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***APRIL 2010 – AVRIL 2010***

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# NEW BOOKS

## NOUVEAUX LIVRES

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### AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Toughing It Out in Afghanistan / by Michael E. O'Hanlon, Hassina Sherjan. - Washington : Brookings Institution Press, 2010.  
xiii, 164 p. : ill.; 23 cm.  
ID number: 80023171

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01650 ISBN: 9780815704096

Author(s):

1. O'Hanlon, Michael E.
2. Sherjan, Hassina

Includes index.

'This book provides a succinct look at the current situation in Afghanistan with policy prescriptions for the future. Drawing partly on personal experiences, the authors outline the tactics being used to protect the Afghan population and defeat the insurgents. They discuss ongoing efforts to reform the Afghan police, to run a better prison system for detainees, to enlist the help of more of Afghanistan's tribes, and to attack corruption. They also discuss the Afghan resistance, including an explanation of how the Taliban mounted a comeback and what it will take to defeat them. The authors also seek to demolish common myths about Afghanistan, such as the notion that somehow its people hate foreigners. And they explain how to use metrics, such as those in the Brookings Afghanistan Index, to determine if the new strategy is succeeding in the course of 2010 and 2011. Included are policy suggestions to further increase the size and capabilities of the Afghan army and police, to facilitate Afghan businesses' involvement in economic recovery, to expand the role of other Muslim nations in the effort, and to create a strong international aid coordinator as a civilian counterpart to NATO's military leader.'

### COUNTERINSURGENCY

Understanding Counterinsurgency : Doctrine, Operations, and Challenges. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.  
xii, 268 p. : ill.; 25 cm.  
ID number: 80023208

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01651 ISBN: 9780415777650

Bibliography: p. 261-266. Includes index.

'This textbook offers an accessible introduction to counterinsurgency operations, a key aspect of modern warfare. Featuring essays by some of the world's leading experts on unconventional conflict, both scholars and practitioners, the book discusses how modern regular armed forces react, and should react, to irregular warfare. The volume is divided into three main sections : doctrinal origins : analyzing the intellectual and historical roots of modern Western theory and practice; operational aspects : examining the specific role of various military services in counterinsurgency, but also special forces, intelligence, and local security forces; challenges : looking at wider issues, such as governance, culture, ethics, civil-military cooperation, information operations, and time.'

#### **DUTCH LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES**

Van Dale groot woordenboek der Nederlandse taal. Deel I : A-I. -  
14de herziene druk. - Utrecht : Van Dale Lexicografie, 2005.  
xlv, 1561 p.; 25 cm.  
ID number: 80023205  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 83 NL /00001 REF ISBN: 9066484284

Van Dale groot woordenboek der Nederlandse taal. Deel III : S-Z. -  
14de herziene druk. - Utrecht : Van Dale Lexicografie, 2005.  
xiv, 1422 p.; 25 cm.  
ID number: 80023207  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 83 NL /00001 REF ISBN: 9066484306

Van Dale groot woordenboek der Nederlandse taal. Deel II : J-R. -  
14de herziene druk. - Utrecht : Van Dale Lexicografie, 2005.  
xiv, 1475 p.; 25 cm.  
ID number: 80023206  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 83 NL /00001 REF ISBN: 9066484292

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES--ENCYCLOPEDIAS**

The Environment Encyclopedia and Directory : 2010. - 5th ed. -  
London : Routledge, 2010.  
xxiii, 711 p.; 29 cm.  
ID number: 80023174  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 502 /00006 REF ISBN: 9781857433777  
Includes index.

#### **FRENCH LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES**

Le nouveau Petit Robert : dictionnaire alphabetique et analogique de  
la langue francaise. - Paris : Le Robert, 2010.  
xlii, 2837 p.; 29 cm.  
ID number: 80023178  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 82 /00005 REF ISBN: 9782849026588

Le petit Larousse illustre : 2010. - Paris : Larousse, 2009.  
xliv, 1883 p. : ill.; 29 cm.  
ID number: 80023179  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 82 /00004 REF ISBN: 9782035840790

#### **GEOPOLITICS--DICTIONARIES**

Dictionnaire de l'espace politique : geographie politique et  
geopolitique. - Paris : Armand Colin, 2008.  
319 p.; 24 cm.  
ID number: 80023183  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 327 /01509 REF ISBN: 9782200346386  
'Ce dictionnaire presente les concepts operatoires, necessaires pour  
mener des analyses en geographie politique ou en geopolitique, ainsi  
que les notions communes aux sciences sociales et politiques qui sont  
eclairees par ces deux demarches. L'ouvrage s'adresse a tous ceux qui,  
des sciences politiques aux relations internationales, de l'urbanisme  
a la strategie, sont impliquees dans une reflexion melant espace et  
politique.'

#### **GEPOLITICS--EUROPE**

20 ans apres la chute du mur : l'Europe recomposee / by Pierre Verluise. - Paris : Choiseul, 2009.

259 p.; 21 cm.

ID number: 80023192

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01511 ISBN: 9782916722399

Author(s):

1. Verluise, Pierre

Bibliography: p. 255-259.

'Vingt ans ont suffi a operer de profonds changements dans les relations internationales. Des strategies deployees par les Etats-Unis pour defaire le bloc sovietique, a l'emergence d'une Union europeenne rassemblant vingt-sept Etats, cet ouvrage revele les aspects les plus meconnus du chemin parcouru : jeux americain et russe, ambiguites de la relation franco-allemande, enjeux des elargissements de l'OTAN, integration d'anciens pays communistes a l'Union europeenne ... A travers de nombreux temoignages et entretiens, l'auteur degage les lignes de force de la saga europeenne. Il nous donne les clees pour comprendre les enjeux et les perspectives de l'Europe du XXIe siecle.'

#### **GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

Georgia Politics in a State of Change / by Charles S. Bullock, Ronald Keith Gaddie. - Boston, MA : Longman, 2010.

xii, 196 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023170

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00805 ISBN: 9780205706853

Author(s):

1. Bullock, Charles S.

2. Gaddie, Ronald Keith

Includes index.

'This book combines historical background and the most current scholarship to tell the story of Georgia politics from the state's founding to the institutions, policies, and people changing Georgia today.'

#### **GERMAN LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES**

Duden : die deutsche Rechtschreibung. - 25. Aufl. - Mannheim : Dudenverlag, 2009.

1216 p.; 20 cm.

ID number: 80023181

Type: REF

Library Location: 83 DE /00001 REF ISBN: 9783411040155

#### **INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA**

Why Intelligence Fails : Lessons from the Iranian Revolution and the Iraq War / by Robert Jervis. - Ithaca, NY : Cornell University Press, 2010.

ix, 238 p.; 25 cm.

(Cornell Studies in Security Affairs)

ID number: 80023198

Type: M

Library Location: 327.8 /00173 ISBN: 9780801447853

Author(s):

1. Jervis, Robert, 1940-

Includes index.

'The US government spends enormous resources each year on the gathering and analysis of intelligence, yet the history of American foreign policy is littered with missteps and misunderstandings that have resulted from intelligence failures. In this book the author examines the politics and psychology of two of the more spectacular intelligence failures in recent memory : the mistaken belief that the

regime of the Shah in Iran was secure and stable in 1978, and the claim that Iraq had active WMD programs in 2002. Evaluating the inherent tensions between the methods and aims of intelligence personnel and policymakers from a unique insider's perspective, the author forcefully criticizes proposals for improving the performance of the intelligence community and discusses ways in which future analysis can be improved.'

#### **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS--DICTIONARIES--FRENCH**

Dictionnaire des relations internationales de 1900 a nos jours. -

3eme ed. - Paris : Armand Colin, 2009.

415 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023180

Type: REF

Library Location: 327 /01213 REF ISBN: 9782200354596

Includes index.

'Du concert des nations au 19e siecle a la mondialisation au debut du 21e siecle, le monde a vecu des bouleversements fondamentaux dans l'organisation des relations internationales. Les deux guerres mondiales, la guerre froide, l'emergence du Tiers-monde a la suite de la decolonisation, l'effondrement du bloc sovietique, autant d'evenements qui ont provoque des renversements d'alliances, l'apparition d'ideologies antagonistes, et ont revele des personnalites de premier plan. Ce dictionnaire fait le point sur les evenements, les hommes, les institutions internationales du siecle ecoule. Cet ouvrage se veut a la fois un outil de connaissance d'un passe proche et une explication de notre temps.'

#### **ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM**

Resistance : The Essence of the Islamist Revolution / by Alastair

Crooke. - London : Pluto Press, 2009.

xviii, 302 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023196

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01197 ISBN: 9780745328867

Author(s):

1. Crooke, Alastair

Includes index.

'This book traces the essence of the Islamist Revolution from its origins in Egypt, through Najf, Lebanon, Iran and the Iranian Revolution to today. The author presents a compelling account of the ideas and energy which are mobilising the Islamic world. The story of the emerging Islamist Revolution is largely one of an Islamic response to western thinking based around individualism and personal relationships with the divine, juxtaposed to the Islamist demand to place human values above politics and self-interest. The author argues that the West faces a mass mobilisation against the US-led Western project. The roots of this conflict are described in terms of religious themes that extend back over 500 years. They represent clashing systems of thinking and values. Islamists have a vision for the future of their own societies which would entail radical change from Western norms. Resistance is presented as the means to force Western behaviour to change and to expose the essential differences between the two modes of thinking. This is a rigorous account that traces the threads of revolution of various movements, including the influence of 'political Shi'ism' and the Iranian Revolution and its impact on Hezbollah and Hamas.'

## **MEDIATION, INTERNATIONAL**

International Mediation in Civil Wars : Bargaining with Bullets / by  
Timothy D. Sisk. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.  
xi, 253 p.; 24 cm.  
(Security and Conflict Management ; 4)  
ID number: 80023210  
Type: M

Library Location: 341.7 /00131 ISBN: 9780415477055

Author(s):

1. Sisk, Timothy D.

Bibliography: p. 226-244. Includes index.

'This book evaluates the role of international mediators in bringing civil wars to an end and makes the case for 'powerful peacemaking' - using incentives and sanctions - to leverage parties into peace. As internal violence within countries is a principal threat to international peace in the post-Cold War era, the question of how these wars end has become an urgent research and policy question. This volume explores a critical aspect of peacemaking that has yet to be sufficiently evaluated : the turbulent, difficult, and often bloody period beyond the onset of formal or open negotiations to end civil wars and the clinching of an initially sustainable negotiated settlement. The book argues that the transnational flow of weapons, resources, and ideas means that when civil wars today end, they are more likely to do so at the negotiating table than on the battlefield. It uses bargaining theory to develop an analytical framework to evaluate peace processes - moving from stalemate in wars to negotiated settlement - and it rigorously analyzes the experiences of five cases of negotiated transitions from war and the role of international mediators : South Africa, Liberia, Burundi, Sri Lanka, and Kashmir.'

## **MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE--DICTIONARIES**

Dictionary of Military Terms / by Richard Bowyer. - 3rd ed. - London  
: A & C Black, 2004.  
265 p.; 20 cm.  
ID number: 80023212

Type: REF

Library Location: 355 /00568 REF ISBN: 9780713687354

Author(s):

1. Bowyer, Richard

'Over 6,000 entries provide up-to-date coverage of British, American and international military vocabulary, including ranks, training, personnel, manoeuvres, vehicles, tactics, commands, weapons and equipment.'

## **MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE--EUROPE--HISTORY**

The Age of Battles : The Quest for Decisive Warfare from Breitenfeld to Waterloo / by Russell Frank Weigley. - Bloomington, IN :  
Indiana University Press, 2004.  
xviii, 579 p. : ill.; 24 cm.  
ID number: 80023218

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01653 ISBN: 0253217075

Author(s):

1. Weigley, Russell Frank

Bibliography: p. 545-558. Includes index.

'From the Thirty Years War to Napoleon's downfall at Waterloo, nations sought for decisive victory on the battlefield - a distinct change from the raiding and sieges of the medieval period or the trench warfare that came later. But while this nearly two-hundred-year span from 1631 to 1815 is presented as the glory years of war, the author questions whether there were decisive battles with clear winners and losers. Was warfare during this period an effective extension of state policy ?'

