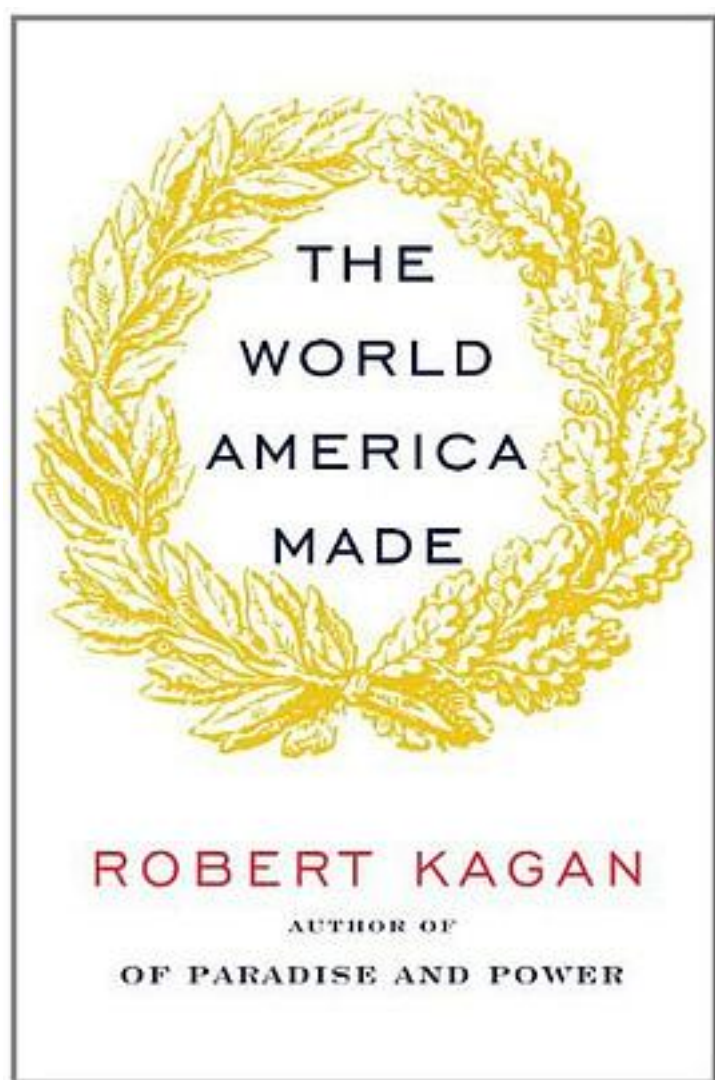


# The World America Made



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What would the world look like if America were to reduce its role as a global leader in order to focus all its energies on solving its problems at home? And is America really in decline? Robert Kagan, New York Times best-selling author and one of the country's most influential strategic thinkers, paints a vivid, alarming picture of what the world might look like if the United States were truly to let its influence wane.

Although Kagan asserts that much of the current pessimism is misplaced, he warns that if America were indeed to commit “preemptive superpower suicide,” the world would see the return of war among rising nations as they jostle for power; the retreat of democracy around the world as Vladimir Putin's Russia and authoritarian China acquire more clout; and the weakening of the global free-market economy, which the United States created and has supported for more than sixty years. We've seen this before—in the breakdown of the Roman Empire and the collapse of the European order in World War I.

Potent, incisive, and engaging, *The World America Made* is a reminder that the American world order is worth preserving, and America dare not decline.

作者介绍:

The challenges today are great, and the rise of China is the most obvious of them. But they are not greater than the challenges the United States faced during the Cold War. Only in retrospect can the Cold War seem easy. Americans at the end of World War II faced a major strategic crisis. The Soviet Union, if only by virtue of its size and location, seemed to threaten vital strategic centers in Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia. In all these regions, it confronted nations devastated and prostrate from the war. To meet this challenge, the United States had to project its own power, which was great but limited, into each of those regions. It had to form alliances with local powers, some of them former enemies, and provide them with economic, political, and military assistance to help them stand on their own feet and resist Soviet pressure. In the Cold War, the Soviets wielded influence and put pressure on American interests merely by standing still, while the United States had to scramble. It is worth recalling that this strategy of “containment,” now hallowed by its apparent success, struck some influential observers at the time as entirely unworkable. Walter Lippmann attacked it as “misconceived,” based on “hope,” conceding the “strategic initiative” to the Soviets while the United States exhausted its resources trying to establish “satellite states, puppet governments” that were weak, ineffective, and unreliable.

