

man the state and war a theoretical analysis

Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis

Introduction:

The age-old question of war's origins continues to haunt humanity. Is it an inherent part of our nature, a consequence of flawed state structures, or a product of specific historical circumstances? This in-depth analysis delves into the complex interplay between man, the state, and war, examining prominent theoretical perspectives to unravel this enduring enigma. We'll explore key thinkers, dissect their arguments, and analyze the strengths and weaknesses of their approaches, offering a comprehensive understanding of this crucial topic for anyone interested in political science, international relations, sociology, and history. This post promises a rigorous yet accessible exploration, providing you with the knowledge to critically assess the ongoing debate surrounding the causes of war.

I. The Biological Perspective: Is War Innate?

Many theories posit an innate human predisposition towards aggression and conflict. Evolutionary biology, for instance, suggests that aggression served a survival function in our ancestral past, promoting resource acquisition and reproductive success. This perspective doesn't necessarily equate to a pre-programmed instinct for large-scale warfare, but it does suggest a biological basis for conflict potential. Critics of this view argue that it overlooks the significant role of cultural and social factors in shaping human behavior. While aggression might have an evolutionary root, the specific forms it takes – including organized warfare – are largely socially constructed. The overly simplistic "nature versus nurture" debate misses the crucial interplay between biological predispositions and environmental influences.

II. Realism and the State System: A Structural Explanation

Realist international relations theory offers a compelling, albeit controversial, explanation for war. Realists emphasize the anarchic nature of the international system – the absence of a central authority to enforce rules and resolve disputes. In this self-help environment, states prioritize their own security above all else, leading to a security dilemma. As one state builds up its military capabilities, others may perceive this as a threat and respond in kind, potentially escalating tensions and leading to conflict. Classical realists, like Hans Morgenthau, emphasize human nature's

inherent lust for power as a driving force, while neorealists, such as Kenneth Waltz, focus on the structure of the international system as the primary determinant of state behavior. The critique of realism centers on its tendency to oversimplify state motivations and ignore factors like domestic politics, ideology, and international institutions.

III. Liberalism and the Promise of Cooperation

Liberal theories offer a contrasting perspective, emphasizing the potential for cooperation and peace through international institutions, democratic governance, and economic interdependence. Liberal institutionalism suggests that international organizations can mitigate the security dilemma by providing forums for communication, diplomacy, and conflict resolution. Similarly, democratic peace theory posits that democracies are less likely to go to war with each other, due to shared values, institutional constraints, and a greater propensity for peaceful conflict resolution. However, the limitations of liberalism become apparent when considering the persistence of interstate conflict despite the growth of international institutions and the spread of democracy. Furthermore, economic interdependence can sometimes exacerbate conflict, as states compete for scarce resources.

IV. Constructivism: The Social Construction of War

Constructivism offers a radically different approach, arguing that war is not an inevitable consequence of human nature or the state system, but rather a socially constructed phenomenon. Constructivists emphasize the role of ideas, norms, and identities in shaping state behavior. They argue that the very concept of "war" is a social construct, and its meaning and practice vary across time and cultures. The identities of states – their self-perception and perception by others – play a pivotal role in determining their interactions and whether conflict will escalate. While constructivism provides valuable insights into the role of ideas and norms in shaping international relations, critics argue that it struggles to explain the persistence of conflict in the face of changing norms and identities.

V. The Role of Ideology and Identity:

Ideological factors have played a significant role in shaping conflicts throughout history. From religious wars to ideological clashes between communism and capitalism, shared beliefs and values can drive states to engage in conflict to promote their ideology or eradicate opposing ones. Nationalist ideologies, in particular, have been instrumental in the outbreak of many wars, fostering sentiments of national pride and hostility towards other groups. The role of identity – whether ethnic, religious, or national – is crucial to understanding the dynamics of conflict, especially in cases of civil war and ethnic cleansing. These factors frequently interact with structural factors, such as the state system, creating complex and multifaceted causes of war.