## **NATO**

NATO at 60 : What Choices and Challenges for the Alliance ?. -  
Toronto : Atlantic Council of Canada, 2009.  
82 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.  
ID number: 80023176  
Type: M  
Library Location: 49 /00179

L'avenir de l'alliance euro-americaine. - Paris : Choiseul, 2009.  
128 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
(Politique Americaine ; no. 13, printemps-ete 2009)  
ID number: 80023190  
Type: M  
Library Location: 49 /00180  
Numero special de 'Politique americaine', ISSN 1771-8848, n<sup>o</sup> 13,  
printemps-ete 2009.

## **NATO--ENLARGEMENT**

NATO at 60 : The Post-Cold War Enlargement and the Alliance's  
Future. - Amsterdam : IOS Press, 2010.  
ix, 191 p. ; 24 cm.  
(NATO Security through Science Series. Sub-Series E : Human and  
Societal Dynamics ; 63)  
ID number: 80023216  
Type: M  
Library Location: 495.3 /00145 ISBN: 9781607500933  
'As we reach its 60th anniversary, NATO remains the principal security  
instrument of the transatlantic community and the expression of its  
common democratic values. However, the NATO today is no longer that of  
1949. This book reflects upon NATO's achievements and setbacks at the  
time that explores the challenges that lie ahead in the future of the  
most successful military alliance of the modern Euro-Atlantic history  
and beyond.'

## **NATO--STRATEGIC ASPECTS--NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT, 2010**

NATO in Search of a Vision. - Washington : Georgetown University  
Press, 2010.  
xiii, 272 p. ; 23 cm.  
ID number: 80023215  
Type: M  
Library Location: 496.3 /00393 ISBN: 9781589016309  
Includes index.  
'As the NATO alliance enters its seventh decade, it finds itself  
involved in an array of military missions ranging from Afghanistan to  
Kosovo to Sudan. It also stands at the center of a host of regional  
and global partnerships. Yet, NATO has still to articulate a grand  
strategic vision designed to determine how, when, and where its  
capabilities should be used, the values underpinning its new missions,  
and its relationship to other international actors such as the  
European Union and the United Nations. The drafting of a new strategic  
concept, begun during NATO's 60th anniversary summit, presents an  
opportunity to shape a new transatlantic vision that is anchored in  
the liberal democratic principles so crucial to NATO's successes  
during its Cold War years. Furthermore, that vision should be focused  
on equipping the Alliance to anticipate and address the increasingly  
global and less predictable threats of the post-9/11 world.'

Security in an Uncertain World : A Canadian Perspective on NATO's  
New Strategic Concept = La securite dans un monde d'incertitude :  
un point de vue canadien sur le nouveau concept strategique de  
l'OTAN / by Paul H. Chapin. - Calgary, CAN : Canadian Defence and  
Foreign Affairs Institute, 2010.  
58 + 64 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.  
ID number: 80023175

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00392 ISBN: 9780986536205

Author(s):

1. Chapin, Paul H.

'This paper proposes that the renewal of NATO be guided by four main  
concepts : (1) commitments must be supported by resources; (2) NATO  
and member-states must have well developed civil affairs capacity; (3)  
the costs of peace support operations must be commonly funded; and (4)  
NATO must enhance its special relationships with key democratic states  
outside the Euro-Atlantic region, especially those helping out in  
Afghanistan.'

#### **ORDNANCE, NAVAL**

Jane's Naval Weapon Systems : Issue Fifty-Two. - Coulsdon, UK :  
Jane's Information Group, 2010.

684 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80023202

Type: REF

Library Location: 623 /00585 REF

Includes index.

#### **ORGANIZED CRIME**

Transnational Organized Crime / by Frank G. Madsen. - Abingdon, UK :  
Routledge, 2009.

xxii, 168 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Routledge Global Institutions ; 34)

ID number: 80023211

Type: M

Library Location: 343 /00063 ISBN: 9780415464987

Author(s):

1. Madsen, Frank G.

Bibliography: p. 158-161. Includes index.

'With organized crime estimated to generate billions of dollars every  
year through illegal activities such as money laundering, smuggling of  
people and goods, extortion, robbery, fraud, and insider trading,  
authorities are increasingly working together to combat this  
increasing threat to international security and stability. The author  
provides a short and accessible introduction to transnational  
organized crime, explaining its history and the key current issues,  
and clearly examining the economics and practices of crime in the era  
of globalization.'

#### **PALESTINIAN ARABS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

Palestinian Politics after Arafat : A Failed National Movement / by  
As'ad Ghanem. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2010.  
x, 208 p. ; 24 cm.

(Indiana Series in Middle East Studies)

ID number: 80023199

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01199 ISBN: 9780253354273

Author(s):

1. Ghanem, As'ad

Bibliography: p. 199-202. Includes index.

'The Palestinian national movement reached a dead-end and came close  
to disintegration at the beginning of the present century. The  
struggle for power after the death of Yasser Arafat in 2004 signaled

the end of a path toward statehood prepared by the Oslo Accords a decade before. The reasons for the failure of the movement are deeply rooted in modern Palestinian history. The author analyzes the internal and external events that unfolded as the Palestinian national movement became a 'failed national movement', marked by internecine struggle and collapse, the failure to secure establishment of a separate state and achieve a stable peace with Israel, and the movement's declining stature within the Arab world and the international community.'

#### **PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT--DICTIONARIES**

Dictionnaire des ressources humaines / by Jean-Marie Peretti. - 5eme ed. - Paris : Vuibert, 2008.

viii, 287 p.; 21 cm.

ID number: 80023214

Type: REF

Library Location: 65.012 /00205 REF ISBN: 9782711778362

Author(s):

1. Peretti, Jean-Marie

'Les politiques et les pratiques de ressources humaines ont profondement evolue au cours des dernieres annees, ce qui a conduit a la creation de nouveaux termes et a l'apparition de nouveaux intervenants et de nouveaux sigles. Cette nouvelle edition enrichie identifie et definit la terminologie actuelle, les nouveaux concepts et presente les termes les plus frequemment utilises dans le camp des ressources humaines, notamment en matieres de droit social, politique de l'emploi, institutions et organismes, organisation du travail, management et strategie, etc.'

#### **POLICE--IRAQ**

The Police in War : Fighting Insurgency, Terrorism, and Violent Crime / by David H. Bayley, Robert Perito. - Boulder, CO :

Lynne Rienner, 2010.

x, 195 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023197

Type: M

Library Location: 351 /00050 ISBN: 9781588267290

Author(s):

1. Bayley, David H.

2. Perito, Robert, 1942-

Bibliography: p. 167-181. Includes index.

'Frustrated efforts in both Iraq and Afghanistan give urgency to the questions of how to craft effective, humane, and legitimate security institutions in conflict-ridden states - and whether legitimate policing can in fact be developed in the midst of insurgency and terrorism. Against the backdrop of failed US attempts to train police forces in Iraq and Afghanistan, the authors explore the role of the local police as an element of successful peace operations and counterinsurgency campaigns. Their analysis ranges from the specifics of training to the larger arena of broad institutional reform. Equally practical and grounded in theory, their work offers crucial guidance on the role and training of local police forces that must grapple daily with the challenges of ongoing conflicts.'

## PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES--USA

Irak, terre mercenaire : les armees privees remplacent les troupes americaines / by Georges-Henri Bricet des Vallons. - Lausanne : Favre, 2009.

268 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023189

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00361 ISBN: 9782828910952

Author(s):

1. Bricet des Vallons, Georges-Henri

Includes index.

'Des multiples bavures de la tristement celebre Blackwater a l'implication d'employes de CACI dans le scandale de la torture au sein de la prison d'Abu Grahیب, en passant par les activites de la tentaculaire Aegis, les societes militaires privees, omnipresentes sur le champ de bataille, ont rythme et marque le recit de la guerre d'Irak. Fait majeur : c'est la premiere fois dans l'histoire des operations militaires americaines qu'on assiste a un basculement de la demographie des forces en faveur du secteur prive. Quels sont les tenants et aboutissants de cette transformation fascinante et sans precedent de l'armee americaine ? Qui sont les principaux acteurs de ce mercenariat entrepreneurial et multinational ? Que role ont-ils joue dans les scandales qui ont emaille l'histoire de l'invasion ? Pourquoi et comment ces societes ont-elles investi l'Irak ? Que impact la presence de ces societes a-t-elle eu sur les armees regulieres et l'organisation du champ de bataille ? Surtout, quel avenir pour l'Irak apres le retrait des troupes regulieres prevu pour decembre 2011 ? Les Etats-Unis choisiront-ils vraiment de se retirer d'un pays pour la conquete duquel ils ont deja sacrifie plusieurs centaines de milliards de dollars ou adopteront-ils une strategie plus subreptice, faisant reposer sur les societes de mercenariat, en cheville avec le gouvernement irakien mis en place par les neoconservateurs, la responsabilite du futur protectorat ?'

## RECORDS--MANAGEMENT

Managing Records Retention and Disposal / by Alison North. - London : Ark Group, 2009.

xiii, 109 p. : ill.; 27 cm.

ID number: 80023217

Type: M

Library Location: 651 /00037 ISBN: 9781906355586

Author(s):

1. North, Alison

Bibliography: p. 101. Includes index.

'This report aims to set the retention record straight and shows why and how records retention is an integral part of every business process. It provides detailed information on how to research and integrate accurate retention rules, based on the legislation and regulations for the sector in which you work. The report is not limited to discussions about records retention, but also includes live examples of both UK and international legislation, as well as information pertaining to conflicts between laws across a number of countries, safe harbour agreements and even religious influences on records.'

#### **SPECIAL FORCES (MILITARY SCIENCE)--FRANCE**

Une histoire des forces speciales / by Jean-Dominique Merchet. -  
Paris : Editions Jacob-Duvernet, 2010.  
263 p.; 24 cm.  
ID number: 80023213  
Type: M  
Library Location: 355.4 /01652 ISBN: 9782847242591  
Author(s):  
1. Merchet, Jean-Dominique  
'Ce livre tres documente dresse un etat des lieux des forces  
speciales. Quelle difference existe-t-il entre les services francais  
de forces speciales au sein des armees ? Que valent les forces  
speciales dans les autres pays ? '

#### **TECHNOLOGY--DICTIONARIES**

Dictionnaire des termes techniques : francais-anglais,  
anglais-francais / by Jerome Goursau. - Saint-Orens de Gameville  
: Goursau, 2009.  
736 p.; 18 cm.  
ID number: 80023182  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 62 /00061 REF ISBN: 2904105190  
Author(s):  
1. Goursau, Jerome  
'Ce dictionnaire rassemble dans chaque langue une nomenclature de 35  
000 termes specialises emanant de tous les secteurs des sciences et  
techniques industrielles.'

#### **TERRORISM--DICTIONARIES**

Dictionary of Terrorism / by David P. Wright-Neville. - Cambridge,  
UK : Polity, 2010.  
xxxviii, 221 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
ID number: 80023209  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 323 /01198 REF ISBN: 9780745643014  
Author(s):  
1. Wright-Neville, David P.  
Bibliography: p. 209-213. Includes index.  
'Introduced by an essay exploring the complex nature of terrorism and  
with more than 250 entries, each containing suggestions for further  
reading, this dictionary provides an overview of the key themes,  
individuals, organizations and tactics that have shaped terrorism  
throughout history and into the contemporary world.'

#### **TERRORISM--FINANCE**

Countering Terrorist Financing : The Practitioner's Point of View. -  
Bern : Peter Lang, 2009.  
xxii, 283 p. : ill.; 23 cm.  
ID number: 80023172  
Type: M  
Library Location: 323 /01195 ISBN: 9783039117314  
'Terrorists need money to commit acts of violence and sustain their  
operations. Measures to combat terrorism therefore aim to prevent  
terrorists from raising, moving and using funds or other assets. The  
effectiveness - and the fairness - of these measures were considered  
at the second 'Giessbach' seminar on counter-terrorist financing (CTF)  
organised by the Basel Institute on Governance in October 2008. This  
book contains essays presented at the seminar written by practitioners  
and academics with extensive experience in the field of CTF. The  
authors offer a diversity of views on the domestic, regional and  
international initiatives aimed at detecting terrorist funds in the  
financial system, preventing terrorists from moving their money via  
alternative financial channels and facilitating the recovery of

terrorist assets. The editors conclude with insights into the ongoing challenge of making CTF measures both effective and legally sustainable in the lead-up to Giessbach III in December 2009.'

