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KEY=PROSPECTS - JIMENA ESTES

The Second Term of George W. Bush

Prospects and Perils

Palgrave Macmillan **Second term presidencies are distinctive, not least as the president no longer has to run for re-election. Placing the second term of George W. Bush in comparative perspective, this fascinating book explores the political, institutional and policy implications of a second term. Combining topicality with analytical richness, this is an important resource for scholars and students.**

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High Risk and Big Ambition

The Presidency of George W. Bush

University of Pittsburgh Pre **Elected with no clear public mandate, George W. Bush achieved surprising legislative successes in his early months in the White House. Following September 11, 2001, his public support rose to unprecedented heights. Actions taken in the following months and years have revealed the exceptionally ambitious nature of the Bush presidency. *High Risk and Big Ambition* brings together leading presidency scholars and journalists to assess the trajectory and character of Bush's time in office. The common theme running through their contributions is that this presidency is best characterized by a series of bold political and policy risks in the service of two primary goals: the transformation of American foreign policy and the creation of a lasting Republican dominance of domestic politics. Included are discussions of foreign policy, national security, the war in Iraq, Bush's leadership style, religious politics, and economic policy. George W. Bush emerges as an "orthodox innovator" who skillfully deploys both personal politics and the power of his office in an effort to complete the conservative governmental agenda initiated by Ronald Reagan. Yet because of the size of his ambitions, each success sets up a greater risk of failure. That alone makes his presidency one of the most interesting and consequential in decades.**

Calculating Political Risk

Routledge **Calculating Political Risk is rich and illuminating, and much more than a political science treatise. Althaus draws on diverse literature, extensive interviews and intriguing case studies to offer interdisciplinary, practical and nuanced insight. This book provides new perspectives and more precise language for making sense of a critical dimension of politics, policy-making and public management. Evert Lindquist, Director and Professor, School of Public Administration, University of Victoria, Canada**
This powerful new book is the first ever examination of the hard edge of how political risk - something faced by all political actors innumerable times every day - is calculated and used in decision-making. It opens with

an outline of the historical and linguistic origins of risk, the various disciplinary understandings of risk, the risk society concept, and how risk has come to be so prominent in the context of environmental disaster and terrorism. The book then defines political risk and looks at its manifestations in the public sector, from project to high-level political risk. It also looks at risk identification versus risk management and compares the concept of political risk with the private sector practice of risk management. Unique research findings from interviews with over 100 risk practitioners and politicians provide a detailed look at how political actors calculate political risk. Case study-based chapters look in-depth at neat and discrete examples: risk calculation in state development plans in Australia; political risk identification and management in the UK during the mad cow crisis; and US government risk calculation in the post-September 11 context. The final chapters draw together the experiences and lessons learned from the case studies and practitioner insights to formulate a better understanding of what political risk is and what its calculation means in political practice. The author shows how political risk calculation provides a fresh perspective on policy analysis and identifies how political risk is relevant to a broader understanding of politics and political science, as well as policy formulation and implementation on the ground.

Risk and Resolution

Page Publishing Inc **America repeatedly finds itself mired in military interventions long after public buy-in to the national interest has waned. Why is the timely disengagement of military forces so difficult to achieve? Traditional international relations theories diminish the role of the individual leader in favor of the state or international institutions. Behavioral science theories have in recent years experienced a resurgence. However, the dominant behavioral explanation of foreign policy decision-making, prospect theory, while it focuses on how people tend to make decisions under risk, still minimizes the influence of the individual president. Decisions to disengage military forces are presidential decisions, just like the decisions to commit forces to foreign interventions. If we accept this, then it is important to understand if, and if so why, some presidents inherently are more or less acceptant of the risks disengagement presents. This book operationalizes a competing personality-based model of decision-making under risk. Referred to here as the trait-based model, it is assessed using disengagement opportunities in three varied levels of military intervention across four presidencies: humanitarian relief turned nation-building under George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton in Somalia, compelling air campaigns turned peace-making/keeping in Bosnia and Kosovo under Clinton, and major combat operations turned irregular warfare in Iraq under George W. Bush and Barack Obama. Data for the model predominantly comes from existing presidential personality profiles based on the dominant model of**

personality theory, the five-factor model, augmented by Myers-Briggs Type Inventory data from public sources. This study aims to explain the roughly 30 percent of cases which defy prospect theory's predictions and to better explain those cases where prospect theory might heretofore have sufficed. The results suggest specific personality traits do in fact point to presidents' predispositions toward risk, which in turn help explain their disengagement decisions. This work may be only the second to apply the five-factor model to presidential foreign policy decision-making and is the first to do so in the context of disengagement decisions. Hopefully it will foster further work in both areas.

