SEVENTH EDITION

POLITICS AMONG NATIONS
The Struggle for Power and Peace

Hans J. Morgenthau
Late Albert A. Michelson Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science and Modern History at the University of Chicago
and Late Director of the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy at the University of Chicago

Revised by
Kenneth W. Thompson
Director, Miller Center of Public Affairs
University of Virginia

and
W. David Clinton
Associate Professor of Political Science
Tulane University

McGraw Hill Higher Education

Boston  Burr Ridge, IL  Dubuque, IA  Madison, WI  New York  San Francisco  St. Louis
Bangkok  Bogotá  Caracas  Kuala Lumpur  Lisbon  London  Madrid  Mexico City
Milan  Montreal  New Delhi  Santiago  Seoul  Singapore  Sydney  Taipei  Toronto
A Realist Theory of International Politics
Six Principles of Political Realism

The Six Principles of Political Realism are:

1. State power is the ultimate source of authority and legitimacy.
2. Political stability is achieved through compromise and cooperation.
3. Governments are organized to serve the interests of the ruling elite.
4. International relations are governed by a balance of power.
5. Realism prioritizes national self-interest above international cooperation.
6. The pursuit of power and security is a constant challenge in world politics.

These principles emphasize the importance of state power and the need for states to cooperate and compete in the international arena. Realism holds that states will act in their own self-interest, leading to a world of conflict and competition. The principles are rooted in the understanding that states are rational actors seeking to maximize their power and security.
Six Principles of Policy

In the preparation of a foreign policy, the action of the government is always centered around three main principles: the national interest, the international power, and the domestic policies. The first principle is the national interest, which is the primary objective of the government. The second principle is the international power, which is the ability of the government to influence other countries. The third principle is the domestic policies, which are the policies that are implemented within the country. These principles are often in conflict with each other, and the government must make decisions that balance these three principles.

The first principle, the national interest, is the primary objective of the government. The government must always consider the national interest when making decisions about foreign policy. The national interest includes protecting the country from threats, preserving its sovereignty, and promoting its economic interests.

The second principle, the international power, is the ability of the government to influence other countries. This principle is often used to justify military action, such as the use of military force to protect allies or to prevent aggression.

The third principle, the domestic policies, are the policies that are implemented within the country. These policies can include economic policies, social policies, and foreign policies. The government must consider the impact of these policies on the domestic population when making decisions about foreign policy.

In conclusion, the government must consider all three principles when making decisions about foreign policy. The government must balance these principles to ensure that the country is protected, that the country is able to influence other countries, and that the country is able to implement policies that are beneficial to the domestic population.

The government must also consider the impact of its foreign policy on the domestic population. Policies that are beneficial to the country may not be beneficial to the domestic population, and vice versa. The government must consider the impact of its foreign policy on the domestic population when making decisions about foreign policy.

The government must also consider the impact of its foreign policy on the international power. Policies that are beneficial to the country may not be beneficial to other countries, and vice versa. The government must consider the impact of its foreign policy on the international power when making decisions about foreign policy.

The government must also consider the impact of its foreign policy on the national interest. Policies that are beneficial to the country may not be beneficial to the national interest, and vice versa. The government must consider the impact of its foreign policy on the national interest when making decisions about foreign policy.

In conclusion, the government must consider all three principles when making decisions about foreign policy. The government must balance these principles to ensure that the country is protected, that the country is able to influence other countries, and that the country is able to implement policies that are beneficial to the domestic population.

The government must also consider the impact of its foreign policy on the domestic population, the international power, and the national interest when making decisions about foreign policy. The government must balance these principles to ensure that the country is protected, that the country is able to influence other countries, and that the country is able to implement policies that are beneficial to the domestic population.
(6) Principles of International Policies

One international policy is no expression of the unique interests of any of the countries involved. It will be misguided to regard policies as mere expressions of the existing international trade positions. The economic interests of the countries involved are not always identical. The policies are influenced by many factors, such as domestic politics, economic conditions, and strategic considerations. The policies may be designed to promote trade, to protect national industries, or to influence other countries. The policies are not always the result of rational calculation, but may also be influenced by emotions and prejudices.

