

define moral diplomacy

define moral diplomacy is a concept that has significantly shaped the way nations approach foreign policy and international relations. This article explores the meaning of moral diplomacy, its historical roots, its key principles, and its impact on global affairs. Readers will gain a thorough understanding of how moral diplomacy differs from earlier foreign policy strategies, its role in promoting ethical standards in international dealings, and the various criticisms and challenges it faces. Whether you are a student, a history enthusiast, or simply interested in global politics, this comprehensive guide will shed light on the significance and application of moral diplomacy in the modern world. The following sections will provide detailed insights into the definition, origins, major proponents, practical examples, and legacy of moral diplomacy.

- What Is Moral Diplomacy?
- Historical Origins and Development
- Key Principles of Moral Diplomacy
- Applications and Examples in Foreign Policy
- Comparing Moral Diplomacy to Other Diplomatic Strategies
- Challenges and Criticisms
- Legacy and Ongoing Influence

What Is Moral Diplomacy?

Moral diplomacy is a foreign policy approach that prioritizes ethical considerations and moral principles when interacting with other nations. Rather than pursuing national interests at any cost, moral diplomacy seeks to support countries that share similar values, such as democracy, human rights, and justice. By encouraging nations to adopt ethical standards, moral diplomacy aims to foster global cooperation, promote peace, and discourage practices that violate human rights or undermine democratic governance. This concept has gained attention for its emphasis on aligning foreign policy actions with a nation's moral values, striving to make the world a more just and equitable place.

Defining Moral Diplomacy

The term "moral diplomacy" refers to diplomatic efforts that are rooted in moral judgments rather than mere strategic or economic interests. It is the idea that a country's foreign policy should reflect its ethical beliefs, supporting governments and movements that uphold democratic ideals and human rights. This approach contrasts sharply with earlier diplomatic strategies that were often based on power politics or financial gain, emphasizing the importance of principles over profit or coercion.

Historical Origins and Development

Moral diplomacy emerged as a distinct policy during the early 20th century, particularly under the leadership of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson. In response to previous strategies such as "dollar diplomacy" and "big stick" diplomacy, Wilson advocated for a new approach that prioritized moral considerations in international affairs. His administration sought to promote democracy, self-determination, and respect for human rights as guiding principles for American foreign policy.

Woodrow Wilson and the Birth of Moral Diplomacy

Woodrow Wilson is widely credited as the originator of moral diplomacy. Upon taking office in 1913, he rejected previous policies that relied on economic leverage or military intervention to achieve foreign policy goals. Instead, Wilson urged the United States to support nations that embraced democratic governance and ethical practices, while withholding support from those that did not. His vision was to create a global environment where ethical conduct was rewarded and immoral behavior was condemned.

Evolution of Moral Diplomacy Over Time

Since Wilson's era, moral diplomacy has evolved to reflect changing global circumstances. While its core principles remain the same, modern interpretations often focus on issues such as human rights, environmental protection, and international law. Various administrations and leaders have incorporated elements of moral diplomacy into their foreign policy, adapting its application to new challenges and opportunities in international relations.

Key Principles of Moral Diplomacy

Moral diplomacy is grounded in a set of core principles that guide decision-making and shape the conduct of international affairs. These principles emphasize the importance of aligning actions with ethical values and

promoting positive change throughout the world.

Main Elements of Moral Diplomacy

- **Promotion of Democracy:** Supporting governments and movements that uphold democratic ideals and free elections.
- **Protection of Human Rights:** Advocating for the rights and freedoms of individuals, including freedom of speech, religion, and assembly.
- **Encouragement of Peaceful Relations:** Fostering diplomacy, negotiation, and peaceful resolution of conflicts.
- **Non-support for Oppressive Regimes:** Withholding diplomatic recognition and aid from governments that violate human rights or engage in unethical practices.
- **International Cooperation:** Working with other nations to address global challenges through collective action and shared values.

Implementing Ethical Foreign Policy

Implementing moral diplomacy requires thoughtful consideration of each country's circumstances and a commitment to principled action. Governments must balance moral imperatives with practical realities, ensuring that their foreign policy reflects both ethical standards and national interests. Successful moral diplomacy often involves partnerships with like-minded nations, support for international organizations, and advocacy for global standards of justice and equality.

Applications and Examples in Foreign Policy

Moral diplomacy has been applied in various contexts, shaping the way nations interact and address global issues. Historical and contemporary examples illustrate how this approach can influence international relations and promote positive change.

Case Studies of Moral Diplomacy

- **Latin America Under Wilson:** The United States, under President Wilson, withdrew support from authoritarian governments in Latin America and instead promoted democratic reforms. In some cases, this led to increased stability and respect for human rights, although results

varied depending on local circumstances.

- **Human Rights Advocacy:** Moral diplomacy has been evident in efforts to pressure governments to improve human rights practices, such as economic sanctions against countries with poor human rights records or support for dissident movements.
- **International Treaties and Organizations:** Support for institutions like the United Nations and international human rights treaties reflects the principles of moral diplomacy, encouraging global cooperation based on shared ethical values.