#### **TERRORISM--PREVENTION--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Multilateral Counter-Terrorism : The Global Politics of Cooperation and Contestation / by Peter Romaniuk. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.

xx, 218 p.; 23 cm.

(Routledge Global Institutions ; 42)

ID number: 80023169

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01196 ISBN: 9780415776479

Author(s):

1. Romaniuk, Peter

Bibliography: p. 208-209. Includes index.

'Contemporary terrorism is a global phenomenon requiring a globalized response. In this book, the author aims to assess to what extent states seek multilateral responses to the threats they face from terrorists. Providing a concise history and a clear discussion of current patterns of counter-terrorism cooperation, this book : analyzes a wide spectrum of institutions from the United Nations and its various bodies to military, intelligence, and law enforcement agencies; explains the full range of cooperative counter-terrorism activities and the patterns across them, from the use of intelligence and military force to criminal law measures, financial controls and diplomacy; examines under what conditions states cooperate to suppress terrorism; evaluates how existing international institutions have been affected by the US-led 'global war on terror', launched after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The book argues that whilst there are several notable examples of successful counter-terrorism cooperation, past and present, the broader trend can only be understood if we accept that across the domains of counter-terrorism policy, cooperation often resembles a competition for influence over outcomes.'

#### **TERRORISTS--LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC.**

Why Not Torture Terrorists ? : Moral, Practical, and Legal Aspects of the 'Ticking Bomb' Justification for Torture / by Yuval Ginbar. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2008.

xxxiii, 414 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023200

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00198 ISBN: 9780199540914

Author(s):

1. Ginbar, Yuval

Bibliography: p. 365-397. Includes index.

'The book addresses a dilemma at the heart of the 'War on Terror' : is it ever justifiable to torture terrorists in order to save the lives of innocent civilians; the so-called 'ticking bomb' scenario ? The book first analyzes the ticking bomb dilemma as a pure moral one, facing the individual would-be-torturer. It then looks at the issues that arise once a state has decided to sanction torture in extreme situations : when, how, and whom to torture; the institutionalization of torture; its effects on society; and its efficacy in combatting terrorism in the shorter and longer runs. Four models of legalized torture are next examined. Finally, related legal issues are analyzed. A 'minimal absolutist' view - under which torture, whether by private individuals or by state officials, must be prohibited absolutely in law, policy and practice, and allowing no exceptions for ticking bomb situations is defended throughout.'

#### **TRANSCAUCASIA--ETHNIC RELATIONS**

Guerres et paix au Caucase : empires, peuples et nations / by

Bernard Dreano. - Paris : Non Lieu, 2009.

211 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80023185

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01510 ISBN: 9782352700586

Author(s):

1. Dreano, Bernard

Bibliography: p. 189-196. Includes index.

'L'auteur propose ici de multiples clés pour se familiariser avec les enjeux du Caucase et de ses environnements européens et asiatiques : enjeux nationaux, historiques, géopolitiques, énergétiques. A partir de la crise récente en Ossétie du Sud, le livre retrace l'histoire des peuples de la région, leurs relations complexes avec la Russie, leur implication dans les 'grands jeux' auxquels s'adonnent les empires. Cheminant sans cesse entre enjeux locaux et globaux, l'auteur garde toujours en perspective le droit des peuples de la région à disposer d'eux-mêmes, réaffirmant avec force notre devoir de solidarité envers des hommes et des femmes géographiquement éloignés, mais dont nous sommes pourtant si proches ...'

#### **UNITED NATIONS. SECRETARY-GENERAL**

The UN Secretary-General and Secretariat / by Leon Gordenker.

- 2nd ed. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.

xxi, 126 p. ; 23 cm.

(Routledge Global Institutions ; 2)

ID number: 80023173

Type: M

Library Location: 40 /00181 ISBN: 9780415778404

Author(s):

1. Gordenker, Leon, 1923-

Bibliography: p. 120-122. Includes index.

'This introduction to the important role of the United Nations Secretary-General offers a keen insight into the United Nations - the Secretariat and its head, the Secretary-General, summing up the history, structure, strengths and weaknesses, and continuing operations of an ever-present global institution.'

#### **WORLD WAR, 1939-1945**

Memoires de guerre. Tome I : 1919-Février 1941 / by Winston Leonard

Spencer, 1874-196 Churchill15. - Paris : Tallandier, 2009.

446 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023191

Type: M

Library Location: 940 /00033 ISBN: 9782847345629

Author(s):

1. Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer, 1874-1965

Includes index.

# JOURNAL ARTICLES

## ARTICLES DE REVUES

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### ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE--USA

Obama and the Middle East Peace Process : Challenge and Response /  
by Mohamed A. El-Khawas., 2010.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 25-44.)  
ID Number: JA026738

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. El-Khawas, Mohamed A.

The author examines steps taken by the new administration to resolve the decades-old Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to get all concerned parties to go along. The search for a solution requires dealing with many players with conflicting interests and contradictory agendas. The article is divided into five parts, dealing with challenges that stand in the way of getting the parties to the table. The first discusses Obama's advocacy of a two-state solution and examines the difficulties that US envoy George Mitchell encountered in getting the parties to resume talks. The second analyzes the White House meeting between Netanyahu and Obama to determine whether it helped advance the peace process. The third focuses on Mitchell's effort to get the Israelis to agree to a settlement freeze in the occupied territories, which ran into serious problems because the majority of the governing coalition is prosettlement. Netanyahu is still trying to find a compromise to avoid upsetting the Americans but, at the same time, needs to keep his governing coalition intact. The fourth focuses on Obama's direct intervention and whether his tripartite meeting in New York succeeded in moving the process forward. Last, the article evaluates whether any progress has been made and highlights the challenges ahead.

### ARCTIC REGIONS--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

Russia and the Arctic : Parachuting In / by Roger Howard., 2010.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 4, April 2010, p. 19-20.)

ID Number: JA026723

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Russia's armed forces are expected to try to seize the international headlines in the coming weeks by dropping a team of specially trained parachutists over the North Pole. Moscow claims to be 'peacefully' commemorating the first airborne landing there made by two Soviet scientists, Vitaly Volovich and Andrei Medvedev, in May 1949. But much more is at stake : questions of power and energy.

Russia's New Front Line / by Roger Howard., 2010.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 141-155.)

ID Number: JA026697

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Russian interest in the High North is not centred on its supposedly vast natural resources, which have been exaggerated and overhyped. Much more important are the strategic implications of climate change in the region. As regional ice retreats, a new frontline is emerging with which Kremlin strategists must contend. Potentially it will bring important new benefits to Russia, such as the logistical ability to move resources from east to west much more easily than before, but it

will also open a gateway through which a hypothetical aggressor could attack the Russian mainland. The outside world needs to recognise these strategic implications of climate change and find ways of reassuring Russia.

#### **ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Geopolitical Stipulation of Central Asian Integration / by Farkhod Tolipov., 2010.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 34, no. 1, January 2010, p. 104-113.)

ID Number: JA026734

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tolipov, Farkhod

The overall post-Soviet and post-Cold War transformation of the five Central Asian countries is multifaceted and complicated. New geopolitics has penetrated into almost all critically important spheres of post-Soviet transformation. Geopolitics even influences spheres such as national self-identification, which is traditionally regarded as having nothing to do with geopolitics. That is why one can assume that geopolitics stipulates regional integration as well. More precisely, regional integration for Central Asia is its response to geopolitical pressure from outside the region and its way of creating its new geopolitical status from within.

#### **CASUALTY AVERSION (MILITARY SCIENCE)**

Norms as Weapons of War / by John A. Gentry., 2010.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 26, no. 1, March 2010, p. 11-30.)

ID Number: JA026658

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gentry, John A.

In this article, the author observes that 'norms that restrict the use of force have become embedded in international institutions and in national military doctrines. Two such norms - aversion to killing civilian non-combatants and of military personnel under the rubric of 'force protection' - have become weapons that belligerents develop and activate to exploit political vulnerabilities in mainly stronger Western adversaries'. They have altered the conduct of modern warfare and influenced military outcomes. The author concludes that understanding this normative basis of modern warfare is especially essential for practitioners of irregular and unconventional warfare.

#### **CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA**

Der neue Rivale : China in Afrika / by Martin Pabst., 2010.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2010, S. 71-75.)

ID Number: JA026671

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pabst, Martin

#### **CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN**

China, Iran and the United States : Best Friends with Beijing / by Kerry Brown., 2010.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 3, March 2010, p. 4-6.)

ID Number: JA026664

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brown, Kerry

#### **CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA**

Chine/Etats-Unis : un nouveau 'duopole de puissance' / by Irnerio  
Seminatore., 2010.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 79-87.)

ID Number: JA026653

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Seminatore, Irnerio

En examinant de pres la relation entre la Chine et les Etats-Unis, l'auteur explore la question des positions strategiques des puissances regionales et de leur articulation en Asie. Il evalue la combinaison des leaderships possibles et reconnait a la Chine une centralite strategique nouvelle.

#### **CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

China's Regime Politics : Character and Condition / by Jagannath  
Panda., 2010.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 34, no. 1, January 2010, p. 46-61.)

ID Number: JA026732

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Panda, Jagannath

Specialists on Chinese studies are divided on whether or not China is moving towards democracy. Many scholars forcefully argue that China by now is fairly democratic. While conforming to these views, this article prompts the thesis that China is already somewhat democratic today and is becoming more so. This is argued by highlighting the trends and the progressive character in its emerging regime politics. On the surface, these progressive trends and character may be seen as rhetorical and more as a communist proposition to legitimize its ruling. But the mere emergence of these democratic features confirms that the regime in China is in a phase of transition. In the idiom of political regimes, one may like to call it a 'hybrid' state.

#### **CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--GREAT BRITAIN**

The Military Covenant and the Civil-Military Contract in Britain /  
by Helen McCartney., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 411-428.)

ID Number: JA026684

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. McCartney, Helen

Is the British civil-military contract strained to the breaking point? The contemporary portrayal of British civil-military relations is bleak, with academics, politicians, the media and military charities arguing that military-societal relations are in urgent need of repair. Through assessing the extent to which the reciprocal expectations of the armed forces and the British public are realized, this article argues that the moral contract, although under stress, is not breaking. Underlying social trends and the use of doctrinal concepts such as the military covenant have, combined with recent operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, altered the expectations of both sides causing tensions within military-societal relations. Yet, while the armed forces do harbour unrealized expectations of the British public who are unwilling or unable to support the use of the military in recent conflicts, neither the public nor the military is so disillusioned with the performance of the other for the relationship to be described as breaking or broken.

## **CLIMATIC CHANGES**

La crise ecologique : une question de justice / by Herve Kempf., 2010.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 43-50.)

ID Number: JA026649

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kempf, Herve

La question ecologique s'est imposee comme un enjeu majeur des relations internationales du prochain demi-siecle. Mais elle pose des problemes nouveaux de justice planetaire plutot que de rapports de puissance, et sa solution renvoie a la question sociale au sein des differents pays.

Geopolitique et geostrategie du climat / by Michel Rocard., 2010.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 5-15.)

ID Number: JA026647

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rocard, Michel

Le consensus scientifique a ete long a se faire sur le probleme du rechauffement climatique, sur sa mesure, sur ses causes et sur ses consequences previsibles. Il est a peu pres acquis aujourd'hui. L'article decrit l'histoire des negociations qui ont conduit a ce constat, puis l'echec, temporaire sans doute mais certain, de la derniere conference (Copenhague). Il rappelle ensuite ce que l'on sait du rechauffement climatique, et evoque ses consequences previsibles reconnues : desertification de regions entieres au centre de nos continents et dans la region mediterraneenne, diminution de la diversite biologique, hausse du niveau des mers, fonte des glaces polaires, et tensions croissantes dans l'economie de l'energie.

## **CORRUPTION**

Global Corruption : An Untamed Hydra / by Laurence Cockcroft., 2010.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 27, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 21-28.)

