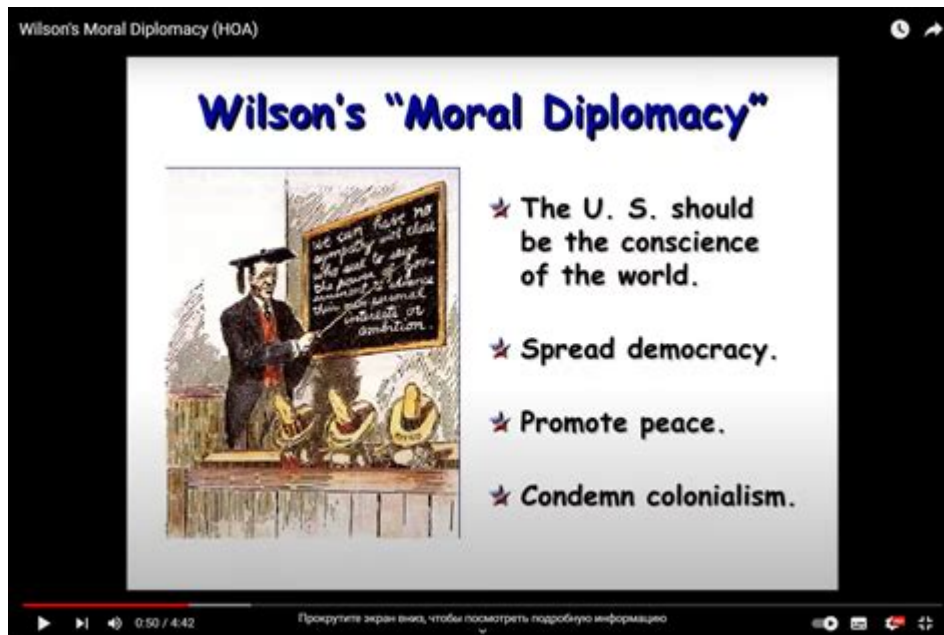


# Define Moral Diplomacy



## # Define Moral Diplomacy: A Comprehensive Guide

Are you intrigued by the concept of moral diplomacy, but unsure of its precise meaning and implications? This comprehensive guide delves deep into the definition of moral diplomacy, exploring its historical context, key principles, successes, and failures. We'll unravel the complexities of this approach to international relations, providing you with a clear understanding of its strengths and weaknesses. By the end, you'll be equipped to critically analyze its application in modern foreign policy.

## What is Moral Diplomacy?

Moral diplomacy, at its core, is a foreign policy approach that prioritizes a nation's values and moral principles in its interactions with other countries. Unlike realist approaches that focus solely on national interests or power, moral diplomacy emphasizes promoting human rights, democracy, and international law as central pillars of its foreign policy agenda. It aims to influence global affairs not just through power projection, but also through the projection of ethical and moral ideals. This approach isn't about ignoring national interests entirely, but rather, integrating them with a commitment to ethical conduct on the world stage.

## Key Principles of Moral Diplomacy

Several key principles underpin moral diplomacy:

**Human Rights:** The unwavering protection and promotion of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, globally.

**Democracy Promotion:** Active support for democratic institutions and processes in other countries, often through aid, diplomacy, and, in some cases, intervention.

**Rule of Law:** Emphasis on upholding international law and establishing mechanisms for accountability for violations of human rights and international norms.

**Transparency and Accountability:** Openness and transparency in foreign policy decision-making and a willingness to be held accountable for actions taken on the global stage.

**International Cooperation:** Collaboration with international organizations and other nations to advance shared moral and ethical objectives.

## **Historical Context and Examples of Moral Diplomacy**

The concept of moral diplomacy has a long and complex history. While not always explicitly defined as such, elements of moral diplomacy can be traced back to various historical periods and figures. President Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy during World War I is often cited as a significant example, although its application was inconsistent and ultimately fell short of its idealistic aims. Wilson championed self-determination for nations and sought to establish a League of Nations based on international cooperation and the rule of law. However, the failure of the US Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles highlighted the limitations of imposing moral ideals without sufficient domestic support.

More recently, some argue that certain aspects of the foreign policies of various administrations have incorporated elements of moral diplomacy, though often intertwined with other strategic considerations. For instance, humanitarian interventions aimed at preventing genocide or mass atrocities could be seen as manifestations of moral diplomacy, though the effectiveness and ethical implications of such interventions remain highly debated.

## **Successes and Failures of Moral Diplomacy**

The success of moral diplomacy is highly context-dependent and difficult to measure objectively. While it can achieve significant moral victories, such as promoting human rights in certain regions, it can also lead to unintended consequences or failures.

**Successes:** Successful instances might involve the peaceful resolution of conflicts, promotion of democratic transitions, or improvements in human rights conditions in specific countries. The influence of international human rights norms and institutions can, in part, be attributed to the persistent advocacy of states employing moral diplomacy.

**Failures:** Failures often stem from a lack of realism, overreach, or a mismatch between stated ideals and actual actions. Interventions based on moral principles can backfire if they destabilize a region, lead to unintended violence, or are perceived as hypocritical by the international community. The challenges of imposing external moral standards on diverse societies also often undermine the efficacy of this approach.

# Moral Diplomacy in the Modern World

In the 21st century, moral diplomacy continues to be a relevant but challenging approach to international relations. The rise of globalization, technological advancements, and the increasing interconnectedness of the world have both amplified the potential benefits and challenges of this approach. The complexities of global issues, such as climate change, terrorism, and economic inequality, require multilateral solutions, making international cooperation a crucial element of any effective moral diplomacy strategy. However, the competing interests and values of different nations often make achieving consensus difficult.