VI. A Synthesis: Interconnected Factors and the Complexity of War

A comprehensive understanding of war requires integrating insights from various theoretical perspectives. No single theory can fully explain the complex interplay of factors that lead to conflict. A more holistic approach acknowledges the interconnectedness of human nature, state structures, international relations, ideology, and identity. War emerges from a confluence of factors, with the relative importance of each varying across different historical contexts and specific conflicts. Understanding this complexity is crucial for developing effective strategies for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

VII. Book Outline: "Understanding War: A Multifaceted Approach"

Author: Dr. Anya Sharma

Introduction: Defining War and the Scope of the Analysis

Chapter 1: Biological Bases of Aggression and Conflict

Chapter 2: Realism and the Security Dilemma in International Relations

Chapter 3: Liberalism, Cooperation, and the Role of Institutions

Chapter 4: Constructivism and the Social Construction of War

Chapter 5: The Influence of Ideology and Identity Politics

Chapter 6: Case Studies: Analyzing Specific Conflicts

Chapter 7: Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Strategies

Conclusion: Synthesizing Theories and Future Directions

VIII. Detailed Explanation of Book Outline Points:

Each chapter of "Understanding War: A Multifaceted Approach" delves into a specific aspect of the man-state-war nexus. Chapter 1 explores the biological underpinnings of aggression, analyzing evolutionary perspectives and their limitations. Chapter 2 examines realist theory, focusing on the anarchic international system and the security dilemma. Chapter 3 contrasts this with liberal perspectives, emphasizing the potential for cooperation and the role of international institutions. Chapter 4 explores constructivist approaches, highlighting the social construction of war and the role of identities. Chapter 5 examines the impact of ideology and identity on conflict. Chapter 6 provides detailed case studies, illustrating the application of the theoretical frameworks discussed in previous chapters. Chapter 7 explores conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies, drawing on the insights gained throughout the book. Finally, the conclusion synthesizes the key arguments and proposes future directions for research.

IX. FAQs:

1. Q: Is war inevitable? A: No single theory definitively answers this, but various perspectives suggest war's contingency on interacting factors,

making it avoidable but not guaranteed.

1. Q: What is the role of human nature in war? A: Some argue that innate aggression plays a role, but social and structural factors are equally crucial.

1. Q: How do international institutions affect the likelihood of war? A: Institutions can foster cooperation and reduce conflict but aren't a guaranteed solution.

1. Q: What is the significance of the security dilemma? A: The security dilemma highlights how efforts to increase security can paradoxically lead to greater insecurity and conflict.

1. Q: How does ideology contribute to war? A: Ideologies can create divisions and justifications for conflict, often intertwined with national identity.

1. Q: What is constructivism's contribution to understanding war? A: Constructivism emphasizes the socially constructed nature of war, its meanings, and practices.

1. Q: What are some effective conflict prevention strategies? A: Diplomacy, arms control, economic interdependence, and addressing root causes of conflict are all relevant.

1. Q: How do domestic politics influence international conflicts? A: Domestic political factors (regime type, leadership, public opinion) significantly impact a state's foreign policy and likelihood of engaging in war.

1. Q: What is the difference between classical and neorealism? A: Classical realism focuses on human nature's inherent lust for power, while neorealism emphasizes the anarchic structure of the international system as the main driver of state behavior.

X. Related Articles:

1. The Democratic Peace Theory: A Critical Assessment: Examines the empirical evidence supporting and challenging the democratic peace theory.
1. The Security Dilemma: A Deeper Dive: Explores the nuances of the security dilemma and its implications for international security.
1. Realism vs. Liberalism in International Relations: Compares and contrasts the core tenets of these two dominant schools of thought.
1. Constructivism and the Transformation of International Norms: Analyzes how changing norms can impact state behavior and reduce the likelihood of war.
1. The Role of Ideology in the Cold War: Examines the role of ideological conflict in shaping the dynamics of the Cold War.
1. Nationalism and the Causes of War: Explores the connection between nationalism and conflict, focusing on its role in shaping state identities and motivations.
1. Case Study: The Origins of World War I: Analyzes the causes of World War I through the lens of different theoretical perspectives.