ID Number: JA026699

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cockcroft, Laurence

In this article the author discusses global political corruption at both the national and international levels. According to the author corruption can take many forms, but a common one, practiced by political leaders such as Suharto of Indonesia and by Nursulatan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan, is the pilfering of state funds. Among other issues the article examines how legal donations to political parties influenced subsequent government action. This was found to be a problem in 91 countries of 101 surveyed.

## **COUNTERINSURGENCY**

Counterinsurgency Principles for the Diplomat / by Kurt Amend., 2010.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 215-231.)

ID Number: JA026707

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Amend, Kurt

The recent resurgence of interest in insurgency and counterinsurgency has revealed a deficit in material written by and for the diplomat, the actor ostensibly responsible for the political component of a counterinsurgency campaign. Classical theorists stress that progress along the political track is essential for ultimate success. Recent commentary, in shedding new light on the characteristics of modern insurgencies, reaffirms this principle. To make political headway the diplomat-counterinsurgent needs to develop a strategic narrative,

build a political strategy around the narrative, acquire expertise, become a catalyst for political change, and maximize contact with the local population. In doing so, he will make important contributions to and help accelerate success in a counterinsurgency campaign.

The Myth of a Kinder, Gentler War / by Michael A. Cohen., 2010.  
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 27, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 75-86.)  
ID Number: JA026702

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Michael A.

The article examines issues arising from the fighting of counter-insurgency wars. The central focus of the article is a recognition that counter-insurgency conflicts are frequently violent and have an impact on civilians who are often coerced and brutalized by both sides involved in fighting. The discussion is centered on the undertakings of American and North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops engaged in the prosecution of the Afghan War. A brief history of counter-insurgency conflicts is provided.

Whose Hearts and Whose Minds ? The Curious Case of Global Counter-Insurgency / by David Martin Jones, M. L. R. Smith., 2010.  
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 33, no. 1, February 2010, p. 81-121.)

ID Number: JA026643

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jones, David Martin

2. Smith, M. L. R.

Traditionally regarded as a secondary activity in military thinking and practice, the notion of counter-insurgency (COIN) has undergone a remarkable renaissance. This analysis traces the origins of this renaissance to two distinctive schools : a neo-classical school and a global insurgency school. The global insurgency school critiques neo-classical thought and presents itself as a more sophisticated appreciation of current security problems. An examination of the evolution of these two schools of counter-insurgency reveals how the interplay between them ultimately leaves us with a confused and contradictory understanding of the phenomenon of insurgency and the policies and strategies necessary to combat it.

Thinking Globally and Acting Locally : Counterinsurgency Lessons from Modern Wars - A Reply to Jones and Smith / by John A. Nagl, Brian M. Burton., 2010.  
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 33, no. 1, February 2010, p. 123-138.)

ID Number: JA026644

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nagl, John A.

2. Burton, Brian M.

#### **COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN**

Afghanistan 'An IX' / by Henri Paris., 2010.  
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 88-95.)  
ID Number: JA026654

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Paris, Henri

En 2010, outre qu'ils en sont a leur neuvieme annee de guerre en Afghanistan, les Americains se sont engages dans une nouvelle strategie, leur ultime recours, la contre-insurrection, basee sur l'action civilo-militaire. Cette nouvelle strategie, fortement inspiree par les recherches menees par des analystes franais dans les

annees 60, n'a guere de chances d'etre couronnee de succes, si elle ne peut depasser des contradictions militaires et politiques.

#### **COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ**

'Phase IV' Operations in the War on Terror : Comparing Iraq and Afghanistan / by Anthony N. Celso., 2010.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 185-198.)

ID Number: JA026705

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Celso, Anthony N.

This article identifies the obstacles and prospects of implementing President Obama's surge strategy in Afghanistan by examining four issues : (1) the origins and implementation of the Iraq surge policy; (2) U.S. counterinsurgency operations in Afghanistan; (3) a comparative examination of Afghan and Iraqi tribal insurgent structures; and (4) suggestions for a counter insurgency policy more in sync with regional social and tribal structures.

#### **DEMOCRACY**

Democracy and Violence., 2010.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 17, no. 2, April 2010, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA026718

Type: ART

#### **DRUG TRAFFIC--ASIA, CENTRAL**

High Times on the Silk Road : The Central Asian Paradox / by David Lewis., 2010.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 27, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 39-49.)

ID Number: JA026700

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lewis, David

The article presents an overview of the history of drug trafficking throughout Central Asia during the 1990s and into the 2000s. Introductory comments are given noting three paradoxes of the drug trade in the region, including the decline of drug-related crime with the rise of drug trafficking, the decline of police seizures despite increased efforts to raise drug controls, and the connection between drug trafficking volume and political stability in the regions. The national developments of the drug trade are outlined in several countries including Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan.

#### **EGYPT--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN**

Egyptian-Iranian Relations : Retrospect and Prospect / by Gawdat Bahgat., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 11-22.)

ID Number: JA026673

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Egypt and Iran are two major Middle Eastern powers. Mutual suspicion and occasionally open hostility have largely characterized the relations between the two nations. Diplomatic ties were severed shortly after the 1979 Iranian Revolution and efforts to restore them have yet to succeed. This essay examines the two nations' stance on major issues such as Hezbollah, Hamas, and proliferation of nuclear weapons. The analysis suggests that a thaw is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

#### **ELECTIONS--IRAQ**

Iraq : No End in Sight / by Sajjad Rizvi., 2010.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 3, March 2010, p. 29-31.)  
ID Number: JA026668  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Rizvi, Sajjad

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY**

Quand la securite devient verte / by Romain Lalanne., 2010.  
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 51-58.)  
ID Number: JA026650  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Lalanne, Romain  
La securite environnementale est un concept relativement recent qui provoque d'intenses debats entre les theoriciens des relations internationales. Quel est l'objet referent de la securite environnementale ? Dans quelle mesure la rarete d'une ressource naturelle est-elle une cause de 'guerre verte' ? Le changement climatique est-il une menace a la securite nationale ? Autant de questions que cet article aborde par un etat des lieux des approches theoriques de la securite environnementale dans le domaine des relations internationales.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY--USA**

Climat : enjeu de securite ou controle strategique ? / by David Mascre., 2010.  
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 59-68.)  
ID Number: JA026651  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Mascre, David  
Le climat est devenu, pour les Etats-Unis, une affaire de securite nationale. En septembre 2009, un centre sur le changement climatique a ete cree par la CIA pour scruter le ciel et la biosphere, et verifier les taux de pollution de chaque pays. Plus qu'une simple mission, cette creation marque un changement de cap avec l'emergence d'un nouveau trio securitaire : climat, economie, controle strategique.

#### **EU--ESDP--OPERATIONS--EUFOR RD CONGO**

La logistique de l'operation EUFor RD Congo en 2006 / by Claudia Major., 2010.  
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 96-103.)  
ID Number: JA026655  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Major, Claudia  
Cet article analyse la performance logistique de l'EUFOR RD Congo en 2006 et propose des solutions applicables aux operations de demain. Il commence par la presentation de la situation generale en soulignant les defis logistiques et en rappelant les conditions de deploiement de l'EUFOR. Il decrit ensuite la logistique de l'operation selon trois perspectives : le cadre (destination, distance, demande et duree), le caractere multinational et partenarial de l'operation et l'utilisation des sous-traitants logistiques. Enfin, apres une evaluation generale des voies d'amelioration des futurs accords logistiques sont degagees en matiere de soutenance, d'autosuffisance et d'efficacite des operations de gestion de crise.

**EU--USA**

The Nature and Scope of the US-EU Relationship / by Vassilis Kaskarelis., 2010.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 15-24.)  
ID Number: JA026737  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Kaskarelis, Vassilis

**EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY**

Rethinking European Security, Principles and Practice., 2010.  
(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 21, no. 1, 2010, Special Issue.)  
ID Number: JA026716  
Type: ART

**FRANCE--ARMED FORCES--FOREIGN COUNTRIES--PUBLIC OPINION**

Opinion publique et operations exterieures / by Barbara Jankowski., 2010.  
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 35-42.)  
ID Number: JA026648  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Jankowski, Barbara  
En analysant finement les sondages disponibles, cette reflexion tente d'evaluer le degre d'acceptation des operations exterieures par une opinion publique naturellement plus sensible a sa securite immediate qu'aux engagements lointains. La capacite d'action exterieure, signe de la determination d'un pays, passe par la legitimité de l'usage de la force.

**FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

La politique etrangere de Nicolas Sarkozy : rupture ou continuite ? (plusieurs articles)., 2010.  
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 77, printemps 2010, p. 65-191.)  
ID Number: JA026657  
Type: ART

**GEOPOLITICS--USA**

Globale Strategie : die Geopolitik der USA : von der Western Reserve uber den Panama-Kanal zur Gegenkuste, NATO, Combatant Commands und Energiepolitik (Teil 1) / by Friedrich Korkisch., 2010.  
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 68. Jg., Heft 2, Marz - April 2010, S. 151-167.)  
ID Number: JA026660  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Korkisch, Friedrich

**GREAT BRITAIN--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN**

Understanding the Helmand Campaign : British Military Operations in Afghanistan / by Anthony King., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 311-332.)  
ID Number: JA026679  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. King, Anthony  
British forces are now engaged in a major operation in southern Afghanistan, the outcome of which is likely to be strategically decisive - especially for the configuration and status of Britain's land forces. Although progress seems to have been made, there has been

much criticism of the campaign. Through an analysis of the three-year Helmand mission (Operation Herrick), this article explores whether, for all the improvements in the campaign in terms of resources and numbers of troops, the basic structure of the campaign established in 2006 has endured. Instead of focusing on an 'ink-spot' from which to expand, British forces have tended to operate from dispersed forward operating bases from which they have insufficient combat power to dominate terrain and secure the population. They are consequently engaged in a seemingly endless round of high-intensity tactical battles which are normally successful in themselves but do not contribute to the overarching security of the province. The analysis explores the way in which this distinctive campaign lay-down - the preference for dispersal and high-intensity fighting - may be a reflection of British military culture and its military doctrine. By highlighting potential unacknowledged aspects of the British military profession, the article aims to contribute to debates about the development of the armed forces.

#### **GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

British Foreign Policy Priorities : Tough Choices / by Christopher Hill., 2010.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 4, April 2010, p. 11-14.)

ID Number: JA026721

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hill, Christopher

Is it time to accept that Britain can no longer 'punch above its weight' across the international arena ? Tough foreign policy choices lie ahead, the result of the financial crisis that has made cuts inevitable. Muddling through will no longer do.

#### **GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA**

Last Charge of the Knights ? Iraq, Afghanistan and the Special Relationship / by Patrick Porter., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 355-375.)

ID Number: JA026681

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Porter, Patrick

At the heart of the 'special relationship' ideology, there is supposed to be a grand bargain. In exchange for paying the 'blood price' as America's ally, Britain will be rewarded with exceptional influence over American foreign policy and its strategic behaviour. Soldiers and statesmen continue to articulate this idea. Since 9/11, the notion of Britain playing 'Greece' to America's 'Rome' gained new life thanks to Anglophiles on both sides of the Atlantic. One potent version of this ideology was that the more seasoned British would teach Americans how to fight 'small wars' in Iraq and Afghanistan, thereby bolstering their role as tutor to the superpower. Britain does derive benefits from the Anglo-American alliance and has made momentous contributions to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Yet British solidarity and sacrifices have not purchased special influence in Washington. This is partly due to Atlanticist ideology, which sets Britain unrealistic standards by which it is judged, and partly because the notion of 'special influence' is misleading as it loses sight of the complexities of American policy-making. The overall result of expeditionary wars has been to strain British credibility in American eyes and to display its lack of consistent influence both over high policy and the design and execution of US military campaigns. While there may be good arguments in favour of the UK continuing its efforts in Afghanistan, the notion that the war fortifies Britain's vicarious world status is a dangerous illusion that leads to repeated overstretch and disappointment. Now that Britain is in the foothills of a strategic defence review, it is important that the British

abandon this false consciousness.