## Conclusion

Moral diplomacy, while an aspirational and ethically compelling approach to foreign policy, requires careful consideration of its practical implications. Its effectiveness hinges on a clear understanding of the limits of power, the complexities of international politics, and a commitment to consistency between stated ideals and actual actions. It's not a panacea for all global problems, but when implemented thoughtfully and strategically, it can contribute significantly to a more just and equitable world order. A nuanced approach that balances moral principles with pragmatic considerations is crucial for its successful application.

## FAQs

1. Is moral diplomacy always successful? No, moral diplomacy is not always successful. Its effectiveness depends on various factors, including the context, the commitment of the actors involved, and the presence of other competing interests.
2. How does moral diplomacy differ from realist foreign policy? Realist foreign policy prioritizes national interests and power above all else, while moral diplomacy integrates moral principles and values into foreign policy decision-making.
3. Can moral diplomacy be used unilaterally? While some elements of moral diplomacy can be implemented unilaterally, its effectiveness is often enhanced through multilateral cooperation and partnerships with other nations and international organizations.
4. What are some criticisms of moral diplomacy? Critics argue that moral diplomacy can be naïve, idealistic, and even hypocritical. Furthermore, it can be perceived as interference in the internal affairs of other countries, leading to resentment and conflict.
5. What role does public opinion play in moral diplomacy? Public opinion can significantly influence the implementation and success of moral diplomacy. Strong public support is often essential for

sustaining long-term commitment to moral principles in foreign policy.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Do Morals Matter?* Joseph S. Nye, 2020 What is the role of ethics in American foreign policy? The Trump Administration has elevated this from a theoretical question to front-page news. Should ethics even play a role, or should we only focus on defending our material interests? In *Do Morals Matter?* Joseph S. Nye provides a concise yet penetrating analysis of how modern American presidents have-and have not-incorporated ethics into their foreign policy. Nye examines each presidency during the American era post-1945 and scores them on the success they achieved in implementing an ethical foreign policy. Alongside this, he evaluates their leadership qualities, explaining which approaches work and which ones do not.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Introduction into Diplomacy* Sabri Kicmari,

**define moral diplomacy:** *Soft Power* Joseph S Nye Jr, 2009-04-28 Joseph Nye coined the term soft power in the late 1980s. It is now used frequently—and often incorrectly—by political leaders, editorial writers, and academics around the world. So what is soft power? Soft power lies in the ability to attract and persuade. Whereas hard power—the ability to coerce—grows out of a country's military or economic might, soft power arises from the attractiveness of a country's culture, political ideals, and policies. Hard power remains crucial in a world of states trying to guard their independence and of non-state groups willing to turn to violence. It forms the core of the Bush administration's new national security strategy. But according to Nye, the neo-conservatives who advise the president are making a major miscalculation: They focus too heavily on using America's military power to force other nations to do our will, and they pay too little heed to our soft power. It is soft power that will help prevent terrorists from recruiting supporters from among the moderate majority. And it is soft power that will help us deal with critical global issues that require multilateral cooperation among states. That is why it is so essential that America better understands and applies our soft power. This book is our guide.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Kautilya's Arthashastra* Kau?alya, Priyadarshni Academy (Bombay, India), 2009-01-01 Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, is India's most illustrious political economist of all time. He regarded economic activity as the driving force behind the functioning of any political dispensation. In fact, he went to the extent of saying that revenue should take priority over the army because sustaining the army was possible out of a well-managed revenue system. Kautilya advocated limiting the taxation power of the State, having low rates of taxation, maintaining a gradual increase in taxation and most importantly devising a tax structure that ensured compliance. He strongly encouraged foreign trade, basing it on the premise that for a successful trade contract to be established, it had to be beneficial to all. He emphasised State control and investment in land, water and mining. Kautilya was a true statesman who bridged the gap between experience and vision. For Kautilya, good governance was paramount. He suggested built-in checks and balances in systems and procedures for the containment of malpractices. Many postulates of Kautilya's philosophy of political economy are applicable to contemporary times.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Diplomacy* Henry Kissinger, 2012-10-01 'Kissinger's absorbing book tackles head-on some of the toughest questions of our time . . . Its pages sparkle with insight' Simon Schama in the NEW YORKER Spanning more than three centuries, from Cardinal Richelieu to the fragility of the 'New World Order', DIPLOMACY is the now-classic history of international relations by the former Secretary of State and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Kissinger's intimate portraits of world leaders, many from personal experience, provide the reader with a unique insight into what really goes on -- and why -- behind the closed doors of the corridors of power. 'Budding diplomats and politicians should read it as avidly as their predecessors read Machiavelli' Douglas Hurd in the DAILY TELEGRAPH 'If you want to pay someone a compliment, give them Henry Kissinger's DIPLOMACY ... It is certainly one of the best, and most enjoyable [books] on international relations past and present ... DIPLOMACY should be read for the sheer historical sweep, the characterisations, the story-telling, the ability to look at large parts of the world as a whole' Malcolm

