students of Political Science, and International Relations.

This volume explains the representation of a problem as well as the choice among specified options for its solution.

This book examines the growing interest by Asian states, which are normally considered as 'outsiders' in the Arctic governance system. Whilst existing research asserts that Asian states are mostly interested in the economic aspect of the changing Arctic, including its mineral and fossil sources and the opening up of new sea routes, the book argues that the relation between Asian states and the Arctic is much more complex and dynamic, grounded in their unique perspective on national security and the role of economic development in securing their national interests.

Foreign policy in the post-cold war era is profoundly complex, and so too are the institutions that share the responsibility to guide and manage America's relations with other countries. Policymakers struggle within porous and fragmented institutions, in which policy is driven more powerfully by clusters of like-minded individuals than by disciplined organizations. The nation's political parties face deep divisions over foreign policy and are unable to forge a coherent vision for the future. Congress is increasingly polarized along ideological lines, while traditional internationalist foreign policy spans a truncated political center. Few aspects of U.S. politics are more contentious or controversial than the respective roles of Congress and the executive branch in formulating foreign policy. In this complex environment, scholars, pundits, and policymakers look to the public and high-profile battles between Congress and the president as a bellwether of the future of U.S. foreign policy. In reality, foreign policy is often shaped, debated, and made out of public view. In Friends and Foes, Rebecca K. C. Hersman shifts the focus away from headline-grabbing events and disagreements to the day-to-day interactions that form the backbone of policymaking. Hersman illustrates the ebb and

flow of foreign policy development through many examples and anecdotes. She also includes three in-depth case studies from the mid-1990s: the controversial transfer of three U.S. warships to Turkey; the dispute over relaxing sanctions against Pakistan because of concerns about that nation's nuclear proliferation record, and the 1995–97 battle over the Chemical Weapons Convention. The book also illuminates the role of the media in influencing the outcome of foreign policy decisionmaking. Countering the conventional wisdom that a president and a Congress of the same political party are best able to "get things done," *Friends and Foes* sheds new light on the institutional dynamics, conflicts, and issue loyalties that affect the development of U.S. foreign policy.

Mohammed Yunus addresses the basic theoretical question of what foreign policy actually is, irrespective of the country which makes it. The author explains that foreign policy as a concept can be traced back to the earliest human societies, that it has evolved over time, and that it shapes politics in societies.

This book explores the emerging phenomenon of complex humanitarian emergencies and the evolving policies of the United States in responding to these emergencies. In addition, Andrew Natsios examines the relationship of disaster response to U.S. foreign policy and national interest, and makes suggestions for improving both relief strategies and systems for designing those strategies. To these issues Natsios brings his first-hand experience in numerous key positions. Mr. Natsios provides case study analysis from these experiences over the past five years to illustrate the arguments presented in the book, particularly regarding Somalia, Angola, Sudan, Panama, and Kuwait and Kurdistan following the Gulf War. As former president George Bush indicates in his foreword to the volume, this book will make a substantive contribution to continuing and enhancing vitally important work. Of great interest to scholars, researchers, and policy makers in the areas of contemporary American foreign policy and humanitarian activities abroad.

Identifies the many ways in which unexpected outcomes are endemic to international relations due to the complexity of world politics. In this comprehensive and unique theory-practice study, Ofer Israeli examines complex effects of international relations relating to various indirect—intended and unintended—consequences of intentional human action. These effects may be desirable or undesirable, overt or covert, anticipated or surprising, foreseeable but unanticipated, and anticipated but simultaneously neglected or discounted. Israeli focuses on six case studies from the Middle East, analyzing the unexpected and accidental results of interventions in this region by the United States, the United Kingdom, and other Western powers during the Cold War. From this research, he develops a complex-causal mechanism or practical tool that countries may use to implement foreign policy, with the goal of reducing the number of conflicts and wars globally, especially in the Middle East. Ofer Israeli is a Lecturer at the Interdisciplinary Center in Herzliya and a Senior Lecturer at Ashkelon Academic College. He also teaches at the Israel Defense Forces Academy for Strategic Commanders, the Israeli Air Force Academy, and the Israeli Naval Academy. His books include *International Relations Theory of War*.

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