



[US foreign policy after Georg W. Bush]

MARCIN ZABOROWSKI

18 The Legacy of Bush's Revolution

George W. Bush's foreign policy approach, whilst revolutionary in the post-war context, has been consistent with the ideology of American nationalism and hegemonism. While Bush's two predecessors dealt mostly with Cold War-related issues, he himself was the first President that faced a completely new set of tasks. Besides, he felt comfortable with American hegemony and lacked the instinctive attachment to alliances and organisations that characterised his predecessors since the end of the Second World War. This rupture with the post-1945 tradition of American foreign policy constitutes the essence of Bush's revolution.

JAN TOKARSKI

46 US neocons and foreign policy: past, present and future

The recent presidential elections provoke new questions concerning the future direction of the US foreign policy. In particular, what may be the impact of neoconservatism – an intellectual trend that was supposed to strongly influence actions of Georg W. Bush administration. But actually who are the neocons? Did they allegedly direct the US foreign policy throughout the last decade?

MARCIN KACZMARSKI

69 Continuity over change. US Policy under Georg W. Bush seen by Russian commentators

The Russian attitude towards the US is characterized by two extremes. On the one hand, it presents admiration, on the other total criticism, or even holding the US for the „evil's empire”. This article shows the image of the US held by probably the most known, and presumably very influential Russian foreign policy community build around the journal „Russia in global politics”. This is not an analysis of Russian anti-Americanism, but a review of problems of the US political reality that are mostly debated by Russian commentators.

[*Future of transatlantic relationship*]

IVAN KRASTEV

85 **The Crisis of the Post-Cold War European Order: What to Do About Russia's Newfound Taste for Confrontation With the West**

Post-Cold War Europe is history. The new reality in Europe is the emergence of a post-enlargement European Union and a resurgent Russia that presents itself as an alternative model to the EU. Re-institutionalizing the European order is an imperative for taming confrontation between Moscow and Brussels and the only alternative to the re-emergence of spheres of influence in Europe. It is in Brussels interest to take the initiative and to engage Russia in a dialogue over the institutional foundations of the shaken European order. We need a new European order that will not only allow the coexistence of a post-modern European Union and a post-imperial Russia, but allow for a coexistence based on the principles of the Council of Europe.

ANDREW MICHTA

103 **North and Central Europe between NATO and the EU**

Security-policy differences among the countries along the EU/NATO northern periphery reflect larger cleavages in Europe, which go beyond the old Europe - new Europe dichotomy introduced by U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in the context of the Second Iraq War. We are in new territory when it comes to the United States' relations with Europe. The new transatlantic security dynamic is rooted in different interests and strategic approaches to the security of America and Europe. In North and Central Europe the diversity of approaches to security also draws on different regional geostrategic considerations and different historical legacies.





OLAF OSICA

122 On Polish-American relationship

After years of political 'honeymoon' the relationship between Poland and the US found itself in a political void. The Missile Defence project restored the lost sense of close commonality of interests only for a while. Poland and the US remain NATO allies, and the restoration of American power in world politics undoubtedly brings more security for Europe and Poland. But the partnership developed in the 1990s – an added value to Poland's membership in NATO – seems to be losing momentum.

[*How the Washington treaty came about?*]

ESCOTT REID

137 Time of Fear and Hope. The making of the North Atlantic Treaty 1947-1949 (selected chapters)

The North Atlantic treaty of 1949 created the first multilateral military alliance to span the North Atlantic Ocean in time of peace. The alliance possessed in 1949 preponderant power over any potential adversary of combination of adversaries; not power to defend but power to defeat and thus to deter. The last time a comparable grand alliance had been created in peacetime was in 1815 after Waterloo (...). That alliance lasted only seven years. (*From the preface*)





[*Energy security in Europe*]

ARTUR LORKOWSKI, MARCIN NOWACKI

183 Treaty aspects of the development of UE energy policy

Although the Lisbon treaty introduces some rules concerning EU energy Policy, it does not constitute a true watershed for the development of that policy. The treaty does not transfer the powers in area of security of supply of energy resources to the supranational level, confirming exclusive competence that national governments enjoy in that crucial field. At the same time, even if the new treaty were to remain unimplemented there is a possibility for the development of other pillars of the community energy policy (i.e. unbounding and climate policy), provided that the EU institutions and member states demonstrate the political will to go forward in that very contentious area.

[Reviews]

MAREK A. CICHOCKI

219 Empire of a new type

JAN ZIELONKA, *Europa jako imperium. Nowe spojrzenie na Unię Europejską*, Warszawa: Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych, 2007.

RAFAŁ TRZASKOWSKI

226 Theories for the advanced

JACEK CZAPUTOWICZ, *Teorie stosunków międzynarodowych. Krytyka i systematyzacja*, Warszawa: PWN Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 2007.

EWA KLIMOWICZ

229 In search of a new role of France in the enlarged Europe

CHRISTIAN LEQUESNE, *La France dans la nouvelle Europe, assumer le changement d'échelle*, Paris: Presses de Sciences Po, 2008.

[Contributors]