#### **GREAT BRITAIN--MILITARY POLICY**

Breaking the Mould : the United Kingdom Strategic Defence Review  
2010 / by Paul Cornish, Andrew Dorman., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 395-410.)  
ID Number: JA026683

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cornish, Paul
2. Dorman, Andrew

With a strategic defence review expected to begin in 2010, this article reflects upon the history of the review in British defence policy and planning. The authors argue that for decades successive defence reviews have followed a process in which policy development moves through four phases : failure, inertia, formulation and misimplementation. This has resulted in a cycle of defence reviews that have proved to be incomplete and unsustainable : a cycle in which each review leaves so much unfinished business that another radical reappraisal of defence policy is soon thought necessary, and a cycle from which a succession of governments have so far proved unable or unwilling to escape. The article suggests that the strategic defence (and security) review promised for the next parliament is in danger of continuing this pattern of policy deficiency. The authors contest that this need not be the case. With a close understanding of the pattern of past reviews it should be possible for the 2010 review finally to break the mould and produce a coherent and above all sustainable defence policy and strategy.

The Defence Dilemma in Britain / by Timothy Edmunds., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 377-394.)  
ID Number: JA026682

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Edmunds, Timothy

The UK faces a pressing defence dilemma. The declaratory goals of defence policy are struggling to match the demands made by operational commitments and the financial and organizational capacities. The article examines how and why this situation has come about. While recognizing that existing calls for higher defence spending, reform of the Ministry of Defence, efficiency gains or a renewal of the so-called military covenant between the military and society may address discrete elements of the defence dilemma in Britain, it argues that current problems derive from a series of deeper tensions in the nexus of British defence more widely defined. These include a transnationalization of strategic practice, in ways that both shape and constrain the national defence policy process; the institutional politics of defence itself, which encourage different interpretations of interest and priority in the wider strategic context; and finally the changing status of defence in the wider polity, which introduces powerful veto points into the defence policy process itself. It argues that while a series of shocks may have destabilized existing policy, prompted ad hoc organizational adaptation in the armed forces and led to incremental cost saving measures from the government, a 'dominant crisis narrative' - in the form of a distinctive and generally agreed programme of change - has yet to emerge. The article concludes by looking forward to a future strategic defence review, highlighting the critical path dependencies and veto points which must be addressed if transformative change in British defence is to take place.

## **INFORMATION WARFARE**

A Treaty for Cyberspace / by Rex Hughes., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 523-541.)

ID Number: JA026689

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hughes, Rex

In the wake of the crippling cyber attack on Estonia's internet infrastructure in 2007, several world powers announced their intentions to deploy offensive capabilities in cyberspace. As cyberspace evolves from a technology enthusiast's domain into a global economic and military 'battlespace', the likelihood of a major interstate cyber conflict increases significantly. The article discusses why now may be the time for international society to begin working towards ratification of a global cyber treaty. It begins by reviewing the converging forces responsible for making cyberspace a dynamic zone of political and economic competition among states. It then examines the central debates surrounding how the laws of armed conflict may or may not apply to cyber warfare. The article concludes by arguing that given proper political support, a multilateral cyber treaty could prove an effective international instrument in preventing cyberspace from becoming the default platform for states seeking to settle conflicts outside the reach of customary international law and diplomacy.

Cyber Wars : A Paradigm Shift from Means to Ends / by Amit Sharma., 2010.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 34, no. 1, January 2010, p. 62-73.)

ID Number: JA026733

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sharma, Amit

The last couple of decades have seen a colossal change in terms of the influence that computers can have on the battlefield, with defence pundits claiming it to be the dawn of a new era in warfare. Under these circumstances, there has been a gradual paradigm shift in military thinking and strategies from the strategic aspect to the tactical aspect of cyber warfare, laying more emphasis on it being a potent force multiplier. The author believes this is wrong and rather than cyber warfare being an enhancement of traditional operations, the latter will be force multipliers of cyber warfare. This article tries to shatter myths woven around cyber warfare so as to illuminate the strategic aspects of this relatively misinterpreted notion, thus identifying a paradigm shift, making cyber war the primary means of achieving grand strategic objectives in the contemporary world order.

## **INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN**

Afghanistan's Rocky Path to Peace / by J. Alexander Thier., 2010.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 109, no. 726, April 2010, p. 131-137.)

ID Number: JA026719

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thier, J. Alexander

## INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Putting a Human and Historical Face on Intelligence Contracting / by Raphael S. Cohen., 2010.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 232-251.)

ID Number: JA026708

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Raphael S.

This history of intelligence contracting in the United States is in many ways the story of American intelligence itself. For all the current criticism of this 'new post-9/11 industry,' intelligence contracting pre-existed the creation of formal intelligence bureaucracies and gradually developed from alliance-based intelligence sharing and ad-hoc individual agreements into the increasingly private and corporate companies of today. Most of the criticisms of the field are similarly rooted in history : over the ages, some have been legitimate and others less so. Ultimately, when viewed in context, however, intelligence contracting is not nearly as dark or nefarious as is typically portrayed, but rather has been and continues to be a pillar of American intelligence production.

## IRAQ WAR, 2003-

How Not to Do Post-invasion : Lessons Learned from US

Decision-making in Iraq (2002-2008) / by Charles-Philippe David., 2010.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 26, no. 1, March 2010, p. 31-63.)

ID Number: JA026659

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. David, Charles-Philippe

The US invasion of Iraq, and its failure five years down the line, stemmed not from a diabolical plan spurred by thirst for power, but were instead the result of a monumental blunder produced by a specific set of historic conditions and a fatally flawed decision-making process. The mistake that led the US into Iraq sprang from a combination of circumstances, pressures and ruinous stubbornness rather than a considered decision. It grew out of an idea more than interest, and was, as many observers of US foreign policy have tirelessly repeated, a 'choice', not a 'necessity'.

The US and Iraq : Time to Go Home / by Toby Dodge., 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 129-139.)

ID Number: JA026696

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dodge, Toby

Given the record of the US occupation and the profound limitations of America's present stature, the Barack Obama administration is right to continue to draw down the American presence in Iraq. But in remembering the egregious mistakes of its predecessor the administration should not claim victory as it exits. It should not, as Vice President Joe Biden did in the midst of the de-Ba'athification crisis, claim all is well in Baghdad. A more honest and realistic approach would recognise the impossible legacy left by the Bush administration. The damage the previous administration did so much to encourage would then be minimised with the help of US allies and multilateral organisations. In short, after seven years of American occupation, it is time to go home.

## **IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

Imagining Iraq, Defining Its Future / by Missy Ryan., 2010.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 27, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 65-73.)

ID Number: JA026701

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ryan, Missy

In this article the author discusses social and political conditions current in Iraq during March 2010. The author observes that the U.S. activities inside of the country and the prosecution of the Iraq War are coming into focus. The Iraq state is making advances toward democracy characterized as unsteady by the author. Examined are sectarian divisions among the Sunni and Shia Muslims in Iraq. Among other issues the article examines the withdrawal of U.S. troops promised by U.S. president Barack Obama.

## **ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN**

Understanding Support for Islamist Militancy in Pakistan / by Jacob

N. Shapiro, C. Christine Fair., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 34, no. 3, Winter 2009, p. 79-118.)

ID Number: JA026678

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shapiro, Jacob N.

2. Fair, C. Christine

Islamist militancy in Pakistan has long stood atop the international security agenda, yet there is almost no systematic evidence about why individual Pakistanis support Islamist militant organizations. An analysis of data from a nationally representative survey of urban Pakistanis refutes four influential conventional wisdoms about why Pakistanis support Islamic militancy. First, there is no clear relationship between poverty and support for militancy. If anything, support for militant organizations is increasing in terms of both subjective economic well-being and community economic performance. Second, personal religiosity and support for sharia law are poor predictors of support for Islamist militant organizations. Third, support for political goals espoused by legal Islamist parties is a weak indicator of support for militant organizations. Fourth, those who support core democratic principles or have faith in Pakistan's democratic process are not less supportive of militancy. Taken together, these results suggest that commonly prescribed solutions to Islamist militancy - economic development, democratization, and the like - may be irrelevant at best and might even be counterproductive.

## **MINORITIES--BALTIC STATES**

National Elites and the Russian Minority Issue : Does EU-NATO

Integration Matter ? / by Anton Steen., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION, vol. 32, no. 2, 2010, p.

193-212.)

ID Number: JA026662

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Steen, Anton

'One of the main conditions for post-communist countries to attain membership of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was that national laws should be brought into line with international human rights standards, with special attention to political rights for minority groups. In the case of the Baltic States, the national elites played a major role in the process leading to more liberal citizenship laws towards the Russian-speaking minority. However, was the changing of formal institutions a manifestation of a liberalization of the national elites' orientations towards this minority ? The article argues that instrumental elite strategies explain why nationalist attitudes seem to prevail both

before and after membership, despite less restrictive laws and internationally-orientated elites.'

#### **NATO--CANADA**

Years of Free-Riding ? Canada, the New NATO, and Collective Crisis Management in Europe, 1989-2001 / by Benjamin Zyla., 2010.  
(AMERICAN REVIEW OF CANADIAN STUDIES, vol. 40, no. 1, March 2010, p. 22-39.)

ID Number: JA026663

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zyla, Benjamin

Most discussions about the impact of Afghanistan on the future of NATO focus on transatlantic relations between the United States and the European Union. But for Canada, which is one of the few NATO allies that voluntarily deployed into the south, facing heavy resistance and fighting from Taliban insurgents, the Afghanistan operations have become the most salient dimension of its continued involvement in the Atlantic Alliance. While this may seem surprising, given the cutbacks in Canadian defense spending in the 1990s and the withdrawal of Canada's standing forces from Germany, it should not. For during the so-called dark decade, Canada continued to make major contributions to NATO and European security. This essay argues that Ottawa's multi-faceted military and political support of the 'new' NATO of the post-Cold War era continued when the alliance undertook its involvement in Afghanistan. Indeed, in its efforts in support of NATO's mission in Afghanistan, Canada has demonstrated a dedication to the alliance that seems stronger than NATO's collective commitment to itself.

#### **NATO--ENLARGEMENT**

Weighing Macedonia's Entry into NATO / by Scott N. Siegel., 2010.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 45-60.)

ID Number: JA026739

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Siegel, Scott N.

#### **NATO--STRATEGIC ASPECTS--NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT, 2010**

NATO's Evolving Purposes and the Next Strategic Concept / by David S. Yost., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 489-522.)

ID Number: JA026688

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Yost, David S.

Is there a conflict between the Alliance's original and enduring purpose of collective defence and its post-Cold War crisis management functions ? This is an ill-framed debate, because the home base must be secure in order to support expeditionary power projection. The allies have, moreover, moved away from a static, reactive, and territorial concept of collective defence towards a more 'proactive' and 'anticipatory' approach. Some experts have even referred to a 'deterritorialization' of collective defence. Other issues also illustrate the changing dimensions of collective defence-missile defence, cyber warfare, space operations, the risk of state-sponsored terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction, political-military dynamics in the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region, and the risk of a non-Article 5 operation becoming a collective defence contingency. Despite disagreements on how to pursue shared goals, the allies may yet demonstrate that they have the vision and political will to meet the new challenges. The question of the Alliance's 'level of ambition' in capabilities is inseparable from that of its agreed

purposes and burden-sharing to achieve them.

#### NONLETHAL WEAPONS

With Fear and Trembling : An Ethical Framework for Non-Lethal Weapons / by Pauline Kaurin., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 9, no. 1, 2010, p. 100-114.)

ID Number: JA026646

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kaurin, Pauline

This article augments and enlarges the process of framing a more systematic and holistic ethical approach to non-lethal weapons that also provides caveats and restrictions - along the lines of jus in bello principles in the just war tradition - on their use. Rejected as morally impermissible is the use of non-lethal weapons as : (1) a way to circumvent or make irrelevant classical moral distinctions; (2) an 'easy' technological fix to complex moral and strategic problems; and (3) a method to make war more palatable and easier to use as both a military and political option. Non-lethal weapons can be ethical, and in fact may be ethically preferable to conventional weapons, only if they are used consistently with the following criteria (in strict order of priority) : (1) to provide the military with more flexible response time and options, allowing them more time and space to carefully make the strategic and ethical judgments necessary in war and to respond with appropriate and proportional force; (2) to reduce unnecessary suffering on the part of non-combatants; (3) to facilitate the eventual restoration of peace; and (4) to minimize combatant casualties.

Do Non-Lethal Capabilities License to 'Silence' ? / by Sjef Orbons., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 9, no. 1, 2010, p. 78-99.)