The principle of international cooperation is the foundation of international policies. Countries must cooperate in order to achieve common goals. International policies should be guided by the principle of mutual respect and the equal treatment of all nations. The policies should be designed to promote peace and stability, and to foster economic cooperation and development. The policies should be based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The principle of international law is another important principle in international policies. Countries must respect the legal framework established by international law. The policies should be designed to respect the sovereignty of other countries, and to protect the rights and freedoms of all nations. The policies should be based on the principle of equality, and should not be designed to promote the interests of one country at the expense of others.

The principle of international justice is another important principle in international policies. Countries should respect the rights and freedoms of all nations, and should cooperate to promote the rule of law. The policies should be designed to protect the rights and freedoms of all nations, and to promote the development and progress of all countries. The policies should be based on the principle of justice, and should not be designed to promote the interests of one country at the expense of others.
Six Principles of P

by J. H. H. Martin

1. Principle of Foreign Policy
2. Principle of Domestic Policy
3. Principle of International Policy
4. Principle of Economic Policy
5. Principle of Social Policy
6. Principle of Cultural Policy

The Problem of International Policies

The problem of international policies is a complex one that requires a comprehensive approach.

**Principle of Foreign Policy**

Foreign policy is the foundation of a nation's international relations. It involves decisions about how a country interacts with other nations and how it approaches global challenges.

**Principle of Domestic Policy**

Domestic policy focuses on the internal aspects of a country, dealing with issues such as governance, welfare, and economic stability.

**Principle of International Policy**

International policy deals with the relationships between countries, including trade agreements, diplomatic relations, and international organizations.

**Principle of Economic Policy**

Economic policy is concerned with the management of a country's economy, including monetary policy, fiscal policy, and trade policies.

**Principle of Social Policy**

Social policy addresses the welfare and well-being of its citizens, focusing on healthcare, education, and other social services.

**Principle of Cultural Policy**

Cultural policy involves the preservation and promotion of a country's cultural heritage and its role in the global cultural landscape.

Each principle is interrelated and requires a holistic approach to ensure a balanced and effective policy framework.

Conclusion

The principles of foreign, domestic, international, economic, social, and cultural policies are interdependent and require a comprehensive strategy to address the complexities of modern governance.
Alignment of a sound foreign policy is necessary to ensure its success. The decision of how and when to engage in international relations is crucial.

Our country must be able to influence the behavior of other nations through the use of military or economic power. To achieve this, we need a clear strategy that is based on our national interests.

The strategy should include a comprehensive assessment of the potential risks and benefits of each option. We need to consider the costs of our actions, as well as the potential for achieving our goals. This requires careful planning and a commitment to long-term planning.

In conclusion, a sound foreign policy is essential for the success of our country. It requires a clear understanding of our national interests and the ability to influence the behavior of other nations. By following a strategy that is based on these principles, we can ensure the success of our foreign policy.
Six Principles of Policy

1. The Right to Be Heard: Policies should be made with the full participation of all affected parties, including citizens, experts, and stakeholders.

2. The Right to Information: Citizens and stakeholders should have access to information about policies, including their purpose, impact, and implementation.

3. The Right to Influence: Citizens and stakeholders should have the opportunity to influence policy decisions through participation in the policy-making process.

4. The Right to Consent: Policies should be made with the consent of all affected parties, including citizens, experts, and stakeholders.

5. The Right to Redress: Citizens and stakeholders should have the right to challenge policies that are not in accordance with the policies.

6. The Right to the Environment: Policies should be made with the full consideration of the environment, including its impact on future generations.
The book chapter discusses the ongoing debates and issues surrounding the control of nuclear power plants. It highlights the existence of various models and policies that are proposed to address these concerns. The chapter argues for the development of international policies to ensure transparency and accountability in the nuclear energy sector. It also examines the role of international organizations in regulating nuclear energy, emphasizing the importance of global collaboration in managing nuclear risks.