Rutherford in the FINANCIAL TIMES

**define moral diplomacy: Diplomatic Law** Eileen Denza, 2016 The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations has for over 50 years been central to diplomacy and applied to all forms of relations among sovereign States. Participation is almost universal. The rules giving special protection to ambassadors are the oldest established in international law and the Convention is respected almost everywhere. But understanding it as a living instrument requires knowledge of its background in customary international law, of the negotiating history which clarifies many of its terms and the subsequent practice of states and decisions of national courts which have resolved other ambiguities. Diplomatic Law provides this in-depth Commentary. The book is an essential guide to changing methods of modern diplomacy and shows how challenges to its regime of special protection for embassies and diplomats have been met and resolved. It is used by ministries of foreign affairs and cited by domestic courts world-wide. The book analyzes the reasons for the widespread observance of the Convention rules and why in the special case of communications - where there is flagrant violation of their special status - these reasons do not apply. It describes how abuse has been controlled and how the immunities in the Convention have survived onslaught by those claiming that they should give way to conflicting entitlements to access to justice and the desire to punish violators of human rights. It describes how the duty of diplomats not to interfere in the internal affairs of the host State is being narrowed in the face of the communal international responsibility to monitor and uphold human rights.

**define moral diplomacy: The Asian 21st Century** Kishore Mahbubani, 2022 This open access book consists of essays written by Kishore Mahbubani to explore the challenges and dilemmas faced by the West and Asia in an increasingly interdependent world village and intensifying geopolitical competition. The contents cover four parts: Part One The End of the Era of Western Domination. The major strategic error that the West is now making is to refuse to accept this reality. The West needs to learn how to act strategically in a world where they are no longer the number 1. Part Two The Return of Asia. From the years 1 to 1820, the largest economies in the world were Asian. After 1820 and the rise of the West, however, great Asian civilizations like China and India were dominated and humiliated. The twenty-first century will see the return of Asia to the center of the world stage. Part Three The Peaceful Rise of China. The shift in the balance of power to the East has been most pronounced in the rise of China. While this rise has been peaceful, many in the West have responded with considerable concern over the influence China will have on the world order. Part Four Globalization, Multilateralism and Cooperation. Many of the world's pressing issues, such as COVID-19 and climate change, are global issues and will require global cooperation to deal with. In short, human beings now live in a global village. States must work with each other, and we need a world order that enables and facilitates cooperation in our global village.

**define moral diplomacy: The SAGE Handbook of Diplomacy** Costas M. Constantinou, Pauline Kerr, Paul Sharp, 2016-08-12 The SAGE Handbook of Diplomacy provides a major thematic overview of Diplomacy and its study that is theoretically and historically informed and in sync with the current and future needs of diplomatic practice. Original contributions from a brilliant team of global experts are organised into four thematic sections: Section One: Diplomatic Concepts & Theories Section Two: Diplomatic Institutions Section Three: Diplomatic Relations Section Four: Types of Diplomatic Engagement

**define moral diplomacy: Code of Ethics for Nurses with Interpretive Statements** American Nurses Association, 2001 Pamphlet is a succinct statement of the ethical obligations and duties of individuals who enter the nursing profession, the profession's nonnegotiable ethical standard, and an expression of nursing's own understanding of its commitment to society. Provides a framework for nurses to use in ethical analysis and decision-making.

**define moral diplomacy: Corporate Diplomacy** Witold J. Henisz, 2017-09-08 Managers of multinational organizations are struggling to win the strategic competition for the hearts and minds of external stakeholders. These stakeholders differ fundamentally in their worldview, their understanding of the market economy and their aspirations and fears for the future. Their collective

opinions of managers and corporations will shape the competitive landscape of the global economy and have serious consequences for businesses that fail to meet their expectations. This important new book argues that the strategic management of relationships with external stakeholders – what the author calls Corporate Diplomacy – is not just canny PR, but creates real and lasting business value. Using a mix of colourful examples, practically relevant tools and considered perspectives, the book hones in on a fundamental challenge that managers of multinational corporations face as they strive to compete in the 21st century. As falling communication costs shrink, the distance between external stakeholders and shareholder value is increasingly created and protected through a strategic integration of the external stakeholder facing functions. These include government affairs, stakeholder relations, sustainability, enterprise risk management, community relations and corporate communications. Through such integration, the place where business, politics and society intersect need not be a source of nasty surprises or unexpected expenses. Most of the firms profiled in the book are now at the frontier of corporate diplomacy. But they didn't start there. Many of them were motivated by past failings. They fell into conflicts with critical stakeholders – politicians, communities, NGO staffers, or activists – and they suffered. They experienced delays or disruptions to their operations, higher costs, angry customers, or thwarted attempts at expansion. Eventually, the managers of these companies developed smarter strategies for stakeholder engagement. They became corporate diplomats. The book draws on their experiences to take the reader to the forefront of stakeholder engagement and to highlight the six elements of corporate diplomacy.

**define moral diplomacy: On War** Carl von Clausewitz, 2023-08-22 *On War* by Carl von Clausewitz (translated by J. J. Graham). Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

**define moral diplomacy: Moral Pressure for Responsible Globalization** Sherrie M. Steiner, 2018 In *Moral Pressure for Responsible Globalization*, Steiner offers an account of religious diplomacy with the G8/G7 and G20 to evoke new possibilities to steer globalization in more equitable and sustainable directions in the Age of the Anthropocene.

