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

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NEW BOOKS

NOUVEAUX LIVRES

ARMED FORCES

World Defence Almanac : 2009. - Bonn : Monch, 2009.
408 p. : ill.; 29 cm.
(Military Technology, 0722-3226)
ID number: 80022586
Type: REF
Library Location: 355.2 /00135 REF 2009

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Arms Control Reporter : A Chronicle of Treaties, Negotiations,
Proposals, Weapons, and Policy : 2007. - Cambridge, MA :
Institute for Defense & Disarmament Studies, 2008.
xvi, 584 p.; 26 cm.
ID number: 80022595
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00250 2007

ARMS TRANSFERS--ISRAEL

Qui arme Israel et le Hamas ? : la paix passe(e) par les armes ? . -
Bruxelles : GRIP, 2009.
133 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
(Livres du GRIP ; 295-296)
ID number: 80022599
Type: M
Library Location: 382 /00329 ISBN: 9782872910250
'Le present ouvrage cible les questions militaires et humanitaires -
au-dela des evenements de Gaza - et tout particulierement la
probl,matique des transferts d'armements vers Israel. Premier
fournisseur : les Etats-Unis dont l'incommensurable aide militaire est
inscrite dans des accords solides. Suit l'Union europeenne qui reste
une source d'approvisionnement secondaire - avec la France en numero
un et la Belgique en quatrieme place - mais dont la signification
politique ne peut etre eludee. Il evoque egalement les armes du Hamas,
artisanales pour la plupart, dont l'utilisation indiscriminee contre
des populations civiles israeliennes est a la fois condamnable et
contre-productive. Le livre explore ensuite les origines de ce qu'on
est bien oblige de nommer la 'violence d'Etat' israelienne. Et
d'expliquer qu'une certaine culture de la forteresse assiegee a fini
par produire une societe convaincue de sa vulnerabilite face a un
environnement hostile et donc du bien-fonde de ses guerres. Viennent
enfin plusieurs rapports d'organisations internationales, qui jugent
severement les pratiques de Tsahal, et aussi celles du Hamas.'

ARMS TRANSFERS--LAW AND LEGISLATION

Controles post-exportation lors des transferts d'armement : preuves d'arrivee et monitoring de l'utilisation finale / by Ilhan Berkol, Virginie Moreau. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2009.

37 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 4/2009)

ID number: 80022600

Type: M

Library Location: 382 /00330

Author(s):

1. Berkol, Ilhan
2. Moreau, Virginie

'De nombreux Etats europeens considerent que leur responsabilite s'arrete a une solide evaluation des risques lies a une exportation d'armements lors de l'autorisation de l'exportation. Celle-ci n'est pourtant que la premiere etape d'un transfert d'armes. Or, les risques d'un detournement vers des destinataires non-autorises sont essentiellement presents lors de la deuxieme et de la troisieme etape, c'est-a-dire au cours du transfert physique et de l'utilisation. Les Etats devraient reconnaitre que les controles apres l'exportation font partie integrante du processus de controle des transferts d'armes et permettent de diminuer les risques de leur detournement et de leur mauvaise utilisation. Apres avoir passe en revue les initiatives internationales ou regionales qui encouragent les Etats a prendre des mesures en matiere de controles des transferts d'armes, ce rapport dresse un etat des lieux des pratiques qui existent deja en Belgique et en Europe, et plus particulierement des controles post-exportation d'armes. Il donne des pistes que les Etats pourraient explorer en vue de renforcer le systeme actuel et formule des recommandations afin de completer les etapes du controle des transferts d'armes.'

ARMS TRANSFERS--MIDDLE EAST

La politique pyromane de Washington : les transferts militaires des Etats-Unis vers le Moyen-Orient / by Caroline Pailhe. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2009.

56 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 2/2009)

ID number: 80022601

Type: M

Library Location: 382 /00331

Author(s):

1. Pailhe, Caroline

'Le Moyen-Orient s'est impose comme preoccupation strategique majeure pour les Etats-Unis, au cours du 20e siecle et quels qu'aient ete le contexte geostrategique international et la perception americaine des menaces. Depuis les annees 1970, la region s'illustre comme principale beneficiaire mondiale des ventes d'armes et de l'aide militaire americaines. De la lutte contre le communisme a l'eradication de l'islamisme radical ou a la guerre globale contre le terrorisme, les differentes administrations ont toutes fait de cette region le centre nevralgique de leur politique etrangere, cherchant a la 'stabiliser' et y 'renforcer les allies strategiques' en y deversant massivement de l'assistance securitaire. Face a la facheuse tendance des Etats-Unis d'accorder aux instruments militaires une place preponderante dans leur politique etrangere, le Moyen-Orient s'illustre en effet comme l'archetype par excellence de cette politique militariste, dont l'ampleur est proportionnelle a l'inefficacite. Totalement contre-productive, cette politique pyromane n'a, de plus, pas ete remise en question comme elle l'aurait du, apres les evenements du 11 septembre 2001. C'est ce que demontre ce rapport qui examine les transferts militaires (ventes et aide militaires) des Etats-Unis vers cette zone de tension - surarmee - qu'ils n'ont cesse de militariser.'

CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--AFRICA

China's African Challenges / by Sarah Raine. - Abingdon, UK :

Routledge, 2009.

270 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi ; 404-405)

ID number: 80022568

Type: M

Library Location: 338.9 /00692 ISBN: 9780415556934

Author(s):

1. Raine, Sarah

'China's relations with African nations have changed dramatically over the past decade. African oil now accounts for more than 30 % of China's oil imports, and China is Africa's second-largest single-country trading partner, as well as a leading lender and infrastructure investor on the continent. Yet these developments are bringing challenges, not only for Africa and the West, but for China as well. This book examines these challenges, considering Africa as a testing ground, both for Chinese companies 'going global' and for a Chinese government that is increasingly having to deal with issues beyond its shores and immediate control. What does China need to do to protect and develop its African engagements, against a backdrop of mounting African expectations, concerns from Western actors in Africa, and the rival presence of other emerging actors ? How sustainable is the momentum that China has established in its African ventures ? China's adaptations to the challenges it is facing in Africa are examined and assessed, as are the implications of these changes for China, Africa and the West. China's African engagements are certainly changing Africa, but could they also be changing China ?'

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE

Forces armees et services de securite : quel controle democratique

?. - Strasbourg : Editions du Conseil de l'Europe, 2009.

286 p. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80022591

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00553 ISBN: 9789287165350

'Face a l'augmentation des menaces que constituent notamment le terrorisme ou la criminalite organisee internationale, les societes europeennes ressentent un besoin croissant de securite, tant interieure qu'exterieure. L'action des gouvernements dans leur lutte contre ces menaces doit etre legale - mais aussi legitime - et etre menee dans le respect des droits de l'homme, de la democratie et de l'Etat de droit, principes fondamentaux du Conseil de l'Europe. La question qui se pose est de savoir qui va exercer un controle democratique dans ce domaine. Quels sont les roles des parlements, de l'executif, du pouvoir judiciaire et de la societe civile ? Existe-t-il des entites de controle au niveau supranational ? Ce livre presente les differents acteurs et leurs attributions dans le domaine de la securite, et confirme la necessite d'assurer un equilibre entre une conception democratique des libertes fondamentales et les garanties de securite, au travers des rapports de l'Assemblee parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe et de la Commission europeenne pour la democratie par le droit.'

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

Complex Peace Operations and Civil-Military Relations : Winning the Peace / by Robert Egnell. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.

xii, 219 p.; 24 cm.

(Cass Military Studies)

ID number: 80022581

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00552 ISBN: 9780415490238

Author(s):

1. Egnell, Robert

Bibliography: p. 192-210. Includes index.

