The articles attempt to explain how American foreign policy should be reshaped to overcome past notions of American dominance. The authors urge policymakers to view America not as a dominant power, but rather as an entity who is able to lead the international community with a new focus. Once we reshape our foreign policy to reflect the global community, we will strengthen our role as a leader, regain legitimacy in foreign issues, and promote a secure environment. Shifting from ‘dominant to leading’ foreign policy emphasizes the use of ‘soft power’, as well as a number of other non-assertive strategies. These strategies include cutting our military spending and limiting our use of ‘hard power’, strengthening and relying upon the global economy, and putting an end to the implementation of our ideals upon the international community. The authors elaborate on the ideas of how to lead, which entails making strategic, decisive, and long-term diplomatic decisions that lean towards regional and domestic support to create stable relationships with other countries. While lessening our military readiness, they also warn us that we need to lessen our indoctrination of American policies. ‘American Exceptionalism’ ultimately needs to be dismissed. The transition from military power and American ideological assertion is shown by Gelb in *The World Still Needs a Leader*, when he stated that “Foreign policy power is the power necessary to build coalitions. It includes all dimensions of power...” Gelb also stated that military power alone would not be sufficient in the global environment. Gelb stressed the idea that “power coalitions” needed to be formed, which would promote stage-setting in order to extract cooperation from other states while solving common problems. These same ideologies were reflected upon by Zenko and Cohen in *Clear and Present Safety* when they stated “None of this is to suggest the United States should stop playing a global role; rather it should play a different role, one that emphasizes soft power over hard power and inexpensive diplomacy and development assistance over expensive military builds.” To further exemplify the central theme of the authors, Jentleson stated in *Accepting Limits* that “the currency of military strength is less convertible to other forms of power and influence...” Our focus needs to be based on the issues that both America and the rest of the world face, rather than our military capabilities alone. Ultimately, American foreign policy should be structured on how the world is and not how it used to be. Through this we will accomplish effective leadership, according to the authors of the texts.