Contemporary Use of Moral Diplomacy

Modern governments continue to apply moral diplomacy by promoting democratic values, supporting humanitarian initiatives, and advocating for global justice. For example, campaigns against human trafficking, support for refugees, and efforts to address climate change all draw upon the ethical foundations of moral diplomacy. These actions demonstrate the enduring relevance of moral diplomacy in shaping international policy.

Comparing Moral Diplomacy to Other Diplomatic Strategies

Moral diplomacy stands in contrast to other foreign policy approaches that prioritize different goals or methods. Understanding these differences can help clarify the unique role of moral diplomacy in global affairs.

Moral Diplomacy vs. Dollar Diplomacy

Dollar diplomacy, popularized by President William Howard Taft, focused on using economic power to influence other nations. In contrast, moral diplomacy rejects the idea of leveraging financial interests for political gain, emphasizing ethical conduct and support for democratic values instead.

Moral Diplomacy vs. Big Stick Diplomacy

Big stick diplomacy, associated with President Theodore Roosevelt, relied on military strength and the threat of force to achieve foreign policy objectives. Moral diplomacy, by comparison, seeks to avoid coercion and violence, favoring negotiation and mutual respect.

Key Differences Summary

1. Moral diplomacy centers on ethics and values; other forms may prioritize power or economic advantage.
2. Moral diplomacy encourages peaceful, cooperative relations; other strategies may use force or financial leverage.
3. Moral diplomacy supports regimes aligned with democratic ideals; other approaches may overlook ethical concerns for strategic reasons.

Challenges and Criticisms

While moral diplomacy is praised for its ethical focus, it is not without challenges or criticisms. Implementing a values-based foreign policy can be complex, especially when national interests and moral principles conflict.

Practical Limitations

One of the main challenges of moral diplomacy is the difficulty in consistently applying ethical standards across diverse situations. International politics often involve competing interests, and governments may struggle to reconcile moral ideals with strategic necessities. Additionally, the effectiveness of moral diplomacy can be limited when dealing with nations that do not share similar values or when ethical concerns are overshadowed by security or economic priorities.

Criticisms of Moral Diplomacy

- **Perceived Hypocrisy:** Critics argue that countries sometimes apply moral standards selectively, supporting friendly regimes despite ethical violations.
- **Potential for Interventionism:** Moral diplomacy may be used to justify interference in other nations' affairs, raising concerns about sovereignty and self-determination.
- **Unintended Consequences:** Efforts to promote democracy or human rights can sometimes lead to instability or backlash, undermining the intended goals of moral diplomacy.

Legacy and Ongoing Influence

The legacy of moral diplomacy continues to shape international relations and foreign policy debates. Its influence can be seen in contemporary efforts to promote democratic governance, protect human rights, and address global challenges through collective action.

Moral Diplomacy in the Modern Era

Many governments and international organizations still draw upon the principles of moral diplomacy when crafting policy and responding to global issues. The emphasis on ethical conduct, respect for human rights, and international cooperation remains central to discussions about the future of diplomacy. While the challenges of implementation persist, moral diplomacy offers a framework for pursuing a more just and peaceful world.

Enduring Importance

Moral diplomacy serves as a reminder that foreign policy can—and should—be guided by values as well as interests. Its ongoing relevance highlights the importance of balancing ethical imperatives with practical realities, striving to create a global community founded on respect, justice, and cooperation.

Trending Questions and Answers about Define Moral Diplomacy

Q: What does "moral diplomacy" mean in foreign policy?

A: Moral diplomacy refers to a foreign policy approach that prioritizes ethical principles and supports nations that uphold democratic values and human rights, rather than focusing solely on strategic or economic interests.

Q: Who is credited with introducing moral diplomacy?

A: U.S. President Woodrow Wilson is widely credited with introducing and popularizing the concept of moral diplomacy in the early 20th century.

Q: How does moral diplomacy differ from dollar

diplomacy?

A: Moral diplomacy emphasizes ethical values and democratic support, while dollar diplomacy relies on economic power and financial leverage to influence other nations.

Q: What are some key principles of moral diplomacy?

A: Key principles include promoting democracy, protecting human rights, encouraging peaceful relations, non-support for oppressive regimes, and fostering international cooperation.

Q: Can moral diplomacy lead to intervention in other countries?

A: Yes, moral diplomacy can sometimes justify intervention, especially when promoting human rights or democracy, which may raise concerns about national sovereignty.

Q: What are common criticisms of moral diplomacy?

A: Criticisms include perceived hypocrisy, selective application of moral standards, risk of interventionism, and unintended consequences such as instability.

Q: Is moral diplomacy still relevant today?

A: Yes, moral diplomacy continues to influence modern foreign policy, guiding efforts to promote human rights, democracy, and international cooperation.

Q: What is an example of moral diplomacy in action?

A: An example includes U.S. support for democratic movements or applying sanctions to countries that violate human rights, reflecting moral considerations in foreign policy decisions.

Q: How do governments balance moral diplomacy with national interests?

A: Governments often face challenges balancing ethical ideals with practical concerns, striving to pursue policies that reflect both moral values and strategic needs.

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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.

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qualities, explaining which approaches work and which ones do not.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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