1. **Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding: A Practical Guide:** Offers practical strategies for preventing and resolving conflict.

1. **Civil Wars: Causes, Dynamics, and Resolutions:** Focuses specifically on the causes and dynamics of civil wars and explores potential solutions.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Man, the State, and War Kenneth Neal Waltz, 2001 What are the causes of war? Waltz probes the ideas that thinkers throughout the history of Western civilisation - including St. Augustine, Hobbes, Kant, & Spinoza - have offered to explain the reasons for men & related prescriptions for peace.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Man, the State, and War Kenneth Neal Waltz, 1959

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Man, the State and War Kenneth Neal Waltz, 1967

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: A World Safe for Democracy G. John Ikenberry, 2020-09-22 A sweeping account of the rise and evolution of liberal internationalism in the modern era For two hundred years, the grand project of liberal internationalism has been to build a world order that is open, loosely rules-based, and oriented toward progressive ideas. Today this project is in crisis, threatened from the outside by illiberal challengers and from the inside by nationalist-populist movements. This timely book offers the first full account of liberal internationalism's long journey from its nineteenth-century roots to today's fractured political moment. Creating an international "space" for liberal democracy, preserving rights and protections within and between countries, and balancing conflicting values such as liberty and equality, openness and social solidarity, and sovereignty and interdependence—these are the guiding aims that have propelled liberal internationalism through the upheavals of the past two centuries. G. John Ikenberry argues that in a twenty-first century marked by rising economic and security interdependence, liberal internationalism—reformed and reimagined—remains the most viable project to protect liberal democracy.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Theory of International Politics Kenneth Neal Waltz, 1979 Forfatterens mål med denne bog er: 1) Analyse af de gældende teorier for international politik og hvad der heri er lagt størst vægt på. 2) Konstruktion af en teori for international politik som kan kan råde bod på de mangler, der er i de nu gældende. 3) Afprøvning af den rekonstruerede teori på faktiske hændelsesforløb.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Women and War Mary Raum, 2024-11-29 This volume explores how art and artifacts can tell women's stories of war—a critical way into these stories, often hidden due to the second-tier status of reporting women's accomplishments. This unique lens reveals personal, cultural, and historically noteworthy experiences often not found in records, manuscripts, and texts. Nine stories from history are examined, from the mythical Amazons of Ancient Greece to a female prisoner of war during World War II. Each of the social, political, and battlefield experiences of Penthesilea, Artemisia, Boudica, the feminine cavaliers, the Dahomey Amazons, suffragists, World War I medical corps, and a World War II prisoner of war are intertwined with a particular work of art or an artifact. These include pottery, iconographic images, public sculpture, stone engraving, clothing, decorative arts, paintings, and pulp art. While each story stands alone, brought together in this volume they represent a cross-sectional reflection on the

record of women and war. The chapters cover not only a diverse range of women from around the globe - the African continent, the Hispanic territory of Europe, Carian and Ancient Greece and Rome, Iran, Great Britain-Scotland-ancient Caledonia, Western Europe, and North America—but also a diverse choice of artwork and artifacts, eras, and the nature of the wars being fought. This book will be of value to those interested in gender across history and its interplay in the field of war.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: *On War* Carl von Clausewitz, 1908

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man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Grasping the Democratic Peace Bruce Russett, 1994-11-29 By illuminating the conflict-resolving mechanisms inherent in the relationships between democracies, Bruce Russett explains one of the most promising developments of the modern international system: the striking fact that the democracies that it comprises have almost never fought each other.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Man, the State and War : a Theoretical Analysis , 19??

