

Foreign Policy Paper Example

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Foreign Policy Toward Cuba Michele Zebich-Knos 2005 Foreign Policy Toward Cuba examines the disagreement between the foreign policy-making communities of the United States and Canada and that of Cuba and the Caribbean region. The book contrasts the differing Cuban foreign policy positions taken by the United States and Canada, contrasting them in turn with Caribbean and Cuban positions on North America. The book uses a wide range of perspectives, paying particular attention to the way the Western Hemisphere understands Cuba and the approaches of Cuban and Caribbean foreign policy toward North America. Of interest to students of Latin America, Cuba, and foreign policy and international relations, the book provides a clear interpretation of the complex foreign policy between nations.

British Foreign Policy Laurence Martin 1997-01-01 Has the 20th century been one of steady decline for British foreign policy? Can there be a distinct British foreign policy in age of regionalism and globalization? This study challenges perceptions of irrevocable decline and suggests a more balanced assessment of Britain's strengths and weaknesses. As "high politics", including security concerns diminish in importance, economic and commercial concerns increasingly seem to dictate foreign policy. On the assumption that what the population seeks is a combination of physical security, prosperity and what could be termed "moral self-approbation", this study suggests ways in which Britain could capitalize on its influence and assets to promote its interests. A framework is provided for thinking about British foreign policy at a time when globalization, multinational companies, NGOs, the European Union and other factors increasingly constrain the freedom of government and the traditional role of the foreign office.

Japan's Subnational Governments in International Affairs Purnendra Jain 2005 This book explores what Japanese subnational Governments do, where they do it and why before considering the implications of these factors for Japanese international relations and domestic politics.

How Shareholder Reforms Can Pay Foreign Policy Dividends James Shinn 2002 Not only can good governance practices facilitate free trade by taking many disputes off the trade agenda, they can also stabilize the financial system by avoiding expensive and unpopular bailouts. This paper argues that U.S. foreign policymakers must accelerate the pace of corporate governance reform.

Theory and Practice of Paradiplomacy Alexander S Kuznetsov 2014-10-17 This book examines and systematises the theoretical dimensions of paradiplomacy - the role of subnational governments in international relations. Throughout the world, subnational governments play an active role in international relations by participating in international trade, cultural missions and diplomatic relations with foreign powers. These governments, including states in the USA and landers in Germany, can sometimes even challenge the official foreign policy of their national government. These activities, which are regularly promoting the subnational government's interests, have been labelled as 'paradiplomacy'. Through a systematisation of the different approaches in understanding constituent diplomacy, the author constructs an integrative theoretical explanatory framework to guide research on regional governments' involvement in international affairs. The framework is based on a multiple-response questionnaire technique (MRQ) which provides the matrix of possible answers on a set of key questions for paradiplomacy scholarship. This comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of paradiplomacy sheds light on the development of

federalism and multi-level governance in a new global environment and contributes to the debates on the issue of 'actorness' in contemporary international affairs. This book will be of much interest to students of diplomacy, federalism, governance, foreign policy and IR, as well as practitioners of diplomacy.

Foreign Relations of the United States United States. Department of State 1986

The Foreign Policy of the European Union Federiga Bindi 2010-03-01 In a relatively short time, the European Union has become one of the world's most powerful and important bodies. Its critical role in international affairs extends to several different areas: economics; culture; the environment; and, of course, international security and foreign affairs. This important volume explains and evaluates EU foreign policy in all its confusing dimensions. Is there really any such thing as "European Union Foreign Policy"? If so, what is it? What are its goals and priorities, and how effective is it? How do outsiders perceive EU foreign policy, and what are the ramifications of those views? Those are just some of the questions this book tries to answer. In order to draw the most comprehensive picture possible of EU foreign policy, Federiga Bindi and her contributors dissect both "horizontal" and "vertical" issues. Vertical concerns focus on particular geographic regions, such as the EU's foreign policy toward Africa and Asia and its relations with the United States. Horizontal issues explore wider crosscutting themes that help explain the EU's foreign policy choices and operations, such as decisionmaking processes and procedures; European self-identity; and core priorities such as peace, democracy, and human rights. Contents Foreword by Giuliano Amato, former foreign minister and prime minister of Italy Part I. The New Tools of EU Foreign Policy II. US-EU Relations after the Elections III. EU Relations with the Rest of the Americas IV. Africa and Asia V. The EU and Its Neighbors VI. The EU, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East VII. Promoting Values and Models Abroad VIII. Conclusions: Assessing EU Foreign Policy United States Foreign Policy United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations 1960 American Foreign Policy Current Documents 1986