**define moral diplomacy: Ethics and International Relations** Gordon Graham, 2008-02-26 *Ethics and International Relations*, Second Edition, offers a comprehensive introduction to the philosophical issues raised by international politics. Presupposing no prior philosophical knowledge and deliberately avoiding the use of technical language, it is ideally suited for political philosophy, applied ethics and international relations courses. Revised and updated, new material includes coverage of the war on terror, the impact of globalization, and ideas of cosmopolitan governance. Clearly and thoughtfully organized, it proceeds logically from general morality and international relations to issues surrounding just war theory and global justice. A crisp, analytical treatment presented with a student-sensitive approach and informed by real world issues. Covers a wide array of subtopics.

**define moral diplomacy: Renaissance Diplomacy** Garrett Mattingly, 2009-01-01 This 1955 work is the classic history of the development of modern diplomacy in Renaissance Europe. Sometime after the year 1400, the diplomatic traditions of civilized cultures—which have existed as far back as the records of human history extend—took a sharp turn that was the result of new power relations in the newly modern world. Mattingly believed these could be illustrative of how nations and traditions change...and that we might apply those lessons to our own rapidly changing global culture. Discover: [ the legal framework of Medieval diplomacy [ diplomatic practices in the 15th century [ the Italian beginnings of modern diplomacy [ precedents for resident embassies [ the dynastic power relations of European nations in the 16th century [ French diplomacy and the breaking-up of Christendom [ the Habsburg system [ early modern diplomacy [ and more. American scholar of European history GARRETT MATTINGLY (1900-1962) is also the author of *Catherine of*

Aragon (1941) and the bestselling *The Armada* (1959), for which he won a Pulitzer Prize.

**define moral diplomacy:** *The New Public Diplomacy* J. Melissen, 2005-11-22 After 9/11, which triggered a global debate on public diplomacy, 'PD' has become an issue in most countries. This book joins the debate. Experts from different countries and from a variety of fields analyze the theory and practice of public diplomacy. They also evaluate how public diplomacy can be successfully used to support foreign policy.

**define moral diplomacy: Leadership and the Rise of Great Powers** Yan Xuetong, 2020-12-22 A leading foreign policy thinker uses Chinese political theory to explain why some powers rise as others decline and what this means for the international order Why has China grown increasingly important in the world arena while lagging behind the United States and its allies across certain sectors? Using the lens of classical Chinese political theory, *Leadership and the Rise of Great Powers* explains China's expanding influence by presenting a moral-realist theory that attributes the rise and fall of great powers to political leadership. Yan Xuetong shows that the stronger a rising state's political leadership, the more likely it is to displace a prevailing state in the international system. Yan shows how rising states like China transform the international order by reshaping power distribution and norms, and he considers America's relative decline in international stature even as its economy, education system, military, political institutions, and technology hold steady. *Leadership and the Rise of Great Powers* offers a provocative, alternative perspective on the changing dominance of states.

**define moral diplomacy: Special Providence** Walter Russell Mead, 2013-05-13 God has a special providence for fools, drunks and the United States of America.--Otto von Bismarck America's response to the September 11 attacks spotlighted many of the country's longstanding goals on the world stage: to protect liberty at home, to secure America's economic interests, to spread democracy in totalitarian regimes and to vanquish the enemy utterly. One of America's leading foreign policy thinkers, Walter Russell Mead, argues that these diverse, conflicting impulses have in fact been the key to the U.S.'s success in the world. In a sweeping new synthesis, Mead uncovers four distinct historical patterns in foreign policy, each exemplified by a towering figure from our past. Wilsonians are moral missionaries, making the world safe for democracy by creating international watchdogs like the U.N. Hamiltonians likewise support international engagement, but their goal is to open foreign markets and expand the economy. Populist Jacksonians support a strong military, one that should be used rarely, but then with overwhelming force to bring the enemy to its knees. Jeffersonians, concerned primarily with liberty at home, are suspicious of both big military and large-scale international projects. A striking new vision of America's place in the world, *Special Providence* transcends stale debates about realists vs. idealists and hawks vs. doves to provide a revolutionary, nuanced, historically-grounded view of American foreign policy.

**define moral diplomacy: God's Cold Warrior** John D. Wilsey, 2021-02-09 When John Foster Dulles died in 1959, he was given the largest American state funeral since Franklin Delano Roosevelt's in 1945. President Eisenhower called Dulles—his longtime secretary of state—"one of the truly great men of our time," and a few years later the new commercial airport outside Washington, DC, was christened the Dulles International Airport in his honor. His star has fallen significantly since that time, but his influence remains indelible—most especially regarding his role in bringing the worldview of American exceptionalism to the forefront of US foreign policy during the Cold War era, a worldview that has long outlived him. *God's Cold Warrior* recounts how Dulles's faith commitments from his Presbyterian upbringing found fertile soil in the anti-communist crusades of the mid-twentieth century. After attending the Oxford Ecumenical Church Conference in 1937, he wrote about his realization that "the spirit of Christianity, of which I learned as a boy, was really that of which the world now stood in very great need, not merely to save souls, but to solve the practical problems of international affairs." Dulles believed that America was chosen by God to defend the freedom of all those vulnerable to the godless tyranny of communism, and he carried out this religious vision in every aspect of his diplomatic and political work. He was conspicuous among those US officials in the twentieth century that prominently combined their religious convictions and

public service, making his life and faith key to understanding the interconnectedness of God and country in US foreign affairs.

**define moral diplomacy:** An Introduction to Contemporary International Law Lung-chu Chen, 2015 Applies the New Haven School approach explaining discrete aspects of the global decision process and their effects on the content of international legal rules. Provides an in-depth treatment of the key features of the New Haven School of international law. References both classic historical examples and contemporary events to illustrate international legal processes and principles. Focuses on important trends in international law, including the movement from a state-centered system to a people-centered one. Contributes to the growth of a world community of human dignity through international law. -- Publishers website.

