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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l'OTAN.

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NEW BOOKS

NOUVEAUX LIVRES

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Mourir pour l'Afghanistan / by Jean-Dominique Merchet. - Paris :

Editions Jacob-Duvernet, 2008.

180 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022409

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01590 ISBN: 9782847242195

Author(s):

1. Merchet, Jean-Dominique

Bibliography: p. 185.

'Le 18 aout 2008, une patrouille francaise tombe dans une embuscade en Afghanistan. Dix soldats sont tues au terme de longues heures de combat. Soudain, l'opinion publique prend conscience que la France est engagee dans une guerre en Afghanistan. Sur la base de sources militaires, ce livre retrace le deroulement de l'embuscade, y compris du cote des talibans. Mais il donne surtout a comprendre les racines historiques et geographiques de cette guerre. Les Britanniques puis les Sovietiques s'y sont casse les dents : l'OTAN fera-t-elle mieux ? Notre armee est-elle prete pour ces combats ? Comment reagissent la societe et les medias francais ? Alors que la France s'engage de plus en plus dans ce conflit, il vaudrait mieux 'preparer les conditions de notre depart, et vite !'.

AIR DEFENSES, MILITARY

Jane's Air-Launched Weapons : Issue Fifty-Three. - Coulsdon, UK :

Jane's Information Group, 2009.

746 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80022451

Type: REF

Library Location: 623 /00561 REF

Includes index.

AMMUNITION--MARKINGS

La tracabilite des munitions / by Pierre Martinot, Ilhan Berkol. -

Bruxelles : GRIP, 2008.

26 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 9/2008)

ID number: 80022432

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01077

Author(s):

1. Martinot, Pierre

2. Berkol, Ilhan

'Il existe plusieurs methodes de tracage de munitions pour armes legeres et de petits calibres. Mais en depit de cette multiplicite de techniques, le tracage reste dramatiquement defaillant en raison notamment de l'absence d'enregistrement et du manque de marquage adequat. Pourtant, avec les innovations technologiques existantes en 2008, les gouvernements nationaux, sous l'impulsion des instances internationales si elles en avaient la ferme volonte, pourraient aujourd'hui largement ameliorer leur pratique de marquage, d'enregistrement et de tracage. Peu interessees par plus de transparence dans ce domaine sensible, les Etats semblent se jouer des quelques accords regionaux et internationaux qui tentent difficilement d'inscrire les munitions dans les textes legislatifs. S'il n'y a pas

de progres notoires dans les procedures de marquage, il ne faut pas s'attendre a davantage de transparence ou d'efficacite dans la gestion des stocks de munitions, la plupart des Etats refusant de communiquer publiquement sur la question. Ce rapport tente de dresser un etat des lieux des procedures existantes en 2008, en demontrant que par le biais d'une legislation appropriee et de procedes technologiques innovants, un tracage efficace des munitions est tout a fait possible.'

ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING

Depenses militaires, production et transferts d'armes : compendium

2009 / by Luc Mampaey. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2008.

32 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 8/2008)

ID number: 80022434

Type: M

Library Location: 336 /00239

Author(s):

1. Mampaey, Luc

'Ce rapport presente une synthese des principales statistiques relatives aux depenses militaires mondiales, a la production et aux transferts internationaux d'armements conventionnels. Les donnees de ce rapport proviennent pour l'essentiel des banques de donnees du SIPRI, eventuellement completees par des statistiques socio-economiques extraites des bases de donnees d'Eurostat, de la Banque mondiale, d'agences des Nations unies ou de la presse specialisee.'

ARMED FORCES--ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Securite collective et environnement : changements climatiques et degradation de l'environnement, nouveaux enjeux des relations internationales. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2008.

50 p. ; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 6/2008)

ID number: 80022435

Type: M

Library Location: 614 /00170

'Le 12 juin 2008, le Parlement europeen a accueilli une conference sur le theme 'Securite collective et environnement'. L'ambition premiere de ce projet etait de reunir des specialistes de la problematique environnementale et du monde militaire autour de la question de la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre de la politique de defense et des operations armees. Qu'en est-il du droit environnemental ? Ou en sont les conventions internationales, notamment celles sur l'interdiction d'utiliser des techniques de modification de l'environnement a des fins militaires (ENMOD), sur la prohibition des degradation de l'environnement, nouveaux enjeux des relations mines antipersonnel, des armes a fragmentation, des armes a l'uranium appauvri, ou encore sur le droit relatif aux utilisateurs des cours d'eau internationaux ? Face a tous ces nouveaux defis, divers experts dressent un etat des lieux et proposent quelques reponses.'

ARMS TRANSFERS--LAW AND LEGISLATION--BELGIUM

Le commerce exterieur des armes dans le federalisme belge / by
Romain Leloup. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2008.
37 p.; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP ; 7/2008)
ID number: 80022433
Type: M

Library Location: 382 /00327

Author(s):

1. Leloup, Romain

'Le commerce exterieur des armes en Belgique a connu plusieurs amenagements en 2003. D'une part, la loi du 5 aout 1991, qui constitue la base de l'exercice de cette competence, a connu une modification consequente en renforçant les obligations a remplir en en inserant les criteres du Code de conduite de l'Union europeenne dans la loi de maniere a les rendre contraignants. D'autre part, la competence a ete eclatee entre quatre poles : les trois Regions et l'Etat federal. Ces modifications ont-elles eu un impact sur la politique etrangere de la Belgique, restee federale ? Comment les differents poles exercent-ils cette competence ? Existe-t-il des mecanismes de coordination ? Ce rapport dresse tout d'abord un bref apercu des regles en vigueur en Belgique : le Code de conduite de l'Union europeenne, la loi de 1991, sa modification en 2003 et la regionalisation de la competence en 2003 egalement. Ensuite, l'exercice de cette competence est analyse dans les quatre poles : les trois Regions et l'Etat federal. Pour chaque pole, l'examen comprend la methode d'octroi des licences, les rapports ainsi que l'analyse de cet exercice au regard des choix politiques et des specificites du pole (notamment la nature de son industrie de l'armement). Enfin, le rapport offre un apercu des moyens de coordination utilises par les differents poles et une analyse de l'Accord de cooperation du 17 juillet 2007. La reflexion se termine par des considerations critiques sur l'exercice de cette competence.'

CIMIC

Managing Civil-Military Cooperation : A 24/7 Joint Effort for
Stability / by S. J. H. Rietjens, Myriame T. I. B. Bollen. -
Aldershot, UK : Ashgate, 2008.

xix, 257 p.; 24 cm.

(Military Strategy and Operational Art)

ID number: 80022423

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00544 ISBN: 9780754672814

Author(s):

1. Rietjens, S. J. H.

2. Bollen, Myriame T. I. B.

Includes index.

'The varying types of cooperation between the military and a wide range of civilian actors are addressed in this volume. It analyses civil-military cooperation in different settings such as during emergency relief operations and during stability and reconstruction operations such as in Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This book contains contributions from both senior academics and practitioners such as military officers and humanitarian personnel and looks at issues such as what is to be gained by civil-military cooperation. It ends with conclusions and recommendations for both academics and practitioners making it a valuable read for people involved in these operations.'

CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU

A Responsibility to Assist : EU Policy and Practice in
Crisis-Management Operations under European Security and Defence
Policy. - Oxford, UK : Hart, 2009.
xiv, 155 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022445
Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00474 ISBN: 9781841139340

'This report, written as part of a wider review of human rights in EU foreign policy, describes and assesses the current decision-making structures and procedures for EU military, police and civilian crisis management missions throughout the world. EU interventions or missions in non-member countries are a relatively recent development, and have largely been undertaken to ensure more effective co-ordination of humanitarian, peace-keeping, and peace-building efforts by Member States in response to international conflicts and crises - and perhaps also to project the role of the EU as a major actor on the global stage. EU missions may involve the deployment of military forces in peace-keeping or peace-enforcement operations, the deployment of military and police personnel in a preventive role or with a view to maintaining public order or controlling criminal activity, or they may involve the provision of civilian support for the rebuilding or redevelopment of the rule of law in countries where governmental structures have broken down. This report examines the incidence of these interventions, as well as their interaction with other bodies such as the UN, NATO, the African Union and voluntary coalitions, and the complex diplomatic and military negotiations leading to particular operations. The focus on assistance reflects the primary responsibility of the EU not to act independently of the UN and other international bodies but to provide support and assistance to the wider international community. The main aim of the report is not to provide a detailed analysis of the success or failure of particular missions, but is to describe the often complex and confusing structures developed over the past decade and to assess the past, present and future of the EU's responsibility to intervene in international crises.'

DEFENSE TRANSFORMATION--USA

Worst Enemy : The Reluctant Transformation of the American Military
/ by John Arquilla. - Chicago : Ivan R. Dee, 2008.
xv, 265 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022453
Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00547 ISBN: 9781566637503

Author(s):

1. Arquilla, John

Includes index.

'For all its staggering defense expenditures of the past several years, US forces have shown few signs of learning how to subdue terrorist and insurgent networks. Just as troubling, conventional thinking and special interest have conspired to keep the armed services' investments in weaponry concentrated on potentially outdated systems, such as aircraft carriers and heavily armored vehicles. As a consequence, the United States' ability to wage irregular warfare against new and expanded networks has been stunted. Other nations, meanwhile, more receptive to military innovation, have begun to develop advanced techniques that will enable them to leapfrog ahead of hidebound American armed forces. This book offers an inside analysis of the events that have derailed our efforts to transform the nation's military into a leaner, lighter, and much more 'networked' force. Recent decisions are placed in historical context and a balanced assessment is offered of Donald Rumsfeld's role as secretary of defense in many of the military's developments - favorable and otherwise - of the post-9/11 era. Beyond articulating a thorough critique of what has gone wrong, the author outlines stunning and

completely practical new solutions to remedy the ills that beset American defense policy, and offers new hope for a restoration of international order and peace.'

ENERGY POLICY--NATO

Can NATO Enhance Energy Cooperation in the Caspian Region ? / by
Nicolo Sartori. - Rome : NATO Defense College, 2008.

39 p.; 21 cm.

(NDC Forum Paper ; 5)

ID number: 80022438

Type: M

Library Location: 620 /00141

Author(s):

1. Sartori, Nicolo

'The three main aims of this paper are : to examine the threat posed by the current energy situation and three emerging alternative strategies elaborated by Western countries to tackle it; to evaluate the feasibility of the diversification plan aimed at coping with increasing energy-related risks, and in particular its practicability in the Caspian region; to assess NATO's role and the means it has to reach the Alliance's security goals in the region.'

ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russian Energy Power and Foreign Relations : Implications for
Conflict and Cooperation. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.

(CSS Studies in Security and International Relations)

ID number: 80022429

Type: M

Library Location: 620 /00140 ISBN: 9780415484381

Includes index.

'This book examines Russia's new assertiveness and the role of energy as a key factor in shaping the country's behavior in international relations, and in building political and economic power domestically, since the 1990s. Energy transformed Russia's fortunes after its decline during the 1990s. The wealth generated from energy exports sparked economic recovery and political stabilization, and has significantly contributed to Russia's assertiveness as a great power. Energy has been a key factor in shaping Russia's foreign relations in both the Eurasian and global context. This development raises a host of questions for both Russia and the West about the stability of the Russian economy, how Russia will use the power it gains from its energy wealth, and how the West should react to Russia's new-found political weight. Given that energy is likely to remain at the top of the global political agenda for some time to come, and Russia's role as a key energy supplier to Europe is unlikely to diminish soon, this book sheds light on one of the key security concerns of the twenty-first century : Where is Russia headed and how does energy affect the changing dynamics of Russia's relations with Europe, the EU, and the Asia-Pacific region.'

ENGLISH LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES--HUNGARIAN

English-Hungarian Dictionary = Angol-magyar kisszotar / by Magay

Tamas, Kiss Laszlo. - Budapest : Akademiai Kiado, 2005.

418 p.; 15 cm.

ID number: 80022428

Type: REF

Library Location: 84 HU /00004 REF ISBN: 9630569426

Author(s):

1. Tamas, Magay

2. Laszlo, Kiss

EU--AFRICAN UNION

EU Support to African Security Architecture : Funding and Training Components / by Nicoletta Pirozzi. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2009.

48 p.; 24 cm.

(Occasional Paper ; 76)

ID number: 80022457

Type: M

Library Location: 441 /00183 ISBN: 9789291981366

Author(s):

1. Pirozzi, Nicoletta

'This paper aims at analysing the EU's support to the emerging African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), focusing on financial and training aspects. During the last few years, African countries have multiplied their efforts at consolidating regional integration and developing common mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. At the same time, EU-Africa relations have significantly improved and led to the establishment of a strengthened political dialogue and enhanced cooperation. Nevertheless, the full implementation of the EU-Africa partnership in peace and security is still hampered by a series of contradictions and significant constraints in the EU's approach, shortcomings in its coordination with the international community, and huge deficiencies on the African side.'