The Transnational Governance of Global Health Catherine M. Jones 2017 The objective of this thesis is to understand the relationship between national policy on global health and global health governance (GHG). To this end, the thesis examines an emergent object, national policy on global health (NPGH), from the perspective of the interdisciplinary research field of health political science. It draws on theories and concepts from policy studies to explore the processes, rules, and power relations that characterise national policy arenas in which multiple sectors interact to coordinate the global health strategy of a country's government. Conceptualised in public policy terms, NPGH is a multisectoral action arena wherein actors from health, development, and foreign affairs sectors interact to make decisions about how to manage the government's work on global health. The study of NPGH as a research object sheds light on three broad areas of concern for public health and health promotion policy-related research and practice, such as intersectorality, governance, and the role of social science. The thesis is presented in ten chapters, including four articles (two published and two to be submitted) and two case monographs. The theoretical framework that informs the research questions for the thesis and orients the deductive approach used to generate and analyse the empirical material is presented in Article 1. We adapted Real-Dato's synthesis framework from the discipline of political science to conceptualise the processes of NPGH in public policy terms. This framework establishes the analytical categories constituting NPGH action arenas, set within a multidimensional set of contexts, around which we drew internal (national) and external (global) boundaries for exploring mechanisms of policy change between NPGH and GHG. This thesis used a retrospective qualitative multiple case study design with two in-depth case studies of NPGH in Norway and Switzerland to answer three research questions: 1) What are the elements of policy design in formally adopted NPGH documents? 2) What characterises action arenas that develop NPGH documents? and 3) How do mechanisms of policy change operate between the system of GHG and the arenas of NPGH? Data was collected through documentary and interview methods. In 2014 and 2015, I carried out thirty-three semi-structured interviews with key informants from the countries of Switzerland (n=14) and Norway (n=19), using visual techniques (Article 2). Key informants included senior policy actors and experts from the health, development, and foreign affairs sectors as well as civil society actors and researchers. For each case study, a "Context Advisory Group" was established. These groups are an integrated feature of the research design for this thesis as methodological devices to support and validate the construction of the cases. Article 3 presents the results of the first comparative study, which examines the two formally adopted NPGH policy documents, the Swiss Health Foreign Policy and the White Paper on Global health in foreign and development policy from Norway. We used Schneider and Ingram's policy design framework to conduct a directed qualitative content analysis of these documents

to understand the aims of these policies and the plan to achieve them. This study found that these NPGH aim to create change at the international level and plan to use instruments of health diplomacy and cooperation to modify the global health governance system. Retrospectively reconstructing the policy arenas that produced these two documents (between 2005-2013), I found that in both cases, government actors from health and foreign affairs sectors (among others) innovated, using strategy and opportunism to build arenas for collaboration to act in and on the global health governance system. To contextualise and construct the two in-depth cases of NPGH action arenas in Norway and Switzerland, analyses were carried out in three stages: •stage 1 to map action situations in the two national action arenas, •stage 2 to understand the processes within each action situation, and •stage 3 to produce a report of each action situation focusing on rules and power. Rules institutionalised power-sharing arrangements and challenged sectoral cultures in the five situations of the Swiss arena, and they reinforced power asymmetry and sectoral territorialisation in the six situations of the Norwegian arena. The sectors responsible for initiating the NPGH action arena were different in each of the two cases: the health sector being the driver in the Swiss case, and the foreign policy sector in the Norwegian one. Article 4 presents the results of the second comparative study, which aimed to better understand the relationship between processes for governing global health at national and international levels. Data from the two cases were analysed for the relational structures between the two (national and international) levels of processes for governing global health. We found five forms of interactions between NPGH arenas and GHG: governing bodies of intergovernmental organisations for health, governance of global public-private health partnerships, formal and informal cooperation agreements, global health hubs, and boundary-spanning transnational elites. The circulation of ideas and feedback between different overlapping policy processes within a transnational space for governing global health signifies that an NPGH arena is partly embedded in the GHG system, similarly to the way that the GHG system is partly embedded in an NPGH arena. Overall, three main findings contributing to better understanding NPGH as a policy process at the junction of health diplomacy and global health governance stem from this thesis: the distribution of roles for sectors varies in multisectoral arenas for NPGH; policy ideas circulate in the interactions between arenas of NPGH and GHG; and GHG materialises as a systemic policy target for arenas of NPGH. As transnational policy arenas, NPGH are intersectoral policies without borders that target and interact with actors and institutions in multiple spaces spanning domestic, international, and global arenas for governing global health. This form of transnational governance of global health may bolster the insider status of some state actors in GHG and potentially create conditions for policy transfer through networking and learning mechanisms. This thesis makes three distinct contributions. First, it contributes in two ways to knowledge on public policy: 1) empirically, it contributes to improve understanding of how the health sector engages with other sectors in intersectoral policy and governance, and 2) methodologically, it contributes to the development of research designs and qualitative methods for comparative health policy research that considers the contextualisation of policy. Second, it makes a theoretical contribution to the conceptualisation of transnational governance of global health, wherein GHG is understood a process that happens *par le bas* through national policy's various transnational interactions as an alternative understanding to that as a process that happens *par le haut* from international institutions. Third, as a thesis anchored in an interdisciplinary research field of health political science, it offers an example of how public policy theories can be used to understand intersectoral policy related to health and global health governance, as well as an example of how the study of global health policy can be used to develop theories of public policy.