The chapter further explores the implications of nuclear energy for international relations, discussing the potential for nuclear proliferation and the need for effective non-proliferation strategies. It concludes with a call for greater investment in renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on nuclear power.

Overall, the chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of the challenges and opportunities in the nuclear energy sector, offering insights into the ongoing debates and the need for updated policies and practices.
modern economist, for instance, would conceive of his science and its relations to other sciences of man in any other way. It is exactly through such a process of emancipation from other standards of thought, and the development of one appropriate to its subject matter, that economics has developed as an autonomous theory of the economic activities of man. To contribute to a similar development in the field of politics is indeed the purpose of political realism.

It is in the nature of things that a theory of politics that is based upon such principles will not meet with unanimous approval—nor does, for that matter, such a foreign policy. For theory and policy alike run counter to two trends in our culture that are not able to reconcile themselves to the assumptions and results of a rational, objective theory of politics. One of these trends disparages the role of power in society on grounds that stem from the experience and philosophy of the nineteenth century; we shall address ourselves to this tendency later in greater detail. The other trend, opposed to the realist theory and practice of politics, stems from the very relationship that exists, and must exist, between the human mind and the political sphere. For reasons that we shall discuss later, the human mind in its day-by-day operations cannot bear to look the truth of politics straight in the face. It must disguise, distort, belittle, and embellish the truth—the more so, the more the individual is actively involved in the processes of politics, and particularly in those of international politics. For only by deceiving himself about the nature of politics and the role he plays on the political scene is man able to live contentedly as a political animal with himself and his fellow men.

Thus it is inevitable that a theory that tries to understand international politics as it actually is and as it ought to be in view of its intrinsic nature, rather than as people would like to see it, must overcome a psychological resistance that most other branches of learning need not face. A book devoted to the theoretical understanding of international politics therefore requires a special explanation and justification.

---

^See pages 37 ff.
^See pages 101 ff.
The aspiration for power on the part of several nations, each trying either to maintain or overthrow the status quo, leads of necessity to a configuration that is called the balance of power and to policies that aim at preserving it. We say "of necessity" advisedly. For here again we are confronted with the basic misconception that has impeded the understanding of international politics and has made us the prey of illusions. This misconception asserts that men have a choice between power politics and its necessary outgrowth, the balance of power, on the one hand, and a different, better kind of international relations, on the other. It insists that a foreign policy based on the balance of power is one among several possible foreign policies and that only stupid and evil men will choose the former and reject the latter.

It will be shown in the following pages that the international balance of power is only a particular manifestation of a general social principle to which all societies composed of a number of autonomous units owe the autonomy of their component parts; that the balance of power and policies aiming at its preservation are not only inevitable but are an essential stabilizing factor in a society of sovereign nations; and that the instability of the international balance of power is due not to the faultiness of the principle but to the particular conditions under which the principle must operate in a society of sovereign nations.

SOCIAL EQUILIBRIUM

Balance of Power as Universal Concept

The concept of "equilibrium" as a synonym for "balance" is commonly employed in many sciences—physics, biology, economics, sociology, and political science.

---

1 The term "balance of power" is used in the text with four different meanings: (1) as a policy aimed at a certain state of affairs, (2) as an actual state of affairs, (3) as an approximately equal distribution of power, or (4) as any distribution of power. Whenever the term is used without qualification, it refers to an actual state of affairs in which power is distributed among several nations with approximate equality. For the term referring to any distribution of power, see pages 222 ff.
The concept of equilibrium or balance has undergone significant changes in the field of domestic government policies. The balance of power between different interests and stakeholders is crucial in ensuring a stable and fair political system.

Hitherto, the balance of power has often been unequal, with some groups gaining a disproportionate share of resources and power. However, the rise of new interest groups and the increasing awareness of human rights have led to a greater emphasis on equity and fairness.

One of the most prominent figures in this movement is John Rawls, who proposed the theory of justice as fairness. According to Rawls, the distribution of resources and power should be based on principles of fairness and equality.

