

Nato Expansion And The Danger Of A Second Cold War

Review of International Affairs NATO in the New Europe Dangerous Crossroads NATO Enlargement NATO Expansion Opening NATO's Door Nominations Before the Senate Armed Services Committee, First Session, 105th Congress Great Decisions Balkan War Report Beyond NATO Russia, the Eurasian Republics, and Central/Eastern Europe Russia's Hostile Measures in Europe New Times North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Enlargement Costs Post-Soviet Affairs Russian Foreign Policy in the Twenty-First Century and the Shadow of the Past Beyond NATO Europe After NATO Expansion Russia after the Cold War Hungary and the NATO Enlargement The Debate on NATO Enlargement The Russian People and Foreign Policy The NATO Enlargement Debate, 1990-1997 F.A.S. Public Interest Report Strategy and Force Planning NATO Determining U.S. Foreign Policy Toward Russia Temple international and comparative law journal Hegemony and Democracy Madam Secretary Balkan Studies War Report The Future of NATO Italy and NATO Expansion to the Balkans The Challenge of NATO Enlargement Russia Faces NATO Expansion NATO Expansion The Marshall Plan NATO Expansion and US Strategy in Asia United States Policy Regarding NATO Expansion

Review of International Affairs

Examines the efforts to expand NATO eastward after 1989.

NATO in the New Europe

Dangerous Crossroads

Surmounting the Global Crisis critiques the impact of NATO enlargement and the US 'pivot to Asia' on both the Russia and China and examines how these dual US-backed policies may influence key countries in the Euro-Atlantic, wider Middle East, and Indo-Pacific regions in general.

NATO Enlargement

No American envoy has ever burst on the diplomatic scene and grabbed center stage in the theater of foreign relations like Madeleine Albright. Navigating difficult terrain as few can, Thomas Blood provides exclusive interviews with, and revealing anecdotes from, politicians, friends, adversaries, and colleagues, including former Secretary of State Warren Christopher,

Senators Leahy, Mikulski, Kerrey, Helms, Reid, and Rockefeller, and House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt. This unique biography reveals the dramatic story of the first woman U.S. Secretary of State. Rather than providing a simple chronology, Blood focuses on the defining moments in Madeleine Albright's life, identifying the periods that best open a window on the Secretary of State's uncanny ability to triumph over adversity, her unparalleled success in politics and her meteoric rise to dominance in the world of foreign policy. From her family's thrilling escape from Czechoslovakia to her astounding rise to power to her victories and setbacks as the head of American foreign policy, Madeleine Albright's life unfolds like a major motion picture. An immensely readable biography that illuminates key experiences in Albright's career and personal life, Madam Secretary introduces us to Madeleine Albright the person, the politician, the policymaker-- a woman for our times.

NATO Expansion

Gardner explores the global ramifications of the NATO-Russian relationship, proposing an alternative system of security for the region.

Opening NATO's Door

The eighth edition of "Global Studies: Russia, The Eurasian Republics, and Central/Eastern Europe will continue to provide introductory essays, up-to-date background information, and current statistics on the region. A collection of world press articles, topically arranged, complements the background information.

Nominations Before the Senate Armed Services Committee, First Session, 105th Congress

Great Decisions

Winner of the 2018 American Academy of Diplomacy Douglas Dillon Award Shortlisted for the 2018 Duff Cooper Prize in Literary Nonfiction "[A] brilliant book...by far the best study yet" (Paul Kennedy, The Wall Street Journal) of the gripping history behind the Marshall Plan and its long-lasting influence on our world. In the wake of World War II, with Britain's empire collapsing and Stalin's on the rise, US officials under new Secretary of State George C. Marshall set out to reconstruct western Europe as a bulwark against communist authoritarianism. Their massive, costly, and ambitious undertaking would confront Europeans and Americans alike with a vision at odds with their history and self-conceptions. In the process, they would drive the creation of NATO, the European Union, and a Western identity that continue to shape world events. Benn Steil's "thoroughly researched and well-written account" (USA TODAY) tells the story behind the birth of