Out of Many, One

Portraits of America's Immigrants

Crown #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • In this powerful new collection of oil paintings and stories, President George W. Bush spotlights the inspiring journeys of America's immigrants and the contributions they make to the life and prosperity of our nation. The issue of immigration stirs intense emotions today, as it has throughout much of American history. But what gets lost in the debates about policy are the stories of immigrants themselves, the people who are drawn to America by its promise of economic opportunity and political and religious freedom—and who strengthen our nation in countless ways. In the tradition of *Portraits of Courage*, President Bush's #1 New York Times bestseller, *Out of Many, One* brings together forty-three full-color portraits of men and women who have immigrated to the United States, alongside stirring stories of the unique ways all of them are pursuing the American Dream. Featuring men and women from thirty-five countries and nearly every region of the world, *Out of Many, One* shows how hard work, strong values, dreams, and determination know no borders or boundaries and how immigrants embody values that are often viewed as distinctly American: optimism and gratitude, a willingness to strive and to risk, a deep sense of patriotism, and a spirit of self-reliance that runs deep in our immigrant heritage. In these pages, we meet a North Korean refugee fighting for human rights, a Dallas-based CEO who crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico at age seventeen, and a NASA engineer who as a girl in Nigeria dreamed of coming to America, along with notable figures from business, the military, sports, and entertainment. President Bush captures their faces and stories in striking detail, bringing depth to our understanding of who immigrants are, the challenges they face on their paths to citizenship, and the lessons they can teach us about our country's character. As the stories unfold in this vibrant book, readers will gain a better appreciation for the humanity behind one of our most pressing policy issues and the countless ways in which America, through its tradition of welcoming newcomers, has been

strengthened by those who have come here in search of a better life.

Partisan Balance

Why Political Parties Don't Kill the U.S. Constitutional System

Princeton University Press **With three independent branches, a legislature divided into two houses, and many diverse constituencies, it is remarkable that the federal government does not collapse in permanent deadlock. Yet, this system of government has functioned for well over two centuries, even through such heated partisan conflicts as the national health-care showdown and Supreme Court nominations. In *Partisan Balance*, noted political scholar David Mayhew examines the unique electoral foundations of the presidency, Senate, and House of Representatives in order to provide a fresh understanding for the government's success and longstanding vitality. Focusing on the period after World War II, and the fate of legislative proposals offered by presidents from Harry Truman to George W. Bush, Mayhew reveals that the presidency, Senate, and House rest on surprisingly similar electoral bases, with little difference in their partisan textures as indexed by the presidential popular vote cast in the various constituencies. Both congressional chambers have tilted a bit Republican, and while White House legislative initiatives have fared accordingly, Mayhew shows that presidents have done relatively well in getting their major proposals enacted. Over the long haul, the Senate has not proven much more of a stumbling block than the House. Arguing that the system has developed a self-correcting impulse that leads each branch to pull back when it deviates too much from other branches, Mayhew contends that majoritarianism largely characterizes the American system. The wishes of the majority tend to nudge institutions back toward the median voter, as in the instances of legislative districting, House procedural reforms, and term limits for presidents and legislators.**

Perils of Privatization: Bush's Lethal Plan for Social Security

"The Perils of Privatization: Bush's Lethal Plan for Social Security" is a research paper written by Edith Rasell and Christian E. Weller. The paper was originally published in the May 18, 2000 issue of "Issuebriefs," a publication of the Economic Policy Institute (EPI). The authors discuss the Social Security proposal by U.S. President George W. Bush that would allow a portion of each U.S. workers' payroll taxes to be placed in a personal account and invested in stocks and bonds.

The Co-Presidency of Bush and Cheney

Stanford University Press **The Bush administration is out but the American public continues to suffer from its disastrous domestic and foreign policies. In this excellently documented work, presidential scholar Shirley Anne Warshaw offers an in-depth analysis and exploration of the political maneuvering that got us into our current mess. Combining her study of the motivations of both Dick Cheney and George W. Bush, knowledge of the spheres in which they operated, and personal interviews with White House staff and Washington insiders, Warshaw demonstrates that these complementary conservatives were nothing less than co-presidents. Breaking with popular sentiment, she denies that Bush's authority was hijacked or stolen. Bush, rather, focused on building what he called a moral and civil society, anchored by a war on science and by the proliferation of faith-based programs, while allowing Cheney to lead in business and foreign policy. Warshaw highlights Cheney's decades-long career in Washington and his familiarity with its inner workings to present a complete picture of this calculating political powerhouse who continues to capture headlines. From Cheney's unprecedented merging of the vice president's office into the president's to his abhorrence of what he deemed congressional interference in the president's ability to do his job, Warshaw paints an intriguing, and at times frightening, portrait.**