'This book explores the impact of different civil-military structures on operational effectiveness in complex peace operations. Recent operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia are examples of grand failures to enforce peace and to promote democracy and development through international interventions. A missing variable in analyses of these conflicts hitherto has been the nature of the civil-military interface and its impact. The principal argument of this book is that the civil-military interface should, ideally, be integrated within the interagency arena as well as within the defence ministry. Such integration has the potential to provide joint civil-military planning and comprehensive approaches to operations. It also creates mutual trust and understanding among officers and civil servants from different departments, agencies and units, and thereby, a cooperative interagency culture. For the civil-military interface to function effectively within the chain of command during operations, a cooperative culture of trust is essential. Crucially, structurally and culturally integrated civil-military structures are likely to provide a more balanced view of the functional imperative of the armed forces. The results are armed forces fit for whatever purpose the political leadership decides for them - including complex peace support operations. Empirically, the book applies the theoretical framework to a comparative study of US and British patterns of civil-military relations, their strategic cultures and their operations in Iraq.'

DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)--NATO

NATO and 21st Century Deterrence. - Rome : NATO Defense College, 2009.

213 p.; 21 cm.

(NDC Forum Paper ; 8)

ID number: 80022582

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00383

'The mismatch between the increasing relevance of nuclear or non-nuclear deterrence requirements and the reluctance of decision makers to take note of these developments is striking. What is missing is an extended debate, at least on the level of experts.'

EAST ASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY

East Asian Strategic Review : 2009. - Tokyo : Japan Times, 2009.

xiii, 282 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

ID number: 80022597

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01218 ISBN: 9784789013529

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

Facing Global Environmental Change : Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts. - Berlin : Springer, 2009.

xlvi, 1586 p. : ill. ; 27 cm.

(Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace ; 4)

ID number: 80022604

Type: M

Library Location: 504 /00002 ISBN: 9783540684879

Bibliography: p. 1347-1501. Includes index.

'This policy-focused, global and multidisciplinary security handbook addresses new security threats of the 21st century posed by climate change, desertification, water stress, population growth and urbanization. These security dangers and concerns lead to migration, crises and conflicts. They are on the agenda of the UN, OECD, OSCE, NATO and EU. In 100 chapters, 132 authors from 49 countries analyze the global debate on environmental, human and gender, energy, food, livelihood, health and water security concepts and policy problems. They discuss the context and the securitization of global environmental change and of extreme natural and societal outcomes. They suggest a new research programme to move from knowledge to action, from reactive to proactive policies and to explore the opportunities of environmental cooperation for a new peace policy.'

EU--ESDP

European Defence Policy : Beyond the Nation State / by Frederic Merand. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2008.

xvi, 181 p. : ill. ; 24 m.

ID number: 80022576

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00073 ISBN: 9780199533244

Author(s):

1. Merand, Frederic

Bibliography: p. 160-175. Includes index.

'This book explains the creation of the European Union's Security and Defence Policy - to this day the most ambitious project of peacetime military integration. Whether hailed as a vital step in the integration of Europe or berated as a wasteful threat to US power, European citizens are increasingly interested in the common defence policy. Today, 'European Defence' is more popular than the European Union itself, even in Great Britain. The author addresses here the fundamental challenge posed by military integration to the way we think about the state in the 21st century. Looking back over the past 50 years, he shows how statesmen, diplomats and soldiers have converged towards Brussels as a 'natural' solution to their concerns but also as something worth fighting over. The actors most closely associated to the formation of nation-states are now shaping a transgovernmental security and defence arena. As a result, defence policy is being denationalized. Exploring the complex relations between the state, the military and citizenship in today's Europe, the author argues that European Defence is a symptom, but not a cause, of the transformation of the state.'

FIREARMS

Jane's Infantry Weapons : 2009-2010. - 35th ed. - Coulsdon, UK :

Jane's Information Group, 2009.

944 p. : ill. ; 33 cm.

ID number: 80022596

Type: REF

Library Location: 623 /00173 REF ISBN: 9780710628695

Includes index.

INTERNAL SECURITY--FRANCE

L'ennemi interieur : la genealogie coloniale et militaire de l'ordre securitaire dans la France contemporaine / by Mathieu Rigouste. - Paris : D,couverte, 2009.

341 p.; 24 cm.

(Cahiers Libres)

ID number: 80022588

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01148 ISBN: 9782707153968

Author(s):

1. Rigouste, Mathieu

Includes index.

'Retracant l'evolution des representations de l'ennemi interieur dans la pensee d'Etat depuis les annees 1960, l'auteur explique comment, des territoires colonises d'hier aux quartiers populaires d'aujourd'hui, la Ve Republique a regenere un modele d'encadrement fonde sur la designation d'un bouc emissaire socio-ethnique. A travers l'etude minutieuse des etapes de la lutte antimigratoire et de la structuration de l'antiterrorisme, il revele l'effrayante evolution du controle interieur, de ses dimensions mediatiques et economiques, ainsi que la fonction de l'ideologie identitaire dans la mise en oeuvre du nouvel ordre securitaire.'

INTERNATIONALIZED TERRITORIES

Post-Conflict Administrations in International Law : International Territorial Administration, Transitional Authority and Foreign Occupation in Theory and Practice / by Eric de Brabandere. -

Leiden : Nijhoff, 2009.

xvii, 332 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80022571

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00403 ISBN: 9789004170230

Author(s):

1. Brabandere, Eric de

Bibliography: p. 303-323. Includes index.

'The concept of international administrations of territory, in which comprehensive administrative powers are exercised by, on behalf of or with the agreement of the United Nations has recently re-emerged in the context of reconstructing (parts of) states after conflict. Although in Kosovo and East Timor, the UN was endowed with wide-ranging executive and legislative powers, in the subsequent operations in Afghanistan it was decided, to principally rely on local capacity with minimal international participation, and in Iraq, administrative power was exercised by the occupying powers. The objectives are however very similar. This work first delineates the origins of the granting of administrative functions to international actors, and analyses the context in which it has resurfaced, namely post-conflict peace-building or reconstruction. Secondly, the book methodically establishes the legal framework applicable to post-conflict administrations and peace-building operations, by taking into account the post-conflict scenario in which they operate. Based on these two analyses, an enquiry into the practice of the reconstruction processes in Kosovo, East Timor, Afghanistan and Iraq is undertaken, to analyse and understand the influence of the international legal framework and the different approaches on the implementation of the mandates. Finally, the book concludes with an analysis of questions on exit strategies, local ownership, the internationalisation of domestic institutions, and the need for a comprehensive approach towards post-conflict reconstruction.'

ISAF

Afghanistan Report : 2009. - Brussels : NATO, 2009.

42 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

ID number: 80022585

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00384

'This report offers a general look at progress in each of the three main lines of effort in which NATO-ISAF is involved, directly or in a supporting role; security, governance and development. And it goes beyond setting out only what NATO-ISAF has done; it attempts to provide the reader with a broader and more balanced picture, including both elements of progress and those areas in which more needs to be done.'

JIHAD

The De-Radicalization of Jihadists : Transforming Armed Islamist Movements / by Omar Ashour. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.

xv, 205 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Contemporary Terrorism Studies)

ID number: 80022580

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01144 ISBN: 9780415485456

Author(s):

1. Ashour, Omar

Bibliography: p. 181-197. Includes index.