the Cold War, told with verve, insight, and resonance for today. Focusing on the critical years 1947 to 1949, Benn Steil's gripping narrative takes us through the seminal episodes marking the collapse of postwar US-Soviet relations—the Prague coup, the Berlin blockade, and the division of Germany. In each case, Stalin's determination to crush the Marshall Plan and undermine American power in Europe is vividly portrayed. Bringing to bear fascinating new material from American, Russian, German, and other European archives, Steil's account will forever change how we see the Marshall Plan. "Trenchant and timely...an ambitious, deeply researched narrative that...provides a fresh perspective on the coming Cold War" (The New York Times Book Review), The Marshall Plan is a polished and masterly work of historical narrative. An instant classic of Cold War literature, it "is a gripping, complex, and critically important story that is told with clarity and precision" (The Christian Science Monitor).

Balkan War Report

Beyond NATO

How and why did NATO, a Cold War military alliance created in 1949 to counter Stalin's USSR, become the cornerstone of new security order for post-Cold War Europe? Why, instead of retreating from Europe after communism's collapse, did the U.S. launch the greatest expansion of the American commitment to the old continent in decades? Written by a high-level insider, *Opening NATO's Door* provides a definitive account of the ideas, politics, and diplomacy that went into the historic decision to expand NATO to Central and Eastern Europe. Drawing on the still-classified archives of the U.S. Department of State, Ronald D. Asmus recounts how and why American policy makers, against formidable odds at home and abroad, expanded NATO as part of a broader strategy to overcome Europe's Cold War divide and to modernize the Alliance for a new era. Asmus was one of the earliest advocates and intellectual architects of NATO enlargement to Central and Eastern Europe after the collapse of communism in the early 1990s and subsequently served as a top aide to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Deputy Secretary Strobe Talbott, responsible for European security issues. He was involved in the key negotiations that led to NATO's decision to extend invitations to Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, the signing of the NATO-Russia Founding Act, and finally, the U.S. Senate's ratification of enlargement. Asmus documents how the Clinton Administration sought to develop a rationale for a new NATO that would bind the U.S. and Europe together as closely in the post-Cold War era as they had been during the fight against communism. For the Clinton Administration, NATO enlargement became the centerpiece of a broader agenda to modernize the U.S.-European strategic partnership for the future. That strategy reflected an American commitment to the spread of democracy and Western values, the importance attached to modernizing Washington's key alliances for an increasingly globalized world, and the fact that the Clinton Administration looked to Europe as America's natural partner in addressing the challenges of the twenty-first

century. As the Alliance weighs its the future following the September 11 terrorist attacks on the U.S. and prepares for a second round of enlargement, this book is required reading about the first post-Cold War effort to modernize NATO for a new era.

Russia, the Eurasian Republics, and Central/Eastern Europe

The importance of Russian thinking about NATO expansion eastward has been badly underestimated in the West. In this first comprehensive English-language assessment of the Russian position, Black seeks to remedy that oversight by a thorough examination of Russian official statements, expert analysis, party platforms, and media commentary, which show the degree to which NATO expansion has brought a rare unity to the otherwise fragmented and volatile Russian political arena. Based entirely on Russian-language sources, this timely study provides invaluable insights into current Russian thinking on NATO expansion and projects the significance of such thinking for the Western Alliance into the future.