Rawls' theory suggests that the distribution of resources and power should be based on principles of fairness and equality. However, the implementation of such principles can be challenging, especially in the context of political power dynamics.

In conclusion, the concept of equilibrium in domestic politics is essential for maintaining a stable and fair political system. By ensuring that power is distributed fairly and equitably, we can create a more just and harmonious society.
The Pattern of Compromise

The Power-Relations existing between A and B:

Extrinsic influences by A on B: The independence of A is a mere function of the effectiveness of A or B. The independence of C is a mere function of the balance between A and B. Consensus in regarding the independence of C is gained by the power of A. The additional function, however, that the balance brings while in u.n. B's power is of C dominates over C is balanced if B's power is balanced by P's power. In the face of C's opposition it is balanced if B's power is not outweighed. The power of A is measured by the degree of the balance of power.

The Power-Relations among nations:

The power of the other nations from extrinsic to freedom. The following rest on no other foundation than the power of each individual nation to present resistance to the power of the other nations. The independence of the power of the other nations can be measured by the power of the other nations. If the nation concerned is the essentially effective and dynamic by accretion of power of the other nation, then by the balance.

The Pattern of the Balance of Power:

One of the two functions that affect the balance of power is supposed to fulfill is

Two Main Patterns of the Balance of Power:

A—The independence of C will be once be in jeopardy.

If these relations take a decisive turn in favor of the imperialistic nation—then is

If the states go nation—then is and promote of the advantage.

The Power of Power Relations: This situation: the power of the other nations from extrinsic to freedom. The following rest on no other foundation than the power of each individual nation to present resistance to the power of the other nations. The independence of the power of the other nations can be measured by the power of the other nations. If the nation concerned is the essentially effective and dynamic by accretion of power of the other nation, then by the balance.
In the Second World War, the USA and the Soviet Union were the dominant powers in the world. The United States, with its vast industrial capacity and military strength, emerged as the world's superpower. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, became a global imperialist power, expanding its influence through military aggression and economic aid to its allies.

The post-war period was characterized by the Cold War, a tense standoff between the two superpowers. The USA and the Soviet Union competed for global influence, with each trying to spread its ideology and control as much territory as possible. This competition led to the formation of two opposing blocs: the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc.

After the Cold War, the balance of power shifted dramatically. The USA emerged as the sole superpower, while the Soviet Union disintegrated into 15 separate countries. This new world order was marked by economic and political changes, including the rise of China as a major economic power and the emergence of new regional powers such as India and Brazil.

The current world order is characterized by a multipolar system, with several powerful nations competing for influence. The USA remains the most powerful country, but China, Russia, Europe, Japan, and India are all major players in global politics. The balance of power is shifting, with new power centers emerging and old ones declining.

The future of the world order is uncertain, with many factors at play. The USA is facing internal challenges, such as political polarization and economic inequality, while China is on the rise, becoming a major player in global politics. The balance of power is constantly shifting, and the world is in a state of flux, with many forces at play.
The European nations into a "network of power" would give the countries of the Second World, through the possession of the European Union and the Second World War, a new sense of power and a sense of the power of the European Union, a new sense of the power of the Second World War, and a new sense of the power of the European Union.

The different methods of compensation include:

- **Compensation of a differential name**: a common device in the efficient compensation of a differential name.

- **Rule of Different Methods of Power**: the different methods can be seen in other by diminishing the weight of the different methods of power.
The problem of deterrent is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 2.

The General Nature of Alliances

An alliance is a formal agreement between two or more nations to cooperate in some specific area, such as military defense or economic cooperation. Alliances are formed for a variety of reasons, including to provide mutual security, to maintain strategic balance, or to promote economic benefits. Alliances can be bilateral (between two countries) or multilateral (among three or more countries).

The principal means of a nation to extend its power is by allies. Without allies, a nation is limited in its ability to project power beyond its borders. Alliances allow nations to pool their resources and capabilities, providing a greater ability to achieve their objectives. For example, the United States has a vast network of alliances, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which provides a collective defense against aggression. These alliances are not just military in nature; they also include economic, political, and cultural agreements.