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Strategic Theory for the 21st Century: The Little Book on Big Strategy Harry R. Yarger, 2006

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: *The Human Imperative* Alexander Alland Jr., 1972-05-22 The Human Imperative

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Gendering Global Conflict Laura Sjoberg, 2013-08-13 Laura Sjoberg positions gender and gender subordination as key factors in the making and fighting of global conflict. Through the lens of gender, she examines the meaning, causes, practices, and experiences of war, building a more inclusive approach to the analysis of violent conflict between states. Considering war at the international, state, substate, and individual levels, Sjoberg's feminist perspective elevates a number of causal variables in war decision-making. These include structural gender inequality, cycles of gendered violence, state masculine posturing, the often overlooked role of emotion in political interactions, gendered understandings of power, and states' mistaken perception of their own autonomy and unitary nature. *Gendering Global Conflict* also calls attention to understudied spaces that can be sites of war, such as the workplace, the household, and even the bedroom. Her findings show gender to be a linchpin of even the most tedious and seemingly bland tactical and logistical decisions in violent conflict. Armed with that information, Sjoberg undertakes the task of redefining and reintroducing critical readings of war's political, economic, and humanitarian dimensions, developing the beginnings of a feminist theory of war.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: The Theory of State Johann Caspar Bluntschli, 1892

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: How to Think about War and Peace Mortimer Jerome Adler, 1995 A collection of interviews with Americans who publicly opposed the Vietnam War

and traveled to Hanoi between 1965 and 1972 to demonstrate their commitment toward ending the conflict. Those interviewed include Noam Chomsky, former US attorney general Ramsey Clark, and Nobel-prize winner George Wald, as well as various professors, ministers, members of the Communist Party, members of Women Strike for Peace, and pacifists. For general readers. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Causes of War Jack S. Levy, William R. Thompson, 2011-09-15 Written by leading scholars in the field, *Causes of War* provides the first comprehensive analysis of the leading theories relating to the origins of both interstate and civil wars. Utilizes historical examples to illustrate individual theories throughout Includes an analysis of theories of civil wars as well as interstate wars -- one of the only texts to do both Written by two former International Studies Association Presidents

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: The Soldier and the State Samuel P. Huntington, 1957

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Conflict Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, Naomi R. Cahn, Dina Francesca Haynes, Nahla Valji, 2018 The authors focus on the multidimensionality of gender in conflict, yet they also prioritise the experience of women given both the changing nature of war and the historical de-emphasis on women's experiences.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: International Relations Manuela Spindler, 2013-04-10 The book is written for active learners - those keen on cutting their own path through the complex and at times hardly comprehensible world of THEORY in International Relations. To aid this process as much as possible, this book employs the didactical and methodical concept of integrating teaching and self-study. The criteria for structured learning about IR theory will be derived from an extensive discussion of the questions and problems of philosophy of science (Part 1). Theory of IR refers to the scientific study of IR and covers all of the following subtopics: the role and status of theory in the academic discipline of IR; the understanding of IR as a science and what a scientific theory is; the different assumptions upon which theory building in IR is based; the different types of theoretical constructions and models of explanations found at the heart of particular theories; and the different approaches taken on how theory and the practice of international relations are linked to each other. The criteria for the structured learning process will be applied in Part 2 of the book during the presentation of five selected theories of International Relations. The concept is based on learning through example - that is, the five theories have been chosen because, when applying the criteria developed in Part 1 of the book, each single theory serves as an example for something deeply important to learn about THEORY of IR more generally.

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man the state and war a theoretical analysis: The Origin and Prevention of Major Wars Robert Gilpin, 1989-02-24 This analysis of the origins of major wars, since the development of the modern state system in Europe centuries ago, also considers the problems involved in preventing a contemporary nuclear war.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: THE MAN VERSUS THE STATE Herbert Spencer, 1916

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Power Kills R. J. Rummel, 2002-11-01 This volume, newly published in paperback, is part of a comprehensive effort by R. J. Rummel to understand and place in historical perspective the entire subject of genocide and mass murder, or what he calls democide. It is the fifth in a series of volumes in which he offers a detailed analysis of the 120,000,000 people killed as a result of government action or direct intervention. In *Power Kills*, Rummel offers a realistic and practical solution to war, democide, and other collective violence. As he states it, The solution...is to foster democratic freedom and to democratize coercive power and

force. That is, mass killing and mass murder carried out by government is a result of indiscriminate, irresponsible Power at the center. Rummel observes that well-established democracies do not make war on and rarely commit lesser violence against each other. The more democratic two nations are, the less likely is war or smaller-scale violence between them. The more democratic a nation is, the less severe its overall foreign violence, the less likely it will have domestic collective violence, and the less its democide. Rummel argues that the evidence supports overwhelmingly the most important fact of our time: democracy is a method of nonviolence.