'This book is the first detailed study of the causes of de-radicalization in armed Islamist movements. It is based on frontline research that includes interviews with Jihadist leaders, mid-ranking commanders and young sympathizers, as well as former security and intelligence officers and state officials. Additionally, it is also the first book to analyze the particular conditions under which successful de-radicalization can take place. The current literature on Islamist movements attempts to explain two principal issues : their support of violence (radicalization) and their changing attitudes towards democracy and democratization (moderation). However, the reasons behind renouncing (behavioral de-radicalization) and de-legitimizing (ideological de-radicalization) violence have not been evaluated to date. The two questions that the book highlights and attempts to answer are Why ? and How ? For example, why do radical Islamist militants revise their ideologies, strategies and objectives and initiate a de-radicalization process; and what are the necessary conditions behind successful de-radicalization ? De-radicalization of Jihadists shows how a combination of charismatic leadership, state repression, social interactions and selective inducements can ultimately lead Jihadists to abandon 'Jihad' and de-legitimize violence.

KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--CAUSES

Peace Lost : The Failure of Conflict Prevention in Kosovo / by Marc Weller. - Leiden : Nijhoff, 2008.

xlix, 171 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

ID number: 80022574

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01146 ISBN: 9789004171404

Author(s):

1. Weller, Marc

Bibliography: p. 143-171.

'This book traces the failure of international action in Kosovo from the late 1980s until NATO intervention in 1999, and endeavours to explain why so many opportunities for making peace were squandered during that time. Applying methodology developed by the EU Conflict Prevention Network, it divides the conflict into four main phases and examines how, at each, chances for settlement were either lost or overlooked. It considers policy alternatives available at the time,

and hypothesises reasons why these were ultimately discarded. Drawing on a wide range of sources, including the author's own experience of the negotiations process, this book presents a hitherto unexplored thesis of the Kosovo conflict - that of a 'lag' in international action in relation to the situation on the ground - and seeks to draw from these failures some central lessons for the future of conflict prevention.'

NATION-BUILDING

Facets and Practices of State-Building. - Leiden : Nijhoff, 2009.

vi, 340 p.; 25 cm.

(Legal Aspects of International Organization ; 49)

ID number: 80022572

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00787 ISBN: 9789004174030

Includes index.

'Drawing on a mix of international academic and field expert work, this book presents and analyses contemporary state-building efforts. It offers studies on the theoretical and practical foundations and causes of state-building, identifies the role and responsibilities of key actors and points to vital issues which merit specific attention in state-building undertakings. The book offers lessons for the future of state-building relevant to both practitioners and the academic community.'

NATO--FRANCE

L'allie indocile : la France et l'OTAN, de la guerre froide ...

l'Afghanistan / by Pierre Lellouche. - Paris : Editions du Moment, 2009.

253 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022587

Type: M

Library Location: 495.2 /00171 ISBN: 9782354170585

Author(s):

1. Lellouche, Pierre

'Pendant quarante-trois ans, le 'retrait' de l'OTAN avait symbolise l'identite singuliere de la France : a la fois alliee des Etats-Unis mais rebelle, solidaire mais independante. La symbolique gaullienne, pourtant, ne devait guere survivre a la realite de l'apres-guerre froide. Sous Mitterrand comme sous Chirac, la France n'a cesse de se rapprocher de l'OTAN, mais sans le dire aux Francais. Elle s'est battue en Bosnie puis au Kosovo, elle se bat aujourd'hui en Afghanistan sous la banniere de l'OTAN. En choisissant d'y revenir pleinement, Nicolas Sarkozy veut sortir de cette hypocrisie franco-francaise et reussir de l'interieur l'Europe de la defense que ses predecesseurs ne sont pas parvenus a construire. Decision courageuse au service d'un volontarisme europeen realiste ou marche de dupes dans lequel la France risque de banaliser sa voix, sans parvenir a influencer l'hyper puissance americaine ? En retracant l'histoire d'amour-haine qui lie la France et l'OTAN depuis l'immediat apres-guerre jusqu'a l'Afghanistan, en examinant les evolutions de l'Alliance, comme celle de la politique strategique de la France depuis la fin de la Guerre froide, ce livre entend contribuer utilement au debat que les Francais doivent avoir sur leur propre securite, comme sur leur role en Europe et dans le monde.'

NATO--GERMANY

Die deutsche NATO-Politik : vom Ende des Kalten Krieges bis zum Kampf gegen den Terrorismus / by Marco Overhaus. - Baden-Baden : Nomos, 2009.
393 p.; 23 cm.
(Aussenpolitik und Internationale Ordnung)
ID number: 80022598
Type: M
Library Location: 495.2 /00172 ISBN: 9783832941413
Author(s):
1. Overhaus, Marco
Bibliography: p. 359-391.
'Alle Bundesregierungen haben auch nach dem Ende des Kalten Krieges den zentralen Stellenwert der NATO für Deutschland hervorgehoben und ihren Willen bekräftigt, den Transformationsprozess der Allianz aktiv mitzugestalten. Die Monographie untersucht den Gestaltungswillen und die zugrunde liegenden Sicherheits- und Einflussinteressen dieser Politik.'

NATURAL RESOURCES

From Conflict to Peacebuilding : The Role of Natural Resources and the Environment. - Nairobi : United Nations Environment Programme, 2008.
44 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80022583
Type: M
Library Location: 504 /00001 ISBN: 9789280729573
Bibliography: p. 33.
'This report discusses the key linkages between environment, conflict and peacebuilding, and provides recommendations on how these can be addressed more effectively by the international community.'

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--AFRICA

Le Traite de Pelindaba : l'Afrique face aux defis de la proliferation nucleaire / by Cedric Poitevin. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2009.
36 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP ; 3/2009)
ID number: 80022602
Type: M
Library Location: 623 /01084
Author(s):
1. Poitevin, Cedric
'Actuellement, lorsqu'on évoque la prolifération nucléaire, l'Afrique est rarement au centre des préoccupations; ce sont d'autres régions du monde, comme le Moyen-Orient et l'Asie, qui se trouvent au-devant de la scène. Pourtant, depuis les débuts de l'arme atomique, l'Afrique s'est fréquemment trouvée impliquée dans la prolifération nucléaire : l'uranium congolais a été utilisé lors des bombardements d'Hiroshima et de Nagasaki; la France a effectué des essais nucléaires atmosphériques et souterrains en plein cœur du Sahara; l'Afrique du Sud a, pendant un temps, été une puissance nucléaire; et enfin, la Libye a tenté de le devenir pas le biais du trafic international. Dans ce contexte, l'entrée en vigueur du Traite de Pelindaba qui institue une zone exempte d'armes nucléaires en Afrique permettrait aux États du continent de faire face aux défis stratégiques, sécuritaires, économiques et environnementaux de la prolifération nucléaire. Ce Traite représenterait également une contribution spectaculaire de l'Afrique au renforcement du régime international de non-prolifération, si souvent mis à mal ces dernières années.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

US Nuclear Weapons Policy after the Cold War : Russians, 'Rogues' and Domestic Division / by Nick Ritchie. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.
xii, 227 p.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Global Security Studies ; 7)
ID number: 80022577

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01083 ISBN: 9780415466264

Author(s):

1. Ritchie, Nick, 1975-

Bibliography: p. 213-219. Includes index.

'This book offers an in-depth examination of America's nuclear weapons policy since the end of the Cold War. Exploring nuclear forces structure, arms control, regional planning and the weapons production complex, the volume identifies competing sets of ideas about nuclear weapons and domestic political constraints on major shifts in policy. It provides a detailed analysis of the complex evolution of policy, the factors affecting policy formulation, competing understandings of the role of nuclear weapons in US national security discourse, and the likely future direction of policy. The book argues that US policy has not proceeded in a linear, rational and internally consistent direction, and that it entered a second post-Cold War phase under President George W. Bush. However, domestic political processes and lack of political and military interest in America's nuclear forces have constrained major shifts in nuclear weapons policy.'