The Irish Neutrality Concept as an Example for Foreign Policy Strategies of Small States 2020-06-30 Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: International relations, grade: 1,0, University of Rostock, language: English, abstract: This work takes a look at how small states are characterized in the political science discipline of international relations, and what kinds of strategies they use to secure their interests in a globalized world. With the example of Ireland as a small and classically neutral state, the focus thereby lays on the foreign policy strategy of neutrality. Why do small European states adopt a neutral foreign policy and how does this strategy influence the development of the state? To understand the theoretical background of this theme and to get a clear understanding of the term, first the theoretical concept of small states in international relations needs to be explained in a small overview including various definitions and approaches regarding their foreign policy. Proceeding from a review of their different strategies, the specific neutral strategy gets examined depending the the early political-historical background, different kinds of neutrality and neutrality rights.

This will then be applied to the specific Irish case. More in-depth focused here is the question: can the Irish foreign policy in the 21st century still be phrased as neutral and what consequences are entailed in the answer? To achieve this, there is the need for an analysis of the Irish neutrality concept and its development. This will be done in the third part of this work by reviewing the political-historical background of the Irish derivation of the neutrality concept and later also taking into account the latest white paper regarding Ireland's foreign policy from 2015. Also a glance at the meso-level in form of the Irish participation in international organizations like the European Union will be helpful to evaluate Ireland's degree of neutrality. At the end, cases of neutrality conflicts are gonna be pointed out and discussed in regard to the research question.

Risk-taking in International Politics Rose McDermott 1998 Discusses the way leaders deal with risk in making foreign policy decisions

The US Role in Europe Richard Latter 1991

Change in the International System Kalevi Jaakko Holsti 1991 Kal J. Holsti has made an important contribution to the comparative analysis of foreign policy change and to the general area of international theory. The recent and dramatic events in the Soviet Union and East Europe, as well as those in several other states, underline the seminal importance of the analysis of change both in international relations and in the comparative study of foreign policy. The book also makes an important contribution to the development of international theory - a field that has blossomed in the last decade to the point where it is now probably the largest and most vibrant sub-field within international relations. This important book presents in one volume a carefully edited selection of Professor Holsti's essays - many of which are not easily available - and will be essential reading for all students and instructors concerned with international theory, foreign policy analysis and international relations.

Chinese Politics in the Era of Xi Jinping Willy Wo-Lap Lam 2015-03-12 Renowned for his coverage of China's elite politics and leadership transitions, veteran Sinologist Willy Lam has produced the first book-length study in English of the rise of Xi Jinping--General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) since November 2012. With rare insight, Lam describes Xi's personal history and his fascination with quasi-Maoist values, the factional politics through which he ascended, the configuration of power of the Fifth-Generation leadership, and the country's likely future directions under the charismatic "princeling." Despite an undistinguished career as a provincial administrator, Xi has rapidly amassed more power than his predecessors. He has overawed his rivals and shaken up the party-state hierarchy by launching large-scale anti-corruption and rectification campaigns. With a strong power base in the People's Liberation Army and a vision of China as an "awakening lion," Xi has been flexing China's military muscle in sovereignty rows with countries including Japan, Vietnam, and the Philippines while trying to undermine the influence of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region. While Xi is still fine-tuning his art of governance, his zero tolerance for dissent and his preoccupation with upholding the privileges of the "red aristocracy" and the CCP's status as "perennial ruling party" do not bode well for economic, political, or cultural reforms. Lam takes a close look at Xi's ideological and political profile and considers how his conservative outlook might shape what the new strongman calls "the Great Renaissance of the Chinese race."