EU--ESDP--EUROPEAN SECURITY STRATEGY

The European Security Strategy 2003-2008 : Building on Common Interests. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2009.

79 p.; 24 cm.

(ISS Report ; 5)

ID number: 80022436

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00069

EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

Security Aspects in EU External Policies. - San Domenico di Fiesole : European University Institute, 2009.

82 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

(EIU Working Paper Law ; 2009/01)

ID number: 80022442

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00070

'This paper explores issues of security integration in a number of external policies of the European Union, and looks at both security policies per se and the security rationale contained in other policy contexts. Following a twin-track approach of presenting both a legal and a political assessment respectively, the contributions have been clustered around three themes : energy security and the EU's relations with neighbouring states, the EU's targeted sanctions policy, and security sector reform pursued by the EU in third countries.'

EUROPE--ARMED FORCES

European Military Capabilities : Building Armed Forces for Modern Operations. - London : International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2008.

172 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(IISS Strategic Dossier)

ID number: 80022444

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00348 ISBN: 9780860792031

'The role of the armed forces of European countries has changed since the Cold War. They have increasingly taken part in international operations to address the world's crises. But at the same time, military budgets have been cut. The need to do more with less has put governments under pressure to identify the capabilities that they require for modern missions and to carry out reforms. This dossier analyses these trends and considers new ways to assess the military capabilities that European nations will need to address future threats to their security.'

FIREARMS--AFRICA, WEST

The Complex Dynamics of Small Arms in West Africa = La dynamique complexe des armes legeres en Afrique de l'Ouest. - Geneva : UNIDIR, 2008.

iii, 56 + 60 p. ; 30 cm.

(Disarmament Forum ; 4/08 = Forum du Desarmement ; 4/08)

ID number: 80022437

Type: M

Library Location: 382 /00328

'This issue examines small arms in West Africa, and looks at some of the activities being undertaken to combat the problem, from regional initiatives to civil society projects, from technical and legal fixes to building on the link between disarmament and development.'

GAS INDUSTRY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Guerre du gaz : la menace russe : document / by Roumiana Ougartchinska. - Monaco : Editions du Rocher, 2008.

269 p. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80022422

Type: M

Library Location: 662 /00037 ISBN: 9782268065618

Author(s):

1. Ougartchinska, Roumiana

Bibliography: p. 255-261. Includes index.

'Avec un petrole hors de prix et des reserves en baisse, l'Europe est en alerte. Deja, les majors de l'energie envisagent de se reconvertir dans le gaz propre, disponible et meilleur marche. Dans vingt ans les besoins vont doubler. Ou s'approvisionner ? Une ruée vers 'l'or bleu' se prepare. Et, avec elle, d'inextricables conflits. Le gaz est au coeur de ce nouveau 'grand jeu' Est-Ouest avec une certitude : la Russie possede plus du tiers des reserves mondiales de gaz naturel. Elle est le premier producteur et exportateur mondial. Demain, elle sera le fournisseur incontournable qui dictera sa loi. Un pouvoir demesure s'offre a l'ancien empire des soviets qui, patiemment, durant plus de trente ans, a tisse sa toile gaziere. Si l'Europe s'est prise dans ses filets, c'est aussi parce qu'elle l'a bien voulu. Retour sur l'epopee d'une guerre annoncee.'

GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Countdown to War in Georgia : Russia's Foreign Policy and Media

Coverage of the Conflict in south Ossetia and Abkhazia. - 1st ed.

- Minneapolis, MN : East View Publications, 2008.

xxi, 579 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022443

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01130 ISBN: 9781879944046

Includes index.

'This publication covers the period from 1989, when tensions in South Ossetia began to boil over as Gorbachev relaxed the iron fist of Soviet control, to late August of 2008, when the situation degraded to open warfare and an entirely new situation presented itself. The articles in this book come from three different sources. Part One includes newspaper articles published in English in The Current Digest of the Post-Soviet Press. Part Two includes articles that were originally translated into English and published in the journals International Affairs and Military Thought. The Appendix to the book includes photographs of key political figures involved in these events, as well as an index.'

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Humanitarian Intervention : Ideas in Action / by Thomas George

Weiss. - Cambridge, UK : Polity, 2007.

xvii, 196 p. ; 22 cm.

(War and Conflict in the Modern World)

ID number: 80022449

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00394 ISBN: 9780745640211

Author(s):

1. Weiss, Thomas George

Bibliography: p. 183-186. Includes index.

'A singular development of the post-Cold War era is the use of military force to protect human beings. From Rwanda to Kosovo, Sierra Leone to East Timor, soldiers have rescued civilians in some of the world's most notorious war zones. Drawing on two decades of research, the author provides a persuasive introduction to the theory and practice of humanitarian intervention in the modern world. He examines political, ethical, legal, strategic, economic, and operational dimensions and uses a wide range of cases to highlight key debates and controversies. He locates the normative evolution of what is increasingly known as 'the responsibility to protect' in the context of the global war on terror and the 2005 UN World Summit. The result is an engaging exploration of the current dilemmas and future challenges for international and humanitarian action in the twenty-first century.'

HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES--ENGLISH

Hungarian-English Dictionary = Magyar-angol kisszotar / by Magay

Tamas, Kiss Laszlo. - Budapest : Akademiai Kiado, 2007.

411 p. ; 15 cm.

ID number: 80022427

Type: REF

Library Location: 84 HU /00004 REF ISBN: 9630569434

Author(s):

1. Tamas, Magay

2. Laszlo, Kiss

INSURGENCY--IRAQ

Iraq's Sunni Insurgency / by Ahmed S. Hashim. - Abingdon, UK :

Routledge, 2009.

89 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Paper ; 402)

ID number: 80022418

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01126 ISBN: 9780415466554

Author(s):

1. Hashim, Ahmed S.

'From 2003 to 2008, the Sunni Arab insurgency in Iraq posed a key challenge to political stability in the country and to Coalition objectives there. This paper explains the onset, composition and evolution of this insurgency. It begins by addressing both its immediate and deeper sociopolitical origins, and goes on to examine the multiple ideological strands within the insurgency and their often conflicting methods and goals. Despite organisational incoherence due to the existence of a large number of competing groups, the insurgency in Iraq sustained a particularly high tempo of operations between 2004 and 2006, causing considerable military and civilian casualties. Some insurgent groups focused on attempting to foment civil war between two of Iraq's major communities, the Sunni and Shia Arabs and, by late 2006, they had come close to unraveling Iraq and presenting the Coalition with a major defeat. The adoption of a new approach by the US in 2007 helped reduce the level of violence in Iraq. In addition, deep fissures within the insurgency itself, between those fighting for more practical, immediate goals and the transnational Islamists and their local allies fighting for wider-reaching goals - including the promotion of sectarian strife - contributed to the insurgency's diminution. It remains to be seen whether there will be a widespread recognition among Sunni Iraqis of the need to work with the Coalition to facilitate their community's reintegration into the new Iraqi body politic.'

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Great Experiment : The Story of Ancient Empires, Modern States,

and the Quest for a Global Nation / by Strobe Talbott. - New York

: Simon & Schuster, 2008.

x, 478 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80022413

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01463 ISBN: 9780743294089

Author(s):

1. Talbott, Strobe

'This dramatic narrative of breathtaking scope and riveting focus puts the 'story' back into history. It is the saga of how the most ambitious of big ideas - that a world made up of many nations can govern itself peacefully - has played out over the millennia. Humankind's 'Great Experiment' goes back to the most ancient of days - literally to the Garden of Eden - and into the present, with an eye to the future. The author looks back to the consolidation of tribes into nations, and the absorption of those nations into the empires of Hammurabi, the Pharaohs, Alexander, the Caesars, Charlemagne, Genghis Khan, the Ottomans, and the Hapsburgs, through incessant wars of territory and religion, to modern alliances and the global conflagrations of the twentieth century. He traces the breakthroughs and breakdowns of peace along the way. Offering an insider's view of how the world is governed today, he interweaves through this epic tale personal insights and experiences and takes us with him behind the scenes and into the presence of world leaders as they square off cut deals with each other. As an acclaimed journalist, he covered the standoff between the superpowers for more than two decades; as a high-level diplomat, he was in the thick of tumultuous events in the 1990s, when the bipolar equilibrium gave way to chaos in the Balkans, the emergence of a new breed of international terrorist, and America's

assertiveness during its 'unipolar movement' - which he sees as the latest, but not the last, stage in the Great Experiment. The author concludes with a trenchant critique of the worldview and policies of George W. Bush, whose presidency he calls a 'consequential aberration' in the history of American foreign policy. Then, looking beyond the morass in Iraq and the battle for the White House, he argues that the United States can regain the trust of the world by leading the effort to avert the perils of climate change and nuclear catastrophe.'

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

After Iraq : Anarchy and Renewal in the Middle East / by Gwynne

Dyer. - New York : Thomas Dunne Books, 2008.

267 p.; 22 cm.

ID number: 80022412

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01462 ISBN: 9780312378455

Author(s):

1. Dyer, Gwynne

'The disastrous American invasion of Iraq that has led to the destruction of the Iraqi state and the subsequent defeat of US military power has finally destabilized the entire Middle East - a region that has been tightly controlled by European and American powers and that has changed little, politically, in forty years. But, in losing the war in Iraq, the United States has lost the will to maintain the status quo in the Middle East, and the forces unleashed by the destruction of Iraq will go on to shape the future of the region in a way that no one can predict. The Middle East is about to change fundamentally, and everything is now up for grabs.'

ISRAEL--HISTORY--DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1948

Israel : la naissance de l'Etat des Juifs : document / by Georges

Ayache. - Monaco : Editions du Rocher, 2008.

544 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022410

Type: M

Library Location: 956 /00026 ISBN: 9782268064888

Author(s):

1. Ayache, Georges

'Du recit, presque minute par minute, des deux jours de la fin novembre 1947 au cours desquels est votée à New York, aux Nations unies, la création d'Israël, au recit tout aussi minute, des derniers jours du mandat britannique sur la Palestine, en mai 1948, juste avant que Ben Gourion ne proclame la fondation du nouvel Etat : voilà ce que l'auteur nous raconte par le menu. Entre-temps, il nous rappelle l'apport essentiel de Theodor Herzl, auteur de 'L'Etat des Juifs' (1896), les relations toujours délicates avec le pays de Sa Majesté, comme avec celui de Mister President, les tensions et affrontements entre les diverses composantes du sionisme - des orthodoxes aux plus laïcs - , les ruses et combines pour faire venir, avant guerre et pendant celle-ci, les immigrés malgré quotas et restrictions.'

ISRAEL--NATIONAL SECURITY

Defending the Holy Land : A Critical Analysis of Israel's Security and Foreign Policy / by Zeev Maoz. - Ann Arbor, MI : University of Michigan Press, 2009.

xi, 728 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022416

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01588 ISBN: 9780472115402

Author(s):

1. Maoz, Zeev

Bibliography: p. 669-693. Includes index.

'A scathing and brilliant revisionist history, this book is the most comprehensive analysis to date of Israel's national security and foreign policy, from the inception of the State of Israel to the present.'

JUST WAR DOCTRINE

Just War Thinking : Morality and Pragmatism in the Struggle Against Contemporary Threats / by Eric Patterson. - Lanham, MD : Lexington Books, 2007.

x, 131 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022452

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00185 ISBN: 9780739119006

Author(s):

1. Patterson, Eric, 1971-

Bibliography: p. 123-125. Includes index.

'This book reconsiders the intersection between morality and pragmatism in foreign policy and modern warfare. Whereas recent explications of 'just war theory' neglect how twenty-first century wars differ from the old wars that just war doctrine was originally designed for, this book argues that a political ethic of responsibility should motivate the contemporary application of military force by states in order to protect international security and human life. The book criticizes the quasi-pacifism of most formal just war scholarship, reconceptualizes a minimal, realistic 'just war thinking' framework for exploring foreign and military policy options, and evaluates the usefulness of this approach by investigating contemporary cases such as the war on terrorism in Afghanistan and Iraq, the call for assassination of political leaders, and military humanitarian intervention. Finally, the book considers new challenges to pragmatic yet moral policies the neglect of jus post bellum (justice at war's end); the challenge of public opinion, democratic processes, and supranational institutions to policies based on just war thinking and the erosive power of postmodernism to the normative structures guiding Western decision makers.'

MERCENARY TROOPS

War plc : The Rise of the New Corporate Mercenary / by Stephen Armstrong. - London : Faber and Faber, 2008.

255 p.; 20 cm.

ID number: 80022447

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00347 ISBN: 9780571241262

Author(s):

1. Armstrong, Stephen

'Meet the private security contractors - stock-market-listed corporate versions of the mercenary. These private soldiers operate their million-dollar contracts from executive boardrooms in London, Washington, Paris and Oslo. With democracies unwilling to see their children die for strategic reasons in foreign lands, these corporate soldiers are part of the last great outsourcing - the privatisation of war.'

MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE--TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

The Scientific Way of Warfare : Order and Chaos on the Battlefields of Modernity / by Antoine Bousquet. - London : Hurst, 2009.
ix, 265 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

(Critical War Studies)

ID number: 80022448

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00546 ISBN: 9781850659235

Author(s):

1. Bousquet, Antoine

Bibliography: p. 245-258. Includes index.

'Beginning with the Scientific Revolution and concluding with today's terrorist networks and revolution in military affairs, the author advances a novel history of scientific methodology in the context of the battlefield. Marked by an increasingly tight symbiosis between technology, science, and conflict, the constitution and perpetuation of this scientific way of warfare are best understood as an attempt by the state to turn violent aggression into a rational instrument of policy. In his study, the author explores the relative benefits of centralising (such as a unique chain of command to safeguard the use of nuclear weapons) and decentralising (such as the flexible networks that connect insurgents) military affairs. He begins with a theoretical and methodological framework for analyzing the technoscientific regimes of order in warfare. He then follows with specific scientific approaches to war : mechanistic, thermodynamic, cybernetic, and 'chaoplectic', a network-centric theory allied with the non-linear sciences.'

NATO

International Conference Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of NATO 'Young at 60'. - Ljubljana : Euro-Atlantic Council of Slovenia, 2009.

119 p. ; 30 cm.

(News of the Euro-Atlantic Council of Slovenia ; vol. 8, no. 1, February 2009)

ID number: 80022455

Type: M

Library Location: 49.01 /00015

Alliance Reborn : An Atlantic Compact for the 21st Century / by Daniel Hamilton. - Washington : Atlantic Council of the United States, 2009.

xi, 58 p. ; 30 cm.

(Washington NATO Project)

ID number: 80022425

Type: M

Library Location: 49 /00172

Author(s):

1. Hamilton, Daniel

'We have an open but fleeting moment to forge a more effective Atlantic partnership. We must seize it now. European and North American allies have allowed their relations to become discordant, yet the times demand vigor and unity. Courageous decisions need to breathe new life and relevance into the Atlantic partnership, which must be recast to tackle a diverse range of serious challenges at home and abroad. This report has two purposes. First, it aspires to help chart the path of change ahead for the transatlantic partnership. Second, it makes specific recommendations for the future of NATO.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--NATO

Les armes nucleaires de l'OTAN : fin de partie ou redeploiement ? /

by Jean-Marie Collin. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2009.

20 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 1/2009)

ID number: 80022431

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00381

Author(s):

1. Collin, Jean-Marie

'Contrairement a une idee recue, la France et le Royaume-Uni ne sont pas les seules puissances nucleaires en Europe. En effet, depuis 1954, dans le cadre de l'OTAN, les Etats-Unis stationnent des forces nucleaires dans plusieurs pays du continent. Depuis le debut de la decennie, la question de l'utilite de ces armements, et donc indirectement d'un possible retrait, est de plus en plus souvent evoquee. Desormais seuls l'Allemagne, la Belgique, les Pays-Bas, l'Italie et la Turquie ont sur leur territoire des armes nucleaires americaines, mais pour combien de temps encore ? Demain, l'Europe va-t-elle etre une zone libre d'armes nucleaires americaines ?'

POLAND--HISTORY

Poland under Communism : A Cold War History / by Anthony Kemp-Welch.

- Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2008.

xii, 444 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022446

Type: M

Library Location: 943 /00047 ISBN: 9780521884402

Author(s):

1. Kemp-Welch, Anthony

Bibliography: p. 428-440. Includes index.

'This is the first English-language history of Poland from the Second World War until the fall of Communism. Using a wide range of Polish archives and unpublished sources in Moscow and Washington, the author integrates the Cold War history of diplomacy and inter-state relations with the study of domestic opposition and social movements. His key themes encompass political, social and economic history; the Communist movement and its relations with the Soviet Union; and the broader East-West context with particular attention to US policies. The book concludes with a first-hand account of how Solidarity formed the world's first post-Communist government in 1989 as the Polish people demonstrated what can be achieved by civic courage against apparently insuperable geo-strategic obstacles.'

POLISH LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES--ENGLISH

Larousse Pocket Dictionary : Polish-English, English-Polish =

Larousse slownik kieszonkowy : polsko-angielski, angielsko-polski. - 4th ed. - Paris : Larousse, 2007.

xi, 277 + 331 p. ; 18 cm.

ID number: 80022426

Type: REF

Library Location: 84 PL /00011 REF ISBN: 9782035420930

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

La reconquete russe / by Laure Mandeville. - Paris : Grasset, 2008.
388 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80022408

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01127 ISBN: 9782246728016

Author(s):

1. Mandeville, Laure

Bibliography: p. 387-388.

'8 aout 2008, Vladimir Poutine lance ses chars contre la Georgie sous les yeux de l'Occident stupefait. Ce n'est ni un accident, ni un hasard de l'histoire mais l'aboutissement d'un processus enclenche au milieu des annees 1990 alors que se noue, sans qu'on en ait encore conscience, le tragique echec de la democratie en Russie. Ce livre raconte la renaissance d'un 'systeme' qu'on croyait defunt. Il decrit la reconquete ideologique, politique et economique de la population et du territoire russe engagee depuis le Kremlin par Poutine et ses hommes, et explique les raisons qui conduisent aujourd'hui a la contre-attaque de l'Empire. De l'echec de l'ere eltsinienne qui a tourne au pillage a l'invasion de la Georgie, de la montee au pouvoir de Poutine a la chute du nouveau prince du capitalisme russe, Mikhail Khodorkovski, c'est la meme logique d'un pouvoir predateur qui s'impose, detruisant systematiquement toute possibilite d'opposition. Aujourd'hui, la derive nationaliste russe sonne comme un defi majeur pour l'Occident. Saura-t-il arreter les apprentis sorciers qui, au Kremlin, ont jusqu'ici agi en toute impunie ? Si tel n'etait pas le cas, la reconquete russe sonnerait le glas de la securite de nos democraties.'

SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003-

Les conflits soudanais a l'horizon 2011 : scenarios / by Jean-Baptiste Bouzard. - Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne, 2009.

33 p.; 24 cm.

(Occasional Paper ; 75)

ID number: 80022456

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01129 ISBN: 9789291981359

Author(s):

1. Bouzard, Jean-Baptiste

'Depuis son independance, proclamee le 1er janvier 1956, le Soudan a ete presque continuellement le theatre de conflits sanglants. Si les evenements du Darfour ont, plus recemment, focalise l'attention, le sud du pays est egalement une source de tensions entre le gouvernement de Khartoum et le Mouvement populaire de Liberation du Soudan (MPLS). Le lien entre Darfour et conflit Nord-Sud est present dans les trois scenarios proposes concernant l'evolution possible des conflits soudanais a l'horizon 2011, date du referendum d'autodetermination prevu au Sud-Soudan. Les neuf variables mises en relief constituent une base de reflexion pour chacun de ces scenarios. De la repartition du pouvoir a l'echelle nationale a l'attitude des acteurs internationaux, en passant par l'enjeu d'Abyei, leurs modifications determineront en effet l'evolution generale du pays.'

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--EU COUNTRIES

Securing Civilization ? : The EU, NATO, and the OSCE in the Post-9/11 World / by Alexandra Gheciu. - Oxford , UK : Oxford University Press, 2008.
vii, 253 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80022420
Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01589 ISBN: 9780199217229

Author(s):

1. Gheciu, Alexandra

Bibliography: p. 226-239. Includes index.

'This book examines the practices enacted by three key institutions of the transatlantic security community - the EU, NATO, and the OSCE - in the name of combating international terrorism, and analyzes the ways in which those practices have both been affected by and contributed to changes in the field of security. It argues that contemporary attempts to respond to the perceived threat of international terrorism reflect a particular ethos of risk-management and involve a combination of two different - an inclusive and an exclusionary - logics of security. The book examines the interplay between the two logics and analyzes their implications, including the ways in which practices that instantiate those logics have contributed to processes of redefinition of norms of governance, and reconstitution of boundaries in the security community. In developing this analysis, the book also explores the normative and political dilemmas generated by patterns of inclusion/exclusion created in the name of fighting terrorism. On this basis, the book seeks to make a significant contribution to the study of security practices and international governance in the post-9/11 world.'

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--USA

The Cost of Counterterrorism : Power, Politics, and Liberty / by Laura K., 1969- Donohue. - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2008.
xii, 500 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022454

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01128 ISBN: 9780521844444

Author(s):

1. Donohue, Laura K., 1969-

Includes index.

'In the aftermath of a terrorist attack political stakes are high : legislators fear being seen as lenient or indifferent and often grant the executive broader authorities without thorough debate. The judiciary's role, too, is restricted : constitutional structure and cultural norms narrow the courts' ability to check the executive at all but the margins. The dominant 'Security or Freedom' framework fails to capture this dangerous aspect of counterterrorism : rapidly expanding executive authority that shifts the balance of power between the branches of government. This book recalculates the cost of counterterrorist law to the United Kingdom and the United States, arguing that the damage caused is significantly greater than first appears. The author warns that the proliferation of biological and nuclear materials may drive each country to take increasingly extreme measures, with a resultant shift in the basic structure of both states.'

UNITED NATIONS--IRAQ

The International Struggle over Iraq : Politics in the UN Security Council 1980-2005 / by David M. Malone. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2006.

xiv, 398 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80022414

Type: M

Library Location: 40 /00176 ISBN: 9780199278572

Author(s):

1. Malone, David M., 1954-

Bibliography: p. 338-368. Includes index.

'Iraq has dominated headlines in recent years, but its controversial role in international affairs goes back much further. Drawing on unparalleled access to UN insiders, this book is key to understanding one of the most persistent crises in international affairs and the various roles the world's central peace-making forum has played in it.'

UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL

The UN Security Council and the Politics of International Authority. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2008.

ix, 249 p.; 24 cm.

(Security and Governance Series)

ID number: 80022424

Type: M

Library Location: 404 /00027 ISBN: 9780415775281

Bibliography: p. 215-239. Includes index.

'The relationship between the United Nations Security Council and member countries constrains and empowers both the UN and its member states. While the UN has often provided crucial legitimacy for collective action by the international community, individual countries have also sought to increase their influence by drawing from the authority of the Council. The interaction between the Council and governments helps to define the Council's authority and also the rules of sovereignty, intervention, and power politics. As countries strive to use and redefine the Council's authority within the international community, this volume examines the politics and law that follows. In doing so, the book observes how the growth of the political authority of the Council challenges the basic idea that states have legal autonomy over their domestic affairs. The individual essays survey the implications that flow from these developments in the crucial policy areas of : terrorism, economic sanctions, the prosecution of war crimes, human rights, humanitarian intervention and the use of force. In each of these areas, the evidence shows a complex and fluid relation between state sovereignty, the power of the United Nations, and the politics of international legitimation.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Le croissant et le chaos / by Olivier Roy. - Paris : Hachette, 2007.

190 p.; 19 cm.

ID number: 80022430

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01464 ISBN: 9782012372719

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier, 1949-

'Le Moyen-Orient n'est pas le theatre simpliste du choc des civilisations. On ne peut vouloir faire en meme temps la guerre a al-Qaida, aux talibans, au Hezbollah, au Hamas, a la Syrie et a l'Iran en pensant qu'il s'agit du meme ennemi.'

WAR--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS

Just and Unjust Warriors : The Moral and Legal Status of Soldiers /
by David Rodin, Henry Shue. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University
Press, 2008.

ix, 261 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022421

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00184 ISBN: 9780199233120

Author(s):

1. Rodin, David
2. Shue, Henry

Includes index.

'Can a soldier be held responsible for fighting in a war that is illegal or unjust ? This is the question at the heart of a new debate that has the potential to profoundly change our understanding of the moral and legal status of warriors, wars, and indeed of moral agency itself. The debate pits a widely shared and legally entrenched principle of war - that combatants have equal rights and equal responsibilities irrespective of whether they are fighting in a war that is just or unjust - against a set of striking new arguments. These arguments challenge the idea that there is a separation between the rules governing the justice of going to war (the jus ad bellum) and the rules governing what combatants can do in war (the just in bello). If ad bellum and in bello rules are connected in the way these new arguments suggest, then many aspects of just war theory and laws of war would have to be rethought and perhaps reformed.'

WMD NONPROLIFERATION

Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction : The Future of International
Nonproliferation Policy. - Athens, GA : University of Georgia
Press, 2009.

xv, 395 p. ; 24 cm.

(Studies in Security and International Affairs)

ID number: 80022415

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01076 ISBN: 9780820330105

Bibliography: p. 343-373. Includes index.

