

Realism



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United States of America national interest, also known as *raison d'état*, are the necessary conditions that must be implemented so as to secure the welfare as well as survival of all citizens (Blackwill). The government's intention is to implement these conditions in a secure and liberal nation. US national interest policies are classified in three categories in accordance to their level of importance. They include the vital, extremely important, important, and less important or secondary policies.

Vital US interests are enhanced and safeguarded by enhancing the government's military and national intelligence standards. They also entail promotion of the nation's singular governance. The promotion also covers the strengthening the government's alliance system with other nations across the globe. These interests also aim at reducing prevailing threats of nuclear, chemical, or even biological weapons, which might be used to attack the nation. Among the policies is the Geneva Protocol, which restricts usage, of chemical weapons on other countries (Zilinskas). They also focus in preventing a rise in hostile powers especially those close to US borders.

Extremely important factors are those conditions when compromised can extensively prejudice the nation but not entirely hinder the government's ability to safeguard all citizens. US interests under this category include the control of immigration across the national borders. There is also prevention of genocide and suppression of terrorism. The policies under this level promote democracy in the country and advocate for prosperity especially in the western hemisphere.

US important national policies, allow the nation to maintain sound UN and other functional or regional cooperative mechanisms. They aim at discouraging any form of violation of human rights in other foreign countries. They also target in ending conflicts especially in minimal, significant geographical locations. Important policies also champion the maximization of US GNP rate of growth through encouraging international trade and foreign investments.

Secondary US interests are those that have a remarkably small impact in preventing the government to safeguard the welfare of US citizens. They revolve around balancing of bilateral commerce deficits, as well as enhancing exportation of specified economic sectors. They also target in preserving United States of America territorial integrity. In the past, US interest policies at times have advocated for the use of force in order to protect the nation's citizens. For example, Bill Clinton ordered an attack on Iraq in an attempt to eradicate biological, nuclear, and chemical weapons (Tucker & Roberts Pp. 1702). This explains the scope of US national interest as far as its citizens are concerned.