Alliances are often formed in response to perceived threats, such as the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. The formation of alliances is not always straightforward; it requires negotiation and compromise. The United States, for example, had to overcome opposition from other countries to form alliances with certain nations. The United States also faced opposition from some allies when it decided to withdraw its troops from the Korean Peninsula in 1973.

The importance of alliances cannot be overstated. They are a crucial component of international relations and play a significant role in the balance of power. The United States, for example, has used its alliances to influence world events, as seen in the Gulf War of 1990.

The concept of alliances is not limited to military matters. Economic alliances, such as the European Union, have also played a significant role in shaping global economic dynamics.

Alliances are not just a means of defense; they are also a means of offense. By forming alliances, nations can project power and influence beyond their borders, thereby increasing their bargaining power in international negotiations.

In summary, alliances are a crucial component of international relations. They provide a means for nations to pool their resources and capabilities, allowing them to achieve their objectives more effectively. Alliances are not just a means of defense; they are also a means of offense. The United States, for example, has used its alliances to influence world events, as seen in the Gulf War of 1990. Economically, alliances such as the European Union have also played a significant role in shaping global economic dynamics.
No very interesting case of Mining and cooperation continues. The two countries have many different interests, but the cooperation of the two countries. The cooperation of the two countries is only on the principle that their interests are the same. The two countries have many different interests, but the cooperation of the two countries is only on the principle that their interests are the same.
The misperception of the Anglo-American alliance, mentioned before, is one of the key factors in the formation of the current international order. The perception of the United States as a superpower, and its role in the global economy, is often exaggerated. This is due to the influence of mass media and policymakers, who tend to overstate the power of the United States and underestimate the power of other nations.

The United States has been the dominant power in international relations for several decades, and its influence is often perceived as unchallenged. However, this perception is based on a narrow understanding of the global power balance. Other nations, such as China and Russia, have become important players in the international system, and their influence cannot be ignored.

The United States has been a leader in the development of international institutions, such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization. These institutions have been instrumental in shaping the rules of the international system, and they have been used to maintain the dominance of the United States.

The United States has been a strong advocate of democracy and human rights, and it has been successful in promoting these values in many countries. However, its influence is often perceived as being based on economic interests, and it is often accused of using these values as a means to an end.

The United States has been a leader in the development of technology and innovation, and it has been successful in maintaining its position as a leader in this field. However, its influence is often perceived as being based on military power, and it is often accused of using this power to achieve its goals.

The United States has been a strong advocate of free trade, and it has been successful in promoting trade agreements around the world. However, its influence is often perceived as being based on economic interests, and it is often accused of using trade agreements as a means to an end.

The United States has been a leader in the development of international law, and it has been successful in promoting its views in international courts. However, its influence is often perceived as being based on military power, and it is often accused of using international law as a means to an end.

The United States has been a strong advocate of the rule of law, and it has been successful in promoting the rule of law in many countries. However, its influence is often perceived as being based on economic interests, and it is often accused of using the rule of law as a means to an end.

The United States has been a strong advocate of democracy, and it has been successful in promoting democracy in many countries. However, its influence is often perceived as being based on military power, and it is often accused of using democracy as a means to an end.
The alliances were formed around Europe and the Mediterranean, with the purpose of providing the European nations with a balanced power between France and the rest of Europe. This balance of power between Europe and the rest of Europe, and the alliances formed around it, led to the Poinciana of 1790 and the Napoleonic Wars, showing the same practices of the Poinciana of 1790 and the Napoleonic Wars, showing the same.
The American people are the government's policy toward foreign countries, and the foreign policy of the United States is a reflection of the American people's views. The American people are a nation of free people, and they are proud of their heritage and their country. They believe in the principles of democracy and freedom, and they are committed to upholding these principles both at home and abroad.

The American people are deeply committed to protecting their security and their interests. They are aware of the challenges that the world faces today, and they are determined to help shape the future of the world. The American people believe in the power of international cooperation, and they are committed to working with other nations to address the challenges of the 21st century.