'This volume provides cutting-edge essays on controlling the spread of WMDs. The spread of weapons of mass destruction poses one of the greatest threats to international peace and security in modern times - the specter of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons looms over relations among many countries. The September 11 tragedy and other terrorist attacks have been painful warnings about gaps in nonproliferation policies and regimes, specifically with regard to nonstate actors. In this volume, experts in nonproliferation studies examine challenges faced by the international community and propose directions for national and international policy making and lawmaking. The first group of essays outlines the primary threats posed by WMD proliferation and terrorism. Essays in the second section analyze existing treaties and other normative regimes, including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Chemical Weapons and Biological Weapons Conventions, and recommend ways to address the challenges to their effectiveness. Essays in part three examine the shift some states have made away from nonproliferation treaties and regimes toward more forceful and proactive policies of counterproliferation, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative, which coordinates efforts to search and seize suspect shipments of WMD-related materials. The editors have gathered together many leading scholars in the field to provide their insights on nonproliferation - an issue that has only grown in importance since the end of the Cold War.'

WMD TERRORISM

Jihadists and Weapons of Mass Destruction. - Boca Raton, FL : CRC Press, 2009.

xxxiii, 489 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.

ID number: 80022411

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01125 ISBN: 9781420069648

Includes index.

'This book is an authoritative and comprehensive work addressing the threat of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the hands of jihadists, both historically and looking toward the future threat environment. It documents current trends in the ideology, strategy, and tactics of jihadists as these relate to WMD; includes a section devoted to jihadist involvement with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons; explores the role of intelligence, law enforcement, and policymakers in anticipating, deterring, and mitigating WMD attacks; provides an overview of nonproliferation policies designed to keep WMD out of the hands of jihadists; conducts a groundbreaking quantitative empirical analysis of jihadist behavior; elicits leading experts' estimates of the future WMD threat from jihadists.'

JOURNAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES DE REVUES

AEGEAN SEA

Le conflit greco-turc en mer Egee : un reglement impossible ? / by
Didier Ortolland., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1,
janvier 2009, p. 89-100.)

ID Number: JA025628

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ortolland, Didier

L'evolution du droit de la mer qui accorde de nouveaux espaces de souverainete et de juridiction aux Etats, sans toutefois preciser veritablement comment les delimitier, est a l'origine du contentieux opposant la Grece et la Turquie en mer Egee. Cet article fait des propositions de reglement pour la delimitation de la mer territoriale, du plateau continental et de la Zone economique exclusive en se referant a la jurisprudence developpee en la matiere et a la pratique des Etats, tout en prenant en consideration les exigences d'equite et de securite de la Grece et de la Turquie.

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Curse of the Khyber Pass / by Milton Bearden., 2009.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 100, March - April 2009, p.4-12.)

ID Number: JA025621

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bearden, Milton

Kabul has never been kind to occupiers. After seven years in Afghanistan, the United States seems to be repeating the errors of empires past. Placing an unpopular leader on the throne, ignoring traditional tribal arrangements and dealing harshly with resistance was bound to fail. Instead of focusing on troop escalation to quell violence, the Obama administration should turn to the provinces for answers.

AFGHANISTAN--ARMED FORCES

Aufbau, Ausbildung und Entwicklung der Afghan National Army / by
Jurgen Uchtmann, Andreas Prufert., 2009.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 3, Marz 2009, S. 90-94.)

ID Number: JA025593

Author(s):

1. Uchtmann, Jurgen

2. Prufert, Andreas

ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Free at Last ? / by Bernard Lewis., 2009.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March - April 2009, p. 77-88.)

ID Number: JA025611

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lewis, Bernard

The Arab world has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War, but it is still plagued by conflict, extremism, and underdevelopment. The future of the region will depend largely on the outcome of the battle between those advocating Islamic theocracy and those seeking to establish liberal democracy.

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE

Jump Starting the Peace Process / by John C. Hulsman., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 35-41.)

ID Number: JA025581

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hulsman, John C.

If the Obama administration is going to lay the groundwork for peace in the Middle East, it has to realize that it can no longer set the agenda alone. America and Europe need to coordinate a common position. Ultimately though, they have to help the Israelis and Palestinians fashion peace for themselves.

ARCTIC REGIONS

Planter des drapeaux : quelles regles pour repartir le plancher oceanique de l'Arctique ? / by Kristin Bartenstein., 2008.

(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES vol. 39, no. 4, decembre 2008, p. 537-561.)

ID Number: JA025626

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bartenstein, Kristin

Le drapeau plante sur le pole Nord par les Russes a l'ete 2007 a ravive le debat sur l'Arctique, en particulier sur la question de savoir quelles revendications les differents Etats riverains peuvent faire valoir sur son fond marin soupconne de regorger de combustibles fossiles. L'objectif de cette etude est de discuter du cadre juridique applicable a la 'repartition' du plateau continental en Arctique et des difficultes particulieres liees a la situation geographique. En raison de l'espace restreint, les Etats riverains doivent y relever non seulement le defi de fixer la limite exterieure de leur plateau continental, mais aussi celui de regler des revendications chevauchantes. Le fait que les Etats-Unis ne soient pas soumis au meme regime juridique que les autres riverains de l'ocean Arctique complique encore davantage la situation. L'etude met un accent particulier sur les enjeux pour le Canada.

Cold War in the Arctic / by gerd Braune., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 56-63.)

ID Number: JA025584

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Braune, gerd

As it stands, Arctic policy is already a dense network of legal and political agreements between different national and supranational stakeholders. Now the European Union wants to play a greater role in shaping this policy.

ARCTIC REGIONS--NATIONAL SECURITY

Securite en Arctique / by Hanh-Kieu Florence Nguyen., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2,
fevrier 2009, p. 63-72.)

ID Number: JA025567

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nguyen, Hanh-Kieu Florence

Symptome le plus visible du rechauffement climatique, la fonte des calottes glaciaires peut avoir des consequences graves sur la securite collective. L'ouverture des voies de navigation et l'acces a de nouvelles ressources entrainent des bouleversements strategiques de taille. Alors que la Russie affiche depuis plusieurs mois sa volonte d'investir la zone, la reaction de ses voisins se fait attendre. Les enjeux du Grand Nord ne sont plus seulement environnementaux, ils concernent desormais la securite du monde occidental.

ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Une economie qui gagne / by Vahagn Grigorian., 2008.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 122, hiver 2008 - 2009, p.
313-321.)

ID Number: JA025642

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Grigorian, Vahagn

After several decades in Moscow's shadow, it is not easy for a small country, very dependent on trade with other former Soviet republics, to spread its economic wings. This is nonetheless the challenge Armenia has had to face since its independence in 1991. After a difficult period during which it had to deal with the legacy of the Soviet era, Armenia established a stabilization plan in 1994. A period of budgetary rigor followed ambitious structural and institutional reforms, which enable the country to successfully transition to a market economy at the beginning of the new millennium. Up until 2008, Armenia's growth rate was impressive, and essentially focused on construction and services. A slowdown in early 2008 led the government to launch a new reform project to improve tax collection. But since then, the economic climate has considerably weakened, and Armenia will no doubt soon be feeling the effects of the global crisis.

ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

L'avenir nous appartient / by Serge Sarkissian., 2008.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 122, hiver 2008 - 2009, p.
281-293.)

ID Number: JA025637

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sarkissian, Serge

The author, elected president of Armenia last April, recounts his country's long journey towards independence : the glorious era of the Kingdom of Armenia, the Soviet period, the struggle of the Karabakh movement, and the war against Azerbaijan. Since the Russian-Georgian conflict in the summer of 2008 in South Ossetia, all eyes are turned towards the Caucasus. These events have demonstrated how fragile regional security remains. They also show the solid foundations of Armenia's vision, since the country places stability at the forefront of its priorities. Today, the country has closed the economic gap, but two problems remain unsolved : the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, where the situation has been unchanged for fifteen years, and relations with Turkey, whose border with Armenia remains closed. On these issues, the author is an optimist. It is time, he says, to lift artificial barriers which separate peoples and work together for a better future.

ARMENIAN QUESTION

Turquie : l'impasse du negationnisme / by Yves Ternon., 2008.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 122, hiver 2008 - 2009, p.
345-362.)

ID Number: JA025647

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ternon, Yves

The facts are indisputable : from April 1915 to July 1916, between 1,200,000 and 1,500,00 Armenians - two-thirds of the Armenian population of the Ottoman Empire - were killed on the orders of the party in power, the Committee of Union and Progress. This massacre - planned, organized and executed by State forces - incontestably constitutes genocide, according to the definition used by the United Nations. But over 90 years after the event, Turkey, successor of the Ottoman Empire, continues to deny the truth. The official version minimizes the number of victims, alleges that the few massacres that took place were not premeditated and even accuses the Armenians themselves of perpetrating genocide against the Turks ! This version is taught in schools and universities, peddled by the media and defended across the political spectrum. But as long as it continues its state sponsored negationism, Turkey cannot be considered a truly modern nation.

ARMS TRANSFERS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

De l'influence internationale russe par les exportations d'armement / by Louis-Marie Clouet., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2,
fevrier 2009, p. 53-62.)

ID Number: JA025566

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Clouet, Louis-Marie

Depuis 2000, le redeploiement des ventes d'armes russes illustre la presence renouvelee de la Russie sur tous les continents, conjuguee a un reel volontarisme politique. Or, Moscou est confrontee aux blocages structurels de son industrie d'armement et a l'insatisfaction de ses clients. La crise financiere pourrait mettre un terme aux ambitions russes sur le marche international des armements. La perte d'un de ses leviers diplomatiques privilegies risque de limiter fortement l'influence de Moscou sur la scene internationale.

ASEAN

How and Why Interaction Matters : ASEAN's Regional Identity and Human Rights / by Maria-Gabriela Manea., 2009.
(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 44, no. 1, March 2009, p. 27-49.)

ID Number: JA025604

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Manea, Maria-Gabriela

The aftermath of the Cold War has brought a shift in the West's position on the acceptance and promotion of international human rights standards in developing countries. In this context, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries challenge the West's position based on two contradictory principles - comprehensibility and cultural embedment of human rights. In this article, the author argues that interactions with regard to human rights involving states and non-state actors in ASEAN have become part of the process of regional identity formation. How ASEAN has responded to external pressures in terms of compliance with international human rights norms, and how it has developed its own normative and procedural approach to human rights at the regional level, are inherent in the dynamics of 'Self' definition, A mixed pattern of 'rhetorical' and 'communicative action' explains how interaction has led to different phases -

differentiation, affirmation, contestation and re-orientation - in the dynamics of 'Self' definition of ASEAN with regard to human rights.

BIOTERRORISM

Conceptualizing Biorisk : Dread Risk and the Threat of Bioterrorism in Europe / by Sonja Kittelsen., 2009.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 40, no. 1, February 2009, p. 51-71.)

ID Number: JA025601

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kittelsen, Sonja

The significance of the threat of bioterrorism lies in the fear that it generates, 'threat' in this context constituting not just a physical manifestation of impending danger but also a reflection of a subjective vulnerability derived from a fear of an eventuality that cannot be predicted, identified or controlled. It is a threat that plays upon our perceived biological vulnerabilities in a contemporary environment where biotechnological innovation has reconfigured European relations to biological threat and where security is increasingly informed by risk. Confronting the threat of bioterrorism in Europe, then, necessarily requires engaging with the fear associated with it. This article argues that it is by conceptualizing bioterrorism through the notion of 'dread risk' that this can best be accomplished. In so doing, it elucidates the manners in which perceptions of threat interact with articulations of security to inform a cyclical threat-defence dynamic, enabling a more explicit engagement with the ways in which Europe is not only subject to biological insecurity but also a facilitator of it.

CENTRAL EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Mice that Roared / by Wess Mitchell., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 82-87.)

ID Number: JA025586

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mitchell, Wess

It is not easy being small - especially in the world of global power politics. History has taught the Central Europeans this lesson all too well. But the young democracies of the region exert surprising clout today in the geopolitical arena. For once, they are thinking like players rather than pawns.

CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-

Enjeux geopolitiques du conflit tchetchene / by Ziad Osman., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1, janvier 2009, p. 62-70.)

ID Number: JA025633

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Osman, Ziad

Situee sur le chemin de la Russie, la Tchetchenie est destabilisee par les attaques militaires russes, les attentats des groupes dits wahhabites et salafistes d'Al-Qaida, et par les problemes politiques et separatistes tchetchenes. Les enjeux geopolitiques du conflit tchetchene montrent les vraies causes de cette crise : le petrole qui attire les interets des Etats dans cette region riche en matieres premieres. Or, des negociations europeennes et russes pourront aboutir a un reglement pacifique de ce probleme, a une stabilisation economique et politique du Caucase, et a une large cooperation dans cette region strategique du monde.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Doctrine and Reality in Afghanistan / by Adam Roberts., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 1, February - March 2009, p. 29-60.)
ID Number: JA025551

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Roberts, Adam

The ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan and Pakistan are exposing the difficulty of applying traditional counter-insurgency doctrine in today's conditions.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

The United States and Counterinsurgency : 'Political First, Political Last, Political Always' / by Paul Cornish., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 1, January 2009, p. 61-79.)
ID Number: JA025597

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cornish, Paul

According to the status of forces agreement signed by Iraq and the United States in November 2008, US troops are to be withdrawn entirely from Iraq by the end of 2011. A few days later it was also revealed that the British force in Iraq, numbering about 4,100 troops, will be reduced to a contingent of just a few hundred military advisors by summer 2009. The counterinsurgency campaign in Afghanistan, on the other hand, is to be intensified in the form of a 'surge' in military and political effort. Counterinsurgency operations in both Afghanistan and Iraq have long been at the centre of the security policy debate in the United States and elsewhere; a debate which seems unlikely to be resolved in the near future. But what exactly is counterinsurgency? This article offers some reflections on the practice and the politics of an especially complex form of military engagement. All military activity should be understood through the prism of politics, and counterinsurgency particularly.

