Record Nr. UNINA9910458133303321

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Titolo Singapore's foreign policy [[electronic resource]]: the search for

regional order / / Amitav Acharya

Pubbl/distr/stampa Hackensack, NJ, : Istitute of Policy Studies/World Scientific, c2008

ISBN 1-281-91153-4

9786611911539 981-277-034-8

Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (216 p.)

Disciplina 327.5957

Soggetti Electronic books.

Singapore Foreign relations

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Note generali Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 193-201) and index.

Nota di contenuto Preface; Contents; Introduction: Rethinking Singapore's Foreign Policy;

Conclusion; Part I: FOUNDATIONS; 1. The Evolution of Singapore's Foreign Policy: Challenges of Change; Introduction; Realism and Survival; National Capacity and Foreign Policy Decision-Making; The Changing Context; Moving Beyond Survival; Conclusion; 2. The Economic Foundations of Singapore's Security: From Globalism to Regionalism?; Globalization of Singapore's Economy; The Security Motives Underlying Globalization; External security; Internal security; Pressures for Regionalization: The Threat of Increased Protectionism Doubts about long-term viability of the globalization strategyThe end of the Cold War; Expanding economic opportunities in the region; Regionalization and Its Limits; Conclusion; Part II: ADAPTATIONS; 3. Diplomacy in Hard Times: Singapore Confronts Global Terrorism and Regional Regression; Introduction; Responding to September 11: Realpolitik with Reason; Regionalism and Inter-regionalism: Engagement with Interest; Conclusion; 4. Waging the War on Terror:

Engagement with Interest; Conclusion; 4. Waging the War on Terror: Singapore's Responses and Dilemmas; Introduction; Singapore's Anti-

terror Efforts; Homeland security; Bilateral cooperation

Multilateral and regional measures against terrorismThe War Over Iraq; 5. Singapore and Southeast Asia in a Fast-changing Landscape: Coping with the Rise of China and India; Facing the Rise of China and India;

The Balance of Power Imperative; Functionalism and Economic Interdependence; Restoring Good Neighborliness; The Multilateral Imperative: Ideas, Identity and Institution-Building; Conclusion: Survival Through Socialization; Appendix

- 1. Statement of H. E. S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, at the Opening Ceremony of the Inaugural Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN, Bangkok, August 8, 19672. Address by S. Rajaratnam to the Singapore Press Club, February 6, 1972, "Singapore: Global City"; Global Cities Interlinked; 3. Talk by Mr S. Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the NUS Forum at Lecture Theatre No. 11, Singapore, November 27, 1981; New Realities; New Challenges; New Rules-of-the-Game; New Directions; ASEAN's Achievement; Criticisms; Power and Interdependence
- 4. Speech by Tommy Koh at the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, USA, November 18, 1987, "Can Any Country Afford a Moral Foreign Policy?"5. Address by Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew at the 2nd International Institute for Strategic Studies Asia Security Conference, Singapore, Shangri-La Hotel, May 30, 2003, "After Iraq"; Introduction; Islamic Extremist Terrorism; East Asia and North Korea; Conclusion 6. Keynote Speech by Minister Mentor Lee Kuan Yew at the Official Opening of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore, Shangri-La Hotel, April 4, 2005, "Managing Globalization: Lessons from China and India"

Sommario/riassunto

The conventional understanding of Singapore's foreign policy can be summarized in three main propositions: first, it is dictated by the imperatives of being a small state; second, its primary purpose is to ensure Singapore's survival, given its small size; and third, this logic of survival dictates a realpolitik approach to foreign policy and national security. This book argues that an exclusively realist view of Singapore's foreign policy is inadequate. Singapore's foreign policy is also shaped by the positive effects of economic interdependence and regional institution-building - instruments