**define moral diplomacy: JOURNALISM** NARAYAN CHANGDER, 2024-03-12 THE JOURNALISM MCQ (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) SERVES AS A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR INDIVIDUALS AIMING TO DEEPEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF VARIOUS COMPETITIVE EXAMS, CLASS TESTS, QUIZ COMPETITIONS, AND SIMILAR ASSESSMENTS. WITH ITS EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF MCQS, THIS BOOK EMPOWERS YOU TO ASSESS YOUR GRASP OF THE SUBJECT MATTER AND YOUR PROFICIENCY LEVEL. BY ENGAGING WITH THESE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS, YOU CAN IMPROVE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT, IDENTIFY AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT, AND LAY A SOLID FOUNDATION. DIVE INTO THE JOURNALISM MCQ TO EXPAND YOUR JOURNALISM KNOWLEDGE AND EXCEL IN QUIZ COMPETITIONS, ACADEMIC STUDIES, OR PROFESSIONAL ENDEAVORS. THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF EACH PAGE, MAKING IT EASY FOR PARTICIPANTS TO VERIFY THEIR ANSWERS AND PREPARE EFFECTIVELY.

**define moral diplomacy: Maritime Diplomacy in the 21st Century** Christian Le Mière, 2014-04-24 This book aims to redefine maritime diplomacy for the modern era. Maritime diplomacy encompasses a spectrum of activities, from co-operative measures such as port visits, exercises and humanitarian assistance to persuasive deployment and coercion. It is an activity no longer confined to just navies, but in the modern era is pursued by coast guards, civilian vessels and non-state groups. As states such as China and India develop, they are increasingly using this most flexible form of soft and hard power. Maritime Diplomacy in the 21st Century describes and analyses the concept of maritime diplomacy, which has been largely neglected in academic literature. The use of such diplomacy can be interesting not just for the parochial effects of any activity, but because any event can reflect changes in the international order, while acting as an excellent gauge for the existence and severity of international tension. Further, maritime diplomacy can act as a valve through which any tension can be released without resort to conflict. Written in an accessible but authoritative style, this book describes the continued use of coercion outside of war by navies, while also situating it more clearly within the various roles and effects that maritime forces have in peacetime. This book will be of much interest to students of seapower, naval history, strategic studies, diplomacy and international relations.

**define moral diplomacy: Essence of Diplomacy** Christer Jönsson, Martin Hall, 2005-08-02 Essence of Diplomacy explores the essential, timeless features of diplomacy, drawing on the historical record of over three millennia. In their effort at making international relations (IR) theory relevant to diplomacy, and diplomacy relevant to IR theory, the authors identify three essential dimensions of diplomacy: communication, representation and the reproduction of international society.

**define moral diplomacy: Diplomacy's Value** Brian C. Rathbun, 2014-10-03 What is the value of diplomacy? How does it affect the course of foreign affairs independent of the distribution of power and foreign policy interests? Theories of international relations too often implicitly reduce the dynamics and outcomes of diplomacy to structural factors rather than the subtle qualities of negotiation. If diplomacy is an independent effect on the conduct of world politics, it has to add value, and we have to be able to show what that value is. In Diplomacy's Value, Brian C. Rathbun sets forth a comprehensive theory of diplomacy, based on his understanding that political leaders



have distinct diplomatic styles: coercive bargaining, reasoned dialogue, and pragmatic statecraft. Drawing on work in the psychology of negotiation, Rathbun explains how diplomatic styles are a function of the psychological attributes of leaders and the party coalitions they represent. The combination of these styles creates a certain spirit of negotiation that facilitates or obstructs agreement. Rathbun applies the argument to relations among France, Germany, and Great Britain during the 1920s as well as Palestinian-Israeli negotiations since the 1990s. His analysis, based on an intensive analysis of primary documents, shows how different diplomatic styles can successfully resolve apparently intractable dilemmas and equally, how they can thwart agreements that were seemingly within reach.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Quiet Diplomacy in Action: The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities* Walter A. Kemp, 2021-08-04 *Quiet Diplomacy in Action* is the first comprehensive account of the work of Max van der Stoep as High Commissioner on National Minorities for the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Because Van der Stoep worked discreetly, until now very little has been written about his activities. This book takes the reader behind the scenes to explain why the post of High Commissioner was created, what his mandate is, how he worked in practice, and what recurrent themes and issues he encountered. *Quiet Diplomacy in Action* also gives a detailed summary of the High Commissioner's activities in the more than fifteen countries that he was involved with between 1993 and 2001. Major documents relating to national minorities in the OSCE context are included in an annex. As Michael Ignatieff writes in the Foreword: 'Everyone talks about conflict prevention. One of the few senior figures that actually does it is the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities'. This book, written in co-operation with Mr. Van der Stoep, gives a unique insight into conflict prevention, minority rights, and the challenge of resolving inter-ethnic tensions. It should be considered a primary resource for all those interested in these subjects.