PEACE-BUILDING

Post-Conflict Peacebuilding : A Lexicon. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2009.
xxxii, 387 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022575

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00402 ISBN: 9780199568154

Includes index.

'The lexicon opens with a general introduction on the concept of post-conflict peacebuilding, followed by twenty-six essays on its key elements (including capacity-building, conflict transformation, reconciliation, recovery, rule of law, security sector reform, and transitional justice). The essays were entrusted to international experts from a range of disciplines. In reflecting a diversity of perspectives the lexicon sheds light on many different challenges associated with post-conflict peacebuilding. For each key concept a generic definition is proposed, which is then expanded through discussion of three main areas : the meaning and origin of the concept; its content and essential components; and its means of implementation, including lessons learned from past practice.'

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

The Liberal Peace and Post-War Reconstruction : Myth or Reality ?. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.
x, 124 p.; 26 cm.

ID number: 80022578

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00401 ISBN: 9780415489263

Includes index.

'The post-Cold War era has witnessed enormous levels of western peacekeeping, peacemaking and reconstruction intervention in societies emerging from war. These western-led interventions are often called 'liberal peace-building' or 'liberal interventionism', or state-building, and have attracted considerable controversy. In this study, leading proponents and critics of the liberal peace and contemporary post-war reconstruction assess the role of the United States, European Union and other actors in the promotion of the

liberal peace, and of peace more generally. Key issues, including transitional justice and the acceptance/rejection of the liberal peace in African states are also considered. The failings of the liberal peace (most notably in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also in other locations) have prompted a growing body of critical literature on the motivations, mechanics and consequences of the liberal peace. This volume brings together key protagonists from both sides of the debate to produce a cutting edge, state of the art discussion of one of the main trends in contemporary international relations.'

PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)

Le pari de la guerre : guerre preventive, guerre juste ? / by Ariel Colonomos. - Paris : Denoel, 2009.

356 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80022589

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00189 ISBN: 9782207260869

Author(s):

1. Colonomos, Ariel

Includes index.

'Pour des raisons evidentes, la guerre preventive se veut juste et pourtant elle n'est pas strictement defensive. Les Etats-Unis sont une grande puissance, un hegemon, Israel est une puissance regionale, pourtant ils ont tous deux besoin de convaincre et elaborent une doctrine de la prevention dont les termes se recourent. Ce livre montre comment la guerre preventive est indissociable de sa justification en relevant de nombreuses occurrences historiques qui font mieux comprendre les problemes contemporains poses par la politique de prevention. Il fait voir quel est le trajet de cette idee en suivant les meandres de la tradition de la guerre juste et les apres querelles juridiques qui opposent les defenseurs des droits de l'homme aux juristes militaires. Dans les faits, il montre comment la tentation de justifier l'action preventive est plus forte aujourd'hui, alors meme que les armes sont plus precises, ce qui rend le calcul des chances d'obtenir un succes militaire a moindres frais plus engageant. Cette tendance actuelle a saisir sa chance au jeu de la guerre laisse entrevoir une question aussi simple que forte : la guerre est envisagee comme un pari, dans sa realisation comme dans sa justification. Mais peut-on vraiment faire le pari de justifier une guerre qui parmi les guerres est la plus hasardeuse qui soit ?'

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Public Diplomacy / by Mark Leonard... [et al.]. - London : Foreign Policy Centre, 2002.

viii, 183 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80022573

Type: M

Library Location: 341.7 /00127 ISBN: 1903558131

Author(s):

1. Leonard, Mark

2. Stead, Catherine

3. Smewing, Conrad

'In the world of al-Jazeera, global protest and mass democracy, building relationships with overseas publics can be as important as talking to governments. Whether countries need to build an international coalition against al-Qaida, reform the Common Agricultural Policy, or attract inward investment, influencing public opinion abroad will be crucial. What should our strategy for success be in this global competition for exports, tourism, investment and political influence ? How can governments harness the power of NGOs, brands, diasporas and political parties to project a modern image ? What lessons emerged from public diplomacy after September 11 ? The report sets out a practical agenda for public diplomacy which draws on fieldwork in six countries, hundreds of interviews with practitioners,

and contributions from the experts in academia and communications.'

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

La reforme du secteur de la securite en Republique centrafricaine : quelques reflexions sur la contribution belge a une experience originale / by Marta Martinelli, Emmanuel Klimis. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2009.

38 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 5/2009)

ID number: 80022603

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00404

Author(s):

1. Martinelli, Marta
2. Klimis, Emmanuel

'La Republique centrafricaine tenait, en avril 2008, son premier seminaire national sur la Reforme du secteur de la securite, au cours duquel des acteurs gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux, prives et publics, se sont engages dans une discussion franche et une analyse en profondeur de ce qui est traditionnellement considere comme un domaine politique tres sensible, en particulier dans les situations post-conflit. Ce rapport analyse le lien entre securite et developpement et l'importance de ce lien pour la Reforme du secteur de la securite (RSS). Il aborde aussi la question de l'appropriation comme un element cle de la reussite et de la viabilite de cette reforme. Il identifie ensuite ce qui fait la specificite de l'approche centrafricaine de la RSS et passe en revue les aspects de sa mise en pratique, en relation avec le seminaire national tenu en avril 2008. La relation entre la Republique centrafricaine et ses partenaires internationaux, la methodologie particuliere adoptee et le travail de facilitation mene par la Belgique sont autant d'elements constitutifs de cette analyse, qui a pour objet de tirer les enseignements de cette initiative, en vue du succes de celle-ci et des autres a venir.'

SHHITES--POLITICAL ASPECTS--MIDDLE EAST

Chiisme et politique au Moyen-Orient : Iran, Irak, Liban, monarchies du Golfe / by Laurence Louer. - Paris : Autrement, 2008.

147 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Mondes et Nations)

ID number: 80022592

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01147 ISBN: 9782746710870

Author(s):

1. Louer, Laurence

Bibliography: p. 134-138. Includes index.

'Depuis le changement de regime en Irak en 2003, les chiites font un retour en force sur la scene regionale au Moyen-Orient : ils sont au pouvoir a Bagdad; au coeur des recompositions politiques au Liban, ils pesent de tout leur poids dans le conflit israelo-palestinien; dans les monarchies du Golfe ou gisent les plus grandes reserves mondiales de petrole, ils reaffirment leur refus des discriminations qui, parfois, font d'eux des citoyens de seconde categorie; l'Iran enfin, seul pays ou le chiisme est religion d'Etat, se positionne de plus en plus comme une grande puissance regionale, peut-etre un jour dotee de l'armee nucleaire. Pour eclairer les enjeux lies a ce que certains appellent le renouveau chiite, cet ouvrage retrace l'evolution des mouvements islamistes chiites. Contrairement a l'approche traditionnelle de cette question, il ne restitue pas une analyse par pays mais privilegie une demarche transversale qui permet de saisir les dynamiques communes. Quel est le role du clerge dans l'islamisme chiite ? Quels sont les reseaux transnationaux qui lient entre eux les differents mouvements a l'echelle regionale ? Quel est le role de l'Iran dans la definition de leur modele et de leur agenda politique ? En quoi l'arrivee au pouvoir des chiites en Irak change-t-elle la

donne ?'

TERRORISM--LAW AND LEGISLATION

International Legal Dimension of Terrorism. - Leiden : Nijhoff, 2009.

xiii, 512 p.; 25 cm.

(International Humanitarian Law Series ; 23)

ID number: 80022569

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01145 ISBN: 9789004170537

Includes index.

