

Chapter 1 : SAIS JHU | SAIS

*Paul Henry Nitze (January 16, - October 19, ) was an American statesman who served as United States Deputy Secretary of Defense, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, and Director of Policy Planning for the U.S. State Department.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Which one current international development political, strategic , economic, technological, or environmental holds the greatest significance for U. How should the United States react to this development? Each of the issues covered is important and should be addressed in the formulation of a U. Rather than choose the particular issue which justifies categorization as the most important of the thirteen to U. Richard Benedick and Peter Thacher deal with the dangers to the environment caused by an enormous and growing world population improvidently consuming or poisoning the basic natural resources of the planet. This is undoubtedly the most basic threat facing not only the United States but the world as a whole. Melvin Conant is right to point out that energy shortages are among the most important resource problems facing the United States and merit priority attention. Yet, the more general environmental problems should be put first. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies. Ambassador Nitze retired from the State Department in , after five decades of dedicated public service. The problem has many facets. Paramount environmental concerns also include the diminishing varieties of plants and animals in the world, the decreasing fertility of agricultural lands, and over-fishing of the oceans. The environmental process on which I personally have put most attention is that of cutting in half, within the next ten years, the release into the atmosphere of nitrogen oxides, and doing so at an affordable cost. Other papers deal with problems which the authors believe merit higher attention than current U. Gerard Smith singles out non-proliferation. Past work on the issue has constrained proliferation more than was thought possible twenty years ago, as he observes, but today new risks are arising. The spread of nuclear technology undoubtedly presents large dangers. But it does not follow that we should cease all nuclear testing now. Reduction in underground testing should parallel the progressive elimination of the need to rely upon nuclear weapons for the bottom line of our defense. Charles Ferguson is concerned that, as we enter the information age, the United States is in danger of losing its leadership in important segments of the relevant technology. William Cline emphasizes the enormous threat to world trade and to the economic future of the United States of persisting and perhaps worsening trade imbalances, while Richard Feinberg stresses the problems facing the IMF in its task of maintaining reasonably steady and effective exchange rates. These are all important problems, but each has a place below a more general heading covering economic stability. Other contributors stress the importance of refocusing U. Senator Kassebaum suggests that "just as it was incumbent upon us in the late s to take a leadership role in containing communism, it is now incumbent upon us to play a leadership role in nurturing and assuring the growth of democracy. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

**Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - American Foreign Policy in the s: An Overview**

*An important element in recent European criticism of U.S. foreign policy is the claim that neither the Administration nor its critics has presented a coherent strategy Paul H. Nitze Arms Control & Disarmament January Essay.*

Johns Hopkins University, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies SAIS was established in to unite scholarship and policy in the search for answers to international issues facing the United States and the world. This award extends diplomatic engagement in advance the Nuclear Security Summit. It is intended to educate the Washington DC diplomatic cohort on nuclear security issues and the importance of the Nuclear Security Summits in order to advance the Summit and the global nuclear security agenda. Funds are used for two main projects. One project addresses U. The purpose of this grant is to fund a Basin Harbor summer workshop to improve the teaching of strategic studies. The grantee will bring together a small number of leading senior scholars and promising junior faculty and from the United States and abroad. Senior scholars will expose junior faculty to innovative and well-structured teaching techniques in the field of strategic studies. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies SAIS was established in to unite scholarship and policy in the search for realistic answers to international issues facing the United States and the world. This grant supports policy research and diplomatic engagement to explore the intersection of disarmament and nuclear security in advance of two major nuclear meetings – the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons NPT Review Conference and the Nuclear Security Summit. The project elucidates the connection between the two concepts, identifies actions and the drivers motivating them that are counterproductive to each policy agenda, and suggests practical policy recommendations to advance both. Funds will be used for partial staff salaries, travel, workshops, and publications. The Center operates both as an academic program at SAIS and as an outreach program for fostering better dialogue on and improving the teaching of strategic studies. The purpose of this grant is to fund two Basin Harbor summer workshops. Senior scholars will expose junior faculty to innovative and well-structured teaching techniques. Funds will be used for travel, meals and accommodation, senior scholar stipends and honoraria. The Merrill Center operates both as an academic program at SAIS and as an outreach program for fostering better dialogue on and improving the teaching of strategic studies. The purpose of this grant is to fund a Basin Harbor summer workshop to bring together leading senior scholars and promising junior faculty to advance teaching techniques in the field of strategic studies. The purpose of this grant is to promote unofficial communications between the United States and Myanmar through a Track 1. Funds would be used for two meetings, food and accommodation, honoraria for papers, and research assistance.

Chapter 3 : About | SAIS Foreign Policy Institute

*This bar-code number lets you verify that you're getting exactly the right version or edition of a book. The digit and digit formats both work.*