ID Number: JA026645

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Orbons, Sjef

Most contemporary conflicts can be characterized as 'wars or conflicts amongst the people'. International military forces deployed in such conflicts are confronted with complex operational environments where the distinction between combatants and non-combatants is often impossible to make. At the same time, there is a moral requirement imposed on Western coalition forces to perform in a humane manner and to keep casualties to a minimum. Non-lethal weapons are expected to enable military forces to accomplish their mission without having to kill or destroy. The extent to which these weapons meet that promise in real world conditions is the subject of debate. A defence technology assessment of non-lethal weapons is proposed that validates their utility and moral implications by considering the user, the weapon and the target in the context of the deployment situation. It will be illustrated that the technical parameters of the non-lethal weapons are no guarantee that the weapons will perform as intended as the user and target introduce many factors of uncertainty in real world situations. Although such uncertainties undermine the moral acceptability of non-lethal weapons, it is argued that the principle of non-lethality is compliant with the Just War Tradition principle of proportionality. The principles of non-combatant immunity and discrimination need to be re-calibrated given the human-centricity of many military intervention operations.

## **NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--USA**

Extended Nuclear Deterrence : Under the Umbrella / by Michael Ruhle., 2010.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 3, March 2010, p. 7-8.)  
ID Number: JA026665  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Ruhle, Michael

## **NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION**

Same as It Ever Was : Nuclear Alarmism, Proliferation, and the Cold War / by Francis J. Gavin., 2009.  
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 34, no. 3, Winter 2009, p. 7-37.)  
ID Number: JA026676  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Gavin, Francis J.

A widely held and largely unchallenged view among many scholars and policymakers is that nuclear proliferation is the gravest threat facing the United States today, that it is more dangerous than ever, and that few meaningful lessons can be drawn from the nuclear history of a supposed simpler and more predictable period, the Cold War. This view labeled 'nuclear alarmism', is based on four myths about the history of the nuclear age. First, today's nuclear threats are new and more dangerous than those of the past. Second, unlike today, nuclear weapons stabilized international politics during the Cold War, when in fact the record was mixed. The third myth conflates the history of the nuclear arms race with the geopolitical and ideological competition between the Soviet Union and the United States, creating an oversimplified and misguided portrayal of the Cold War. The final myth is that the Cold War bipolar military rivalry was the only driving force during nuclear proliferation. A better understanding of this history, and, in particular, of how and why the international community escaped calamity during a far more dangerous time against ruthless and powerful adversaries, can produce more effective U.S. policies than those proposed by the nuclear alarmists.

Rethinking the NPT's Role in Security: 2010 and Beyond / by Rebecca Johnson., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 429-445.)  
ID Number: JA026685  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Johnson, Rebecca

As the states parties to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) plan for the May 2010 review conference, they are faced with recurring political challenges that call into question the long-term sustainability of the presently constituted non-proliferation regime, notwithstanding the important role the NPT and its related institutions have played in slowing the pace of proliferation for four decades. Even if the review conference is deemed a success, its outcome is unlikely to address the regime's core structural weaknesses and normative contradictions. Frustration with the continuing status and benefits accorded to nuclear-armed states outside as well as within the NPT, will continue to diminish confidence in the effectiveness of traditional non-proliferation and deterrence practices. The progressive reframing of security in terms of creating a world without nuclear weapons may be little more than rhetoric for some leaders, but it has widespread public support. A growing number of governments are now expressing interest in new approaches and steps, including consideration of a nuclear weapons convention as a practical objective to work towards. The article discusses the challenges and options for the non-proliferation regime and concludes that efforts to halt future proliferation will increasingly focus on reshaping the norms and rules to pave the way for negotiating a new

nuclear security compact, based on a verified process to prohibit and eliminate the possession as well as the use of nuclear weapons.

Life at 40 : Prospects for the NPT and the 2010 Review Conference / by Patricia Lewis., 2010.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 2, March 2010, p. 15-21.)

ID Number: JA026724

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lewis, Patricia

In their 1995 agreement to extend the life of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) indefinitely, the parties to the treaty, including the five countries that the pact designates as nuclear states, committed themselves to a set of principles and objectives for nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament. The lack of progress over the past 15 years has led to increasing frustration among many of the non-nuclear-weapon states.

Die Krise des Nuklearen Nichtverbreitungsvertrags und die Überprüfungskonferenz 2010 / by Oliver Thranert., 2010.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2010, S. 14-17.)

ID Number: JA026669

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thranert, Oliver

#### **NUCLEAR TERRORISM**

Nuclear Terrorism Redux : Conventionalists, Skeptics, and the Margin of Safety / by Todd Masse., 2010.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 302-319.)

ID Number: JA026711

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Masse, Todd

The casual media observer might well believe that nuclear terrorism is highly likely in the United States and it is a question of 'when, not if'. This is the view of the 'conventionalists'. But there is a second school, the 'skeptics', that believes the nuclear world is more secure than at any time in history and that the possibility of a nuclear terrorist event is overstated. This article articulates arguments made by these two schools of thought and develops a framework for analyzing the issue. It concludes that while enhanced national and international vigilance against nuclear terrorism is necessary, when viewed through an historical lens, today's margin of nuclear safety may actually be higher than in the past.

#### **NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--GREAT BRITAIN**

Relinquishing Nuclear Weapons : Identities, Networks and the British Bomb / by Nick Ritchie., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 465-487.)

ID Number: JA026687

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ritchie, Nick

Recent analysis on the prospects for achieving a world free of nuclear weapons has tended to focus on a set of largely realist strategic security considerations. Such considerations will certainly underpin future decisions to relinquish nuclear weapons, but nuclear disarmament processes are likely to involve a more complex mix of actors, issues and interests. The article examines this complexity through a sociological lens using Britain as a case-study, where relinquishing a nuclear capability has become a realistic option for a variety of strategic, political and economic reasons. The article examines the core ideational and organizational allies of the UK

nuclear weapon 'actor-network' by drawing upon social constructivist accounts of the relationship between identity and interest, and historical sociology of technology analysis of Large Technical Systems and the social construction of technology. It divides the UK actor-network into three areas : the UK policy elite's collective identity that generates a 'national interest' in continued deployment of nuclear weapons ; defence-industrial actors that support and operationalize these identities ; and international nuclear weapons dynamics that reinforce the network. The article concludes by exploring how the interests and identities that constitute and reproduce the 'actor-network' that makes nuclear armament possible might be transformed to make nuclear disarmament possible. The purpose is not to dismiss or supplant the importance of strategic security-oriented analysis of the challenges of nuclear disarmament but to augment its understanding by dissecting some of the socio-political complexities of nuclear disarmament processes.

The UK, Threshold Status and Responsible Nuclear Sovereignty / by William Walker., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 447-464.)  
ID Number: JA026686  
Type: ART  
Author(s):

1. Walker, William

The example of the UK is used to explore two linked ideas relevant to the current international politics of nuclear weapons : that of the threshold state, whereby a state moves from possession to non-possession of weapons rather than in the opposite direction ; and that of responsible nuclear sovereignty, adapting the notion of responsible sovereignty to the nuclear context. The UK regards itself as an exemplar of responsible nuclear sovereignty and is closest to the disarmament threshold, being driven closer by military and economic stresses. Nuclear disarmament will require all nuclear-armed states to approach and cross this threshold, a journey assisted albeit ambiguously by the shared practice and norms of responsible nuclear sovereignty. Yet the nine nuclear-armed states' relations to the threshold differ markedly, raising more questions about the feasibility of the popular model of coordinated disarmament. Although coordination remains desirable, the UK seems more likely to abandon its nuclear force by deciding that 'enough is enough' than through the conclusion of a grand multilateral initiative.

#### **NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO**

NATO Nuclear Policy and Euro-Atlantic Security / by Sam Nunn., 2010.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 13-18.)  
ID Number: JA026690  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Nunn, Sam

#### **NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN**

Posturing for Peace ? Pakistan's Nuclear Postures and South Asian Stability / by Vipin Narang., 2009.  
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 34, no. 3, Winter 2009, p. 38-78.)  
ID Number: JA026677  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Narang, Vipin

A probe of various regional power nuclear postures reveals that such postures, rather than simply the acquisition of nuclear weapon, can have differential effects on deterrence and stability dynamics. The India-Pakistan dyad is a useful candidate for exploring these various effects because the three regional power nuclear postures - catalytic, assured retaliation, and asymmetric escalation have interacted with

each other in South Asia. In particular, Pakistan's shift from a catalytic posture to an asymmetric escalation posture in 1998 against a continuous Indian assured retaliation posture allows the effects of nuclear posture to be isolated in an enduring rivalry in which many variables can be held constant. The asymmetric escalation posture may be 'deterrence optimal' for Pakistan, suggesting that nuclear postures do have different effects on conflict dynamics, but it has also enabled Pakistan to more aggressively pursue longstanding revisionist preferences in India, triggering more frequent and intense crises on the subcontinent. Furthermore, the command and control procedures that Pakistan undertakes to make its asymmetric escalation posture credible amplify this instability. These procedures generate risks to the safety and security of Pakistan's nuclear assets, both at present and as India and Pakistan continue to dynamically evolve nuclear and conventional postures. The conclusions for South Asian and international security of this reality are grim.

#### **NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA**

Planning the Future U.S. Nuclear Force., 2010.  
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 29, no. 1-2, 2010, Whole Issue.)  
ID Number: JA026675  
Type: ART

Taking the Field : Obama's Nuclear Reforms / by Joseph Cirincione., 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 117-128.)  
ID Number: JA026695  
Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cirincione, Joseph

US President Barack Obama's nuclear-security agenda is in trouble. It is behind schedule, under-staffed, under attack and battered by some less-than-cooperative international partners. Critics of the administration have dominated the domestic public debate. But after a year of analysis, discussion and speeches, the Obama administration has reached internal consensus, lined up its nuclear initiatives, and begun organising its congressional supporters. The Obama team is finally ready to take the field. The new strategy will roll out in a tight sequence of reports, events, hearings and votes over the first half of 2010. The overall goal is to transition US nuclear policy from one still based on a Cold War strategy of massive arsenals to one suited to prevent, deter and defeat the more discrete threats of the twenty-first century.

#### **PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA**

How a Botched US Alliance Fed Pakistan's Crisis / by Stephen P. Cohen., 2010.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 109, no. 726, April 2010, p. 138-143.)  
ID Number: JA026720  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Cohen, Stephen P.

## **PEACEKEEPING FORCES**

Peacekeeping and Counter-Insurgency - Two of a Kind ? / by Karsten Friis., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 17. no. 1, February 2010, p. 49-66.)

ID Number: JA026727

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Friis, Karsten

This article demonstrates that there are more similarities between peacekeeping and counter-insurgency than often recognized. In today's 'war among the people', the counter-insurgent cannot succeed with offensive military capabilities alone and must seek to apply also non-kinetic and defensive methods ; whereas the peacekeeper often is forced to apply 'robust' and kinetic means to implement a mandate. As a result, the two concepts seem to be converging and share commonalities. The article compares the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations 'capstone doctrine' and the US Army Counterinsurgency Field Manual to argue that the two doctrines share similarities in six areas : 1) a focus on civilian solutions; 2) a need for protection of civilians; 3) international coherence; 4) host-nation ownership; 5) use of intelligence in support of operations; 6) limitations on the use of force. The article suggests areas where the two doctrines could mesh with each other.

## **PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991**

Saddam's Perceptions and Misperceptions : The Case of 'Desert Storm' / by Kevin Woods, Mark Stout., 2010.  
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 33, no. 1, February 2010, p. 5-41.)

ID Number: JA026642

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Woods, Kevin

2. Stout, Mark

A large collection of captured documents from the very highest levels of the Iraqi government offers a chance to gain insight into why Saddam Hussein was unwilling and unable to alter his strategy on the eve of the 2003 war that toppled his regime. This article explores some of the perceptions and misperceptions that Saddam Hussein took away from the 1991 Gulf War and shows how they affected his decisionmaking on the eve of the war in 2003. It concludes with some thoughts on the policy implications of these findings.

## **PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE**

World Oil Trade : New Oil Axis / by John Mitchell., 2010.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 3, March 2010, p. 9-11.)

