The Lost Equilibrium International Relations In The Postsoviet Era

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Special Bibliography Series 1957

Perspectives on International Relations  Henry R. Nau 2018-01-30 Perspectives on International Relations: Power, Institutions, and Ideas shows students new to the field how theories (perspectives) of international affairs—realism, liberalism, constructivism (identity), and critical theory—play a decisive role in explaining every-day debates about world affairs. Why, for example, do politicians and political scientists disagree about the causes of the ongoing conflict in Syria, even though they all have the same facts? Or, why do policymakers disagree about how to deal with North Korea when they are all equally well informed? The new Sixth Edition of this best-seller includes updates on Brexit, the rise of Donald Trump and other populist leaders, and continuing developments for ISIS, Syria, and Russia.

Armed Groups and the Balance of Power  Anthony Vinci 2008-09-09 This new book provides a framework for understanding the international relations of armed groups, including terrorist organizations, insurgencies and warlords, which play an increasingly important role in the international system. Specifically, the book argues that such groups can be understood as taking part in the balance of power with states and other armed groups, as they are empirically sovereign non-state actors that are motivated by the pursuit of power and exist as part of an anarchic, self-help system. This radically new approach offers a renewed conceptualization of Neorealism, and provides new insights into debates about sovereignty, non-state actors, new wars, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency. The approach is illustrated through case studies on Somali warlords, the security complex between the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), Sudanese People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), Sudan and Uganda, as well as Al Qaeda. The book provides insights into such issues as how non-state actors can be integrated into structural theories of international relations, and also offers pragmatic methodologies for the foreign policy or military practitioner, such as how to best deter terrorists.


International Relations Today: Concepts and Applications  Aneek Chatterjee 2010 Meant primarily for students studying international relations, aspirants of civil services, International Relations Today: Concepts And Applications captures the drastic changes in international relations after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War in 1991. It also examines the rise of China as a major military and economic power, and the potential of Russia, India and Germany as tomorrow’s big powers. It will also be useful for those interested in the discipline.

Leadership and Transformative Ambition in International Relations  Mark A Menaldo 2013-10-31 Providing a critique of international relations theory and a critical examination of how leaders with transformative ambition change domestic and international politics, this book will appeal to leadership, politics and international relations academic.


The Balance of Power. Evan Luard. 2016-07-27 This book examines on an analytical basis the system of international relations between 1648 and 1815. It considers the character of the states, their principal foreign policy goals and the beliefs that influence their relations. The author seeks on this basis to examine the character of the system as a whole: in particular how from the proclaimed desire to maintain the ‘balance of power’ it succeeded in establishing international stability in preventing the domination of particular states.

The Balance of Power. Emerson Niou (M. S.) 1989-11-24 One of the fundamental issues of international relations concerns whether, and under what conditions, stability prevails in anarchic systems, these being systems in which all authority and institutional restraints to action are wholly endogenous. This book uses the tools of game theory to develop a comprehensive theory of such systems and details both necessary and sufficient conditions for stability. The authors first define two forms of stability: system and resource stability. International political systems are said to be stable when no state confronts the possibility of a loss of sovereignty. Resource stability, in contrast, requires that the current distribution of wealth and power among states can change only due to differences in the vitality of economies. The theory developed in this book refines the classic balance-of-power theory and formally incorporates into that theory the consideration of endogenous resource growth, preventive war, war costs and the imperatives of geography, revealing a fundamental conflict between the concepts of ‘balancers’ and ‘central powers’.

Is There Still a West? William Anthony Hay 2007 Scholarly essay collection that considers whether “the West” is still a major force in international affairs or whether we face a new world of competing states and shifting alliances. In proposing possible counterterrorism strategies to define a shared Western security policy, they offer an alternative to neoconservative and liberal viewpoints.“—Provided by publisher.