The Prosecution of George W. Bush for Murder

Vanguard Press **Prosecutor argues there is overwhelming evidence President Bush took the nation to war in Iraq under false pretenses and must be held accountable for what he considers to be monumental crimes.**

Ambition and Division

Legacies of the George W. Bush Presidency

University of Pittsburgh Pre **The presidency of George W. Bush is notable for the grand scale of its ambitions, the controversy that these ambitions generated, and the risks he regularly courted in the spheres of politics, economics, and foreign policy. Bush's ultimate goal was indeed ambitious:**

the completion of the conservative “regime change” first heralded by the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980. But ironically this effort sewed the very discord that ultimately took root and emerged to frustrate Bush's plans, and may even have begun to unravel aspects of the Reagan revolution he sought to institutionalize. Politically, the Bush White House sought the entrenchment of consistent Republican electoral majorities. Institutionally, the Bush administration sought to preserve control of Congress by maintaining reliable partisan Republican majorities, and to influence the federal courts with a steady stream of conservative judicial appointees. The administration also sought increased autonomy over the executive branch by the aggressive use of executive orders and bureaucratic reorganizations in response to 9/11. Many of these efforts were at least partially successful. But ultimately the fate of the Bush presidency was tied to its greatest single gamble, the Iraq War. The flawed prosecution of that conflict, combined with other White House management failures and finally a slumping economy, left Bush and the Republican Party deeply unpopular and the victim of strong electoral reversals in 2006 and the election victory of Barack Obama in 2008. The American public had turned against the Bush agenda in great part because of the negative outcomes resulting from the administration's pursuit of that agenda. This book assembles prominent presidential scholars to measure the trajectory of Bush's aspirations, his accomplishments, and his failures. By examining presidential leadership, popular politics and policymaking in this context, the contributors begin the work of understanding the unique historical legacy of the Bush presidency.

Risk and Hierarchy in International Society

Liberal Interventionism in the Post-Cold War Era

Springer The English School of International Relations has traditionally maintained that international society cannot accommodate hierarchical relationships between states. This book employs a unique theoretical and conceptual approach challenging this view and arguing that hierarchies are formed on Western states' need to manage globalised risks.

Summary: Bushworld

Review and Analysis of Maureen Dowd's Book

Primento **The must-read summary of Maureen Dowd's book: "Bushworld: Enter At Your Own Risk". This complete summary of "Bushworld" by Maureen Dowd, a bestselling American author and journalist, reveals the author's scathing observations of everything Bush-related, from his family beginnings to the 2004 election. Maureen Dowd explains that the Bush administration is full of macho men who are determined to make America an empire. This summary presents an intriguing view of President Bush and his dreams to make America a superpower that is feared by the rest of the planet. Added-value of this summary: • Save time • Understand the Bush administration and their motivations • Expand your knowledge of American politics and government To learn more, read "Bushworld" and discover Dowd's humorous account of the controversial leader and his plans for America.**

Risk and Ruin

Enron and the Culture of American Capitalism

University of Pennsylvania Press **At the time of its collapse in 2001, Enron was one of the largest companies in the world, boasting revenue of over \$100 billion. During the 1990s economic boom, the Houston, Texas-based energy company had diversified into commodities and derivatives trading and many other ventures—some more legal than others. In the lead-up to Enron's demise, it was revealed that the company's financial success was sustained by a creatively planned and well-orchestrated accounting fraud. The story of Enron and its disastrous aftermath has since become a symbol of corporate excess and negligence, framed as an exceptional event in the annals of American business. With Risk and Ruin, Gavin Benke places Enron's fall within the larger history and culture of late twentieth-century American capitalism. In many ways, Benke argues, Enron was emblematic of the transitions that characterized the era. Like Enron, the American economy had shifted from old industry to the so-called knowledge economy, from goods to finance, and from national to global modes of production. Benke dives deep into the Enron archives, analyzing company newsletters, board meeting minutes, and courtroom transcriptions to chart several interconnected themes across Enron's history: the changing fortunes of Houston; the shifting attitudes toward business strategy, deregulation, and the function of the market among policy makers and**

business leaders; and the cultural context that accompanied and encouraged these broader political and economic changes. Considered against this backdrop, Enron takes on new significance as a potent reminder of the unaddressed issues still facing national and global economies. Published in cooperation with the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies at Southern Methodist University.