ID Number: JA026666

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mitchell, John

## **POLICE--AFGHANISTAN**

Striking the Right Balance : How to Rebuild the Afghan National Police / by Peter Dahl Thruelsen., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 17. no. 1, February 2010, p. 80-92.)

ID Number: JA026728

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thruelsen, Peter Dahl

A well-trained, professional police force dedicated to upholding the rule of law and trusted by the population is essential when fighting the insurgency in Afghanistan and creating stability. However, the police programmes in Afghanistan have often been dominated by different national agendas and hampered by too few resources and lack of strategic guidance. These issues pose an enormous challenge for the Afghan government and the international community in rebuilding the police. This article argues that it is imperative that the international effort strike a balance between the short-term needs of fighting an insurgency and the long-term needs of establishing an effective sustainable policing capability when building up the police force - and that the process must not be subject merely to satisfying current security challenges or traditional state-building needs.

## **POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION**

Investing for Peace: The Private Sector and the Challenges of Peacebuilding / by Mats Berdal, Nader Mousavizadeh., 2010.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 37-57.)

ID Number: JA026691

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Berdal, Mats

2. Mousavizadeh, Nader

The new environment for peacebuilding is defined by new approaches to aid, a redefinition of the private sector to include hybrid forms of state and market activity, a new balance of emphasis between corporate social responsibility activities on the part of private-sector actors and the foundational importance of robust legal and regulatory frameworks, a structural boom in demand for natural resources, and the opportunity to have essential small and medium-sized private-sector activity catalysed by macro-finance investment in natural-resources sectors. It presents new risks as well as new opportunities and requires, above all, a new compact between the international donor community and governments in countries experiencing or emerging from conflict that seek to trade their way to sustainable development.

## **REACTOR FUEL REPROCESSING--KOREA (SOUTH)**

South Korean Reprocessing : An Unnecessary Threat to the Nonproliferation Regime / by Frank N. von Hippel., 2010.  
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 2, March 2010, p. 22-29.)

ID Number: JA026725

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hippel, Frank N. von

South Korea is contemplating a decision that could have critical implications for the future of the international nonproliferation regime : whether to reprocess its spent fuel. Driven by a combination of factors - local government resistance to extended spent fuel storage at its nuclear power plants, irritation that the United States has consented to spent fuel reprocessing in Japan but not South Korea, and the alarm over North Korea's nuclear weapons program - much of South Korea's nuclear establishment wants to do so.

#### **ROMANIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

Romania Twenty Years On., 2010.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 43, no. 1, March 2010, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA026717

Type: ART

#### **RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION**

Serdyukov Promotes Systemic Russian Military Reform / by Dale R. Herspring., 2010.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 284-301.)

ID Number: JA026710

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Herspring, Dale R.

Despite the manifold problems in Russian Defense Minister Anatoliy Serdyukov's radical reform agenda, there is clear evidence that such a program is being implemented regardless of opposition from those in uniform, especially on the General Staff. It is no exaggeration to suggest that depending on how fully it is implemented, this reform could have an impact on the lives of all Russian officers no matter where they serve now. The mass mobilization principle has been abandoned and the transition from a division-based system to the new brigade structure is complete. Meanwhile, despite careful planning by the General Staff, we do not believe the Russian military will emerge as a modern fighting force until 2020, if then. Budget cuts, production inefficiencies, poor maintenance and sloppy work will all inhibit the construction of a modern Russian army.

#### **RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

Russian Rulers : Don't Hold Your Breath / by Alexandra Kim., 2010.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 4, April 2010, p. 15-18.)

ID Number: JA026722

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kim, Alexandra

In May, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin celebrates his first decade of power. Remember talk two years ago of hopes for a more democratic Russia under his designate successor President Dmitry Medvedev ? Well, Medvedev is halfway through his term now and we are still waiting for anything resembling genuine democratic transformation. Not that this should be a surprise, for it never really mattered in the first place which of Putin's colleagues took over as they are all different facets of one and the same system.

Is Putin's Regime Less Vulnerable than Monarchist Russia in 1916 or the Soviet Union in 1990 ? / by Vladimir Shlapentokh., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 26, no. 1, March 2010, p. 54-79.)

ID Number: JA026641

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shlapentokh, Vladimir

Former president Vladimir Putin still appears to dominate an unassailable regime from the position of prime minister. However, parallels with imperial Russia shortly before the tsar's overthrow, and with its Soviet successor in the year before the union collapsed, suggest that the security of the regime should not be taken for granted. The failure of 'experts' to identify the weakness of the earlier regimes should teach us to be prepared for the unexpected. The parallels between tsarist Russia and the mature Soviet Union are strong, and Putin has publicly shown his appreciation of both previous regimes. In some respects, Putin's regime is close to its tsarist predecessor, and in some the parallels with the Soviet case are

compelling; but the wealth of oil and gas appeared to give Putin's Russia a measure of invulnerability that neither earlier regime enjoyed. Yet technological disasters, the possible limits to the Russian nation's legendary patience, the expressed apprehensions on the part of the intelligentsia, and the shock of the global economic crisis of the autumn of 2008, place the regime's supposed invulnerability in a different light. In particular, it lacks a clear and inspiring ideology that could be used to unite the population round the regime. The sudden demise of the regime is not inevitable, but history teaches us not to be surprised by the unforeseen.

#### **SALAFIYAH**

Mind Slaughter : The Neutralizations of Jihadi Salafism / by Simon Cottee., 2010.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 4, 2010, p. 330-352.)

ID Number: JA026714

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cottee, Simon

This article focuses on the neutralizations of the jihadi Salafi ideology. It is divided into three parts. The first describes the various rhetorical accounts that ordinary people use to neutralize conventional moral controls against inhumane conduct. The second traces how these accounts inform and drive the jihadi Salafi worldview. The third, and concluding, part of the article sketches out the policy implications of the analysis set out here, arguing that any attempt to derail the global Salafi jihad must critically undermine the core neutralizations of the jihadi Salafi ideology, since it is these which enable jihadi combatants to escape conventional moral constraints and perpetrate acts of inhumanity.

#### **SOVEREIGNTY**

The Costs of Respecting Sovereignty / by Jakub Grygiel., 2010.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 268-283.)

ID Number: JA026709

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Grygiel, Jakub

Respect for sovereignty can be an effective tool to manage relations between states, drawing boundaries of acceptable behavior. But there are also clear costs of respecting sovereignty. A foreign policy based on a principled defense of sovereignty can be, in fact, morally wrong, politically illegitimate, and strategically dangerous. This does not mean that sovereignty should be broken wantonly, but only that prudential judgment must be exercised to weigh the costs and benefits of respecting the sovereignty of a state. In the end, our security and our values, not the principle of sovereignty, should be the metric by which we should judge the necessity and legitimacy of U.S. actions.

#### **SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Syrien - Schurkenstaat ohne Schurken ? / by Heino Matzken., 2010.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 68. Jg., Heft 2, März - April 2010, S. 220-225.)

ID Number: JA026661

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Matzken, Heino

## **TERRORISM**

The Diffusion of Terrorism / by Paul R. Pillar., 2010.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 1-14.)  
ID Number: JA026736  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Pillar, Paul R.

## **TERRORISM--FINANCE**

Terrorist Financing and the Internet / by Michael Jacobson., 2010.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 4, 2010, p. 353-363.)  
ID Number: JA026715  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Jacobson, Michael  
While al Qaeda has used the Internet primarily to spread its propaganda and to rally new recruits, the terrorist group has also relied on the Internet for financing-related purposes. Other Islamist terrorist groups, including Hamas, Lashkar e-Taiba, and Hizballah have also made extensive use of the Internet to raise and transfer needed funds to support their activities. The Internet's appeal in this regard for terrorist groups is readily apparent - offering a broad reach, timely efficiency, as well as a certain degree of anonymity and security for both donors and recipients. Unfortunately, while many governments now recognize that the Internet is an increasingly valuable tool for terrorist organizations, the response to this point has been inconsistent. For the U.S. and its allies to effectively counter this dangerous trend, they will have to prioritize their efforts in this area in the years to come.

## **TERRORISM--PREVENTION**

Targeted Killings in Afghanistan : Measuring Coercion and Deterrence in Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency / by Alex S. Wilner., 2010.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 4, 2010, p. 307-329.)  
ID Number: JA026713  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Wilner, Alex S.  
This article examines the coercive and deterrent utility of targeting the leaders of violent, non-state organizations with precision force. Building on the literatures on targeted killings and deterrence theory, this article provides a case study analysis of targeted killings in Afghanistan. Relying on publicly available and semi-private sources, the article presents a comparative analysis of four targeted killings conducted against Taliban leaders. Findings suggest that the eliminations degraded Taliban professionalism, diminished the group's success rates, influenced their selection of targets, and weakened morale. These findings speak to the efficacy of targeted killings in counterterrorism and counterinsurgency and to their value as both counter-capability and counter-motivation operations.

## **TERRORISM--PREVENTION--AFGHANISTAN**

Do Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency Go Together ? / by Michael J. Boyle., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March 2010, p. 333-353.)

ID Number: JA026680

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Boyle, Michael J.

One of the underlying assumptions of the contemporary debate over Afghanistan is that counterterrorism objectives can be achieved through counterinsurgency methods. The recent decision by President Barack Obama to deploy 30,000 extra troops to Afghanistan is premised on the idea that to disrupt Al Qaeda and prevent it from forming training camps in Afghanistan it will be necessary to first reverse the momentum of the Taleban insurgency. This approach - which places the US and UK on the offensive to disrupt terrorist plots before they arrive on their shores - assumes that the threats from Al Qaeda and the Taleban are intertwined and thus the strategy of response must seamlessly comprise elements of counterterrorism and counterinsurgency. In fact, counterterrorism and counterinsurgency are very different - often contradictory - models of warfare, each with its own associated assumptions regarding the role of force, the importance of winning support among the local population, and the necessity of building strong and representative government. Rather than being mutually reinforcing, they may impose tradeoffs on each other, as counterterrorism activities may blunt the effectiveness of counterinsurgency approaches and vice versa. The last four years in Afghanistan provide evidence that when employed in the same theatre counterterrorism and counterinsurgency strategies can offset one another. To be in a position to begin the withdrawal of US troops before July 2011, the Obama administration will need to find a way to manage the tradeoffs between its counterterrorism and counterinsurgency strategies in Afghanistan.

Small is Beautiful : The Counterterrorism Option in Afghanistan / by Austin Long., 2010.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 199-214.)

ID Number: JA026706

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Long, Austin

Strategy is matching means and ends. If the ends desired in Afghanistan are about al Qaeda, the counterterrorism option is the best fit in terms of means. It is sustainable, always crucial in prolonged conflict, as it limits the expenditure of U.S. blood and treasure. This article fills a gap in the existing strategy debate by detailing what a counterterrorism option would be in terms of force structure and operations.

## **TERRORISM--SPAIN**

The Madrid Bombings and Global Jihadism / by Fernando Reinares., 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 83-104.)

ID Number: JA026693

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Reinares, Fernando

Since the attacks of 11 September 2001 on New York and Washington DC there has been an ongoing controversy about whether the real threat of global terrorism is posed by al-Qaeda, its territorial extensions and affiliated organisations, or by decentralised groups inspired by, but unconnected to, such entities. The 11 March 2004 Madrid train bombings are often held up as the archetype of an independent local cell at work, and the perpetrators depicted as self-recruited, leaderless terrorists. Six years after the blasts, however, new evidence

connecting some of the most notorious members of the Madrid bombing network with al-Qaeda's senior leadership, along with features of the terrorist network itself and distinctive elements of the likely strategy behind the blasts, suggest that these assumptions are misleading. Judicial documentation now fully accessible at Spain's National Court and other relevant primary or secondary sources can help us better understand what the attacks can tell us about al-Qaeda and a global terrorism in transition, as well as about the changing nature of the threat to open societies.

#### **TERRORISM--YEMEN**

What is Happening in Yemen ? / by Ginny Hill., 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 105-115.)