DEMOCRATIZATION

How Development Leads to Democracy / by Ronald Inglehart, Christian Welzel., 2009.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March - April 2009, p. 33-48.)
ID Number: JA025609

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Inglehart, Ronald

2. Welzel, Christian

Democratic institutions cannot be set up easily, anywhere, at any time; they are likely to emerge only when certain social and cultural conditions exist. But economic development and modernization push those conditions in the right direction by creating a self-reinforcing process that brings mass participation to politics and thus makes democracy increasingly likely.

DEMOCRATIZATION--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The European Union's Democratization Agenda in the Mediterranean : A Critical Inside-Out Approach., 2009.
(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 16, no. 1, February 2009, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA025600

Type: ART

DENMARK--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING

Paying for Protection : Denmark's Military Expenditures during the Cold War / by Jens Ringsmose., 2009.
(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 44, no. 1, March 2009, p. 73-97.)
ID Number: JA025605

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ringsmose, Jens

Since the creation of the Atlantic Alliance in 1949, the Alliance's minor partners have persistently spent a smaller share of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on military measures than their larger brothers-in-arms do. Taking his cue from collective goods theory, the author examines the factors shaping the armament behaviour and military spending patterns of the smaller allies. The article's main theoretical argument is that the smallest among allies tend to perceive their military instruments as the price of admission to a collective defence organization upheld by larger and more potent powers. In essence, military spending becomes the price of security guarantees and protection. Consequently, small allies raise their military expenditures when their security-guaranteeing senior partner threatens with sanctions that the small ally considers more costly than the requested increase in military expenditures and not as a response to rising threats. In the second section of the article, this theoretical claim is illustrated and assessed against Denmark's Cold War defence policies. The empirical findings corroborate the belief that the small allies' leading policy-makers view their armed forces as a necessary evil maintained in order to profit from their senior partners' capabilities.

DISASTER RELIEF--EU COUNTRIES

La protection civile communautaire / by Matthieu Meerpoel., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2, fevrier 2009, p. 99-108.)

ID Number: JA025640

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Meerpoel, Matthieu

La protection civile, qui a pour finalite d'assurer la sauvegarde des personnes, de leurs biens et de l'environnement contre les catastrophes de tout type, dont principalement celles d'ordre naturel ou technologique, a connu une evolution 'en dents de scie'. Evolution, essentiellement due aux positions divergentes des Etats membres de l'Union europeenne afin de developper une veritable 'politique communautaire de protection civile'. Compte tenu de l'existence de ces positions divergentes, il convient de s'interroger sur l'utilite de l'action communautaire dans cette matiere, en etudiant plus particulierement les principes et outils de ce mecanisme.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Better or Worse ? The Effect of Economic Sanctions on Human Rights / by Dursun Peksen., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 46, no. 1, January 2009, p. 59-77.)

ID Number: JA025561

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Peksen, Dursun

Does economic coercion increase or decrease government respect for human rights in countries targeted with economic sanctions ? If economic sanctions weaken the target regime's coercive capacity, human rights violations by the government should be less likely. If, on the contrary, sanctions fail to attenuate the coercive capacity of the target elites and create more economic difficulties and political violence among ordinary citizens, the government will likely commit

more human rights violations. Focusing on competing views of why sanctions might improve or deteriorate human rights conditions, this article offers an empirical examination of the effect sanctions have on the physical integrity rights of citizens in target countries. Utilizing time-series, cross-national data for the period 1981-2000, the findings suggest that economic sanctions worsen government respect for physical integrity rights, including freedom from disappearance, extra-judicial killings, torture, and political imprisonment. The results also show that extensive sanctions are more detrimental to human rights than partial/selective sanctions. Economic coercion remains a counterproductive policy tool, even when sanctions are specifically imposed with the goal of improving human rights. Finally, multilateral sanctions have a greater overall negative impact on human rights than unilateral sanctions.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN

Bank Shots / by Rachel L. Loeffler., 2009.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March - April 2009, p. 101-110.)

ID Number: JA025613

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Loeffler, Rachel L.

Financial sanctions have become a key tool of US foreign policy. Measures taken against Iran and North Korea make clear that this new financial statecraft can be effective, especially for confronting rogues. But true success will require persuading global banks to accept a shared sense of risk.

ENERGY POLICY--EU

Helped Wanted : European Energy Coordinator / by Josef Braml., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 21-25.)

ID Number: JA025579

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Braml, Josef

A new global energy framework is long overdue. The Obama administration could well be interested in teaming up with the European Union to create one. In addition to enhancing security, it would also spur economic growth and curb global warming.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY--EUROPE

Learning from Europe's Mistakes / by R. Andreas Kraemer., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 52-55.)

ID Number: JA025583

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kraemer, R. Andreas

Europe has been focusing on greater energy efficiency for some time, while the United States has lagged behind. But with its impressive capacity for innovation, the United States still has the potential to become an alternative energy role model alongside Europe. Ultimately, together they will have to prepare the rest of the world for the effects of climate change.

EU--ARMED FORCES--PROCUREMENT

L'Europe de l'armement : de la cooperation a l'europeanisation ? /
by Catherine Hoeffler., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2,
fevrier 2009, p. 83-90.)

ID Number: JA025568

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hoeffler, Catherine

L'armement est un secteur encore largement influence par les logiques proprements nationales, malgre la rhetorique pro-europeenne de certains Etats. Ainsi, la gouvernance ou l'harmonisation entre pays est encore, dans bien des cas, difficile a atteindre. Malgre ce constat, cet article analyse trois facteurs d'approfondissement de l'europeanisation des politiques nationales d'armement : l'Agence europeenne de l'armement, la Commission europeenne et les industries europeenne de defense.

EU--CZECH REPUBLIC

Republique tcheque : une presidence a reculons / by Luc Rosenzweig., 2008.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 122, hiver 2008 - 2009, p. 21-32.)

ID Number: JA025594

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rosenzweig, Luc

The Czech presidency of the European Union has kicked off in an atmosphere of mutual mistrust between Brussels and Prague. It is true that the outsized personality and thunderous declarations of President Vaclav Klaus, known for his hostility to European institutions and his abhorrence of ecologists, do not really help matters. Although the Czech Constitution accords him few powers, he is nonetheless the master of the situation. He has reigned over the Czech political scene for nearly twenty years and, despite the economic crisis, does not disown his ultra-free market beliefs. His prime minister Mirek Topolanek, with whom he has had stormy relations although they belong to the same party, has a hard time making his voice heard. Paradoxically, the Czech Republic is along with Ireland who voted against it, the last of the twenty-seven members who have not ratified the Lisbon treaty. A sign of reluctance that does not put the country in a solid position to take the reins of the EU.

EU--ENP

Securing the EU's Eastern Flank / by Miklos Blaho., 2008.

(ANALYST, vol. 4, no. 3 - 4, Autumn - Winter 2008, p. 73-84.)

ID Number: JA025574

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Blaho, Miklos

EU--ESDP--PUBLIC OPINION

Les citoyens et la defense europeenne : attitudes et perceptions /
by Cyrille Thiebaut., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2,
fevrier 2009, p. 91-98.)

ID Number: JA025569

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thiebaut, Cyrille

Apres la creation du marche unique et de l'euro, la mise en place d'une politique etrangere et de defense commune est vue comme le prochain defi de la construction europeenne. Les crises internationales survenues cette derniere decennie, qui placent les

Europeens face a leur responsabilite, tel le Kosovo, temoignent de l'actualite de la question. Les progres que la diplomatie et la defense europeennes enregistrent au fil des traites, ainsi que les premieres operations menees sous banniere europeenne, viennent la confirmer. Pourtant, comme toutes les questions de defense, peu susceptibles d'affecter directement la vie quotidienne des populations et sur lesquelles il existe un certain consensus entre les partis gouvernementaux, les questions sur l'Europe de la defense alimentent peu le debat public. Elles ne sont pas considerees comme des priorites et les opinions semblent desinteressees et sous-informees. Neanmoins, le sujet revient regulierement dans les sondages, ce qui revele au moins une preoccupation des responsables politiques. Qu'en est-il du cote du public francais ?

EU--NATO

Des 'trois D' aux 'trois C' : l'interdependance ouverte du rapport UE-OTAN / by Laurent Scheeck., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2, fevrier 2009, p. 128-136.)

ID Number: JA025644

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Scheeck, Laurent

Malgre une cooperation inter-institutionnelle ponctuelle et des accords censes clarifier leurs rapports, une collaboration permanente entre l'Union et l'OTAN parait de plus en plus improbable. Tandis que le debat sur la relation EU-OTAN a ete resume par les 'trois D' (ni decouplage, ni duplication, ni discrimination) a la fin des annees 90, le lien UE-OTAN se caracterise aujourd'hui par une dynamique concomitante de cooperation, de concurrence et de complementarite, 'trois C' dont la tension permanente rend largement imprevisible l'interaction des deux organisations.

EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Reaching Out to Russia / by Alexander Rahr., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 16-20.)

ID Number: JA025578

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rahr, Alexander

The European Union must finally adopt a consistent policy toward Russia. In addition to signing a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, Brussels should work with Russia to reform international organizations and expand projects such as free trade zones.

EU--TURKEY

Energies : trait d'union entre l'Europe et la Turquie ? / by Richard Yilmaz., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1, janvier 2009, p. 71-79.)

ID Number: JA025632

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Yilmaz, Richard

Le tarissement des reserves de gaz et de petrole apparaissant ineluctable, l'Union europeenne doit diversifier ses sources d'approvisionnement afin d'assurer sa relative independance energetique. Quel serait dans ce contexte le role de la Turquie, qui est un petit producteur de petrole mais un grand pont entre les sites de production et l'Europe ?

EU--UNITED NATIONS

L'Europe de la defense et l'ONU / by Stephan Davidshofer, Christian Olsson., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2, fevrier 2009, p. 120-127.)

ID Number: JA025643

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Davidshofer, Stephan
2. Olsson, Christian

Les relations avec l'ONU sont dans la politique declaratoire de l'UE presentees comme un 'partenariat naturel', voire comme s'inscrivant dans le cadre de la 'valeur ajoutee' que l'UE pourrait apporter a l'ONU. Pourtant, la realite est plus complexe. Une analyse plus approfondie permet de mettre en evidence que le discours onusien se retrouve dans la 'gestion de crise europeenne', principalement dans son volet militaire. Il apparait alors que la legitimisation de 'l'Europe de la defense' a largement beneficie de l'effet d'entrainement onusien dans un contexte dans lequel mettre en place un outil militaire n'allait pas de soi - relevant meme du tabou - au sein de l'architecture de securite europeenne. Cela amene a s'interroger sur la nature de 'l'Europe de la defense' en construction.

EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

The Importance of Being Europe / by Eberhard Sandschneider., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 10-14.)

ID Number: JA025577

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sandschneider, Eberhard

There are growing differences in the way the transatlantic partners assess each other. While Europe has embraced Obama as an 'American European', America is looking for strategic partners in other corners of the globe. If Europe wants to be taken seriously, it must decide to become a meaningful actor.

FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)

Les riches heures des relations franco-armeniennes / by Francois Rochebloine., 2008.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 122, hiver 2008 - 2009, p. 323-329.)

ID Number: JA025645

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rochebloine, Francois

As chairman of the France-Armenia friendship group of the French National Assembly, the MP Francois Rochebloine was one of the main promoters of the warm relations the two countries have enjoyed over the years. He has been involved in all key events from the earthquake of 1988, which engendered an immense wave of solidarity, to the Year of Armenia, which was marked in 2006-2007 with a series of cultural events across France, as well as the passing of a law in 1991 recognizing the 1915 genocide. At the same time, he has promoted bilateral cooperation in diverse spheres, including cultural exchanges, city twinning projects, investment and tourism. For the past twenty years, he has been a passionate observer of the rebirth of an independent nation, bravely facing the obstacles that geography and neighboring powers have occasionally placed across its path.

FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Relations franco-chinoises : grandiloquence et faux-semblants / by
Francois Danjou., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1,
janvier 2009, p. 125-137.)