Today, in the case of China, the situation is reversed. Although China is and will be much richer, and will wield greater economic influence in the world than the Soviet Union ever did, its geostrategic position is more difficult. World War II left China in a comparatively weak position from which it has been working hard to recover ever since. Several of its neighbors are strong nations with close ties to the United States. It will have a hard time becoming a regional hegemon so long as Taiwan remains independent and strategically tied to the United States, and so long as strong regional powers such as Japan, Korea, and Australia continue to host American troops and bases. China would need at least a few allies to have any chance of pushing the United States out of its strongholds in the western Pacific, but right now it is the United States that has the allies. It is the United States that has its troops deployed in forward bases. It is the United States that currently enjoys naval predominance in the key waters and waterways through which China must trade. Altogether, China's task as a rising great power, which is to push the United States out of its present position, is much harder than America's task, which is only to hold on to what it has.

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国庆节快乐！

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1、几句话扩展成一本小书。2、有点舌战群儒的意思。3、往回多看些，就能避免些低级错误。4、历史是机器猫的小口袋，总能冒出些神奇的东西。

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作者肯定不会想到几年之后，美国现任的总统成了世界自由贸易秩序的最大破坏者。

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主要思想就是一句话：美国为代表的民主是一百多年来人类繁荣发展的基础。我好想信了。

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作者Kagan认为美国要用权力去维护自己一手缔造的世界秩序（政治民主和经济自由）。不久的将来，来自中国等新崛起的力量可能会瓦解现在的秩序，美国不得不面临挑战，而现在正是美国所要做出选择的时候，因为现在还在美国的真正衰落到来之前。通过这本Kagan的书和其他相关话题的书籍和文章，我发觉美国政界和知识界是相当具有忧患意识的。中国会真正取代美国吗？如果会，要多久呢？谁也无法准确预知未来，时间会说明一切。但对于美国人，正像Kagan说得一样，他们需要做得就是面临新的挑战，做好战略抉择。

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很直白，说了大实话

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在本书中，卡根继续为美国主导下的世界秩序辩护，认为美国及其西方世界应该团结一致维护民主自由的世界秩序，并认为由美国及西方世界主导的世界将比由俄罗斯或中国领导的世界更有利于人类的副职。。。社会科学文献出版社3月即将推出简体中文版，责编就是鄙人，我也算是国内少数几个最早看到中文版的人之一。译稿已完成基本的编校流程，年后很快可以付印。希望大家关注。

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## 书评

罗伯特·卡根在去年出版的《美国缔造的世界》中用蝎子与青蛙的童话来说明正在崛起的中国与俄罗斯对美国的威胁。青蛙在蝎子保证不会蛰它后才答应背它过河——如果蝎子蛰了青蛙，它们都会在丧命河中。但是，到了河中间，蝎子还是忍不住蛰了青蛙。蝎子说，因为我是蝎子，这是我的...

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花了半天快速翻了一遍，印刷的版本很像基欧汉在《霸权之后》开头的自嘲，可能会是一本“大字体宽侧边薄薄的书”。研二在延世大学的关于战后美国外交的课上读过卡根的《权力与天堂》，对欧洲的讽刺和揶揄溢出字里行间。这本书则回归了美国外交本身。看出版年份是2012，应该是助...

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这本书很短，也很直白，基本是尼尔·弗格森要求美国承担起帝国责任，为自由民主扛旗的套路。作者指出了一个很简单的道理，1950年代以来民主扩展到100多个国家，这或许并不是人们渴望民主，而只是因为这个世界上最强大的国家，美国，恰好是一个民主国家的缘故。美国人相信自己的...

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