ID Number: JA026694

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hill, Ginny

Despite the media's preoccupation with the terrorist threat emanating from Yemen, the sense of urgency underpinning the debate about the country's future stems from an economic tailspin forced by dwindling oil production. The debate is divided not between doves and hawks but between optimists and pessimists over what the current framework can achieve. Optimists say Yemen is entering a critical new phase, supported by unprecedented levels of international engagement. Pessimists argue that, beyond cosmetic measures, Yemen's track record on reform is dismal. A pragmatic third group argues that there is no point in continuing to deliver the same message but shouting louder. For the reform agenda to succeed, Yemen's elite power brokers must set aside personal rivalries and collectively surrender their advantage to the benefit of state institutions. The fact that Yemen has made relatively little progress on reform to date suggests the elites have not yet identified their own self-interest in the proposed changes. To succeed, advocates of reform will have to build key relationships, identify incentives and frame the proposed changes in a way that appeals to the survival instincts of Yemen's decision-makers.

#### **TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Politics at Home, Politics in the World : The Return of the

Political in Turkish Foreign Policy / by Yasin Aktay., 2010.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 61-75.)

ID Number: JA026740

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Aktay, Yasin

Turkey : Moving East, or West ? / by Fadi Hakura., 2010.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 3, March 2010, p. 24-26.)

ID Number: JA026667

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hakura, Fadi

Turkey : Redrawing the Middle East Map or Building Sandcastles ? / by Saban Kardas., 2010.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 115-136.)

ID Number: JA026730

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kardas, Saban

The first part of this essay evaluates the complex relationship among the structural, domestic-contextual and agency-driven causes of Turkey's regional-power role, borrowing insights from the realist theory of international relations. The second part of the essay assesses the prospects and challenges of this new role and its

implications for Turkey's relationship with the West. First, it makes the case that the sustainability of Turkey's grand strategy will hinge on the government's ability to both avoid overextending Turkey's regional agenda and confine the new activism to a realistic sphere-of-interest policy. Second, it is emphasized that it is the very same strategic outlook that simultaneously drives the redefinition of Turkey's ties to the West, on the one hand, and its orientation toward the Middle East, on the other. The essay concludes with a discussion of the challenges to Turkish foreign policy from the domestic-reform process.

Turkey's New Geopolitics / by F. Stephen Larrabee., 2010.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 157-180.)  
ID Number: JA026698

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Larrabee, F. Stephen

While Turkey remains tied to the West through its membership in NATO, the Council of Europe and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, under the leadership of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his energetic foreign minister Ahmet Davutoglu, the country has launched a number of new foreign-policy initiatives that have increased its international stature and regional influence. Ankara's new foreign-policy activism has been particularly visible in the Middle East, where Turkey has sought to strengthen ties with its Muslim neighbours, especially Iran and Syria. Relations with Russia have improved as well, especially in the economic field, and Ankara has recently sought to mend fences with Armenia, another long-time adversary. This does not mean, however, that Turkey is turning its back on the West or that 'Econo-Islamism' (a blend of business and religious-political interests) has taken charge in Ankara. Turkey still wants, and needs, strong ties with the United States. But in future Turkey is likely to continue to broaden and diversify its foreign policy and be more hesitant to automatically follow Washington's lead. Managing the US-Turkish relationship will require patience and skilful diplomacy on both sides, more so now than ever before.

#### **UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES**

UN Integrated Peacekeeping Operations and NGOs : Reflections on Governmental Rationalities and Contestation in the Age of Risk / by Laura Zanotti., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 17. no. 1, February 2010, p. 17-31.)

ID Number: JA026726

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zanotti, Laura

In the first decade of the new millennium, with the adoption at the UN Governmental Rationalities and Contestation in the Age of Risk. of the 'responsibility to protect' as the organizing concept for intervention, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) emerge as increasingly important partners in international peacekeeping operations. Postmodernist analysts of liberal international security have critically addressed the growing role of international interventionism as well as NGOs. The literature, however, has overstated the effectiveness of liberal biopolitical rationalities in successfully inscribing all political actors, to include NGOs, into their script. Based upon the exploration of discourses of UN reform and integrated peacekeeping, this article argues that, while in the post-Cold-War world international security is reconceptualized in biopolitical terms and calculating rationalities are deployed, the implementation of biopolitical liberal script is ridden with ambiguities, indecisions and stumbling blocks. International liberal mechanisms for governing disorder produce not only effects of

domination and control but also spaces for political appropriation and contestation by NGOs and civil society.

#### **UNITED NATIONS. SECRETARY GENERAL**

Bosom Buddies ? : Ban and Obama's Curious Relations / by Stephen Schlesinger., 2010.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 27, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 87-95.)

ID Number: JA026703

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Schlesinger, Stephen

In this article the author discusses the relationship between Ban Ki-moon, the secretary general of the United Nations (UN), and Barack Obama, president of the United States. The article also examines U.S. relations with the U.N. in the years following the presidency of president George W. Bush. Ban Ki-moon's lack of charisma is examined. Among a number of issues the article examines Obama's appointment of Susan Rice as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and his re-engagement with the organization.

#### **USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Threat and Anxiety in US Foreign Policy / by Christopher J. Fettweis., 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 59-82.)

ID Number: JA026692

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fettweis, Christopher J.

Four decades ago, Karl Deutsch devised what he called 'Parkinson's Law for national security' : A nation's feeling of insecurity expands directly with its power. This certainly seems to apply to the United States, which is simultaneously the strongest country in the history of the world and the most insecure of today's great powers. The threats it has recently identified in the international system, from Iraq to Hugo Chavez to terrorism, are minor compared to what most states have had to confront throughout history. As states grow in power they usually also become more materially secure; why, then, do they often seem to worry more, often about trivial matters ? This essay explores the political psychology of unipolarity. Pathologies arise when irrational forces drive policymaking; presumably better policy results from more rational cost-benefit analyses.

Quelques priorites americaines en 2010 / by Francois Lafond., 2010.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 727, fevrier 2010, p. 71-78.)

ID Number: JA026652

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lafond, Francois

La politique etrangere du president Obama est d'ores et deja differente de celle de son predecesseur. Vue d'Europe, quatre grands chapitres ont ete ouverts : remiser le choc des civilisations, afghaniser la 'guerre necessaire', faire le pari de l'ouverture avec la Russie et reactualiser la question des alliances strategiques. 2010 permettra de se faire une meilleure idee des reelles possibilites que le nouveau president de la Maison-Blanche a de modifier les equilibres internationaux.

Can the United States Do Grand Strategy ? / by Walter A. McDougall., 2010.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 165-184.)

ID Number: JA026704

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. McDougall, Walter A.

Two big issues that scholars and strategists need to address are simply : does grand strategy have to be articulated for it to be said to exist at all; and if not, can grand strategy be said to move a nation even when that nation's fluctuating roster of (often competent) leaders are unsure as to why they do anything ?

#### **USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN**

U.S.-Iran Engagement through Afghanistan / by Mir H. Sadat, James P. Hughes., 2010.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 31-51.)

ID Number: JA026729

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sadat, Mir H.

2. Hughes, James P.

This paper focuses on U.S. engagement with Iran in order to achieve the stabilization and reconstruction of Afghanistan. First, a background on recent U.S.-Iranian engagement in Afghanistan is provided. Second, the paper explores the arguments for and against U.S. cooperation with Iran on common interests in Afghanistan. Third, it contends that as part of a comprehensive policy toward the region, the United States should consider exploring diplomatic engagement with Iran. Finally, the paper presents policy initiatives for the implementation of a joint U.S.-Iran strategy in Afghanistan that, if successful, could lead to an improved U.S.-Iran strategic relationship. Nonetheless, Afghanistan should not be used as a pawn in the resolution of the conflict between the United States and Iran.

#### **USA--MILITARY POLICY**

Quadrennial Defense Review 2010 / by Sidney E. Dean., 2010.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2010, S. 27-29.)

ID Number: JA026670

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dean, Sidney E.

#### **USA. AFRICA COMMAND**

La politique africaine d'Obama : un semblant de rupture ? / by Constance Desloire., 2010.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 77, printemps 2010, p. 55-64.)

ID Number: JA026656

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Desloire, Constance

La creation fin 2008 d'un nouveau commandement militaire americain en Afrique (Africom), dote de pouvoirs civils et militaires, remet en question toute la politique africaine des Etats-Unis dans un contexte de lutte contre le terrorisme, de recherche de nouveaux approvisionnements energetiques, de concurrence de la Chine et d'exigence accrue vis-a-vis d'Obama. La crainte d'une militarisation generale de l'action americaine croit dans les pays africains, qui multiplient les accords militaires tout en refusant d'accueillir une base permanente, et chez les observateurs americains sceptiques face a l'empietement croissant de la Defense sur la diplomatie, l'humanitaire et le developpement. Ainsi, Africom doit preciser son role encore

ambigu s'il veut etre legitime et efficace.

#### **USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)**

To Kill or Not to Kill ? / by Charles Garraway., 2009.  
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 3, Winter 2009,  
p. 499-510.)

ID Number: JA026672

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Garraway, Charles

At the core of the law of armed conflict is the regulation of the use of force. Whilst we tend to concentrate today on what used to be called 'Geneva' law, that relating to the protection of victims of war, the traditional basis of the 'law of war' was the regulation of the conduct of hostilities. Whatever the legal niceties, war in the final analysis comes down to the regulated use of force. This regulation applies not just to the strategic level where senior commanders plan their campaigns but also to the tactical level where individual meets individual face to face. It is at this lower level that it is perhaps most essential to have clear rules so that the individual can act instinctively in accordance with the rules. If the rules are not clear, the risk of confusion and unlawful activity increases dramatically. The changing nature of conflict over the last 20 years has been accompanied by similar changes on the legal frameworks relating to the spectrum of violence. Just as the traditional boundaries that have divided conflict into different types appear to have broken down, so the legal regimes have merged into one another with not altogether satisfactory results. The ancient distinction between 'war' and 'peace' began to collapse after the end of the Second World War. War had always been considered to be the prerogative of States. Internal conflict was not a matter for international concern and was solely subject to domestic law. However, in 1949, when a diplomatic Conference was examining and reformulating the earlier Geneva Conventions of 1929, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) - with remarkable foresight - pushed for them to be extended from international to non-international armed conflict. This was a step too far for States and the end result was a single article, Article 3, common to all four of the 1949 Conventions. International humanitarian law - or, as it was still called, the law of war - now reached national humanitarian law - or, as it was still called, the law of war - now reached the domestic arena. This trend was consolidated by the 1977 Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, though again the extension did not go as far as the ICRC would have liked, either in extent or substance.

#### **WAR CRIMES--PAKISTAN**

War Crimes in the Armed Conflict in Pakistan / by Niaz A. Shah., 2010.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 4, 2010, p.  
283-306.)

ID Number: JA026712

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shah, Niaz A.

This article argues that an internal armed conflict exists in Pakistan and the law of armed conflict together with human rights law applies to it. It is further argued that both the security forces of Pakistan and the Pakistani Taliban have and will continue to violate these laws and to expose the Taliban's violations alone is only a half-truth. To conclude, the reasonable prospects, or lack thereof, of the war crimes committed in this conflict to be prosecuted are discussed.

#### **WATER-SUPPLY--ASIA**

Rivalry over Water Resources as a Potential Cause of Conflict in Asia / by K. R. Bolton., 2010.  
(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 23-44.)

ID Number: JA026674

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bolton, K. R.

Just how apt the Latin etymology of our English words 'rival' and 'rivalry' are as having derived from one's relationship with water might soon be seen in conflicts over water resources that will be particularly acute in the Asiatic region and will directly impact upon states from Russia to New Zealand and Australia. While much attention is given to the problem of 'peak oil', the geopolitical implications of water shortages are not as generally recognised. Yet despite the major dislocations that could be caused by the alleged problems of the 'peak oil' scenario for our industrial societies, there are alternative energy options; however, there is no substitute for water, the very substance of life itself. This essay examines the possible scenarios for regional conflict over water resources in Asia, with emphasis on this region's superpower China.

#### **WATER-SUPPLY--TURKEY**

Dams and Politics in Turkey : Utilizing Water, Developing Conflict / by Joost Jongerden., 2010.  
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 137-143.)

ID Number: JA026731

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jongerden, Joost

#### **WEAPONS PROLIFERATION**

Lutter contre les proliferations., 2010.  
(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 11, printemps 2010, numero entier.)

ID Number: JA026735

Type: ART