Future Roles for the Armed Forces of Canada James George Eayrs 1969

International Politics Kalevi Jaakko Holsti 1983 This book provides an integrated framework for analysis of international politics by linking various approaches of study into a coherent whole. It provides a coherent framework for analysis to a field characterized by a growing number of theories and perspectives. It uses current events as examples to illustrate broader generalizations. There are examples from a variety of geographical contexts, not just the U.S. and Europe. The book provides historical comparisons (i.e., compares the breakdown of the bipolar Cold War System to similar trends that took place in Ancient Greece). There are extensive bibliographies, including non-U.S. sources, to provide a helpful tool to students writing essays. Material includes 5 different models of international politics and adds end of chapter "Questions for Discussion and Analysis". There are also discussions on: international collaboration to manage environmental problems, ethics and foreign policy, international political economy (Uruguay Round, the "new protectionism," the European Union).

Between Westpolitik and Ostpolitik Walter F. Hahn 1975

Human Rights in Canadian Foreign Policy Robert O. Matthews 1988 Concern for international human rights is well entrenched in the rhetoric of Canadian foreign relations. This book is one of the first comprehensive efforts to present, assess, and explain the actual effect which this concern has had on

Canada's foreign policy.

Obstacles to a common European Foreign Policy. A Case Study on the 2011 Intervention in Libya Björn Kraußer 2015-09-18 Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 1,6, LMU Munich, course: European Foreign Policy, language: English, abstract: This paper aims to offer some insight into the problems that the EU's members have with harmonizing their foreign policies. The example of the 2011 Libya intervention is used in order to show some of the typical problems that appear with European foreign policy coordination. Since the end of the Cold War the EU has found itself in a position that asks for a redefinition of European foreign policy. The EU can no longer comfortably rely on US-American leadership in foreign and especially security policy. While the world is becoming increasingly multipolar with the rise of states such as China, India and Brazil the EU itself must also find a new role in this global system. With a population of 500 million and a GDP comparable to that of the USA, as well as high shares in world exports and imports the EU finds itself in relative close neighborhood to some more unstable regions. Additionally the EU's history has shown that the members of the EU often face difficulties agreeing on common position and presenting themselves as the close unified community the EU aims to be. The EU's position as a global actor may be threatened in the future if it can not agree on a common foreign policy. Even though the need for a common foreign policy seems to be so obvious, the EU still has a long way to go to a truly unified foreign policy.

India's Foreign Policy, an Interpretation Michael Brecher 1957

British Foreign Policy and the National Interest T. Edmunds 2014-11-18 Whose interests does British foreign policy serve? Is the national interest a useful explanatory tool for foreign policy analysts? This interdisciplinary collection responds to these questions exploring ideas of Britain's national interest and their impact on strategy, challenging current thinking and practice in the making of foreign policy.

Revolutionary Diplomacy James David Armstrong 1977-01-01

Foreign Affairs Research Papers Available Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center 1973

The Indian Foreign Policy Bureaucracy Jeffrey Benner 1985-02-04

Foreign Relations of the United States, 1951: National security affairs; foreign economic policy 1977

Essays on Economic Policy and Foreign Policy Charles Wolf 1987 "This paper contains eleven "op-ed" essays that originally appeared, sometimes in slightly abbreviated form, in the Wall Street Journal, the Los Angeles Times, the New York Times, and the Washington Post from April 1985 to March 1987. Six essays deal with economic policy, and five with foreign policy. Two of the latter were co-authored by Professor Henry S. Rowen of the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. The paper is a sequel to P-7039."--Rand abstracts.

