

Abstract

The bachelor thesis is divided into four main parts which are thematically different. This distinction does not forbid us to proceed in chronological order. The nature of Kristols work allows the abovementioned distinction and with some simplification we may say, that in every period of his intellectual work, his thought centered around different themes. Trockyist and "neotrockyist" periods are precedent to the neoconservative turn in Kristols thought - these periods illustrate Kristols moral realism. This realism which took shape in the postwar period (not necessarily only in his stories for Commentary) crystalized in his straight-forward religiousness. Later, during the fifties, at the time of his tenure under "proamerican" magazine Encounter, this realism obtained purely anti-Stalinist and anti-Communist accent. Through the next magazine - The Public Interest - Kristol became a loud critic of Johnsons administration and its paternalistic policy, which was hidden in the concept of "Great Society." On the other hand Kristol also denounced vulgar Anti-statism of Barry Goldwater. His criticism is complementarily connected with the phenomenon of "cultural" or if I may "counter-cultural" revolution. In 1978, he published his opinions in the book Two Cheers for Capitalism. We may say that in this work Kristol defended capitalism while admitting its shortcomings. In the eighties, when Kristol founded National Interest, his focus centered around the aspects of American foreign policy. It is essential to define the prism of Kristols opinions on foreign policy and to raise the question if this prism corresponds with the interpretation of neoconservativism offered today by the contemporary media.