ID Number: JA025630

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Danjou, Francois

La crise des relations franco-chinoises est d'abord due a une extreme sensibilite du Parti Communiste chinois a la question tibetaine. Elle est aussi le resultat d'une longue accumulation d'erreurs de notre politique chinoise, marquee par l'idee fautive d'une connivence sentimentale particuliere avec Pekin. Pour eviter que la Chine ne soit le lieu d'autres deceptions a venir, il est temps de se donner les moyens de mieux la comprendre. Surtout les nations europeennes devraient s'efforcer d'aborder ce pays, sa puissance, ses fragilites et les defis qu'elle pose, d'une maniere coherente et concertee.

FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH AFRICA

La France et l'Afrique du Sud / by Francois Lafargue., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1,
janvier 2009, p. 140-147.)

ID Number: JA025631

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lafargue, Francois

Quinze ans apres les premieres elections democratiques (avril 1994), l'Afrique du Sud s'est imposee sur la scene internationale. La France qui a longtemps manifeste une certaine bienveillance a l'egard du regime d'apartheid, entretient aujourd'hui des relations complexes avec l'Afrique du Sud, percue autant comme un partenaire naturel pour construire un monde multipolaire que comme un rival sur le continent noir. La visite du president Sarkozy en fevrier 2008 dans ce pays a-t-elle permis de dissiper les malentendus ?

FRANCE--MILITARY POLICY

La loi de programmation militaire et la nouvelle politique francaise de defense et de securite / by Cecile Fontaine, Olivier Debouzy., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2,
fevrier 2009, p. 154-165.)

ID Number: JA025646

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fontaine, Cecile

2. Debouzy, Olivier

Une reforme de grande ampleur de la defense de la France a ete engagee depuis 2007. Dans un premier temps, le Livre blanc sur la defense et la securite nationale, adopte en juin 2008, a permis de redefinir la strategie de defense et de securite de la France, de l'adapter aux nouveaux enjeux mondiaux, et de construire une armee qui soit a la fois coherente avec les besoins de securite des Francais et credible dans son financement. Le projet de loi de programmation militaire adopte au Conseil des ministres du 29 octobre 2008, et qui va etre prochainement soumis a l'examen du Parlement, constitue une etape majeure dans la mise en oeuvre des orientations du Livre blanc. En parallele a son vote, les reformes de l'organisation du ministere de la Defense se mettent actuellement en place. Ces chantiers forment un tout coherent qui va permettre de consolider et de moderniser notre defense pour les decennies a venir.

GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)

L'OSCE et la crise du Caucase de l'ete 2008 / by Guy Vinet., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1,
janvier 2009, p. 27-35.)

ID Number: JA025638

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Vinet, Guy

La communaute euro-atlantique a fait face durant l'ete 2008 a une montee en tension brutale de la crise georgienne debouchant sur des affrontements armes entre les forces militaires russes et georgiennes. L'OSCE, impliquee depuis longtemps dans cette crise parfois oubliee, s'est employee avec rigueur a tenir le role devolu par les Etats membres. Elle a du surmonter de nombreuses difficultes et s'est revelee un acteur complementaire de l'Union europeenne.

GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Germany's Russia Question / by Constanze Stelzenmuller., 2009.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March - April 2009, p. 89-100.)

ID Number: JA025612

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stelzenmuller, Constanze

Buoyed by an increasingly activist foreign policy and a resilient economy, Germany has taken a leadership position in Europe. Perhaps most decisively, it is a bridge between Russia and the West, and how Berlin manages its relations with Moscow will set the tone for Europe's dealings with its resurgent neighbor.

HUMAN RIGHTS

No Early Retirement / by Jussi M. Hanhimaki., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 88-93.)

ID Number: JA025587

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hanhimaki, Jussi M.

Critics of the United Nations are hasty to argue that it is outdated and fundamentally ill-equipped to handle the security and humanitarian needs of an increasingly complex world. On the contrary, while the United Nations is undoubtedly in need of reform, it is still an effective force for improving the lives of millions.

HUMAN RIGHTS--USA

Expediency of the Angels / by Suzanne Katzenstein, Jack Snyder.,
2009.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 100, March - April 2009, p. 58-65.)

ID Number: JA025625

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Katzenstein, Suzanne

2. Snyder, Jack

Liberals and neoconservatives alike have been long on human-rights rhetoric and short on results. Wary of overpromising, the US public has begun to shy away from promoting our values abroad. Yet the lesson of our failures is not to cower in the shadow of our ideals, but instead to push for results in more pragmatic ways. Without developing a more effective human-rights policy, the United States will neither recover its tarnished reputation nor accomplish its larger strategic goal.

HUNGARY--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Hungary's New 'Realpolitik' : Strategic Question Marks / by Pal Tamas., 2008.
(ANALYST, vol. 4, no. 3 - 4, Autumn - Winter 2008, p. 95-122.)
ID Number: JA025576
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tamas, Pal

INDIAN OCEAN REGION

Center Stage for the Twenty-First Century / by Robert D. Kaplan., 2009.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March - April 2009, p. 16-32.)
ID Number: JA025608
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kaplan, Robert D.
Already the world's preeminent energy and trade interstate seaway, the Indian Ocean will matter even more in the future. One reason is that India and China, major trading partners locked in an uncomfortable embrace, are entering into a dynamic great-power rivalry in these waters - a competition that the United States, although now a declining hegemon, can keep in check by using its navy to act as a sea-based balancer.

INDONESIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Indonesia Returns to the International Stage : Good News for the United States / by Ann Marie Murphy., 2009.
(ORBIS, vol. 53, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 65-79.)
ID Number: JA025618
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Murphy, Ann Marie
Indonesia, the world's fourth largest country, third largest democracy and home to the world's largest community of Muslims, has returned to the international stage. Indonesia's membership in a number of important global communities - it resides physically in Asia but is part of the broader Muslim world, the developing world, and the community of democracies - makes it an important international actor. Many Americans assume that common democratic values will translate into shared foreign policy goals and cooperation between the United States and Indonesia. The two countries do share significant interests, such as counter terrorism, maritime security, and a wariness of China, but also hold starkly different positions on the Middle East peace process and global trade issues. Democracy provides opportunities for the two-thirds of Indonesians who hold anti-American views to influence foreign policy, making it costly for Indonesian leaders to cooperate with the United States. Indonesia's return is good news for America, but the relationship needs to be managed skillfully to maximize benefits for both sides.

INSURGENCY--IRAQ

An Autopsy of the Iraq Debacle : Policy Failure or Bridge Too Far ?
/ by Daniel Byman., 2008.
(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 4, October - December 2008, p.
599-643.)

ID Number: JA025563

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel

This article examines whether the outbreak of the insurgency after the U.S invasion of Iraq was an avoidable policy failure or whether the structural conditions surrounding the occupation made such an outbreak inevitable. Several U.S. policy mistakes, in particular the deployment of too few troops, a lack of comprehensive political and military planning for the occupation, disbanding the Iraqi military, the failure to establish a government in waiting and overly aggressive de-Baathification, greatly exacerbated rather than ameliorated the various structural problems. More fundamentally, structure and policy choices interacted at all levels to explain the Iraq failure. The unavoidable conditions that coalition forces encountered in Iraq - divided society devastated by years of war, sanctions, and misrule - and the political context in the United States made the challenge for successful policy execution difficult. This structure constrained and delimited the options open to U.S. policy makers but, even within those narrow limits, the United States made many bad choices that further diminished the chances of success. A particularly important series of policy mistakes occurred well in advance of the build-up to war itself. The orientation of the U.S. armed forces away from counterinsurgency, the failure to establish a political settlement before invasion, and other controllable policy choices in the prewar period all led to enormous difficulties during the occupation itself. Thus, by the time of the invasion, these policy choices had become almost like structural constraints and the failures had a snowballing effect, making policy corrections far more difficult.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

International Relations Theory and the Consequences of Unipolarity.,
2009.

(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 61, no. 1, January 2009, Whole Issue.)

ID Number: JA025590

Type: ART

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Iran's Power in Context / by Shahram Chubin., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 1, February - March 2009, p. 165-190.)

ID Number: JA025562

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chubin, Shahram

Iran's power and influence is often exaggerated by those who see Iran as a regional superpower or hegemon without recognising its weaknesses and contradictions.

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Reflections on the Iraq War : Implications for US Foreign Policy /
by Bing West., 2009.

(ORBIS, vol. 53, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 54-64.)

ID Number: JA025617

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. West, Bing

Our foreign policy elites, the press, our elected representatives and the general public internalize 'lessons' from each war, although the lessons may be wrong or misapplied. How we arrive at such consensus lessons is a mystery. It is too early to predict what lessons from Iraq will guide future US decision-making. But on the situation as it now stands, it is possible to make some broad generalizations concerning what went right in Iraq and what went wrong.

KURDS--IRAQ

L'autonomie menacee des Kurdes en Irak / by Philippe Boulanger.,
2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1,
janvier 2009, p. 80-88.)

ID Number: JA025627

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Boulanger, Philippe

Entre 1991 et 2003, les Kurdes en Irak sont passes du rang de citoyens de seconde zone a celui de partenaires. Depuis la chute de Saddam Hussein, ils ont fait le choix raisonnable de l'option federaliste plutot que de l'independance. Le succes economique et politique encourageant de leur experience autonomiste indispose leurs concitoyens arabes et les pays voisins ou se trouvent aussi des Kurdes (notamment la Turquie) qui y voient un danger pour leur souverainete nationale.

NATO

The Three Faces of NATO / by Richard K. Betts., 2009.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 100, March - April 2009, p. 31-38.)

ID Number: JA025622

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Betts, Richard K.

The cold war is over, but NATO lives on. Without a unifying Soviet threat, the alliance is facing an identity crisis. Torn between being a club for democracies and a means for fighting offensive wars, NATO has expanded right up to Russia's front door, becoming ever more threatening to the resurgent power. Without a serious rethink of NATO's fundamental purpose, the alliance could well come apart and create conflict with the former Soviet Union in the process.

NATO--USA

Rethinking US-Europe Relations / by Paul Hockenos., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 26-34.)

ID Number: JA025580

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hockenos, Paul

The Obama administration has to rethink the transatlantic partnership in light of shifting power relations and new global security threats. Washington's preferred Atlantic institution, NATO, is already overburdened. The European Union should be prepared to step in and contribute according to its strengths.

NATURAL GAS--PRICES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Europe, Russia, Ukraine and Energy : Final Warning / by James Sherr., 2009.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 2, February 2009, p. 14-17.)
ID Number: JA025556
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sherr, James

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Democracy and Nuclear Arms Control : Destiny or Ambiguity ? / by Una Becker... [et al.]., 2008.
(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 4, October - December 2008, p. 810-854.)
ID Number: JA025591
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Becker, Una
2. Muller, Harald
3. Wisotzki, Simone

Is there a particularly democratic way of dealing with nuclear arms control ? Against the background of democratic peace (DP) theory, and using Immanuel Kant's writing as a starting point, this article argues that democracies should indeed develop a preference for arms control, but that Liberalism as well as the nature of nuclear weapons opens the possibility for contingent developments within a DP framework. While DP theory can thus account for the existence of variance, we maintain that a social constructivist complement based on role, identity, and enemy perception can best explain why a given democracy follows a specific path. Case studies of six Western democracies reveal a considerable variance in their nuclear arms control policies, which can indeed be traced back to the countries' respective roles, identities, and images of the Kantian 'unjust enemy'.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--GREAT BRITAIN

Deterrence Dogma ? Challenging the Relevance of British Nuclear Weapons / by Nick Ritchie., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 1, January 2009, p. 81-98.)
ID Number: JA025598
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ritchie, Nick

In December 2006 the British government released a White Paper announcing its intention to begin the process of replacing its current Trident nuclear weapons system, thereby allowing it to retain nuclear weapons well into the 2050s. In March 2008 the government released its National Security Strategy that stressed the long-term complexity, diversity and interdependence of threats to British security with a clear focus on human rights, justice and freedom. This article asks how the threat to kill tens if not hundreds of thousands of people with British nuclear weapons fits into the National Security Strategy's world view and questions the relevance of an instrument of such devastating bluntness to threats defined by complexity and interdependence. It argues that the government's case for replacing the current Trident system based on the logic of nuclear deterrence is flawed. First, Britain faces no strategic nuclear threats and the long-term post-Cold War trend in relations with Russia and China - the two nuclear-armed major powers that could conceivably threaten the UK with nuclear attack - is positive, despite current tensions with Moscow over Georgia. Second, the credibility and legitimacy of threatening nuclear destruction in response to the use of WMD by 'rogue' states is highly questionable and British nuclear threats offer no 'insurance' or guarantee of protection against future 'rogue' nuclear threats. Third, nuclear weapons have no role to play in

detering acts of nuclear terrorism whether state-sponsored or not. Fourth, British nuclear threats will be useless in dealing with complex future conflicts characterized by 'hybrid' wars and diverse and interdependent sources of insecurity. The article concludes by arguing that the government's fall-back position that it must keep nuclear weapons 'just in case' because the future security environment appears so uncertain, makes no sense if British nuclear threats offer no solution to the causes and symptoms of that uncertainty.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

The Problem with Nuclear Mind Reading / by James M. Acton., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 1, February - March 2009, p. 119-141.)
ID Number: JA025553

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Acton, James M.