Faith and the Presidency From George Washington to George W. Bush

Oxford University Press **Examining the lives and presidencies of 11 chief executives for whom religion was a particularly important issue because of their own beliefs, Smith paints portraits of the religious lives of the leaders and shows how their beliefs shaped their actions, and in turn the course of our history.**

The Change Toward Cooperation in the George W. Bush Administration's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy Toward North Korea

Peter Lang **This book offers a case study in foreign policy change: It examines why the Bush administration suddenly redirected its nuclear nonproliferation policy toward North Korea in the aftermath of North Korea's first nuclear test in October 2006, abandoning its former confrontational approach in favor of a more accommodating line. Existing explanations of this course reversal draw on the security implications of a growing crisis on the Korean Peninsula, U.S. domestic politics, and changing decision-making dynamics within the Bush administration. Employing before-after comparison, the study refutes these accounts - and it offers an alternative explanation: The Bush administration altered its nonproliferation policy toward North Korea toward a cooperative course because after the nuclear test, it perceived fundamentally improved prospects for fruitful cooperation on North Korea's denuclearization.**

The Great Influenza

The Story of the Deadliest Pandemic in History

Penguin #1 New York Times bestseller “Barry will teach you almost everything you need to know about one of the deadliest outbreaks in human history.”—Bill Gates “Monumental... an authoritative and disturbing morality tale.”—Chicago Tribune The strongest weapon against pandemic is the truth. Read why in the definitive account of the 1918 Flu Epidemic. Magisterial in its breadth of perspective and depth of research, *The Great Influenza* provides us with a precise and sobering model as we confront the epidemics looming on our own horizon. As Barry concludes, “The final lesson of 1918, a simple one yet one most difficult to execute, is that...those in authority must retain the public's trust. The way to do that is to distort nothing, to put the best face on nothing, to try to manipulate no one. Lincoln said that first, and best. A leader must make whatever horror exists concrete. Only then will people be able to break it apart.” At the height of World War I, history’s most lethal influenza virus erupted in an army camp in Kansas, moved east with American troops, then exploded, killing as many as 100 million people worldwide. It killed more people in twenty-four months than AIDS killed in twenty-four years, more in a year than the Black Death killed in a century. But this was not the Middle Ages, and 1918 marked the first collision of science and epidemic disease.

Hail to the CEO

The Failure of George W. Bush and the Cult of Moral Leadership

Greenwood Publishing Group **Hail to the CEO--a breakthrough book on leadership, business ethics, and the place of George W. Bush in the history of our time--explains how Bush's failed presidency reflects not just on him but on the business culture that created him.**

Uncertain Peril

Genetic Engineering and the Future of Seeds

Beacon Press Life on earth is facing unprecedented challenges from global warming, war, and mass extinctions. The plight of seeds is a less visible but no less fundamental threat to our survival. Seeds are at the heart of the planet's life-support systems. Their power to regenerate and adapt are essential to maintaining our food supply and our ability to cope with a changing climate. In *Uncertain Peril*, environmental journalist Claire Hope Cummings exposes the stories behind the rise of industrial agriculture and plant biotechnology, the fall of public interest science, and the folly of patenting seeds. She examines how farming communities are coping with declining water, soil, and fossil fuels, as well as with new commercial technologies. Will genetically engineered and "terminator" seeds lead to certain promise, as some have hoped, or are we embarking on a path of uncertain peril? Will the "doomsday vault" under construction in the Arctic, designed to store millions of seeds, save the genetic diversity of the world's agriculture? To answer these questions and others, Cummings takes readers from the Fertile Crescent in Iraq to the island of Kaua'i in Hawai'i; from Oaxaca, Mexico, to the Mekong Delta in Vietnam. She examines the plight of farmers who have planted transgenic seeds and scientists who have been persecuted for revealing the dangers of modified genes. At each turn, Cummings looks deeply into the relationship between people and plants. She examines the possibilities for both scarcity and abundance and tells the stories of local communities that are producing food and fuel sustainably and providing for the future. The choices we make about how we feed ourselves now will determine whether or not seeds will continue as a generous source of sustenance and remain the common heritage of all humanity. It comes down to this: whoever controls the future of seeds controls the future of life on earth. *Uncertain Peril* is a powerful reminder that what's at stake right now is nothing less than the nature of the future.