Russia's Hostile Measures in Europe

New Times

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Enlargement Costs

Because the turbulent trajectory of Russia's foreign policy since the collapse of the Soviet Union echoes previous moments of social and political transformation, history offers a special vantage point from which to judge the current course of events. In this book, a mix of leading historians and political scientists examines the foreign policy of contemporary Russia over four centuries of history. The authors explain the impact of empire and its loss, the interweaving of domestic and foreign impulses, long-standing approaches to national security, and the effect of globalization over time. Contributors focus on the underlying patterns that have marked Russian foreign policy and that persist today. These patterns are driven by the country's political makeup, geographical circumstances, economic strivings, unsettled position in the larger international setting, and, above all, its tortured effort to resolve issues of national identity. The argument here is not that the Russia of Putin and his successors must remain trapped by these historical patterns but that history allows for an assessment of how much or how little has changed in Russia's approach to the outside world and creates a foundation for identifying what must change if Russia is to evolve. A truly unique collection, this volume utilizes history to shed crucial light on Russia's complex, occasionally inscrutable relationship with the world. In so doing, it raises the broader issue of the

relationship of history to the study of contemporary foreign policy and how these two enterprises might be better joined.

Post-Soviet Affairs

Examines the impact of NATO expansion into Central-Eastern Europe.

Russian Foreign Policy in the Twenty-First Century and the Shadow of the Past

This report examines current Russian hostile measures in Europe and forecasts how Russia might threaten Europe using these measures over the next few years. This report observes that Russia has the most strategic interest in influencing western Europe, but it has the most leverage over countries of eastern Europe, and offers a range of recommendations for the U.S. government and for the U.S. Army on countering hostile measures.

Beyond NATO

Bruce Russett is one of America's leading international relations scholars. *Hegemony and Democracy* is constructed around the question of whether hegemony is sustainable, especially when the hegemon is a democratic state. The book draws on earlier publications over Bruce Russett's long career and features new chapters that show the continuing relevance of his scholarship.

Europe After NATO Expansion

Russia after the Cold War

Hungary and the NATO Enlargement

The Debate on NATO Enlargement

The Russian People and Foreign Policy

The NATO Enlargement Debate, 1990-1997

F.A.S. Public Interest Report

NATO enlargement reflects a failure on the part of policymakers to recognize new strategic realities--and that failure could have dangerous unintended consequences.

Strategy and Force Planning

NOTE: Series number is not an integer: VI

NATO

Determining U.S. Foreign Policy Toward Russia

NATO in the New Europe

Temple international and comparative law journal

The Cold War is over, the Soviet Union is gone, and America faces no other great-power threat to its security. Yet Washington continues to spend \$90 billion a year on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In *Beyond NATO: Staying Out of Europe's Wars*, Ted Galen Carpenter argues that the United States needs to adopt an entirely new policy toward Europe. He contends that preserving NATO is unnecessary because the West European nations now have the economic and military resources to protect their own security. Proposals to expand NATO into Central and Eastern Europe - including the Clinton administration's Partnership for Peace - are especially dangerous. Enlarging the alliance would risk a military confrontation with Moscow over a region in which Russia has long-standing political and security interests. Perhaps even worse, a larger NATO would entangle America in the numerous parochial quarrels and conflicts of the East European nations themselves.

Carpenter warns that the Bosnian war is the kind of problem that NATO will repeatedly encounter if it moves east. He calls on the United States to withdraw from the alliance, encourage the European powers to take responsibility for the stability of their own region, and form a more limited and flexible security relationship with Western Europe. Above all, he urges U.S. policymakers to remain aloof from European conflicts that do not have a direct and significant bearing on America's vital interests.

Hegemony and Democracy

Madam Secretary

Donald Trump's presidency has triggered a growing debate on both sides of the Atlantic about the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and U.S. policy regarding the alliance. In *NATO: The Dangerous Dinosaur*, Ted Galen Carpenter outlines how NATO in its current form has outlived its purpose, and burden sharing is only part of the problem. Continuing to expand NATO eastward, encroaching on Russia, will only endanger the alliance.

Balkan Studies

Takes on the question of how NATO, having successfully kept the peace in Europe in the twentieth century, can adapt to the challenges of the twenty-first. Contends that NATO retains value for the United States and Europe, but that it must expand its vision of collective defense in order to remain relevant and effective. This means recognizing the full range of threats that confront NATO members today and affirming that the alliance will respond collectively to an act (whether by an outside state or a nonstate entity) that imperils the political or economic security or territorial integrity of a member state. NATO has been a cornerstone of security in Europe, and of U.S. foreign policy, for six decades. But its ability to continue playing such a central role is unclear. This report takes a sober look at what the alliance and its members must do to maintain NATO's relevance in the face of today's strategic environment.