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man the state and war a theoretical analysis: *Perception and Misperception in International Politics* Robert Jervis, 2017-05-02 Since its original publication in 1976, *Perception and Misperception in International Politics* has become a landmark book in its field, hailed by the New York Times as the seminal statement of principles underlying political psychology. This new edition includes an extensive preface by the author reflecting on the book's lasting impact and legacy, particularly in the application of cognitive psychology to political decision making, and brings that analysis up to date by discussing the relevant psychological research over the past forty years. Jervis describes the process of perception (for example, how decision makers learn from history) and then explores common forms of misperception (such as overestimating one's influence). He then tests his ideas through a number of important events in international relations from nineteenth- and twentieth-century European history. *Perception and Misperception in International Politics* is essential for understanding international relations today.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: *White World Order, Black Power Politics* Robert Vitalis, 2015-12-09 Racism and imperialism are the twin forces that propelled the course of the United States in the world in the early twentieth century and in turn affected the way that diplomatic history and international relations were taught and understood in the American academy. Evolutionary theory, social Darwinism, and racial anthropology had been dominant doctrines in international relations from its beginnings; racist attitudes informed research priorities and were embedded in newly formed professional organizations. In *White World Order, Black Power Politics*, Robert Vitalis recovers the arguments, texts, and institution building of an extraordinary group of professors at Howard University, including Alain Locke, Ralph Bunche, Rayford Logan, Eric Williams, and Merze Tate, who was the first black female professor of political science in the country. Within the rigidly segregated profession, the Howard School of International Relations represented the most important center of opposition to racism and the focal point for theorizing feasible alternatives to dependency and domination for Africans and African Americans through the early 1960s. Vitalis pairs the contributions of white and black scholars to reconstitute forgotten historical dialogues and show the critical role played by race in the formation of international relations.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: *Power Politics and State Formation in the Twentieth Century* Bridget Coggins, 2014-04-24 From Kurdistan to Somaliland, Xinjiang to South Yemen, all secessionist movements hope to secure newly independent states of their own. Most will

not prevail. The existing scholarly wisdom provides one explanation for success, based on authority and control within the nascent states. With the aid of an expansive new dataset and detailed case studies, this book provides an alternative account. It argues that the strongest members of the international community have a decisive influence over whether today's secessionists become countries tomorrow and that, most often, their support is conditioned on parochial political considerations.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: The State Anthony De Jasay, 1998 The State is a brilliant analysis of some of the fundamental issues of modern political thought from the perspective, not of individuals or subjects, but of the state itself. The author poses the query, What would you do if you were the state? The state usually is understood as an instrument, not a personality, and it is presumed to exist so that people can achieve their common ends. However, Jasay asks, what if we suppose the state to have a will and ends of its own? To answer these questions, the author traces the logical and historical progression of the state from a modest-sized protector of life and property through its development into an agile seducer of democratic majorities, to the welfare-dispensing drudge that it is in many countries today ... Is the rational next step a totalitarian enhancement of its power? The State presents what has been termed a disturbingly logical 'agenda' for the state in pursuit of its 'self-fulfillment.'--Inside jacket flap.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Masculinities R. W. Connell, Raewyn Connell, 2005 This is an exciting new edition of R.W. Connell's ground-breaking text, which has become a classic work on the nature and construction of masculine identity. Connell argues that there is not one masculinity, but many different masculinities, each associated with different positions of power. In a world gender order that continues to privilege men over women, but also raises difficult issues for men and boys, his account is more pertinent than ever before. In a substantial new introduction and conclusion, Connell discusses the development of masculinity studies in the ten years since the book's initial publication. He explores global gender relations, new theories, and practical uses of masculinity research. Looking to the future, his new concluding chapter addresses the politics of masculinities, and the implications of masculinity research for understanding current world issues. Against the backdrop of an increasingly divided world, dominated by neo-conservative politics, Connell's account highlights a series of compelling questions about the future of human society. This second edition of Connell's classic book will be essential reading for students taking courses on masculinities and gender studies, and will be of interest to students and scholars across the humanities and social sciences.