Rebooting EU Foreign Policy Nick Witney 2014 "Ukraine and the Middle East have underlined how ill-equipped the EU is to respond to foreign policy crises. This policy paper argues that the EU's new foreign policy High Representative, Federica Mogherini will have to contend not only with a world in which Europe's weight is greatly diminished but with a reluctance at the heart of the EU to face reality. The authors argue that the culture of denial is exemplified by cherished EU foreign policy constructs such as 'Europe's neighbourhood', 'strategic partners', and 'the comprehensive approach' which have become a substitute for real strategic thought and have encouraged a lethal complacency about the effectiveness of the EU's external policies. "Rebooting EU Foreign Policy" notes the diminishing contribution of member states to a common EU foreign and security policy and suggests ways to re-engage them. It also advocates the following steps to establish a credible foreign policy: A comprehensive review of EU external strategy. Discarding the discredited 'neighbourhood policy'; convening a major regional conference on security, development and reform in North Africa; and immediate and massive EU aid to treat Ebola. Preparing for Russian escalation over Ukraine (for example through a winter gas crisis or trouble-making in the Balkans) and also preparing to de-escalate with Moscow while keeping Russia on the economic and legal hook for Crimea. A common EU approach to technology theft and trade distortion by China; engagement with Beijing on Pakistan, Africa and Iran; and strategic dialogue with other Asian powers. Tightening the transatlantic economic partnership whilst diverging as necessary from US foreign policy particularly in the Middle East; complementing US military efforts against Islamic State (IS) with regional diplomacy and humanitarian aid. A review of the EU's moribund Common Security and Defence Policy. ECFR co-author, Senior Policy Fellow Nick Witney, comments, 'The new High Representative has a golden chance to initiate a comprehensive strategic debate, and to reboot the Union's foreign policy. As power flows away to the east and south and the Western-designed international order unravels, it is past time to replace wishful thinking with strategy and for the new Brussels team to re-engage with the EU

member states in a common foreign policy worth the name."--Publisher's description.

Isolation and Engagement William Waltman Newmann 2022-07-21 Presidents and their advisors consistently seek to improve the management of their foreign policy decision processes. This book analyzes the successes and failures of administrations from Kennedy to Nixon as they sought to strike a balance between the personal style of the president and the need for a strong interagency structure that could systematically evaluate policy options. The narrative focuses on US decision making on China and Taiwan during the crucial era when the United States was considering moving from a policy of isolating China to a policy of engagement, culminating in Nixon's historic 1972 trip to China. William Waltman Newmann has created an evolution-balance model, tested with case studies focusing on China policy by Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford, showing how the relationships between a president and his advisors change based on the weaknesses or pathologies of the president's management style. The author's research is based on declassified archival material from the Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford presidential libraries.

Bending History Martin Indyk 2012 A trio of prominent foreign policy experts present the first serious book-length appraisal of Barack Obama's foreign policy, arguing that Obama thus far has, above all, been a foreign policy pragmatist, tackling one issue at a time in a thoughtful way.

The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy David M. Malone 2015-07-23 Following the end of the Cold War, the economic reforms in the early 1990s, and ensuing impressive growth rates, India has emerged as a leading voice in global affairs, particularly on international economic issues. Its domestic market is fast-growing and India is becoming increasingly important to global geo-strategic calculations, at a time when it has been outperforming many other growing economies, and is the only Asian country with the heft to counterbalance China. Indeed, so much is India defined internationally by its economic performance (and challenges) that other dimensions of its internal situation, notably relevant to security, and of its foreign policy have been relatively neglected in the existing literature. This handbook presents an innovative, high profile volume, providing an authoritative and accessible examination and critique of Indian foreign policy. The handbook brings together essays from a global team of leading experts in the field to provide a comprehensive study of the various dimensions of Indian foreign policy.

The Media and Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War World Freedom Forum Media Studies Center. Research Group 1993

The Domestic Context Of Soviet Foreign Policy Seweryn Bialer 2019-07-15 This volume highlights those aspects of Soviet internal dynamics that influence foreign policy and international relationships. It reflects a growing awareness of the importance of internal factors as a critical determinant shaping the making and effectiveness of Soviet foreign policy.