'More than ever before International Humanitarian Law needs to find new solutions to new types of conflicts. The current state of the fight against terrorism is without doubt one of the new problems facing international society and one of the concerns of International Humanitarian Law. This volume offers reflections on the international legal theory of terrorism, international responsibility, the obligation to prevent terrorist acts, terrorism in armed conflicts, the responses to terrorism by regional international organizations and the legal limits to the fight against terrorism. In addition to examining all aspects of international terrorism, the objective of the symposium which gave rise to these essays was to establish some guidelines, in the form of a Declaration, to serve as the basis for the UN's High Level Group for the Alliance of Civilisations against Terrorism, the text of which is included at the end of this book.'

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

International Law on Peacekeeping : A Study of Article 40 of the UN Charter / by Hitoshi Nasu. - Leiden : Nijhoff, 2009.

xlvi, 322 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80022570

Type: M

Library Location: 40 /00178 ISBN: 9789004172265

Author(s):

1. Nasu, Hitoshi

Bibliography: p. 281-316. Includes index.

'It is generally considered that the UN Security Council has been galvanised since the end of the Cold War. However, the existence and development of armed conflicts remain the reality in the international scene. Is the upsurge in instances of involving Chapter VII of the UN Charter truly a sign of the invigoration of the Security Council's authority or mere evidence of its failure to prevent the aggravation of armed conflicts ? To what extent is the Security Council authorised to exercise the peacekeeping power in order to take a more flexible approach to conflict management from an earlier stage of conflict ? This book explores the potential of the UN peacekeeping power, placing Article 40 of the UN Charter at the centre of the legal regime governing peacekeeping measures. It traces the origins of peacekeeping measures primarily in the experience of the League of Nations and identifies Article 40 of the Charter as the primary legal basis for, and the legal restraints upon, the exercise of the peacekeeping power. It examines the regulatory framework within which the UN, particularly the Security Council, its authorised and may even be required to direct peacekeeping measures to prevent the aggravation of armed conflicts. It suggests that the legal accountability of the Security Council in directing peacekeeping measures will be enhanced by utilising procedural mechanisms for self-regulation.'

USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE

Revitalizing the Transatlantic Security Partnership / by F. Stephen Larrabee, Julian Lindley-French. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2008.
47 p.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80022584
Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01599

Author(s):

1. Larrabee, F. Stephen
2. Lindley-French, Julian

'The transatlantic relationship needs a new mindset based on the premise that a multipolar world is emerging - one that will affect foreign policy options and consequently the ability of Americans and Europeans to shape others. To that end, a new transatlantic security partnership must be crafted that reflects both the new global realities and the political realities in Europe and the United States. Central to such a partnership will be shared interests and values and a mutual commitment to the projection of stability and the anchoring of emerging powers in effective multilateral institutions underpinned by a strong commitment to the international rule of law. Specifically needed is a new architecture founded on a strong US involvement in NATO, NATO-EU relations aimed at promoting and projecting effective civil-military security beyond the Euro-Atlantic area and an EU-US security relationship that assures the protection of the home base. This report is aimed at furthering that goal.'

WAR

Guerres d'aujourd'hui : pourquoi ces conflits ? Peut-on les resoudre ? - Paris : Editions Delavilla, 2008.
461 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
ID number: 80022590

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01600 ISBN: 9782917986004

'Afghanistan, Darfour, Colombie, Georgie, Israel-Palestine, Irak, Iran, Liban, Tibet ... Pourquoi ces guerres ? Qui en sont les acteurs ? A l'heure ou Internet nous submerge d'informations contradictoires, les chercheurs les plus prestigieux, mais aussi des diplomates et des specialistes internationaux de la resolution de conflits, partent de l'actualite qui fait la 'une' des journaux pour nous l'expliquer, simplement. Et surtout, pour la premiere fois, ils osent nous proposer leurs solutions pour en finir avec ces conflits. Et si ces guerres d'aujourd'hui n'etaient pas ineluctables ?'

WATER-SUPPLY--POLITICAL ASPECTS

L'eau : geopolitique, enjeux, strategies / by Franck Galland. - Paris : CNRS Editions, 2008.
186 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80022594

Type: M

Library Location: 628 /00078 ISBN: 9782271066251

Author(s):

1. Galland, Franck

Bibliography: p. 175-182.

'Les guerres de l'eau ont deja commence. Partout, elles frappent les plus demunis. Alors que l'Ethiopie, le Soudan et l'Egypte cherchent a dominer le Nil, et que la Chine et la Russie se disputent le fleuve Amour, la Turquie, la Syrie et l'Irak bataillent pour le controle des bassins du Tigre et de l'Euphrate ... Les changements climatiques, la croissance demographique, l'augmentation des besoins alimentaires accentuent dangereusement la pression sur la ressource hydraulique. L'absence ou l'insuffisance d'eau potable, sa mauvaise qualite, tuent dix fois plus que l'ensemble des conflits armes. Traitant tout a la fois des problematiques planetaires ou regionales, des donnees

techniques (les barrages, l'assainissement, le dessalement) comme des conséquences économiques et gouvernementales, voici un ouvrage crucial sur la géopolitique de l'eau. Ou comment l''or bleu' est devenu le défi majeur du XXIe siècle.'

WMD TERRORISM

Unconventional Weapons and International Terrorism : Challenges and New Approaches. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.

xii, 210 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Political Violence)

ID number: 80022579

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01143 ISBN: 9780415484398

Includes index.

'In recent years, senior policy officials have highlighted increased signs of convergence between terrorism and unconventional (CBRN) weapons. Terrorism now involves technologies available to anyone, anywhere, anytime, deployed through innovative solutions. This indicates a new and more complex global security environment with increasing risks of terrorists trying to acquire and deploy a CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear) attack. This book addresses the critical importance of understanding innovation and decision-making between terrorist groups and unconventional weapons, and the difficulty in pinpointing what factors may drive violence escalation. It also underscores the necessity to understand the complex interaction between terrorist group dynamics and decision-making behavior in relation to old and new technologies. This book seeks to identify a set of early warnings and critical indicators for possible future terrorist efforts to acquire and utilize unconventional CBRN weapons as a means of pursuing their goals. It also discusses the challenge for intelligence analysis in handling threat convergence in the context of globalization.'

WORLD POLITICS

La peur des barbares : au-delà du choc des civilisations / by

Tzvetan Todorov. - Paris : Laffont, 2008.

311 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022593

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01475 ISBN: 9782221111253

Author(s):

1. Todorov, Tzvetan, 1939-

Bibliography: p. 295-300. Includes index.

'Dans une réflexion qui nous fait traverser des siècles d'histoire européenne, l'auteur éclaire les notions de barbarie et de civilisation, de culture et d'identité collective, pour interpréter les conflits qui opposent aujourd'hui les pays occidentaux et le reste du monde. Une magistrale leçon d'histoire et de politique - et une véritable 'boîte à outils' pour décrypter les enjeux de notre temps.'

JOURNAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES DE REVUES

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Obama's Quagmire / by Prem Shankar Jha.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 6, June 2009, p. 4-6.)

ID Number: JA025936

Author(s):

1. Jha, Prem Shankar

No American President has ever enjoyed global goodwill in the way that Barack Obama does. Everything he has said and done so far promises to bring back order, and a measure of sanity, to a world that is now in total disarray. The world cannot, therefore, afford to have him fail. But failure may be staring him in the face in Afghanistan because, despite a substantial change in approach, the 'new' strategy he unveiled on March 27 continues, in some of its essentials, to bear a striking resemblance to that of his predecessor. It therefore risks meeting the same fate.

AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Winning in Afghanistan / by Ali A. Jalali., 2009.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 5-21.)

ID Number: JA025906

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jalali, Ali A.