The IAEA should not be expected to judge safeguards violators' intentions. Otherwise debates about enforcement could become mired in irresolvable arguments that reduce the likelihood of a robust, unified response.

Exposing Nuclear Non-Compliance / by Pierre Goldschmidt., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 1, February - March 2009, p. 143-163.)
ID Number: JA025554

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Goldschmidt, Pierre

It is time for the IAEA to set the record straight and assure that any future non-compliance is recognised and responded to consistently and effectively,

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--MIDDLE EAST

Drawing a Bright Redline : Forestalling Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East / by Mark Fitzpatrick., 2009.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 1, January - February 2009, p. 10-13.)

ID Number: JA025570

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

If Iran goes nuclear, so too will more of its neighbours, or so says the established wisdom. It is a logical deduction given the extent to which Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey feel to need to maintain power and political parity with Iran and the security concerns that Persian Gulf countries already harbour about the would-be regional hegemon to their northeast.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

Stepping Back from the Brink : Avoiding a Nuclear March of Folly in South Asia / by Zachary Davis., 2009.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 1, January - February 2009, p. 21-22.)

ID Number: JA025573

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Davis, Zachary

Historian Barbara Tuchman described the trail of misconceptions and bad decisions that led to mankind's worst self-imposed disasters as a 'March of Folly'. Now is the time for India and Pakistan to take steps to ensure that another war or crisis between them does not result in a nuclear exchange that destroys both societies.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Dealing with North Korea : 'Diplomatic Warfare' Ahead / by Joel S. Wit., 2009.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 1, January - February 2009, p. 14-16.)
ID Number: JA025571
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Wit, Joel S.

OSCE

Securite en Eurasie : le point de vue de l'OSCE / by Marc Perrin de Brichambaut., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1, janvier 2009, p. 21-26.)
ID Number: JA025639
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Perrin de Brichambaut, Marc
Le secretaire general de l'OSCE rappelle les elements de fond qui permettent a l'OSCE de conserver toute sa pertinence et presente certains defis qui l'attendent en ce debut de XXIe siecle.

L'OSCE et la perspective d'un nouveau traite de securite paneuropeenne / by Guy Vinet., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1, janvier 2009, p. 53-61.)
ID Number: JA025634
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Vinet, Guy
Au debut de l'ete 2008, avant que n'eclate la crise en Georgie, le president russe propose qu'un nouveau traite de securite paneuropeenne soit discute par tous les acteurs concernes. Cette initiative, dont le contenu semble encore assez vague, est diversement accueillie par les autres Etats. Compte tenu de l'espace geographique considere et de l'objet du traite envisage, l'OSCE, qui a tenu son dernier Sommet fin 1999 a Istanbul, parait toute designee pour constituer le cadre de discussion et de preparation d'un tel document.

OSCE--AFGHANISTAN

Engagement avec l'Afghanistan : le point de vue de l'OSCE / by Alice Ackermann., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1, janvier 2009, p. 47-52.)
ID Number: JA025635
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ackermann, Alice
Depuis 2001 et apres l'intervention americaine, l'Afghanistan constitue un sujet d'attention important de la communaute internationale. L'OSCE prend toute sa part d'un fardeau dont la nature et le contenu ont evolue sur la base d'une situation locale de plus en plus difficile. L'auteur fait le point sur cet engagement pour lequel l'OSCE deploye ses savoir-faire techniques et ses competences regionales.

PAKISTAN--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA

Les relations entre le Pakistan et la Chine / by Alain Lamballe., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1, janvier 2009, p. 110-124.)

ID Number: JA025629

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lamballe, Alain

Pays voisins, le Pakistan et la Chine partagent des interets communs. Ils entretiennent depuis des decennies des relations etroites dans presque tous les domaines, lesquelles ne sont pas sans susciter des interrogations. Cet article fait dans un premier temps le point des relations entre le Pakistan et la Chine puis dans un deuxieme temps montre les avantages et les inconvenients qui peuvent en resulter.

PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

What is Happening in Pakistan / by Hilary Synnott., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 1, February - March 2009, p. 61-79.)

ID Number: JA025552

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Synnott, Hilary

While violence and disorder will very likely increase unless greater attention is paid to Pakistan's challenges, it is likely that the country is on the brink of state failure.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Peace Keeping Operations and Organized Crime : Case Studies, Lessons Learned and Next Steps., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 16, no. 1, February 2009, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA025589

Type: ART

PIRACY

Dangerous Waters / by Ken Menkhaus., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 1, February - March 2009, p. 21-25.)

ID Number: JA025550

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Menkhaus, Ken

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Democracy under the Gun : Understanding Postconflict Economic Recovery / by Thomas Edward Flores, Irfan Nooruddin., 2009.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 53, no. 1, February 2009, p. 3-29.)

ID Number: JA025558

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Flores, Thomas Edward

2. Nooruddin, Irfan

Increasingly, scholars studying civil conflicts believe that the pace of postconflict economic recovery is crucial to return to peaceful politics. But why do some countries' economies recover more quickly than others? The authors argue that the inability of politicians to commit credibly to postconflict peace inhibits investments and, hence, slows recovery. In turn, the ability of political actors to eschew further violence credibly depends on postconflict political institutions. The authors test this framework with duration analysis of an original data set of economic recovery, with two key results.

First, they find that postconflict democratization retards recovery. Second, outright military victory sets the stage for a longer peace than negotiated settlements do. This research deepens the understanding of the bases of the economic recovery and conflict recidivism in post conflict countries and points to future research that can augment this knowledge further still.

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Winning the Battle of Ideas : Propaganda, Ideology, and Terror / by Kenneth Payne., 2009.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 2, February 2009, p. 109-128.)

ID Number: JA025607

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Payne, Kenneth

Propaganda is at the heart of the struggle between Al Qaeda's strain of militant Islamism and the governments of the United States and United Kingdom. In an ideological struggle, propaganda is critical in shaping outcomes. Both Al Qaeda and the US and UK governments recognize this, and have devised propaganda strategies to construct and disseminate messages for key audiences. This article considers the key elements in the Al Qaeda propaganda narrative, and the means through which it is disseminated. On the other side, it assesses the US and UK governments' response, focusing particularly on the British effort to define and propagate a narrative centered on British values.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Reforming the Nuclear Fuel Cycle : Time is Running Out / by Fiona Simpson., 2008.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 38, no. 7, September 2008, p. 12-19.)

ID Number: JA025555

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Simpson, Fiona

State, nuclear operators, and independent groups have suggested roughly a dozen ways that states might be induced to rely on the international market rather than acquire uranium and spent fuel reprocessing facilities. Which, if any, will be realized ?

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

The Option to Protect / by Richard Herzinger., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 46-51.)

ID Number: JA025582

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Herzinger, Richard

In Germany 'national interest' is no longer a taboo reason for involvement in military engagements abroad. This gives the debate around humanitarian interventions a new logic. Germany - and the United States too - would do well to think twice about the responsibilities and resources that their interventions abroad ultimately entail.

REVOLUTION IN MILITARY AFFAIRS--USA

Which Revolution in Military Affairs ? Political Discourse and Defense Industrial Base / by Aaron Major., 2009. (ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 35, no. 2, January 2009, p. 333-361.)

ID Number: JA025559

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Major, Aaron

Since the arrival of Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, the discourse of American military strategy has been framed around a Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA). This article takes up the question of whether the RMA discourse represents a real strategic shift through an examination of the distribution of Defense Department spending on procurement across economic sectors and geographical space for the period 1990 to 2004. Detailed analysis of procurement data shows that the RMA builds on earlier transformation in the United States' defense posture around the post-cold war disarmament rather than signal a new era for the military.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

La politique de defense de la Russie / by Romain Izoird., 2009. (DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2, fevrier 2009, p. 46-52.)

ID Number: JA025565

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Izoird, Romain

La politique de defense a toujours ete la grande priorite de l'URSS, puis de la Russie. Apres la paranthese de Boris Eltsine, Vladimir Poutine est retourne aux fondamentaux. Des reformes ont ete faites, d'autres sont annoncees : la nouvelle politique de defense russe est en marche.

SOUTH AFRICA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

L'Afrique du Sud a l'aube d'une ere nouvelle / by Antoine Gazeau., 2008. (POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 122, hiver 2008 - 2009, p. 217-231.)

ID Number: JA025595

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gazeau, Antoine

Eighteen years after the end of apartheid, fifteen years after the first multiracial elections and Nelson Mandela's election as president, South Africa readies itself for a new turning point in its history. Next spring, general elections will probably mark the end of an era in which the African National Congress (ANC) governed alone. ANC dissidents close to former president Thabo Mbeki have created a new party, the Congress of the People (COPE). Already several opposition parties have made it known that they would join in a coalition, if it could offer a strong and credible alternative to the ANC. But change will also be in economic terms. More and more, South Africans are calling for a better distribution of the fruits of growth, as unemployment remains unchecked and the gap between rich and poor continues to widen. With crucial elections only months away, the situation is explosive.

SPAIN--ARMED FORCES

Die spanischen Streikkräfte - Neue Einsätze und Aufgaben / by Jose Julio Rodriguez Fernandez., 2009.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 3, März 2009, S. 56-60.)
ID Number: JA025592
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fernandez, Jose Julio Rodriguez

SUICIDE BOMBINGS

Motives for Martyrdom : Al-Qaida, Salafi Jihad, and the Spread of Suicide Attacks / by Assaf Moghadam., 2008.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 3, Winter 2008 - 2009, p. 46-78.)

ID Number: JA025599
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Moghadam, Assaf

Suicide missions made their modern debut in 1981. In recent years, however, they have witnessed an unprecedented increase according to several indicators, including number of attacks, number of organizations conducting these attacks, number of countries targeted, and number of victims. Existing explanations, including the occupation and outbidding theses, cannot account for the dramatic increase and spread of suicide attacks. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, including analysis of a data set of 1,857 suicide attacks from December 1981 through March 2008, suggests that two interrelated factors have contributed to the 'globalization of martyrdom' : al-Qaida's evolution into a global terrorist actor and the growing appeal of its guiding ideology, Salafi jihad. As localized patterns of suicide missions have given way to more globalized patterns, states must rethink their counterterrorism strategies. At the same time, because Salafi jihadist groups tend to target Muslims, moderate Muslims and nonviolent Salafists must take the lead in challenging these groups.

TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

Making Money in the Mayhem : Funding Taliban Insurrection in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan / by Arabinda Acharya... [et al.], 2009.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 2, February 2009, p. 95-108.)

ID Number: JA025606
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Acharya, Arabinda
2. Bukhari, Syed Adnam Ali Shah
3. Sulaiman, Sadia

The insurrection in Pakistan's tribal areas has been unexpectedly robust, lethal, and resilient, which has surprised many in Pakistan and the Western world. The focus of the violence emanating from this region is not confined to Afghanistan or Pakistan alone, but spans the entire world, especially Europe and North America. A number of external actors like Al Qaida and its associates are exploiting the prevailing lawlessness in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) for sanctuary and a base for their logistical, training, and operational purposes, while the local Taliban reap rich financial rewards in the mayhem.

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--EU COUNTRIES

Union europeenne et antiterrorisme / by Anthony Amicelle., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 2,
fevrier 2009, p. 109-119.)

ID Number: JA025641

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Amicelle, Anthony

La strategie antiterroriste de l'Union europeenne repose sur quatre fonctions : prevenir, proteger, poursuivre, reagir. Elle accorde une importance premiere au renforcement de la coordination entre les Etats membres et l'Union. Les evenements du 11 septembre 2001 et leur traitement ont incontestablement impulse de nombreuses actions dans le domaine de la securite. Dans quelle mesure les evenements et les dispositions prises viennent-ils transformer la lutte contre le terrorisme ? A-t-on assiste aux logiques anciennes de retour aux frontieres et aux clotures territoriales ? Quelles caracteristiques ont emerge de cette mise en priorite de l'enjeu 'terrorisme' au cours des sept dernieres annees ?

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--LITHUANIA

'An Institution is Born : The Formation of a Lithuanian

Counter-Terrorism Institution after 9/11 / by Michael Karlsson.,
2009.

(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 44, no. 1, March 2009, p. 7-25.)

ID Number: JA025603

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Karlsson, Michael

Lithuania's formation of a counter-terrorism institution after 9/11 sheds new light on three premises often associated with the study of institutional formation. First, while the distinction between the creation phase and the operation phase is logical, the appearance of extra-institutional guidance suggests that established institutions within other domains (e.g. military security) can temporarily fill an institutional vacuum (counter-terrorism). Second, the dynamic between agency and structure is readily seen, but in this case it was quite clear that agency was strongly dependent upon changes in some of the structural contexts (threats of terrorism, international institutions, age of the security state). Thirds, the role of sequencing and timing turned out to be more important than expected. There was a strong temporal order between the sequences of the formation phase and a significant spillover from two contemporary security processes (preparations for NATO membership, reforms of the security state).

TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Selective Engagement with Islamist Terrorists : Exploring the
Prospects / by James K. Wither., 2009.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 1, 2009, p.
18-35.)

ID Number: JA025588

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wither, James K.

Despite claims to the contrary, governments have frequently talked to groups branded as terrorists in their efforts to find peaceful solutions to longstanding armed conflicts. The rhetoric of the so-called War on Terror has tended to portray an uncompromising and extreme, monolithic Islamist enemy with whom such accommodation is unthinkable. Therefore, it is not surprising that the potential for dialogue and negotiation with islamist terrorist groups has been relatively neglected. This article examines the character of the contemporary Islamist threat and explores the prospects for selective engagement with terrorist groups that may not share Al Qaeda's global

jihadist agenda.

TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (1990)

Les avatars du Traite FCE / by Matthieu Chillaud., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1,
janvier 2009, p. 36-46.)

ID Number: JA025636

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chillaud, Matthieu

La decision russe de suspendre sa participation au Traite sur les Forces conventionnelles en Europe (FCE) pourrait apparaitre comme le dernier coup fatal assene a un traite qui incarne a lui seul un paradoxe, celui de sa qualite de 'pierre angulaire de la securite europeenne' alors que pourtant il fut elabore dans le contexte de la guerre froide. Neanmoins, il serait aventureux d'annoncer sa mort, tant le Traite FCE a reussi a survivre a une multitude d'infortunes qui auraient du, en toute logique, precipiter sa fin.

UKRAINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Ukraine on the Ropes / by Andras Nemeth., 2008.
(ANALYST, vol. 4, no. 3 - 4, Autumn - Winter 2008, p. 85-94.)

ID Number: JA025575

Author(s):

1. Nemeth, Andras

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

The West and Contemporary Peace Operations / by Alex J. Bellamy,
Paul D. Williams., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 46, no. 1, January 2009, p.
39-57.)

ID Number: JA025560

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bellamy, Alex J.

2. Williams, Paul D.

In recent years, senior UN officials have raised concerns about the decline of Western contributions to UN peace operations. Although this is a worrying trend for supporters of the UN, it does not mean that the West is playing a smaller role in peace operations per se. Instead, the West has increased its contribution to 'hybrid' peace operations and missions that take place outside of the UN system. This article examines the West's contribution both to the UN and the non-UN peace operations since the Brahimi Report and assesses whether its contribution has markedly changed and what impact any changes have had on international peace and security. It proceeds in three sections. The first provides a historical overview of the West's ambivalent relationship with UN peace operations since 1948. The second analyses the West's contribution to UN, hybrid and non-UN peace operations. The final section explores what Western policies mean for international peace and security by assessing their impact on the UN's authority, the extent to which they save lives and their contribution to building stable peace. The article concludes that while in the short term the West's willingness to participate in hybrid operations displays a commitment to finding pragmatic solutions to some more difficult problems, over the longer term this approach may weaken the UN's ability to maintain peace and security.

USA--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING

Defense Management Challenges for the Next American President / by Ashton B. Carter., 2009.

(ORBIS, vol. 53, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 41-53.)

ID Number: JA025616

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Carter, Ashton B.

The next American president will face a daunting list of national security problems, including a serious defense budget crunch. The budget crisis will be deepened by the global financial crisis, a tapering of supplemental funding associated with the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the steady growth of military healthcare and other personnel costs. After six years of rapid defense budget increases, the Pentagon has lost the practice of matching strategy and resources. The next president will need to manage risk among investments in irregular warfare, counterterrorism, balancing new super powers, countering weapons of mass destruction, and traditional warfare. He will also need to begin to build non-military 'soft power' capabilities outside of the Pentagon.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Reshaping the World Order / by Stephen G. Brooks, William C. Wohlforth., 2009.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March - April 2009, p. 49-63.)

ID Number: JA025610

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brooks, Stephen G.

2. Wohlforth, William C.

The current architecture of international institutions is so out of sync with the modern world that it must be updated. But skeptics question whether the United States is up to the task. They need not worry : the United States still possesses enough power and legitimacy to spearhead reform.

Major Foreign Policy Challenges for the Next US President / by Zbigniew Brzezinsky., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 1, January 2009, p. 53-60.)

ID Number: JA025596

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brzezinsky, Zbigniew

President Obama has been elected to office in the United States during a crisis of confidence in America's capacity to exercise effective leadership in world affairs. National self-indulgence, greedy financial irresponsibility and an unnecessary war have discredited that leadership, a situation that has been compounded by the current global economic crisis. Added to these self-inflicted wounds, this article suggests, are two transformational developments on the world political scene. First, the 'global political awakening' to issues such as climate change, health and social inequality; and second, a shift in the distribution of global power from the West to the East. However, although this shift is occurring, it is a slow process and in the foreseeable future there is no state, or combination of states, that can replace the role America plays on the international scene. What is also clear is that without an American recovery, there will be no global recovery. The American recovery will be a monumental task. But four small, telling words - unify, enlarge, engage and pacify - summarize the essence of the needed response. There needs to be an effort to re-establish a sense of unity between America and Europe; an enlarged coalition of principal players is necessary to promote more effective global management; dialogue engaging a wider circle of partners key to global geopolitical stability should be promoted and maintained; and a deliberate effort not to get bogged down politically

and militarily in the Middle East is essential.

Beyond Primacy : Hegemony and 'Security Addiction' in US Grand Strategy / by David S. MacDonough., 2009.
(ORBIS, vol. 53, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 6-22.)
ID Number: JA025614

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. MacDonough, David S.

The George W. Bush administration embraced a particularly aggressive counter-terrorist and counter-proliferation strategy after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The 'Bush Doctrine', as it became known, reflects a 'primacist' approach to grand strategy that aims not only to eliminate global terrorist networks and cowl rogue states proliferators, but also to dissuade potential near-peer competitors from challenging the American-centred international system. Critics expect that this ambitious approach to strategic affairs has become unsustainable in the face of the growing quagmire in Iraq. But 'security addiction' in the post-9/11 environment has instead created conditions for a bipartisan consensus on the overall direction, if not the particular modalities, of 'primacist' grand strategies. Despite the unpopularity of the Bush administration and significant American commitments to Afghanistan and Iraq, it is highly unlikely that President Barak Obama will heed calls for military retrenchment or strategic restraint.

The Bush Doctrine : The Foreign Policy of Republican Empire / by Mackubin T. Owens., 2009.
(ORBIS, vol. 53, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 23-40.)
ID Number: JA025615

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Owens, Mackubin T.

The dominant narrative concerning the Bush Doctrine maintains that it is a dangerous innovation, an anomaly that violates the principles of sound policy as articulated by the Founders. According to the conventional wisdom, the Bush Doctrine represents the exploitation of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, by a small group of ideologues - the 'neoconservatives' - to gain control of national policy and lead the United States into the war in Iraq, a war that should never have been fought. But far from being a neoconservative innovation, the Bush Doctrine is, in fact, well within the mainstream of US foreign policy and very much in keeping with the vision of America's founding generation and the practice of the statesmen in the Early Republic. The Bush Doctrine is only the latest manifestation of the fact that US national interest has always been concerned with more than simple security.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA

US Engagement in East Asia : A Case for 'Track Two' Diplomacy / by Sarah Graham, John Kelley.
(ORBIS, vol. 53, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 80-98.)
ID Number: JA025619

Author(s):

1. Graham, Sarah

2. Kelley, John

As the Bush presidency draws to a close, the foreign policy community is taking stock of contemporary US-Northeast Asian relations, assessing the challenges and opportunities that are likely to confront the next administration. China presents both in abundance, as reflected in ongoing tensions and misunderstandings in the Sino-American bilateral relationship. This article assesses the prospects for Washington to improve its relations with China through the mechanism of 'track two' diplomacy. First, the authors expand on the track two concept by examining its main components and functions with illustrative examples. They extend the existing conceptualization

of track two beyond its traditional conflict resolution functions and develop and account of it as a mechanism for policy coordination and the reorientation of regional dynamics from conflict to cooperation. Second, the authors identify major areas of US interest in Northeast Asia and show how track two diplomacy might usefully be pursued within these contexts. Their analysis culminates with recommendations on how the United States should apply track two strategies in its relations with China.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Continental Drifts / by Geoffrey Wheatcroft., 2009.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 100, March - April 2009, p. 39-47.)

ID Number: JA025623

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wheatcroft, Geoffrey

America and the Continent may find themselves once again a united force to be reckoned with by the rest of the world. But the odds are grim. For decades, the United States has moved in one direction militarily, culturally and politically, while Europe has moved steadfastly in another. When the two sides look ahead for future allies, it may be further afield than in the past. And when they look for their nemeses, it may take a mere glimpse across the Atlantic.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Changing Regime Change / by Henner Furtig., 2009.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 64-69.)

ID Number: JA025585

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Furtig, Henner

The United States and Europe need to alter their previous strategies if they want to influence Iran. The Obama administration should focus on using political and diplomatic means to address the regime in Tehran. The European Union should attach concrete and verifiable conditions to its stipulations.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LATIN AMERICA

The Hemispheric Divide / by Julia E. Sweig., 2009.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 100, March - April 2009, p. 48-56.)

ID Number: JA025624

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sweig, Julia E.

The United States is no longer the master of its hemispheric domain. Gone are the days when Washington could expect Latin America to bow down to its interests. After years of failed foreign and domestic policies, the United States will have to shed its old habits of best-friendism, wishful thinking and demonization when dealing with the region.

USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA

Chinese-U.S. Strategic Affairs : Dangerous Dynamism / by Christopher P. Twomey., 2009.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 1, January - February 2009, p. 17-20.)

ID Number: JA025572

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Twomey, Christopher P.

Many aspects of the Chinese-U.S. relationship are mutually beneficial : some \$400 billion in trade, bilateral military exchanges, and Beijing's increasingly constructive diplomatic role. There are other grounds for concern. Each side's militaries view the other as a potential adversary and increasingly make plans and structure their forces with that in mind.

USA. AFRICA COMMAND

AFRICOM's Relationship to Oil, Terrorists and China / by Carmel Davis., 2009.

(ORBIS, vol. 53, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 122-136.)

ID Number: JA025620

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Davis, Carmel

Why a combatant command for Africa ? The author argues that AFRICOM was formed to implement the US national security strategy that seeks to strengthen states and eliminate ungoverned space, as well as establish relationships with African states that offer a means to greater state stability and foster economic development. In so doing, it counters global jihadist by denying them haven among weak governments or in ungoverned areas. It protects US interests in resources by helping governments become more stable. And it competes with the Chinese approach that could worsen the status quo of ineffective states and ungoverned space. Indeed, the US approach of increasing state effectiveness makes African countries less susceptible to the problems that may arise from the Chinese approach and so serves China's interests in access to natural resources.

WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

The Last Good Chance : A Reassessment of the U.S. Operations at Tora Bora / by Peter John Paul Krause., 2008.
(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 4, October - December 2008, p. 644-684.)

ID Number: JA025564

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Krause, Peter John Paul

The inability of the United States to capture or kill Osama Bin Laden and many of his top deputies at Tora Bora is widely recognized as one of the most significant missed opportunities of America's struggle with al Qaeda. However, the debate over U.S. actions at Tora Bora during Operation Enduring Freedom lacks in-depth analysis, especially concerning the commonly offered solution of more U.S. troops on the ground. This paper dissects the original operation against al Qaeda forces entrenched in the mountain complex in eastern Afghanistan in late 2001 and its impact on the debate over the Afghan model of warfare. An alternative plan involving U.S. conventional forces is presented that takes into account the considerable constraints of the scenario and analyzes the key make-or-break points of operation. Although the challenges are far greater than most critics have allowed, the revised plan would likely have offered the best chance to capture or kill Bin Laden and a significant portion of the al Qaeda leadership.

WARLORDISM--AFGHANISTAN

'So These Folks are Aggressive' : An Orientalist Reading of 'Afghan Warlords' / by Keith Stanski., 2009.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 40, no. 1, February 2009, p. 73-94.)

ID Number: JA025602

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stanski, Keith

'Afghan warlords' are some of the most maligned actors in US debates about Afghanistan. These figures are vilified as exemplifying some of the darkest moments in Afghanistan's recent history. Yet, they are also lauded for their contributions to the future of the Afghan state or, in some cases, recast as seemingly less vicious characters, such as 'local commanders' or 'militia leaders'. This article situates US conceptions of 'Afghan warlords' in a historical and comparative context by returning to arguably the West's most formative exposure to Afghanistan, the first Anglo-Afghan War (1838-42). A discursive analysis of primary and secondary sources from both periods reveals that longstanding Orientalist archetypes about the 'Afghan people' and their violent tendencies continue to influence US thought about 'Afghan warlords'. The article concludes that recent concern about 'Afghan warlords' should be understood as part of the longer, and still unresolved, construction of a violent Afghan 'Other' in Anglo-American political thought.