The Diffusion of Military Technology and Ideas. Emily O. Goldman. 2003 Antologi. Sikkerhedsopolitisk forskere giver deres vurdering af FØ rgerne af informationsaldrens ophæv med hvidtidig kendt VÆ ben teknologien og doktriner i forbindelse med den globale spredning af know-how på området. Cooperative Models in International Relations. Research Michael D. Intriligator. 2012-12-06 Cooperative Models in International Relations. Michael D. Intriligator and Urs Luterbacher Cooperation problems in international relations research have been associated with a variety of approaches. Game theoretical and rational-choice perspectives have been used extensively to analyze international conflict at a bilateral two-actor level. Problems of deterrence and conflict escalation and deterrence maintaining and conflict dilemma-solving strategies have been studied with a variety of game theoretical constructs. These range from two-by-two games in normal form (Axelrod, 1984) to sequential games. It is obvious that the analysis of conflict-solving strategies and metastrategies deals implicitly and some times explicitly with cooperation. The emphasis on cooperation-promoting strategies plays therefore an important role within rational-choice analysis of two-actor problems. However, problems of international cooperation have also been tradition ally associated with literary and qualitative approaches. This is especially true for studies carried out at a multilateral or systemic level of analysis. The association between cooperation problems at the international level and the study of international organizations influenced by the international legal tradition have certainly contributed to this state of affairs. The concept of international regime of cooperation (Krasner, 1983), which derives itself from legal studies, has been developed entirely within the context of this literary 12 COOPERATIVE MODELS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS RESEARCH conception. However, as such studies evolved, various authors tended to use more formal constructs to justify their conclusions and to refine their analyses.

Optimal Imperfection? George Downs 2021-02-09 “Domestic politics matters” has become a rallying cry for international relations scholars over the past decade, yet the question still remains: Just how does it matter? In this book, George Downs and David Rocke argue that an important part of the international impact of domestic politics springs from the institutional responses to its many uncertainties. This impact is due not so much to the errors in judgment these uncertainties can cause as to the strategic and institutional consequences of knowing that such errors are possible. The heart of the book is its formal analysis of how three kinds of domestic uncertainty have shaped international relations through their influence on three very different institutions. One chapter deals with the decision rules that citizens create to cope with uncertainty about
STRUCTURAL SLUMPS

McVickar Professor of Political Economy Edmund S. Phelps, Professor 1994

Dissatisfied with the explanations of the business cycle provided by the Keynesian, monetarist, New Keynesian, and real business cycle schools, Edmund Phelps has developed from various existing strands--some modern and some classical--a radically different theory to account for the long periods of unemployment that have dogged the economies of the United States and Western Europe since the early 1970s. Phelps sees secular shifts and long swings of the unemployment rate as structural in nature. That is, they are typically the result of movements in the natural rate of unemployment (to which the equilibrium path is always tending) rather than of long-persisting deviations around a natural rate itself impervious to changing structure. What has been lacking is a "structuralist" theory of how the natural rate is disturbed by real demand and supply shocks, foreign and domestic, and the adjustments they set in motion. To study the determination of the natural rate path, Phelps constructs three stylized general equilibrium models, each one built around a distinct kind of asset in which firms invest and which is important for the hiring decision. An element of these models is the modern economics of the labor market whereby firms, in seeking to dampen their employees' propensities to quit and shirk, drive wages above market-clearing levels--the phenomenon of the "incentive wage"--and so generate involuntary unemployment in labor-market equilibrium. Another element is the capital market, where interest rates are disturbed by demand and supply shocks such as shifts in profitability, thrift, productivity, and the rate of technical progress and population increase. A general-equilibrium analysis shows how various real shocks, operating through interest rates upon the demand for employees and through the propensity to quit and shirk upon the incentive wage, act upon the natural rate (and thus equilibrium path). In an econometric and historical section, the new theory of economic activity is submitted to certain empirical tests against global postwar data. In the final section the author draws from the theory some suggestions for government policy measures that would best serve to combat structural slumps. 

THE GEOPOlITICS OF EAST ASIA

Robyn Lim 2003

This book focuses on the way geographical and historical forces continue to play a key role in shaping international relations in East Asia.

DISEQUILIBRIUM, POLARIZATION, AND CRISIS MODEL

Isabelle Dierauer 2013-05-16

This book adds a social psychological component to the analysis of why nations, sections, or states enter into armed conflict. The Disequilibrium, Polarization, and Crisis Model is introduced, drawing from prospect theory, realism, liberalism, and constructivism. Three case studies are included, demonstrating this model and its six process stages.

THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

David A. Baldwin 2017-03-02

International relations theory is a diverse and constantly evolving area of scholarly research reflecting the fluctuations in world politics. This volume brings together a number of the most important research papers published on this subject during the last sixty years. Divided into five thematic sections, this work provides the reader with a comprehensive overview of developments and debates in this area of study. Topics covered include the history and development of alternative approaches to international relations theory; the importance of domestic politics in shaping a state's foreign policy; the absence of a global 'government' and the meaning and implications of this 'state of international anarchy'; power and its role as a variable in international relations theory and the challenges of state security, war and peace. The introduction anchors the collection, putting the articles within the context of the evolution of this field to date.

A GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM ANALYSIS OF US FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

Jaime De Melo 1992

The authors' model is the first large-scale computer simulation of the effects of changes in U.S. import quotas.

BASIC TEXTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Evan Luard 2016-07-27

This text combines passages from major writers on international relations over the ages, together with a brief commentary on each. The collection is divided into three main sections - the individual, the state and the society of states - the three main alternative ways of conceiving the subject.

NO VIRTUE LIKE NECESSITY

Jonathan Haslam 2002-01-01

"The author explores four themes relating to international relations in the modern era: Reasons of State, the Balance of Power, the Balance of Trade, and Geopolitics. He contrasts realist ideas with universalist alternatives, both religious and secular, which were based on a more optimistic view of the nature of man or the nature of society. Realist thought never attained consistent predominance, Haslam demonstrates, and the struggle with universalist thought has remained an unresolved tension that can be traced throughout the evolution of international relations theory in the twentieth century."--BOOK JACKET.

IDEOLOGY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE MODERN WORLD

Alan Cassels 1996

Cassels traces the part
played by ideology in international relations over the past two centuries. Incorporating political, social, cultural and economic factors he establishes links between ideas and action, ideology and political behaviour. Cassels traces the part played by ideology in international relations over the past two centuries. Starting with the French Revolution’s injection of ideology into inter-state politics, he finishes by addressing present day preoccupations with the legacy of nationalist discontent left by the collapse of communism and the resurgence of religious fundamentalism in world politics. Cassels includes discussion of Marxism-Leninism, Fascism and Nazism but eschewing exclusive focus on totalitarianism, he also shows how diverse less rigid belief systems of conservatism, liberalism and nationalism influence international affairs. The focus and emphasis given to ideology in an historical survey of such broad scope make this book unusual, and even controversial. Social scientific and philosophical discussions of ideology make only glancing reference to foreign policy. Historians have generally touched on ideology only within the context of the case study, while the realist theorists of international relations play down its influence.

A Precarious Equilibrium Umberto Tulli 2021-09-02 Human rights and détenté inextricably intertwined during Carter’s years. By promoting human rights in the USSR, Carter sought to build a domestic consensus for détenté through bipolar dialogue, he tried to advance human rights in the USSR. But, human rights contributed to the erosion of détenté. Without achieving a lasting domestic consensus based on recently declassified archival documents, a precarious equilibrium offers a fresh interpretation of President Jimmy Carter’s human rights policy and its contradictory impact on US-Soviet affairs. Quest for Equilibrium George Liska 1977 Cosmopolitan Power in International Relations Giulio M. Gallarotti 2010-09-27 How can nations optimize their power in the modern world system? Realist theory has underscored the importance of hard power as the ultimate path to national strength. In this vision, nations require the muscle and strategies to compel compliance and achieve their full power potential. But in fact, changes in world politics have increasingly encouraged national leaders to complement traditional power resources with more enlightened strategies oriented around the use of soft power resources. The resources to compel compliance have to be increasingly integrated with the resources to cultivate compliance. Only through this integration of hard and soft power can nations truly achieve their greatest strength in modern world politics, and this realization carries important implications for competing paradigms of international relations. The idea of power optimization can only be delivered through the integration of the three leading paradigms of international relations: Realism, Neoliberalism, and Constructivism.

The Balance of Power Michael Sheehan 2004-11-11 First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company. Balance of Power in World History S. Kaufman 2007-08-22 The balance of power is one of the most influential ideas in international relations, yet it has never been comprehensively examined in pre-modern or non-European contexts. This book redresses this imbalance. The authors present eight new case studies of balancing and balancing failure in pre-modern and non-European international systems.

Clinton’s Foreign Policy in Russia George Andrew Maclean 2006 The US-Russian Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Purchase Agreement was one of the most remarkable initiatives of Clinton’s presidency, yet one of the most obscure that still continues under George W. Bush. This book examines the story behind Clinton’s decision and its repercussions on our understanding of arms control, foreign policy decision making and US-Russian relations.

Trust and Mistrust in International Relations Andrew H. Kydd 2005 The difference between war and peace can be a matter of trust. States that trust each other can cooperate and remain at peace. States that mistrust each other enough can wage preventive wars, attacking now in fear that the other side will attack in the future. In this groundbreaking book, Andrew Kydd develops a theory of trust in international relations and applies it to the Cold War. Grounded in a realist tradition but arriving at conclusions very different from current realist approaches, this theory is the first systematic game theoretic approach to trust in international relations, and is also the first to explicitly consider how we as external observers should make inferences about the trustworthiness of states. Kydd makes three major claims. First, while trustworthy states may enter conflict, when we see conflict we should become more convinced that the states involved are untrustworthy. Second, strong states, traditionally thought to promote cooperation, can do so only if they are relatively trustworthy. Third, even states that strongly mistrust each other can reassure each other and cooperate provided they are trustworthy. The book’s historical chapters focus on the growing mistrust at the beginning of the Cold War. Contrary to the common view that both sides were willing to compromise but failed because of mistrust, Kydd argues that most of the mistrust in the Cold War was justified, because the Soviets were not trustworthy.