American Democracy in Peril: Eight Challenges to America's Future, 7th Edition

CQ Press With the economic crisis, intense partisan gridlock, and social movements like the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street, *American Democracy in Peril* encapsulates the tumultuous state of American politics more than ever. Hudson's provocative book offers a structured yet critical

look at the functioning of the American political system. This new edition incorporates the far-ranging impact of the Obama presidency - and the polarization that has accompanied it - along with these key updates: New discussion of the barriers of the separation of powers system, including the tortured politics of health care reform, the threats of government shutdown over deficit reform, and the use of institutional vetoes to prevent economic stimulus measures New developments from the last election cycles, including changes in party politics, campaign funding, campaign media technologies and social media, and efforts at voter suppression Fresh examination of the financial deregulation that led to the crisis, the massive financial bailout, and rising economic inequality New insight regarding Obama's continuity with Bush-era national security practices from the use of secrecy to centralized executive control of policy.

From Risk to Opportunity

Fulfilling the Educational Needs of Hispanic Americans in the 21st Century : the Final Report of the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans

George W. Bush and Bob Jones University: Calculated Risk Or Political Gaffe

The Last Card

Inside George W. Bush's Decision to

Surge in Iraq

Cornell University Press **This is the real story of how George W. Bush came to double-down on Iraq in the highest stakes gamble of his entire presidency. Drawing on extensive interviews with nearly thirty senior officials, including President Bush himself, *The Last Card* offers an unprecedented look into the process by which Bush overruled much of the military leadership and many of his trusted advisors, and authorized the deployment of roughly 30,000 additional troops to the warzone in a bid to save Iraq from collapse in 2007. The adoption of a new counterinsurgency strategy and surge of new troops into Iraq altered the American posture in the Middle East for a decade to come. In *The Last Card* we have access to the deliberations among the decision-makers on Bush's national security team as they embarked on that course. In their own words, President George W. Bush, Vice President Dick Cheney, National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, White House Chief of Staff Joshua Bolten, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, and others, recount the debates and disputes that informed the process as President Bush weighed the historical lessons of Vietnam against the perceived strategic imperatives in the Middle East. For a president who had earlier vowed never to dictate military strategy to generals, the deliberations in the Oval Office and Situation Room in 2006 constituted a trying and fateful moment. Even a president at war is bound by rules of consensus and limited by the risk of constitutional crisis. What is to be achieved in the warzone must also be possible in Washington, D.C. Bush risked losing public esteem and courted political ruin by refusing to disengage from the costly war in Iraq. *The Last Card* is a portrait of leadership—firm and daring if flawed—in the Bush White House. The personal perspectives from men and women who served at the White House, Foggy Bottom, the Pentagon, and in Baghdad, are complemented by critical assessments written by leading scholars in the field of international security. Taken together, the candid interviews and probing essays are a first draft of the history of the surge and new chapter in the history of the American presidency.**

Indecision Points

George W. Bush and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

MIT Press **A riveting account examines the major assumptions underpinning U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East during the Bush years, offering original insights and drawing on interviews with 45 global leaders, including Colin Powell, Salam Fayyad and Condoleezza Rice.**

George W. Bush: bk. 2. July 1 to December 31, 2002

The Presidency of George W. Bush

"The presidency of George W. Bush is indelibly linked in the minds of Americans with the 9/11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and the subsequent War on Terror that transformed US foreign policy and the international political order. While John Robert Greene's history of Bush's presidency covers these events in detail, especially the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the book addresses the entirety of his time in office, including debates over executive power, the disaster of Hurricane Katrina, and the economic recession. Only the second time the son of a president became president himself, Bush 43's presidency remains highly controversial and the events of those years continue to shape geopolitics today, drawing both praise and censure from partisan commentators. Drawing on all available sources, Greene's account sheds fresh light on the first presidency of the twenty-first century in an effort to clear aside misunderstandings and deepen our understanding of those consequential years"--

The George W. Bush Presidency

A Rhetorical Perspective

Lexington Books **The George W. Bush Presidency: A Rhetorical Perspective**, edited by Robert E. Denton, Jr., examines the rhetoric of former president George W. Bush across contexts of domestic policy, foreign policy, the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and politics in general. The contributors to this volume variously analyze Bush's inaugural and State of the Union addresses, as well as his political philosophy, policy issues, and the rocky relationship with the news media. Collectively, they provide insight into the role of public discourse in the campaigning and governing of the George W. Bush presidency."

American Crisis, Southern Solutions

From where We Stand, Peril and

Promise

NewSouth Books Editor Anthony Dunbar and more than a dozen Southern writers, historians, business and labor-watchers, and philosophers reexamine some of the issues raised in the 2004 collection *Where We Stand, Voices of Southern Dissent*.