The author details the measures necessary for an effective and accountable Afghan government capable of providing the rule of law and security for its citizens. The author believes that such a government will be capable of providing the rule of law and security for its citizens. Jalali believes that such a government will be capable of forming an effective partnership with neighbors and the international community in efforts to stabilize the region. He concludes with a warning that long-term stability in Afghanistan can only be achieved through measures directed at changing the current divisive national environment, not simply by pursuing solutions at the local level of government in an expeditious effort to accomplish more immediate and temporary gains.

AGGRESSION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

The Definition of the Crime of Aggression for the Purpose of the International Criminal Court : Problems and Perspectives / by Sergey Sayapin., 2008.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 13, no. 3, Winter 2008, p. 333-352.)

ID Number: JA025868

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sayapin, Sergey

The definition of the crime of aggression for the purpose of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) remains a key issue of contemporary international criminal law. The work accomplished to date by the Preparatory Commission for the ICC and the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression has resulted in promising draft amendments to the Rome Statute, which defines the crime on the basis of relevant international law sources and suggests workable mechanisms of interaction between the Court and the United Nations Security

Council. This article examines the draft amendments in a critical way and recommends substantial and procedural improvements. In particular, the respective roles of the International Court of Justice and the United Nations General Assembly for the determination of acts of aggression are reconsidered, and a more 'measurable' definition of the crime of aggression is proposed. It is suggested that the new rules of the Rome Statute, if duly recognized, should affect the practice of both the International Criminal Court and the Security Council, as well as other relevant principal organs of the United Nations, such as the International Court of Justice.

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE

The Arab Peace Initiative : An Assessment / by Gawdat Bahgat., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 33-39.)
ID Number: JA025827
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat

How to Read the Middle East 'Map' / by Oleg Pavlov., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 55, no. 2, 2009, p. 30-41.)
ID Number: JA025871
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Pavlov, Oleg

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

Negotiating an Israeli-Palestinian Breakthrough / by Alon Ben-Meir., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 55-62.)
ID Number: JA025828
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ben-Meir, Alon

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Change and Continuity in Russian Arms Control / by Andrei Shoumikhin., 2009.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 2, April - June 2009, p. 140-153.)
ID Number: JA025920
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Shoumikhin, Andrei
Russian arms control is not a brand new creation disembodied from the past but is heavily influenced by the history of arms control in the Soviet era. Tracing the evolution of Russian thinking from the days of Stalin, through the arms control boom of the 1970s, to the reforms of Gorbachev and the Soviet disintegration, this article flushes out the Soviet perspective on issues such as strategic stability and the use of treaties to slow an adversary's technological advancement. Further, this article relates the influence of Soviet opinion to current-day thinking in the Russian Federation. As the US and the Russian Federation prepare to tackle tough issues, like the expiration of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty in 2009, these viewpoints become particularly salient.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--USA

Reshaping Strategic Relationships : Expanding the Arms Control
Toolbox / by Lewis A. Dunn., 2009.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 4, May 2009, p. 15-21.)

ID Number: JA025939

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dunn, Lewis A.

Creative approaches to US-Russian and US-Chinese relations can enhance
and strengthen global security.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Biotechnology and Biological Weapons : Challenges to the US Regional
Stability Strategy / by Francisco Galamas., 2009.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 2, April - June 2009, p.
164-169.)

ID Number: JA025923

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Galamas, Francisco

Throughout military history, some changes in technology have provided
new weapons and capabilities to military commanders. Some of those
changes were so significant, as in the case of nuclear weapons, that
they modified the strategic positions of the countries that possessed
them within the international system. Although biological weapons
cannot destroy civilian or military infrastructure, they can kill
people in large numbers. Because the effects of the dissemination of
biological weapons are invisible, delayed, and uncertain, genetically
modified biological weapons can acquire a deterrence capability that
would present serious challenges to United States policymakers.

CHINA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Russie et Chine : la fin des miracles / by Therese Delpech., 2009.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 233-246.)

ID Number: JA025894

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Considered not long ago as the coming superpowers of the 21st century,
Russia and China - just like the rest of the world - have been hit
hard by the economic and financial crisis. Today, in China, export
customers are canceling orders on a massive scale; factories are
closing by the thousands; 26 million poor peasants who sought work in
the cities are returning home; and foreign investment is in freefall.
All of which leads the Chinese to wonder whether the economic miracle
wasn't in fact a mirage hiding desperate underdevelopment. And Russia,
whose economy depended almost entirely on high oil prices, has also
had to lower its sights. After a decade of uninterrupted growth, the
country has entered a recession. For several years, these two
countries believed that their moment had come. Returning to earth has
been painful for both of them, and the social consequences of the
crisis are hard to predict.

CHINA--ECONOMIC POLICY

Deng Undone / by Derek Scissors., 2009.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 3, May - June 2009, p. 24-39.)

ID Number: JA025835

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Scissors, Derek

Driven by a near obsession with spurring continued economic growth, the current Chinese leadership has for years been extending the state's reach into the economy. Thus, instead of urging Beijing to resume extensive market reforms - which it will not readily do - Washington should encourage it to focus on a narrow range of feasible measures, for example, liberalizing prices, curbing state dominance in corporations, and allowing money to move freely in and out of China.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

The Limits of Chinese-Russian Partnership / by Rajan Menon., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 3, June - July 2009, p. 99-130.)

ID Number: JA025912

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Menon, Rajan

Neither Moscow nor Beijing wants the partnership to damage relationships with the United States, and it is neither an exclusive nor a binding alliance.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

China and Taiwan : The American Debate / by Michael Pillsbury., 2009.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 82-88.)

ID Number: JA025823

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pillsbury, Michael

The author assesses threat perceptions in the Taiwan Strait, arguing that should tensions reach breaking point, the US and China could well find themselves on a collision course. This is a timely debate that explores China's national interest in the wider context of Pacific regional security.

Bridge over Troubled Water ? Envisioning a China-Taiwan Peace Agreement / by Phillip C. Saunders, Scott L. Kastner., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 4, Spring 2009, p. 87-114.)

ID Number: JA025917

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Saunders, Phillip C.

2. Kastner, Scott L.

In Taiwan's 2008 presidential election, both candidates advocated signing a peace agreement with China, and Chinese leaders have also expressed interest in reaching such an agreement. Although substantial obstacles remain in the way of a cross-strait peace agreement, this increased interest on both sides of the Taiwan Strait suggests that a closer examination of an agreement's possible dimensions and consequences is warranted. This analysis considers what an agreement might look like, whether and how it might be effective in reducing the possibility of cross-strait military conflict, the relevant barriers to an agreement, and whether an agreement - if reached - would be likely to endure.

CLIMATIC CHANGES--CHINA

China's Changing Climate / by Linda Jakobson., 2009.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 5, May 2009, p. 4-7.)

ID Number: JA025813

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jakobson, Linda

The Chinese government is pursuing a delicate balancing act ahead of the Copenhagen summit in December when the post-Kyoto climate change agreement is scheduled to be sealed. On the one hand, Chinese leaders are adamant that combating climate change must not deter economic development, while on the other, they want to bring to the post-2012 climate negotiations sufficient evidence to prove that China is intent on curbing its greenhouse emissions.

CLIMATIC CHANGES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Costs or Benefits ? / by Anna Korppoo., 2009.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 5, May 2009, p. 8-10.)

ID Number: JA025814

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Korppoo, Anna

Some Russians believe they will benefit from climate change, with lower heating bills and the opening of frozen sea routes. Indeed Russia has been in a favourable position under the Kyoto climate agreement, replicating it will not be easy.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--AFRICA

The EU and Military Conflict Management in Africa : For the Good of Africa or Europe ? / by Gorm Rye Olsen., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 16, no. 2, April 2009, p. 245-260.)