**define moral diplomacy:** *The Moral Foundations of Politics* Ian Shapiro, 2012-10-30 When do governments merit our allegiance, and when should they be denied it? Ian Shapiro explores this most enduring of political dilemmas in this innovative and engaging book. Building on his highly popular Yale courses, Professor Shapiro evaluates the main contending accounts of the sources of political legitimacy. Starting with theorists of the Enlightenment, he examines the arguments put forward by utilitarians, Marxists, and theorists of the social contract. Next he turns to the anti-Enlightenment tradition that stretches from Edmund Burke to contemporary post-modernists. In the last part of the book Shapiro examines partisans and critics of democracy from Plato's time until our own. He concludes with an assessment of democracy's strengths and limitations as the font of political legitimacy. The book offers a lucid and accessible introduction to urgent ongoing conversations about the sources of political allegiance.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Public Diplomacy* Nicholas J. Cull, 2019-04-15 New technologies have opened up fresh possibilities for public diplomacy, but this has not erased the importance of history. On the contrary, the lessons of the past seem more relevant than ever, in an age in which communications play an unprecedented role. Whether communications are electronic or hand-delivered, the foundations remain as valid today as they ever have been. Blending history with insights from international relations, communication studies, psychology, and contemporary practice, Cull explores the five core areas of public diplomacy: listening, advocacy, cultural diplomacy, exchanges, and international broadcasting. He unpacks the approaches which have dominated in recent years – nation-branding and partnership – and sets out the foundations for successful global public engagement. Rich with case studies and examples drawn from ancient times through to our own digital age, the book shows the true capabilities and limits of emerging platforms and technologies, as well as drawing on lessons from the past which can empower us and help us to shape the future. This comprehensive and accessible introduction is essential reading for students, scholars, and practitioners, as well as anyone interested in understanding or mobilizing global public opinion.

**define moral diplomacy:** *The India Way* S. Jaishankar, 2020-09-04 The decade from the 2008

global financial crisis to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic has seen a real transformation of the world order. The very nature of international relations and its rules are changing before our eyes. For India, this means optimal relationships with all the major powers to best advance its goals. It also requires a bolder and non-reciprocal approach to its neighbourhood. A global footprint is now in the making that leverages India's greater capability and relevance, as well as its unique diaspora. This era of global upheaval entails greater expectations from India, putting it on the path to becoming a leading power. In *The India Way*, S. Jaishankar, India's Minister of External Affairs, analyses these challenges and spells out possible policy responses. He places this thinking in the context of history and tradition, appropriate for a civilizational power that seeks to reclaim its place on the world stage.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Address of President Roosevelt at Chicago, Illinois, April 2 1903* Theodore Roosevelt, 1999-01-01 This Elibron Classics title is a reprint of the original edition published by the Government Printing Office in Washington, 1903.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Master of the Game* Martin Indyk, 2021-10-26 A perceptive and provocative history of Henry Kissinger's diplomatic negotiations in the Middle East that illuminates the unique challenges and barriers Kissinger and his successors have faced in their attempts to broker peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. "A wealth of lessons for today, not only about the challenges in that region but also about the art of diplomacy . . . the drama, dazzling maneuvers, and grand strategic vision."—Walter Isaacson, author of *The Code Breaker* More than twenty years have elapsed since the United States last brokered a peace agreement between the Israelis and Palestinians. In that time, three presidents have tried and failed. Martin Indyk—a former United States ambassador to Israel and special envoy for the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations in 2013—has experienced these political frustrations and disappointments firsthand. Now, in an attempt to understand the arc of American diplomatic influence in the Middle East, he returns to the origins of American-led peace efforts and to the man who created the Middle East peace process—Henry Kissinger. Based on newly available documents from American and Israeli archives, extensive interviews with Kissinger, and Indyk's own interactions with some of the main players, the author takes readers inside the negotiations. Here is a roster of larger-than-life characters—Anwar Sadat, Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Yitzhak Rabin, Hafez al-Assad, and Kissinger himself. Indyk's account is both that of a historian poring over the records of these events, as well as an inside player seeking to glean lessons for Middle East peacemaking. He makes clear that understanding Kissinger's design for Middle East peacemaking is key to comprehending how to—and how not to—make peace.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Diplomatic Style and Foreign Policy* Jeffrey Robertson, 2016-05-20 The book explores diplomatic style and its use as a means to provide analytical insight into a state's foreign policy, with a specific focus on South Korea. Diplomatic style attracts scant attention from scholars. It is dismissed as irrelevant in the context of diplomacy's universalism; misconstrued as a component of foreign policy; alluded to perfunctorily amidst broader considerations of foreign policy; or wholly absented from discussions in which it should comprise an important component. In contrast to these views, practitioners maintain a faith-like confidence in diplomatic style. They assume it plays an important role in providing analytical insight, giving them advantage over scholars in the analysis of foreign policy. This book explores diplomatic style and its use as a means to provide analytical insight into foreign policy, using South Korea as a case study. It determines that style remains important to diplomatic practitioners, and provides analytical insight into a state's foreign policy by highlighting phenomena of policy relevance, which narrows the range of information an analyst must cover. The book demonstrates how South Korea's diplomatic style – which has a tendency towards emotionalism, and is affected by status, generational change, cosmopolitanism, and estrangement from international society – can be a guide to understanding South Korea's contemporary foreign policy. This book will be of much interest to students of diplomacy studies, foreign policy, Asian politics, and International Relations in general.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Modern diplomacy* Jovan Kurbalija, 1998