Embracing Risk

The Changing Culture of Insurance and Responsibility

University of Chicago Press For much of the twentieth century, industrialized nations addressed social problems, such as workers' compensation benefits and social welfare programs, in terms of spreading risk. But in recent years a new approach has emerged: using risk both as a way to conceive of and address social problems and as an incentive to reduce individual claims on collective resources. *Embracing Risk* explores this new approach from a variety of perspectives. The first part of the book focuses on the interplay between risk and insurance in various historical and social contexts. The second part examines how risk is used to govern fields outside the realm of insurance, from extreme sports to policing, mental health institutions, and international law. Offering an original approach to risk, insurance, and responsibility, the provocative and wide-ranging essays in *Embracing Risk* demonstrate that risk has moved well beyond its origins in the insurance trade to become a central organizing principle of social and cultural life.

Governing by Campaigning

The Politics of the Bush Presidency

Pearson P T R In this brief book, George Edwards, one of the foremost experts on the presidency and author of "Why the Electoral College is Bad for America," explores how the Bush administration has attempted sweeping changes in public policy - without broad support for doing so - by taking its case to the American public more than any other president in history.

American Presidents and the United Nations

Internationalism in the Balance

Routledge **American Presidents and the United Nations: Internationalism in the Balance** offers a fresh look at the U.S.-UN relationship. The current discourse regarding America's linkage with the UN—and particularly about the President's influence on the world body—has metamorphosed well beyond the conventional conversation of the post-World War II generation. This book places the UN-U.S. relationship within the evolving fabric of international affairs and American political developments through the 2020 presidential election, into the early Biden administration. The text integrates analyses of individual presidential politics and presidential foreign policy preferences from Franklin Roosevelt through Donald Trump, with congressional responses, and seemingly ever-accelerating, troublesome, and often unanticipated international crises. Readers will find the latest scholarship, primary sourcing, as well as synthesis, and a fresh analysis of the ongoing and increasingly multifaceted political and intellectual debate about America's role in the world. The book spotlights one of the most creative, complex, and inspired global institutions ever devised by human beings—the United Nations—and puts it in context with the powerful role of the American presidency. Essential for students, scholars, and general readers alike.

The Body at Risk

Photography of Disorder, Illness, and Healing

Univ of California Press **The Body at Risk: Photography of Disorder, Illness, and Healing** is the first book to explore the ways that photojournalists and social documentarians have conceptualized the human subject as a site of both good and ill health. The volume looks at photographs depicting child laborers; Depression-era health programs; general medical care in the southern United States at mid-century; people with HIV, AIDS, and polio, along with their caretakers and the health workers who advocate for them; environmental pollution; physical and psychological injuries received during warfare; domestic violence; and emergency care in the modern urban hospital. It brings together ten significant bodies of photographs made over the past one hundred years to show how human health topics

have been represented for the general public and how the emphasis on health has shifted; how photography has been used to present and promote certain points of view about health and the social circumstances that affect it, both positively and negatively; and how photography has helped shape public knowledge of and opinion about health care and some of the events and circumstances that engender it.

Risk and the State

How Economics and Neuroscience Shape Political Legitimacy to Address Geopolitical, Environmental, and Health Risks for Sustainable Governance

BrownWalker Press **Economics demonstrates how markets can serve as remarkably efficient institutions in allocating scarce resources. At the same time, incomplete information generates prices that can lead to a misallocation, producing in some cases too little while in others too much of a good. Matters become more complicated when striking a balance is influenced by our perceptions of risk. Here, neuroscience provides insights into which, and what kind of public sector interventions one should consider. While there are many types of risk - political, economic, financial, and environmental as individuals confront any crisis, our perceptions of risk can alter significantly the extent to which we look to public sector intervention as a response. In the short run, crises may be managed through greater public intervention while in the long run, economic fundamentals still drive key decisions, and thus the extent to which a given mix meets a test of political legitimacy. At a time of deepening partisan political divisions, the respective roles of the private and public sectors are once again in flux. These changing roles shape our notions of political legitimacy, especially in the presence of risk. Neuroscience provides critical insights on how we perceive risk, and in turn, make decisions. In this well researched book, economist Phillip LeBel explores the various roles of states and markets, with a focus on how we respond to key issues in managing public health and the environment. In looking at the natural environment and public health, while perceptions of risk may shape short-term responses, the challenge we face over the long term is to craft incentives that promote sustainability and improved health of a society. Basic science always should guide public policy, even in the presence of**