ID Number: JA025853

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Olsen, Gorm Rye

During the 1990s, conflict prevention and conflict management became core priorities of the European Union's policy towards Africa. In the current decade, conflict management with military means has become increasingly important to the EU. The article scrutinizes the efforts of the EU to develop a military conflict management policy and it shows the dynamics and the interests lying behind the two core instruments : EU military operations within the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) / European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) and the funding of 'African solutions to African problems'. It is the argument that development of a military conflict management policy has been and still is motivated by European concerns and European interests. Only secondly is it motivated by concerns for Africa. Because CFSP/ESDP conflict management is guided by the principle of intergovernmentalism, some member states, particularly France, exert significant influence on the EU's conflict management policy in Africa.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Conscience of a Continent / by Martyn Bond., 2009.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 5, May 2009, p. 21-23.)
ID Number: JA025816

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bond, Martyn

The Council of Europe has become the conscience of the continent. When the ten founding states signed the Treaty of London sixty years ago, each agreed to 'accept the principles of the rule of law and the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms'. Since the Council has developed into a pan-European organisation encompassing forty-seven states, all subscribing to the founders' high ideals. But practice does not always live up to principle in an organisation that reflects deep continental rifts.

COUNTERINSURGENCY

Einsatz in einem komplexen und dynamischen Umfeld :
Counterinsurgency / by Uwe Larsen., 2009.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg, Nr. 5, Mai 2009, S. 36-39.)
ID Number: JA025904

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Larsen, Uwe

COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Recasting Afghan Strategy / by Allan Orr., 2009.
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2009, p.
87-117.)

ID Number: JA025861

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Orr, Allan

This article aims to examine current counter-insurgency (COIN) strategy in Afghanistan to posit an untried theoretical concept of operations for the war being waged there. By doing so it argues that Coalition and NATO forces operating there may be required to fundamentally recast Afghan war-policy if a resurgent Taliban and Al-Qa'eda are to be countered in both the military and political spheres of present day Afghanistan. By way of strategy this article posits that a more optimal strategy in Afghanistan, in light of the campaign's apparent difficulties, might be to seed local security apparatuses, designated herein as 'Rural Paramilitary Forces.'

COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

Crafting Non-Kinetic Warfare : The Academic-Military Nexus in US
Counterinsurgency Doctrine / by Martin G. Clemis., 2009.
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2009, p.
160-184.)

ID Number: JA025863

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Clemis, Martin G.

Written in response to the ongoing insurgencies in Iraq and Afghanistan, the new US Army/Marine Corps counterinsurgency manual reflects a unity of effort between the military and academic worlds rarely seen at the doctrinal or operational level. Because counterinsurgency operations are predicated upon an intimate understanding of human behavior as well as the social, economic, and political forces that can aggravate and encourage insurgents to take up arms against the standing authority, the American military has called upon scholars to lend their expertise towards developing

nonmilitary or 'nonkinetic' prescriptions for battling 'internal' war over the years. Since the early 1960s many within the academic community have answered that call. Such participation, however, has sparked a bitter debate among members of both academe and the military. This article examines the role that human rights advocates and social scientists have played in shaping counterinsurgency doctrine as well as the controversy this participation has produced both during the Cold War and today.

DEMOCRACY

The Social Market Roots of Democratic Peace / by Michael Mousseau., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 4, Spring 2009, p. 52-85.)

ID Number: JA025916

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mousseau, Michael

Democracy does not cause peace among nations. Rather, domestic conditions cause both democracy and peace. From 1961 to 2001, democratic nations engaged in numerous fatal conflicts with each other, including at least one war, yet not a single fatal militarized incident occurred between nations with contract-intensive economies - those where most people have the opportunity to participate in the market. In contract-intensive economies, individuals learn to respect the choices of others and value equal application of the law. They demand liberal democracy at home and perceive it in their interest to respect the rights of nations and international law abroad. The consequences involve more than just peace : the contract-intensive democracies are in natural alliance against any actor - state or nonstate - that seeks to challenge Westphalian law and order. Because China and Russia lack contractualist economies, the economic divide will define great power politics in the coming decade. To address the challenges posed by China and Russia, preserve the Westphalian order, and secure their citizens from terrorism, the contract-intensive powers should focus their efforts on supporting global economic opportunity, rather than on promoting democracy.

DEMOCRATIZATION

Losing 'the Force' ? The 'Dark Side' of Democratization after Iraq / by Laurence Whitehead., 2009.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 16, no. 2, April 2009, p. 215-242.)

ID Number: JA025856

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Whitehead, Laurence

After 1945, with the defeat of Nazism, until the end of the 1990s, with the rise of the US as the only superpower and the 'triumph of liberalism', it seemed that the West could say, like the Jedi in Star Wars, that 'the force was with them'. Indeed, to the extent that people around the world believed this, the established democracies of the West were also entitled to say 'may the force be with you', and promote the kinds of measures that might allow this to be so. The transitions of Spain, Poland, and South Africa that the author looks at here, and which occurred as theories of democratization and democracy promotion gathered pace and force, seemed to confirm this. But there was always a 'Dark Side' at the heart of the West. The West's support for dictatorships during the Cold War tarnished its reputation; the coercive promotion of democracy in contemporary Iraq and the securitizing perspective adopted after 11 September 2001 has almost blackened it beyond repair, to the extent that the West may be losing 'the force'. This has profound implications for our theorizing about democracy. This article focuses on the pivotal case of Iraq - the 'Dark Side' of Western so-called 'democracy promotion', and how it may change the position of the West as the possessor of 'the force',

and with it, democratization theory.

DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ

Long Time Coming : Prospects for Democracy in Iraq / by Bruce E. Moon., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 4, Spring 2009, p. 115-148.)

ID Number: JA025918

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Moon, Bruce E.

Prospects for democracy in Iraq should be assessed in light of the historical precedents of nations with comparable political experiences. Saddam Hussein's Iraq was an unusually extreme autocracy, which lasted an unusually long time. Since the end of the nineteenth century, only thirty nations have experienced an autocracy as extreme as Iraq's for a period exceeding two decades. The subsequent political experience of those nations offers a pessimistic forecast for Iraq and similar nations. Only seven of the thirty are now democratic, and only two of them have become established democracies; the democratic experiments in the other five are still in progress. Among the seven, the average time required to transit the path from extreme autocracy to coherent, albeit precarious, democracy has been fifty years, and only two have managed this transition in fewer than twenty-five years. Even this sober assessment is probably too optimistic, because Iraq lacks the structural conditions that theory and evidence indicate have been necessary for successful democratic transitions in the past. Thus, the odds of Iraq achieving democracy in the next quarter century are close to zero, at best about two in thirty, but probably far less.

DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Turkish Democracy and Political Islam / by David Ghanim., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 75-84.)

ID Number: JA025830

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ghanim, David

Is Governance a Prerequisite for Democracy ? Insights from the Middle East / by Assem Safieddine, Leila Atwi., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 85-100.)

ID Number: JA025831

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Safieddine, Assem

2. Atwi, Leila

DRUG TRAFFIC

Combating World Drug Trafficking / by Akhmet Khataev., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 55, no. 2, 2009, p. 42-48.)

ID Number: JA025895

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Khataev, Akhmet

ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Taliban Toxin / by Wolfgang Danspeckgruber, William Maley., 2009.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 6, June 2009, p. 7-9.)

ID Number: JA025937

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Danspeckgruber, Wolfgang
2. Maley, William

Elections are divisive, pitting parties against each other in the pursuit of power. In Afghanistan the presidential poll could increase conflict too, with the Taliban exploiting easy targets and the risk of fraud high and rising. If things do go wrong, the shockwaves could cross the border into Pakistan where the Taliban toxin has been spreading.