**define moral diplomacy:** *World Order* Henry Kissinger, 2014-09-09 "Dazzling and instructive .

. . [a] magisterial new book.” —Walter Isaacson, *Time* An astute analysis that illuminates many of today's critical international issues. —Kirkus Reviews Henry Kissinger offers in *World Order* a deep meditation on the roots of international harmony and global disorder. Drawing on his experience as one of the foremost statesmen of the modern era—advising presidents, traveling the world, observing and shaping the central foreign policy events of recent decades—Kissinger now reveals his analysis of the ultimate challenge for the twenty-first century: how to build a shared international order in a world of divergent historical perspectives, violent conflict, proliferating technology, and ideological extremism. There has never been a true “world order,” Kissinger observes. For most of history, civilizations defined their own concepts of order. Each considered itself the center of the world and envisioned its distinct principles as universally relevant. China conceived of a global cultural hierarchy with the emperor at its pinnacle. In Europe, Rome imagined itself surrounded by barbarians; when Rome fragmented, European peoples refined a concept of an equilibrium of sovereign states and sought to export it across the world. Islam, in its early centuries, considered itself the world’s sole legitimate political unit, destined to expand indefinitely until the world was brought into harmony by religious principles. The United States was born of a conviction about the universal applicability of democracy—a conviction that has guided its policies ever since. Now international affairs take place on a global basis, and these historical concepts of world order are meeting. Every region participates in questions of high policy in every other, often instantaneously. Yet there is no consensus among the major actors about the rules and limits guiding this process or its ultimate destination. The result is mounting tension. Grounded in Kissinger’s deep study of history and his experience as national security advisor and secretary of state, *World Order* guides readers through crucial episodes in recent world history. Kissinger offers a unique glimpse into the inner deliberations of the Nixon administration’s negotiations with Hanoi over the end of the Vietnam War, as well as Ronald Reagan’s tense debates with Soviet Premier Gorbachev in Reykjavík. He offers compelling insights into the future of U.S.-China relations and the evolution of the European Union, and he examines lessons of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Taking readers from his analysis of nuclear negotiations with Iran through the West’s response to the Arab Spring and tensions with Russia over Ukraine, *World Order* anchors Kissinger’s historical analysis in the decisive events of our time. Provocative and articulate, blending historical insight with geopolitical prognostication, *World Order* is a unique work that could come only from a lifelong policy maker and diplomat. Kissinger is also the author of *On China*.

**define moral diplomacy: Framing the Islands** Greg Fry, 2019-10-25 Since its origins in late eighteenth-century European thought, the idea of placing a regional frame around the Pacific islands has never been just an exercise in geographical mapping. This framing has always been a political exercise. Contending regional projects and visions have been part of a political struggle concerning how Pacific islanders should live their lives. *Framing the Islands* tells the story of this political struggle and its impact on the regional governance of key issues for the Pacific such as regional development, resource management, security, cultural identity, political agency, climate change and nuclear involvement. It tells this story in the context of a changing world order since the colonial period and of changing politics within the post-colonial states of the Pacific. *Framing the Islands* argues that Pacific regionalism has been politically significant for Pacific island states and societies. It demonstrates the power associated with the regional arena as a valued site for the negotiation of global ideas and processes around development, security and climate change. It also demonstrates the political significance associated with the role of Pacific regionalism as a diplomatic bloc in global affairs, and as a producer of powerful policy norms attached to funded programs. This study also challenges the expectation that Pacific regionalism largely serves hegemonic powers and that small islands states have little diplomatic agency in these contests. Pacific islanders have successfully promoted their own powerful normative framings of Oceania in the face of the attempted hegemonic impositions from outside the region; seen, for example, in the strong commitment to the ‘Blue Pacific continent’ framing as a guiding ideology for the policy work of the Pacific Islands Forum in the face of pressures to become part of Washington’s Indo-Pacific strategy.

**define moral diplomacy:** Economic Sanctions and American Diplomacy Richard Haass, 1998

What cannot be disputed is that economic sanctions are increasingly at the center of American foreign policy: to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, promote human rights, discourage aggression, protect the environment, and thwart drug trafficking.

**define moral diplomacy:** *Ethics of Armed Conflict* John W. Lango, 2014-01-29 Just war theory exists to stop armies and countries from using armed force without good cause. But how can we judge whether a war is just? In this original book, John W. Lango takes some distinctive approaches to the ethics of armed conflict. DT A revisionist approach that involves generalising traditional just war principles, so that they are applicable by all sorts of responsible agents to all forms of armed conflict DT A cosmopolitan approach that features the Security Council DT A preventive approach that emphasises alternatives to armed force, including negotiation, nonviolent action and peacekeeping missions DT A human rights approach that encompasses not only armed humanitarian intervention but also armed invasion, armed revolution and all other forms of armed conflict Lango shows how these can be applied to all forms of armed conflict, however large or small: from interstate wars to UN peacekeeping missions, and from civil wars counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations.

**define moral diplomacy:** Diplomatic Interventions K. Fierke, 2005-04-22 Diplomatic Interventions argues that war is a social construction. In so doing, it unsettles the definition of intervention, as a coercive interference by one state in the affairs of another, to examine the range of communicative or 'diplomatic' practices which through their presence modify the experience of war. The tension between claims that war is pervasive and that war is a social construct is analysed in relation to a range of moral, legal, military, economic, cultural, and therapeutic interventions. The concluding chapter highlights how the book itself is a critical intervention that requires us look at again from a new angle at international practice.