risk. Reforming public sector institutions for greater transparency and accountability are important key steps in the respective roles of states and markets, for which some suggested changes are put forth here. In the end, personal and social identity depend critically on how we manage information to craft a sustainable, inclusive, and economically viable future. The January 6, 2021 Capitol insurrection in Washington, D.C. reminds us of the need to establish a common understanding of scientific evidence and how this shapes our views of democratic governance. This book comes at a time when such an analysis is needed now more than ever. Economics demonstrates how markets can serve as remarkably efficient institutions in allocating scarce resources. At the same time, incomplete information generates prices that can lead to a mis-allocation, producing in some cases too little while in others too much of a good. Matters become more complicated when striking a balance is influenced by our perceptions of risk. Here, neuroscience provides insights into which, and what kind of public sector interventions one should consider. While there are many types of risk - political, economic, financial, and environmental as individuals confront any crisis, our perceptions of risk can alter significantly the extent to which we look to public sector intervention as a response. In the short run, crises may be managed through greater public intervention while in the long run, economic fundamentals still drive key decisions, and thus the extent to which a given mix meets a test of political legitimacy. At a time of deepening partisan political divisions, the respective roles of the private and public sectors are once again in flux. These changing roles shape our notions of political legitimacy, especially in the presence of risk. Neuroscience provides critical insights on how we perceive risk, and in turn, make decisions. In this well researched book, economist Phillip LeBel explores the various roles of states and markets, with a focus on how we respond to key issues in managing public health and the environment. In looking at the natural environment and public health, while perceptions of risk may shape short-term responses, the challenge we face over the long term is to craft incentives that promote sustainability and improved health of a society. Basic science always should guide public policy, even in the presence of risk. Reforming public sector institutions for greater transparency and accountability are important key steps in the respective roles of states and markets, for which some suggested changes are put forth here. In the end, personal and social identity depend critically on how we manage information to craft a sustainable, inclusive, and economically viable future. The January 6, 2021 Capitol insurrection in Washington, D.C. reminds us of the need to establish a common understanding of scientific evidence and how this shapes our views of democratic governance. This book comes at a time when such an analysis is needed now more than ever.

Testing the Limits

George W. Bush and the Imperial Presidency

Rowman & Littlefield Pub Incorporated This collaboration of distinguished presidential scholars offers one of the first book-length post-presidency analyses of President George W. Bush and his policies. Mark J. Rozell and Gleaves Whitney have assembled a varied list of contributors from both ends of the political spectrum, bringing together academics and professionals to provide a glimpse into the politics and policies that defined President George W. Bush's presidency. *Testing the Limits* discusses all aspects of the Bush policy and administration, from staff appointments to foreign and domestic policy to budgetary politics. Several contributors focus their energy on the expansion of presidential powers during Bush presidency, assessing the increased influence of the Vice-President, the politicization of federal court appointments, and the development of executive privilege and presidential secrecy. Contributors: Ryan Barilleaux, John P. Burke, Andrew E. Busch, Louis Fisher, Dale R. Herspring, Karen M. Hult, Thomas M. Keck, Iwan Morgan, Mark J. Rozell, Andrew Rudalevige, Mitchel A. Sollenberger, Charles E. Walcott, Gleaves Whitney, John Yoo, David Zellers.

In Uncertain Times

American Foreign Policy after the Berlin Wall and 9/11

Cornell University Press *In Uncertain Times* considers how policymakers react to dramatic developments on the world stage. Few expected the Berlin Wall to come down in November 1989; no one anticipated the devastating attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in September 2001. American foreign policy had to adjust quickly to an international arena that was completely transformed. Melvyn P. Leffler and Jeffrey W. Legro have assembled an illustrious roster of officials from the George H. W. Bush, Clinton, and George W. Bush administrations—Robert B. Zoellick, Paul Wolfowitz, Eric S. Edelman, Walter B. Slocombe, and Philip Zelikow. These policymakers describe how they went about making strategy for a world fraught with possibility and peril. They offer provocative reinterpretations of the economic strategy advanced by the George H. W. Bush administration, the bureaucratic clashes over policy toward the breakup of

the USSR, the creation of the Defense Policy Guidance of 1992, the expansion of NATO, the writing of the National Security Strategy Statement of 2002, and the invasion of Iraq in 2003. A group of eminent scholars address these same topics. Bruce Cumings, John Mueller, Mary Elise Sarotte, Odd Arne Westad, and William C. Wohlforth probe the unstated assumptions, the cultural values, and the psychological makeup of the policymakers. They examine whether opportunities were seized and whether threats were magnified and distorted. They assess whether academicians and independent experts would have done a better job than the policymakers did. Together, policymakers and scholars impel us to rethink how our world has changed and how policy can be improved in the future.

