

Influence without boots on the ground

Type de contenu : Texte

Type de médiation : sans médiation

Titre(s) : Influence without boots on the ground : seaborne crisis response / Larissa Forster

Auteur(s) : Förster, Larissa

Autre(s) responsabilité(s) : Naval War College Newport, R.I., Press - Éditeur scientifique
Naval War College Newport, R.I., Center for naval warfare studies - Éditeur scientifique

Editeur, producteur : Newport (R. I.) : Naval War College press [2013]

Description matérielle : 1 vol. (XVI-215-104 p.) : ill., graph., tabl. ; 25 cm

Collection : Newport paper 39

ISBN : 978-1-78266-379-9

EAN : 9781782663799 br.

Appartient à la collection : Newport paper 1544-6824 39

Classification décimale Dewey : 359.409 73

Note(s) : "Janvier 2013"

"This thesis was accepted as a doctoral dissertation by the Faculty of Arts of the University of Zurich in the fall semester 2010 on the recommendation of Prof. Dr. Albert A. Stahel and Prof. Dr. Peter Dombrowski (U.S. Naval War College.)" (source : p. II)

Note sur les bibliographies et les index : Bibliogr. p. [193]-209. Notes bibliogr.

Note sur le contenu : Introduction : military interventions and the deployment of naval forces Navies are able to do things that armies can't : the difference between the U.S. Navy and other U.S. Armed Forces Just enough force ? A theoretical framework for seaborne crisis response Uncharted waters : data on U.S. naval activity short of war We move on the seas that we control, part I : assessing the empirical evidence --- crisis characteristics and actors We move on the seas that we control, part II : assessing the empirical evidence --- U.S. involvement and crisis outcomes Conclusion

Note de thèses et écrits académiques : Texte remanié de Thèse de doctorat Arts Université de Zürich 2010

Résumé ou extrait : Military intervention always has been and always will be an important part of foreign

policy, a tool to further national interests and influence world events. Many scholars have tried to explain the intervention behavior of states in crises, conflicts, and wars. When and why do states intervene, and what are reasons for nonintervention ? What conflicts and crises are more likely to call for intervention, and why ? When is intervention successful ? The explanations are manifold and include political, military, economic, social, environmental, domestic, and humanitarian factors. The theoretical literature covers a gamut of realist intentions, ranging from security, power, and national interests, as guides to state action; to emphasis on international trade and economics; and to domestic politics. Some argue for explanations based on idealistic aspirations, such as democracy and human rights. Many studies focus on a mix of different reasons. From this vast field, the author has selected international crises involving any form of U.S. activity in the years 1946-2006. Within these U.S. activities, the author distinguishes between crisis response with and without naval forces, as this study intends to advance the knowledge of the use of U.S. naval forces as a response to international crises and to contribute to a better understanding of when and how the U.S. Navy is deployed (source : introduction)

Sujet - Collectivité : États-Unis Navy. -- Opérations extérieures à but non militaire

Sujet - Nom commun : Intervention (droit international)

Puissance maritime -- États-Unis

Maîtrise des mers

Politique militaire -- États-Unis

Relations extérieures -- États-Unis