WarReport

The Future of NATO

Italy and NATO Expansion to the Balkans

The Challenge of NATO Enlargement

Russia Faces NATO Expansion

Since the fall of communism, public opinion in Russia, including that of a now more diverse elite, has become a substantial factor in that country's policymaking process. What this opinion might be and how it responds to American actions is the subject of this study. William Zimmerman offers important and sometimes disturbing insight into the thinking of citizens in America's former Cold War adversary about such matters as NATO expansion. Drawing on nearly a decade of unprecedented surveys he conducted with a wide spectrum of the Russian public, he gauges the impact of Russia's opening on its foreign policy and how liberal democrats orient themselves to foreign policy. He also shows that insights from the study of American foreign policy are often "portable" to the study of Russian foreign policy attitudes. As Zimmerman shows, the general public, which had a modest but real role in foreign policy decision making, tended much more toward isolationism than did the predominant elites who steered Russia's foreign policy in the 1990s. Interspersing smooth prose with a wide array of richly informative tables, the book represents an invaluable opportunity to discern probable shifts in Russian foreign policy that domestic political changes would bring. And it powerfully suggests that the West, by forging its own policies toward Russia with more prudence, can have a say in the outcome of the great choice facing Russia--whether to forge ahead with democracy or slip back into authoritarianism.

NATO Expansion

In Russia after the Cold War the editors provide an accessible and comprehensive survey of the state of Russia at the end of the twentieth century, as it seeks to come to terms with its new status in the world community, the pressures and tensions arising from economic and social change and with the problems of ensuring a democratic future. Written by a specially commissioned team of internationally respected experts on contemporary Russia, *Russia after the Cold War* is ideally suited as a main text for introductory courses on modern Russia within a politics, Area Studies or combined social science degree. Contributors: Alexei Avtonomov, Edwin Bacon, John Berryman, Christoph Bluth, Michael Cox, Nadia Davidova, Mark Galeotti, James Hughes, Roger E. Kanet, Julie A. Lund, Nick Manning, Andrew Patmore, Anthony Phillips, Richard Sakwa, Peter Shearman, Mark Webber, Stephen Webber, Stephen White, Matthew Wyman.

The Marshall Plan

In this new Brookings Marshall Paper, Michael O'Hanlon argues that now is the time for Western nations to negotiate a new security architecture for neutral countries in eastern Europe to stabilize the region and reduce the risks of war with Russia. He believes NATO expansion has gone far enough. The core concept of this new security architecture would be one of permanent neutrality. The countries in question collectively make a broken-up arc, from Europe's far north to its south: Finland and Sweden; Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus; Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan; and finally Cyprus plus Serbia, as well as possibly several other Balkan states. Discussion on the new framework should begin within NATO, followed by deliberation with the neutral countries themselves, and then formal negotiations with Russia. The new security architecture would require that Russia, like NATO, commit to help uphold the security of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and other states in the region. Russia would have to withdraw its troops from those countries in a verifiable manner; after that, corresponding sanctions on Russia would be lifted. The neutral countries would retain their rights to participate in multilateral security operations on a scale comparable to what has been the case in the past, including even those operations that might be led by NATO. They could think of and describe themselves as Western states (or anything else, for that matter). If the European Union and they so wished in the future, they could join the EU. They would have complete sovereignty and self-determination in every sense of the word. But NATO would decide not to invite them into the alliance as members. Ideally, these nations would endorse and promote this concept themselves as a more practical way to ensure their security than the current situation or any other plausible alternative.

NATO Expansion and US Strategy in Asia

United States Policy Regarding NATO Expansion

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