Systemic Risk

Are Some Institutions Too Big to Fail and If So, what Should We Do about It? : Hearing Before the Committee on Financial Services, U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session, July 21, 2009

The Presidency of George W. Bush
A First Historical Assessment

Princeton University Press **The Presidency of George W. Bush** brings together some of today's top American historians to offer the first in-depth look at one of the most controversial U.S. presidencies. Emotions surrounding the Bush presidency continue to run high--conservatives steadfastly defend its achievements, liberals call it a disgrace. This book examines the successes as well as the failures, covering every major aspect of Bush's two terms in office. It puts issues in broad historical context to reveal the forces that shaped and constrained Bush's presidency--and the ways his presidency

reshaped the nation. The Presidency of George W. Bush features contributions by Mary L. Dudziak, Gary Gerstle, David Greenberg, Meg Jacobs, Michael Kazin, Kevin M. Kruse, Nelson Lichtenstein, Fredrik Logevall, Timothy Naftali, James T. Patterson, and the book's editor, Julian E. Zelizer. Each chapter tackles some important aspect of Bush's administration--such as presidential power, law, the war on terror, the Iraq invasion, economic policy, and religion--and helps readers understand why Bush made the decisions he did. Taking readers behind the headlines of momentous events, the contributors show how the quandaries of the Bush presidency were essentially those of conservatism itself, which was confronted by the hard realities of governance. They demonstrate how in fact Bush frequently disappointed the Right, and how Barack Obama's 2008 election victory cast the very tenets of conservatism in doubt. History will be the ultimate judge of Bush's legacy, and the assessment begins with this book.

Risk and Presidential Decision-making

The Emergence of Foreign Policy Crises

Routledge This book aims at gauging whether the nature of US foreign policy decision-making has changed after the Cold War as radically as a large body of literature seems to suggest, and develops a new framework to interpret presidential decision-making in foreign policy. It locates the study of risk in US foreign policy in a wider intellectual landscape that draws on contemporary debates in historiography, international relations and Presidential studies. Based on developments in the health and environment literature, the book identifies the President as the ultimate risk-manager, demonstrating how a President is called to perform a delicate balancing act between risks on the domestic/political side and risks on the strategic/international side. Every decision represents a 'risk vs. risk trade-off,' in which the management of one 'target risk' leads to the development 'countervailing risks.' The book applies this framework to the study three major crises in US foreign policy: the Cuban Missile Crisis, the seizure of the US Embassy in Tehran in 1979, and the massacre at Srebrenica in 1995. Each case-study results from substantial archival research and over twenty interviews with policymakers and academics, including former President Jimmy Carter and former Senator Bob Dole. This book is ideal for postgraduate researchers and academics in US foreign policy, foreign policy decision-making and the US Presidency as well as

Departments and Institutes dealing with the study of risk in the social sciences. The case studies will also be of great use to undergraduate students.

Risk Regulation at Risk

Restoring a Pragmatic Approach

Stanford University Press In the 1960s and 1970s, Congress enacted a vast body of legislation to protect the environment and individual health and safety. Collectively, this legislation is known as “risk regulation” because it addresses the risk of harm that technology creates for individuals and the environment. In the last two decades, this legislation has come under increasing attack by critics who employ utilitarian philosophy and cost-benefit analysis. The defenders of this body of risk regulation, by contrast, have lacked a similar unifying theory. In this book, the authors propose that the American tradition of philosophical pragmatism fills this vacuum. They argue that pragmatism offers a better method for conceiving of and implementing risk regulation than the economic paradigm favored by its critics. While pragmatism offers a methodology in support of risk regulation as it was originally conceived, it also offers a perspective from which this legislation can be held up to critical appraisal. The authors employ pragmatism to support risk regulation, but pragmatism also leads them to agree with some of the criticisms against it, and even to level new criticisms of their own. In the end, the authors reject the picture—painted by risk regulation’s critics—of widely excessive and irrational regulation, but the pragmatic perspective also leads them to propose a number of recommendations for useful reforms to risk regulation.

Perspectives on the Legacy of George W. Bush

Cambridge Scholars Publishing Opinions of the Presidency of George W. Bush and his perceived legacy seem to exist only at the extremes. From the contentious outcome of the 2000 election, to the attacks on September 11, to the ongoing War in Iraq and Afghanistan, to the efforts to transform major domestic policies, and culminating with the financial crisis of 2008, it is little wonder that the name George W. Bush tends not to evoke lukewarm opinion. During his time in office, Bush obtained the highest approval ratings of any sitting president, but also the lowest. Scholars and other observers of the Bush Presidency have been similarly divided. Across the board, the presidency of George W. Bush raises questions that invite challenges to political scientists, scholarly questions of significant general interest. The authors in this volume begin the process of addressing some

of these questions, with essays that cover an array of issues related to his presidency, and the legacy it leaves. This collection of essays presented at the Mount Union College Symposium on the Legacy of George W. Bush, seeks to provide some balance, offering some initial assessments of the consequences of this controversial president and his eventful tenure in office.