Unanswered Threats Randall L. Schweller 2006 Why have states throughout history regularly underestimated dangers to their survival? Why have some states been able to mobilize their material resources effectively to balance against threats, while others have not been able to do so? The phenomenon of “underbalancing” is a common but
Because neorealism is predicated upon maximizing rationality, its predicate is expected utility theory, in which states take actions should they provide benefits in excess of costs with appropriate utilities and probabilities considered. Because of this orientation, neorealism is unable to explain instances in which states engage in conflict that has little rational basis for success, on the one hand, and instances in which states cooperate with one another when aggression has a reasonable chance of success, on the other hand. By adopting prospect precepts, Prospective Balance provides a more powerful explanation of this puzzling behavior. Case studies selected from early to later 19th-century Europe serve as the empirical basis for analyzing in detail two of the characteristic behaviors, that of widespread loss aversion, and that of affective abandonment.

**Theories, Models, And Simulations In International Relations**

Michael D Ward 2019-08-22 Born in 1915, Harold Guetzkow might have been a child of the “Roaring Twenties.” But in fact Professor Guetzkow is much more a “child of the depression” (to use his own term). A compiliation of essays by scholars who took time and energy to pen their work in honor of Harold Guetzkow. The chapters that follow represent a real contribution to the study of international relations and document the influence of Harold Guetzkow in catalyzing that study over the last thirty years.

**World Out of Balance**


The Revolution in International Relations E.F. Penrose 1996-06-04 Published in 1965: The study examines the changing structure and pattern of international relations in a world wide context. Defining balance of power in a dynamic sense akin to that of a “moving equilibrium”.

**The Lost Equilibrium**

Betttie Moretz Smolansky 2001 This anthology examines the impact of the end of the cold war on the nature of international relations. The volume is comprised principally of case studies designed to analyze the results of the disequilibrium introduced into international relations by
Posthuman Dialogues in International Relations
Erika Cudworth 2017-08-10
Posthumanism represents a significant new research direction both for International Relations and the social sciences. It emerges from questions about inter-species relations which challenge dominant perceptions of what it means to be human. Rather than seeing the human species as 'in nature', posthumanist thinking considers the species as 'of nature'. The work of posthumanist thinkers has sought to dispute accepted notions of what it means to be human, raising profound questions about our relations with the rest of nature. The volume commences with an overview of the influence thinkers have had on the development of posthumanist thinking. Key ideas in International Relations are interrogated and reconceptualised and specific case studies are presented with a focus on inter-species relations. The work allows for a consideration of the limits of the posthumanist move and provides space for critics to argue that such an approach opens the discipline up to a biological determinism, and that a focus on inter-human relations should mark the boundaries of the discipline. The essays collected in this volume provide an overview of contributions from posthumanist thinkers with the particular intention of providing a succinct introduction to the area and should appeal to scholars and students in Politics, IR and philosophy.

Trust and Mistrust in International Relations
Andrew H. Kydd 2018-06-05
The difference between war and peace can be a matter of trust. States that trust each other can cooperate and remain at peace. States that mistrust each other enough can wage preventive wars, attacking now in fear that the other side will attack in the future. In this groundbreaking book, Andrew Kydd develops a theory of trust in international relations and applies it to the Cold War. Grounded in a realist tradition but arriving at conclusions very different from current realist approaches, this theory is the first systematic game theoretic approach to trust in international relations, and is also the first to explicitly consider how we as external observers should make inferences about the trustworthiness of states. Kydd makes three major claims. First, while trustworthy states may enter conflict, when we see conflict we should become more convinced that the states involved are untrustworthy. Second, strong states, traditionally thought to promote cooperation, can do so only if they are relatively trustworthy. Third, even states that strongly mistrust each other can reassure each other and cooperate provided they are trustworthy. The book's historical chapters focus on the growing mistrust at the beginning of the Cold War. Contrary to the common view that both sides were willing to compromise but failed because of mistrust, Kydd argues that most of the mistrust in the Cold War was justified, because the Soviets were not trustworthy.