Paul H Nitze His encounter with his Soviet opposite number, Yuli Kvitsinsky, during negotiations under Reagan, became one of the most famous episodes of the Cold War, when their "walk in the woods" was the breakthrough that led - much later - to an agreement on Intermediate Nuclear Forces INF in Nitze later worked with George Schultz and Reagan on the Start talks and, well into his eighties, was advising on SDI or "Star Wars" until, in , he resigned after falling out with James Baker when the first Bush regime came to office. Nitze and Kvitsinsky, reaching deadlock, drove to a mountain road near St-Cergue, where they went for a walk alone. It was, after much wrangling, to lead to an agreement on the balance between Cruise missiles and Soviet SSs. Paul Henry Nitze was born on January 16 at Amherst, Massachusetts, the son of a philologist who was professor of Romance Languages there, and later spent many years at the University of Chicago. He also had his own firm, specialising in corporate reorganisation, and held decided Republican views; though he later declared himself a conservative Democrat. In he went to assist his friend James Forrestal, who had been appointed Under Secretary of the Navy, but the next year Nitze went to work for Nelson Rockefeller as finance director of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In he became chief of the metals branch of the Board of Economic Warfare; then director of foreign procurement at the Foreign Economic Association. But Nitze was convinced that the Allied bombing campaign had been fairly ineffectual he later pointed out - though to deaf ears - that for every 20 tons of American bombs dropped on Vietnam, only one ton of Vietminh supplies were destroyed. He also held that it was pointless attempting to starve Germany into submission. He joined the Department of State in the Office of International Trade Policy, where he helped to develop the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of the economy of European countries, using the computing power of the Prudential Insurance Company. It was to be a key text of the "heartland" doctrines of the Cold War. There he railed against the neglect of nuclear defence "a policy of pre-emptive surrender" and joined forces with Edward Teller, the father of the H-bomb, to devise an assessment of nuclear deterrent capabilities. They preferred "Class A" - the option which would place the West "in a position meaningfully to win a nuclear war were deterrence to fail". After the Cuban missile crisis, Nitze urged Kennedy to press for Soviet withdrawal in the West and, as Secretary of the Navy, in , he examined the possibility of a blockade of the Soviet Union. He was critical of the tactics in Vietnam which, in his view, weakened the United States to a degree which allowed Brezhnev to develop superiority in strategic nuclear capability. Nitze received numerous awards and honours. Besides his many papers on security and policy issues, his publications included his memoirs, *The Walker in the Woods*: Nitze continued to pursue business interests. His investment in a small town in Colorado, with his sister Elizabeth "Pussy" Paepcke, paid off handsomely when Aspen became a major skiing resort. He enjoyed music, and took up the piano in adulthood; he was especially fond of Bach. He skied, hunted and played tennis, and for many years owned a farm in Maryland where he raised tobacco and cattle. They had two sons and two daughters. She died in , and he married secondly, in , Elisabeth "Leezee" Porter. She and his children survive him.

## Chapter 4 : Hafed Al Ghwell | SAIS Foreign Policy Institute

*PAUL H. NITZE, President, Foreign Service Educational Foundation; former Director of the Policy Planning Staff in the Department of State; Vice-Chairman of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey, Read more by Paul H. Nitze.*

His ancestors came from the region of Magdeburg in the state of Saxony-Anhalt , Germany. He graduated from Harvard University in and entered the field of investment banking. Upon his return, he heard Clarence Dillon predict the Great Depression and the decline of the importance of finance. Having attained financial independence through the sale to Revlon of his interest in a French laboratory producing pharmaceutical products in the United States, Nitze took an intellectual sabbatical that included a year of graduate study at Harvard in sociology , philosophy, and constitutional and international law. He returned to Dillon, Read as Vice-President from through to She died in They had four children: Kennan , is his grandson. Nitze continued to ski in Aspen until well into his 80s. Truman awarded him the Legion of Merit. One of his early government assignments was to visit Japan in the immediate aftermath of the nuclear attacks and assess the damage. This experience framed many of his later feelings about the power of nuclear weapons and the necessity of arms control. He was also the principal author in of the highly influential but secret National Security Council policy paper , NSC 68 , which provided the strategic outline for increased US expenditures to counter the perceived threat of Soviet armament. In he attended the Project Nobska anti-submarine warfare conference, where discussion ranged from oceanography to nuclear weapons. His publications during this period include U. In , Nitze became the Secretary of the Navy , serving until According to the US Navy [7] "as the Navy secretary, he raised the level of attention given to quality of Service issues. His many achievements included establishing the first Personnel Policy Board and retention task force the Alford Board , and obtaining targeted personnel bonuses. He lengthened commanding officer tours and raised command responsibility pay. For more than forty years, Nitze was one of the chief architects of US policy toward the Soviet Union. Albert and Roberta Wohlstetter. Photograph courtesy of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. Nitze visited the ship for several ceremonial occasions prior to his death. Offices and positions held[ edit ] Vice chairman of the U. Strategic Bombing Survey â€”

## Chapter 5 : Paul Nitze - Wikipedia

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## Chapter 6 : Paul H Nitze - Telegraph

*The Foreign Policy Institute (FPI) of The Johns Hopkins University's Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) was established in to unite the worlds of scholarship and policy in the search for realistic answers to international issues facing the United States and the world.*

## Chapter 7 : Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies - The Full Wiki

*The Foreign Policy Institute (FPI) of The Johns Hopkins University's Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) was established by Paul Nitze in to unite the worlds of scholarship and policy in the search for realistic solutions to international challenges facing the United States and the world.*

## Chapter 8 : Fpi SAIS Jhu (calendrierdelascience.com) - SAIS Foreign Policy Institute | Washington, DC

*Ambassador Nitze retired from the State Department in , after five decades of dedicated public service. 53 54 SAIS REVIEW It is unthinkable that the problems of the environment will not have a central place in any U.S. foreign policy program for the nineties.*

*Out of government during the Eisenhower administration, Nitze remained active in foreign affairs issues through his involvement in the Council on Foreign Relations and the School for Advanced International Studies (SAIS), which he had helped found, among other activities.*