**define moral diplomacy:** The Return of History and the End of Dreams Robert Kagan, 2008-04-29 Hopes for a new peaceful international order after the end of the Cold War have been dashed by sobering realities: Great powers are once again competing for honor and influence. The world remains "unipolar," but international competition among the United States, Russia, China, Europe, Japan, India, and Iran raise new threats of regional conflict, and a new contest between western liberalism and the great eastern autocracies of Russia and China has reinjected ideology into geopolitics. For the past few years, the liberal world has been internally divided and distracted by issues both profound and petty. Now, in *The Return of History and the End of Dreams*, Robert Kagan masterfully poses the most important questions facing the liberal democratic countries, challenging them to choose whether they want to shape history or let others shape it for them.

**define moral diplomacy:** Diplomatic Negotiation Paul Meerts, 2015 Diplomatic Negotiation is difficult to grasp, both in practice and in theory. Yet it is important to get to grips with this process, as negotiations between states and in international organizations are the lifeblood of the international body politic. The Charter of the United Nations, for obvious reasons, ranks negotiation as the foremost instrument in the peaceful settlement of inter-state conflicts. Scholars of international relations, however, are still searching for methodologies and theories to explain the outcomes of negotiations by the processes that produce them. This monograph approaches the process of diplomatic negotiation from different angles, while applying a multi-faceted qualitative analysis of case studies from the past and present. It is hoped that a better understanding of negotiation as one of the main tools of diplomacy will help to enhance the effectiveness of this process as an alternative to warfare. Still, negotiation is basically a struggle in the promotion and defence of state interests. It is war by peaceful means. The central proposition of this book is that negotiations between states can only be a viable replacement of the use of violence if they are conducted within a framework of international regimes that set the rules and procedures for negotiation behaviour and mitigate lack of trust. International regimes may take the shape of international organizations, which can force countries to live up to their agreements. Diplomats and political leaders have come to recognize this, as the evolution of diplomacy in the last 400 years

testifies. Diplomatic negotiation may be taken as a ceaseless series of attempts to bring more order to the international system. The current demise of the negotiation processes in the Middle East thus demonstrates the failure of the international community to build overarching negotiation structures.--Page 4 of cover.

**define moral diplomacy:** *The Oxford Handbook of Digital Diplomacy* Associate Professor of Diplomatic Studies Corneliu Bjola, Corneliu Bjola, Ilan Manor, 2024-01-04 The handbook delves into the shifting power dynamics in diplomacy, exploring the establishment of embassies in technology hubs, the challenges faced by foreign affairs departments in adapting to digital technologies, and the utilization of digital tools as a means of exerting influence.

**define moral diplomacy: Warbreaker** Brandon Sanderson, 2011-12-29 THE INTERNATIONAL PHENOMENON BEHIND THE COSMERE A STANDALONE COSMERE ADVENTURE WITH MAGIC AS YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN IT \*\*\*\* A story of two sisters, who just so happen to be princesses. A story about two gods, one a God King and one lesser. A story about an immortal trying to undo the mistakes he made hundreds of years ago. Meet WARBREAKER. This is a story of two sisters - who happen to be princesses, the God King one of them has to marry, a lesser god, and an immortal trying to undo the mistakes he made hundreds of years ago. Theirs is a world in which those who die in glory return as gods to live confined to a pantheon in Hallandren's capital city. A world transformed by BioChromatic magic, a power based on an essence known as breath. Using magic is arduous: breath can only be collected one unit at a time from individual people. But the rewards are great: by using breath and drawing upon the color in everyday objects, all manner of miracles and mischief can be performed. \*\*\*\* SANDERSON THE EPIC FANTASY TITAN: 'Exceptional tale of magic, mystery and the politics of divinity' MICHAEL MOORCOCK 'A powerful stand-alone tale of unpredictable loyalties, dark intrigue and dangerous magic' PUBLISHERS WEEKLY 'Sanderson is astonishingly wise' ORSON SCOTT CARD 'Epic in every sense' GUARDIAN

c++ - *What does ## in a #define mean? - Stack Overflow*

In other words, when the compiler starts building your code, no #define statements or anything like that is left. A good way to understand what the preprocessor does to your code is to get hold of the preprocessed output and look at it.

Is it possible to use a if statement inside #define?

There are multiple problems with your macro: it expands to a statement, so you cannot use it as an expression the arguments are not properly parenthesized in the expansion: invoking this macro with anything but variable names or constants will produce problems. the arguments are evaluated multiple times: if you invoke the macro with arguments that have side effects, such ...

**Is there a way to do a #define inside of another #define?**

You could for example do an ifdef guard to initialize a variable in a macro but make sure it isn't declared twice. I'm sure there are other possible use cases. Besides, it's normal to give simplified examples when asking theoretical questions. Pointing out there's a different way is kind of pointless for this kind of question.

*How do I show the value of a #define at compile-time?*

I know that this is a long time after the original query, but this may still be useful. This can be done in GCC using the stringify operator "#", but it requires two additional stages to be defined first. #define XSTR(x) STR(x) #define STR(x) #x The value of a macro can then be displayed with: #pragma message "The value of ABC: " XSTR(ABC) See: 3.4 Stringification in the gcc online ...

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## Why are `#ifndef` and `#define` used in C++ header files?

I have been seeing code like this usually in the start of header files: `#ifndef HEADERFILE_H #define HEADERFILE_H` And at the end of the file is `#endif` What is the purpose of this?

## **What is the purpose of the `#define` directive in C++?**

May 10, 2010 · 0 in C or C++ `#define` allows you to create preprocessor Macros. In the normal C or C++ build process the first thing that happens is that the PreProcessor runs, the preprocessor looks though the source files for preprocessor directives like `#define` or `#include` and then performs simple operations with them.

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