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man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Economic Interdependence and War Dale C. Copeland, 2014-11-02 Does growing economic interdependence among great powers increase or decrease the chance of conflict and war? Liberals argue that the benefits of trade give states an incentive to stay peaceful. Realists contend that trade compels states to struggle for vital raw materials and markets. Moving beyond the stale liberal-realist debate, *Economic Interdependence and War* lays out a dynamic theory of expectations that shows under what specific conditions interstate commerce will reduce or heighten the risk of conflict between nations. Taking a broad look at cases spanning two centuries, from the Napoleonic and Crimean wars to the more recent Cold War crises, Dale Copeland demonstrates that when leaders have positive expectations of the future trade environment, they want to remain at peace in order to secure the economic benefits that enhance long-term power. When, however, these expectations turn negative, leaders are likely to fear a loss of access to raw materials and markets, giving them more incentive to initiate crises to protect their commercial interests. The theory of trade expectations holds important implications for the understanding of Sino-American relations since 1985 and for the direction these relations will likely take over the next two decades. *Economic Interdependence and War* offers sweeping new insights into historical and contemporary global politics and the actual nature of democratic versus economic peace.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Memoirs 1925-1950 George F. Kennan, 2020-12-09 George F. Kennan's second volume of memoirs is *Memoirs 1950-1963*. Winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Biography and of the National Book Award for History and Biography in 1968, this is the personal and professional record of one of America's most distinguished diplomats. An intimate and thought-provoking account of diplomatic history, it may be the "single most valuable political book written by an American in the twentieth century." (The New Republic). "[A] remarkably candid, beautifully written and utterly fascinating intellectual career autobiography of a distinguished diplomat and scholar... This is, in short, major history, and here augmented by selections from the author's journal and his policy memorandums. It gives an intimate view of how policy, particularly that pertaining to Soviet-American affairs, was fashioned, influenced, criticized and implemented... through it all emerges the portrait of a brilliant man of keen observation, depth of knowledge and strong opinion." — Eliot Fremont-Smith, The New York Times "[A] historically invaluable, often mercilessly candid 'intellectual autobiography.'" — Murrey Marder, The Washington Post "These memoirs are expertly written, often fascinating... this is an important book, both as diplomatic history and as intellectual biography... Kennan is perhaps the most impressive figure ever to have emerged from the shadowy labyrinth of the American diplomatic establishment." — Ronald Steel, The New York Review of Books "From these pages there emerge both the sensitive, introspective, compassionate human being and the sometimes frustrated diplomat. Ranging from his observations of the German occupation of Prague to the genesis of the 'X' article in Foreign Affairs and the problems of the postwar world, these vignettes from the author's diaries are skillfully linked into a consecutive story of lasting historical importance." — John G. Stoessinger, Foreign Affairs "[A] major contribution to the diplomatic history of our time." — Dimitri von Mohrenschildt, The Russian Review "This widely acclaimed volume — recipient of the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award — can be read as the first installment in the autobiography of an eminent historian; as the intellectual odyssey of a sensitive student of international relations; as an instructive portrait of a professional diplomat, alienated from society and impatient with domestic pressures; as a contribution to the historiography of the cold war; and as a commentary on decision making in recent American foreign policy. It is immensely useful in each area and, like all of Kennan's works, beautifully written." — Richard W. Leopold, The American Historical Review "George Kennan's *Memoirs: 1925-1950* may well become a standard by which future American diplomatic autobiographies will be judged — a standard difficult to emulate... [an] immensely interesting book... This biography paints a panorama of unusual personal dimensions." — Paul Seabury, Slavic Review "Kennan was an enormously healthy and stimulating influence in our diplomatic establishment, and his *Memoirs* provide a provocative analysis of the intellectual, political, and military thinking that went into the evolution of our attitudes and policies for some twenty-five years." — Smith Simpson, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science "George Kennan, who already has a substantial reputation as a professional diplomat and Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, has now ensured his place in history with this volume of *Memoirs*." — Robert A. Divine, The Journal of Southern History "[Kennan's] lucid, elegant, scrupulous, even finicky account of his career is an excellent way to understand exactly how our foreign policy is shaped and why it ought to be shaped differently. His ambition is to alter the conduct of American foreign policy by influencing the climate of opinion and thereby those who will formulate that policy." — George P. Elliott, The Hudson Review "[Kennan] focuses on essentials and illuminates them; in so doing his sense of the drama of events merges with the drama of self. His literary style, genuine and full, carries well the weight of complex considerations. His sense of responsibility in public service — for the public good as he sees it — shines out truly and clearly. What a good man, what an attractive man, what an instructive and elevating commentator!" — Herbert Feis, The Virginia Quarterly Review "George Kennan's lantern illuminates the world; it shines like a beacon in an era of militarist adventure and 'personalized' foreign policy." — Harrison E. Salisbury, Saturday Review