The American people are also committed to promoting peace and stability around the world. They believe that it is in the best interest of all nations to work together to maintain peace and security. The American people are committed to supporting the efforts of other nations to promote peace and stability, and they are willing to contribute to these efforts as part of a broader international community.

The American people are proud of their history and their country, and they are committed to upholding the principles that have made the United States a great nation. They are determined to work with other nations to address the challenges of the future, and they are confident that, with the help of international cooperation and the principles of democracy and freedom, the world can be a better place for all people.
is known as the Monroe Doctrine. By declaring the mutual political independence of Europe and the Western Hemisphere and thus dividing the world, as it were, into two political systems, Monroe laid the groundwork for the subsequent transformation of the European into a worldwide balance-of-power system.

This transformation was for the first time clearly envisaged and formulated in the speech George Canning made as British foreign secretary to the House of Commons on December 12, 1826. Canning had been criticized for not having gone to war with France in order to restore the balance of power that had been disturbed by the French invasion of Spain. In order to disarm his critics, he formulated a new theory of the balance of power. Through the instrumentality of British recognition of their independence, he included the newly freed Latin American republics as active elements in the balance. He reasoned thus:

But were there no other means than war for restoring the balance of power?—Is the balance of power a fixed and unalterable standard? Or is it not a standard perpetually varying, as civilization advances, and as new nations spring up, and take their place among established political communities? The balance of power a century and a half ago was to be adjusted between France and Spain, the Netherlands, Austria, and England. Some years after, Russia assumed her high station in European politics. Some years after that again, Prussia became not only a substantive, but a preponderating monarchy.—Thus, while the balance of power continued in principle the same, the means of adjusting it became more varied and enlarged. They became enlarged, in proportion to the increased number of considerable states—in proportion, I may say, to the number of weights which might be shifted into the one or the other scale. . . . Was there no other mode of resistance, than by a direct attack upon France—or by a war to be undertaken on the soil of Spain? What, if the possession of Spain might be rendered harmless in rival hands—harmless as regarded us—and valueless to the possessors? Might not compensation for disparagement be obtained . . . by means better adapted to the present time? If France occupied Spain, was it necessary, in order to avoid the consequences of that occupation—that we should blockade Cadiz? No. I looked another way—I saw materials for compensation in another hemisphere. Contemplating Spain, such as our ancestors had known her, I resolved that if France had Spain, it should not be Spain "with the Indies." I called the New World into existence, to redress the balance of the Old.\(^{10}\)

This development toward a worldwide balance of power operating by means of alliances and counteralliances was consummated in the course of the First World War, in which practically all nations of the world participated actively on one or the other side. The very designation of that war as a "world" war points to the consummation of the development.

In contrast to the Second World War, however, the First World War had its origins exclusively in the fear of a disturbance of the European balance of power, which was threatened in two regions: Belgium and the Balkans. Belgium, located at the northeastern frontier of France and guarding the eastern approaches to the English Channel, found itself a focal point of great power competition, without being strong enough to participate actively in that competition. That the independence of Belgium was necessary for the balance of power in Europe was axiomatic. Its annexation by any of the great European nations would of necessity make that nation too powerful for the security of the others. This was recognized from the very moment when Belgium gained its independence with the active support of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France. These nations, assembled at a conference in London, declared on February 19, 1831, that "they had the right, and the events imposed upon them the duty to see to it that the Belgian provinces, after they had become independent, did not jeopardize the general security and the European balance of power."\(^{11}\)

In furtherance of that aim, in 1839 the five nations concerned concluded a treaty in which they declared Belgium to be "an independent and perpetually neutral state" under the collective guaranty of the five signatories. This declaration sought to prevent Belgium forever from participating, on one or the other side, in the European balance of power. It was the German violation of Belgium’s neutrality which in 1914 crystallized the threat to the balance of power emanating from Germany and enabled Great Britain to justify its participation in the war on the side of France, Russia, and their allies.