Education, Political Culture, and Foreign Policy Carlos Escudé 1992

Turkey's Foreign Policy in Turbulent Times Kemal Kiri?ci 2006 Today, Turkey is caught between two sets of challenges. The first set includes the typical conventional challenges that relate to national security, territorial integrity and political stability. The second set of challenges has to do with maintaining the pace of political reform, gaining access to markets, ensuring economic stability and growth in the region, as well as securing energy supplies. Above all, but closely related to these challenges, is of course the ultimate challenge for Turkey: EU membership. How will Turkey respond to these challenges? What are Turkey's immediate foreign policy concerns and options? What are the new patterns of Turkish foreign policy making and behaviour? Can Turkey indeed play the role of a model for the region's transformation towards democratisation and engineer an 'intercivilisational dialogue'? This Chaillot Paper deals with these questions and presents a number of options for Turkey's foreign policy in turbulent times.

The Harper Era in Canadian Foreign Policy Adam Chapnick 2016-10-03 In 2015 the Harper era in Canadian foreign policy was over, suggesting a return to the priorities of a gentler, more cooperative Liberal governments. But was the Harper era really so different? And if so, why? This comprehensive analysis of Canada's foreign policy during this era addresses these very questions. The chapters, written by leading scholars and analysts of Canadian politics, provide an excellent overview of foreign policy in a number of different policy areas. They also come to a surprising conclusion as to whether the transition from a minority to majority government in 2011 shaped the way the Harper Conservatives conceived of, developed, and implemented international policy.

All Politics is Local - Congressional Decision-making in Foreign Policy Karl Lemberg 2007-10 Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: USA, grade: 1,0, University of Potsdam, course: Public policy and institutions, 13 entries in the bibliography, language:

English, abstract: The dominant player in international politics is unmistakably the United States of America. U.S. economic, military and cultural superiority is shaping world politics and setting the stage for the next generation. U.S. foreign policy features the image of the United States President and to a lesser extent that of the Secretary of State and Defense. They are the predominant figures that drive U.S. foreign policy on the international stage. The system of checks and balances neatly involves two branches of government - executive and legislative - in a construct of interdependence. Congress is the government branch of 'the people'. The two-year term cycles for House Representatives and the large number of districts make Congress the most 'representative' institution in the U.S. government. In contemporary political science the state of being represented is described by 'Principle-Agent-Relationship', in which the representative - the agent - closely represents his constituency - the principle. "It doesn't pay off for my constituency" said Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA) when asked, why she wanted to get off of the House International Relations Committee (HIRC). This incident was my first impression of foreign policy in the U.S. Congress. Having heard that, I went to a HIRC oversight hearing to see how they conduct their business. What struck me most was the fact that the members devoted approx. half of their speaking time of total five minutes to the actual issue at stake and the other half to an issue that was absolutely irrelevant to the pending business. As I found out later, the irrelevant issues were important for the individual member to have been mentioned to the panel and C-SPAN. The subsequent past months I spent on 'the Hill', obser"

Aid Under Fire Mark Bradbury 1995 This paper analyzes the challenges encountered by bodies of humanitarian intervention in situations of military hostility. It focuses on key issues facing the international aid community in responding to instability and conflict, and future areas for co-operation and common action.

Towards a European Foreign Policy Johan Karel de Vree 1987-01-01 This book contains more than 360 documents relevant to the international legal position of the Yugoslav territories in the 19th century, the creation of Yugoslavia as a common state of the Serbs, Croats & Slovenes, 1918, its constitutional development, & the process of dissolution of Yugoslavia & the creation of the new states of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia & the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It includes documents from the beginning of the 19th century showing the international legal position of the Yugoslav territories under the Austro-Hungarian & Ottoman Empires, the independence of Serbia & Montenegro, recognized by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, & the major events in the history of the creation of Yugoslavia as a joint state of the Serbs, Croats & Slovenes, in 1918, concerning both its international position & its constitutional organization. The process of the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (covering the period from 1990 to September 1, 1993) is presented through reproduced documents of international organizations (United Nations, European Community, Western European Union, Organization of Islamic Conference, etc.), of the different conferences & forums (CSCE, Group of Seven, etc.) & documents issued by Yugoslav organs & the organs of new states of the former Yugoslavia. The book also includes documents of a constitutional nature concerning the creation of the new states of Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia & the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It provides researchers in the field of international law, political science of history with documentary information involving international legal & constitutional aspects relating to Yugoslavia.

Ideas and International Political Change Jeffrey T. Checkel 1997-01-01 The end of the Cold War dramatically - and unexpectedly - transformed international politics toward the end of the 20th century. At the heart of this change was the struggle over new and old ideas.