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Pain Management and the Opioid Epidemic National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine

Division, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Committee on Pain Management and Regulatory Strategies to Address Prescription Opioid Abuse, 2017-09-28 Drug overdose, driven largely by overdose related to the use of opioids, is now the leading cause of unintentional injury death in the United States. The ongoing opioid crisis lies at the intersection of two public health challenges: reducing the burden of suffering from pain and containing the rising toll of the harms that can arise from the use of opioid medications. Chronic pain and opioid use disorder both represent complex human conditions affecting millions of Americans and causing untold disability and loss of function. In the context of the growing opioid problem, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) launched an Opioids Action Plan in early 2016. As part of this plan, the FDA asked the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to convene a committee to update the state of the science on pain research, care, and education and to identify actions the FDA and others can take to respond to the opioid epidemic, with a particular focus on informing FDA's development of a formal method for incorporating individual and societal considerations into its risk-benefit framework for opioid approval and monitoring.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: Arms and Influence Thomas C. Schelling, 2020-03-17 "This is a brilliant and hardheaded book. It will frighten those who prefer not to dwell on the unthinkable and infuriate those who have taken refuge in stereotypes and moral attitudinizing."—Gordon A. Craig, New York Times Book Review Originally published more than fifty years ago, this landmark book explores the ways in which military capabilities—real or imagined—are used, skillfully or clumsily, as bargaining power. Anne-Marie Slaughter's new introduction to the work shows how Schelling's framework—conceived of in a time of superpowers and mutually assured destruction—still applies to our multipolar world, where wars are fought as much online as on the ground.

man the state and war a theoretical analysis: On Theories of Victory, Red and Blue Brad Roberts, 2020-05-10 While the United States and its allies put their military focus on the post-9/11 challenges of counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency, Russia and China put their military focus onto the United States and the risks of regional wars that they came to believe they might have to fight against the United States. Their first priority was to put their intellectual houses in order—that is, to adapt military thought and strategic planning to the new problem. The result is a set of ideas about how to bring the United States and its allies to a culminating point where they choose to no longer run the costs and risks of continued war. This is the red theory of victory. Beginning in the second presidential term of Obama administration, the U.S. military focus began to shift, driven by rising Russian and Chinese military assertiveness and outspoken opposition to the regional security orders on their peripheries. But U.S. military thought has been slow to catch up. As a recent bipartisan congressional commission concluded, the U.S. intellectual house is dangerously out of order for this new strategic problem. There is no Blue theory of victory. Such a theory should explain how the United States and its allies can strip away the confidence of leaders in Moscow and Beijing (and Pyongyang) in their escalation calculus—that is, that they will judge the costs too high, the benefits too low, and the risks incalculable. To develop, improve, and implement the needed new concepts requires a broad campaign of activities by the United States and full partnership with its allies.

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