The concerns of Austria, Great Britain, and Russia in the preservation of the balance of power in the Balkans was concomitant with the weakening of Turkish power in that region. The Crimean War of 1854–56 was fought by an alliance of France, Great Britain, and Turkey against Russia for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the Balkans. The alliance treaty of March 13, 1854, declared "that the existence of the Ottoman Empire in its present extent, is of essential importance to the balance of power among the states of Europe." The subsequent rivalries and wars, especially the events that led to the Congress of Berlin of 1878 and the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913, are all overshadowed by the fear that one of the nations mainly interested in the Balkans might gain an increase in that region out of proportion to the power of the other nations concerned.

In the years immediately preceding the First World War, the balance of power in the Balkans increased in importance; for, since the Triple Alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy seemed approximately to balance the Triple Entente between France, Russia, and Great Britain, the power combination that gained a decisive advantage in the Balkans might easily gain a decisive advantage in the overall European balance of power. It was this fear that motivated Austria in July 1914 to try to settle its accounts with Serbia once and for all and that induced Germany to support Austria unconditionally. It was the same fear that brought Russia to the support of Serbia, and France to the support of Russia. In his telegraphic message of August 2, 1914, to George V of England, the Russian czar summed the situation up well when he said that the effect of the predominance of

\(^{10}\)Speeches of the Right Honourable George Canning (London, 1836), Vol. VI, pp. 109–11.

\(^{11}\)Protocols of Conferences in London Relative to the Affairs of Belgium (1830–31), p. 60.
The holder of the balance of power is in the position of an umpire...
The classical model of the balance of power, however, began to fail with the rise of nationalism and the power of empires. The balance of power was questioned and challenged by the rise of nationalism and the desire for empire. The classical model of the balance of power was based on the idea of a multipolar system, where no single power could dominate the others. However, the rise of nationalism and the desire for empire led to a unipolar system, where one power could dominate the others. This was the case with the rise of the United States and the British Empire in the 19th and 20th centuries. The classical model of the balance of power was based on the idea of a multipolar system, where no single power could dominate the others. However, the rise of nationalism and the desire for empire led to a unipolar system, where one power could dominate the others. This was the case with the rise of the United States and the British Empire in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The classical model of the balance of power, however, began to fail with the rise of nationalism and the power of empires. The balance of power was questioned and challenged by the rise of nationalism and the desire for empire. The classical model of the balance of power was based on the idea of a multipolar system, where no single power could dominate the others. However, the rise of nationalism and the desire for empire led to a unipolar system, where one power could dominate the others. This was the case with the rise of the United States and the British Empire in the 19th and 20th centuries. The classical model of the balance of power was based on the idea of a multipolar system, where no single power could dominate the others. However, the rise of nationalism and the desire for empire led to a unipolar system, where one power could dominate the others. This was the case with the rise of the United States and the British Empire in the 19th and 20th centuries.
varied society, and emerged after four terrible struggles with an ever-growing fame and widening Empire, and with the Low Countries safely protected in their independence. Here is the wonderful unconscious tradition of British foreign policy. All our thoughts rest in that tradition today. I know of nothing which has occurred to alter or weaken the justice, wisdom, valor and prudence upon which our ancestors acted. I know of nothing that has happened to human nature which in the slightest degree alters the validity of their conclusions. I know of nothing in military, political, economic, or scientific fact which makes me feel that we are less capable. I know of nothing which makes me feel that we might not, or cannot, march along the same road. I venture to put this very general proposition before you because it seems to me that if it is accepted everything else becomes much more simple.

Observe that the policy of England takes no account of which nation it is that seeks the overlordship of Europe. The question is not whether it is Spain, or the French Monarchy, or the French Empire, or the German Empire, or the Hitler regime. It has nothing to do with rulers or nations; it is concerned solely with whoever is the strongest or the potentially dominating tyrant. Therefore we should not be afraid of being accused of being pro-French or anti-German. If the circumstances were reversed, we could equally be pro-German and anti-French. It is a law of public policy which we are following, and not a mere expedient dictated by accidental circumstances, or likes and dislikes, or any other sentiment.¹⁸