ENERGY POLICY--EU

Is There a Central European Energy Market in the Making ? / by

Andras Deak., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL ISSUES & SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 18, no. 1, 2009, p. 3-14.)

ID Number: JA025864

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Deak, Andras

The coming great economic recession and likely depression afterwards, is to set energy prices at a relatively low level for the next 5-7 years. However, this might be the last chance to prepare for an era of extreme energy prices. With a growing gap of investments into the industry and tight market situation might couple the economic recovery with scarce supplies and high energy prices. All this promises a high price volatility for the next decade, when Western and particularly European instruments to exert influence on the global energy landscape will be rather few. All this means, that even if energy does not seem to be the most urgent task to be solved now, it is a high time to reconsider Europe's energy future and our perception of dependence. Understandably, this also raises the questions related to common energy policies. New Eastern EU members brought new aspects for common EU energy policy. The patchwork of Central European energy and Russian policies, however, is only a slightly less colorful, than attitudes in the EU. We have witnessed very few common positions in these regards. Thus, energy policy cooperation is possible only in cases of win-win situations and by bringing these problems, rather to the technical, not to the political level. Common EU policies, regulation and liberalization directives impacted these energy policies much more, than autonomous Central European cooperation.

Polish Perspective on the EU's Energy Policy and the Security of External Supply / by Ernest Wyciszkievicz., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL ISSUES & SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 18, no. 1, 2009, p. 15-28.)

ID Number: JA025865

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wyciszkievicz, Ernest

Since the very beginning of the EU energy policy building process, Poland has belonged to the most vigorous participants which was a result of several internal and external determinants. Internally, it was a heavy reliance on imported oil and gas from Russia and thus high vulnerability to its energy diplomacy that mattered, especially for the government that took power in 2005. Externally, repeated temporary disruptions of supplies and German-Russian agreement on Nord Stream gas pipeline pushed Poland towards deep involvement into the making of the EU energy policy and into the European energy security discourse. The Polish position was determined by a feeling that under current circumstances its energy security was at stake, and second, that an

extraordinary opportunity emerged to shape directly the process of making new EU policy since its commencement. Major issues for Poland, such as energy solidarity, crisis management mechanism, diversification of suppliers and common position towards external actors were reflected in several initiatives : failed proposal of European Energy Security Treaty, injection of energy solidarity into the Treaty of Lisbon and recently suggested amendments to EU Security of the Gas Supply Directive. It will not be an overestimation to claim that it is partly due to Polish pressure that the abovementioned issues became an integral part of EU policy papers and proposals. The question now is not whether the EU should bother about energy security at all but how it should respond to oncoming challenges to reduce its vulnerability and to minimize risk exposure.

ENERGY POLICY--SLOVAKIA

The Energy Security of the SR in the Context of the EU and Relations with Russia / by Karel Hirman., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL ISSUES & SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 18, no. 1, 2009, p. 29-37.)

ID Number: JA025866

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hirman, Karel

Oil and natural gas have been flowing from Western Siberia to Europe for over 40 years without any significant problems. However, in the past few years serious problems emerged. The last natural gas crisis at the beginning of 2009 fully revealed the grave weaknesses of Slovakia's energy security. It also raised serious doubts about the energy security of the entire EU and especially about the adequacy of future orientation towards natural gas. The author argues that in the case of Slovakia it is necessary to achieve at least a partial diversification of natural gas import through other routes and possibly from another supplier. On the other hand, it is impossible to realistically solve the challenges that the energy security of Slovakia is facing without the close cooperation between multiple state bodies. This problem is interdepartmental and affects not only the field of economy, but also foreign policy, security, agriculture, transport, and the environment. Therefore cooperation and coordination is necessary. What is, however, most important is not only talk about energy security but also to act.

EU--ENP

Between Europe and Russia / by Georgy Bovt., 2009.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 5, May 2009, p. 19-20.)

ID Number: JA025815

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bovt, Georgy

Moscow has tried to lure them back into its sphere of influence, now the European Union is to launch a partnership programme for six post-communist countries. The best result would be for them to become a bridge between the two. In any event, energy is the issue.

EU--ESDP--EUROPEAN SECURITY STRATEGY

Ambition, Benchmark, Culture : The ABC of European Strategy

Revisited / by Sven Biscop., 2009.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 62, no. 1, 2009, p. 31-53.)

ID Number: JA025849

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Biscop, Sven

The European Union (EU), and the European Economic Community (EEC) before it, has always been a global economic power. That economic weight endowed it with the potential to also become a global actor in the realm of diplomacy and defence, but it was not until 1991 that the Maastricht Treaty created the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Europe began to develop its own foreign and security policy, and even then very tentatively. This article aims to assess whether in the 15-odd years since the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty, in 1993, the EU has managed to become a global strategic actor, i.e. an actor that consciously and purposely defines long-term objectives, with regard to all dimensions of foreign policy, that actively pursues these objectives, and that acquires the necessary means to that end.

EU--UNITED NATIONS

Effective Multilateralism ? EU-UN Cooperation in the DRC, 2003-2006

/ by Claudia Morsut., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 16, no. 2, April 2009, p. 261-272.)

ID Number: JA025854

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Morsut, Claudia

This article examines the EU's partnership with the UN in building effective multilateralism through an analysis of the EU operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) between 2003-2006. The EU has offered a range of tools in the field of civilian and military crisis management to MONUC, the UN Organization Mission in the DRC, thus representing the first case of full partnership on the ground between the two organizations. This pioneering peace operation can offer insights into possible future collaboration between the two organizations in peace and security matters. The argument of the article is that it is possible to establish a 'partner model' from the example of cooperation in the DRC : in the case of the UN deficit, the EU may intervene as supporting organization. However, since the EU is keen to be considered as an independent global actor, it seems focused on a pragmatic rather than institutionalized approach in its cooperation with the UN.

GAS INDUSTRY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Les lecons de la 'guerre du gaz' / by Alain Guillemoles., 2009.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 339-352.)

ID Number: JA025898

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Guillemoles, Alain

A new episode in the natural gas war, which pitted Russia against Ukraine last winter, affected all of Europe. Several countries had to fall back on measures such as rationing their industries or even burning wood for heating. Of course, after twenty days of crisis, an agreement was found and gas supplies to Europe were resumed - but there is no reason they can't be blocked again. The truth is that the EU is paying the price for having no common energy policy. Each country thinks only of its own short-term interests. And when a new project is planned, it only increases this dependence. Such is the case with the Nord Stream and South Stream pipelines, which will soon

link Russia directly to Europe without having to pass through Ukraine. And yet there has been no progress on the Nabucco pipeline project, which would supply Europe with gas from Central Asia while bypassing Russia. If the EU doesn't want its bargaining power with the Kremlin to be weakened even further, it must act quickly.

GREAT BRITAIN--ARMED FORCES

No Choice but Change for Britain's Armed Forces / by Menzies Campbell, Ben Jones., 2009.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 42-48.)

ID Number: JA025820

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Campbell, Menzies
2. Jones, Ben

The government is trading on the 'can do' attitude of the British armed forces in the face of inadequate equipment and service provision, and growing pressure on public expenditure. The only way forward is for the UK to take the lead in developing a European defence capability.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Change, Crisis and Transformation : Challenges for Western Intelligence in the Twenty-First Century., 2009.

(INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 24, no. 1, February 2009, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA025859

Type: ART

ISAF

Bundeswehr in Afghanistan : eine Lageeinschätzung / by Rainer Lutz Glatz., 2009.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg, Nr. 5, Mai 2009, S. 26-30.)

ID Number: JA025903

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Glatz, Rainer Lutz

Recommitment and Shared Interests : Progress and the Future of Afghan National Security / by David D. MacKiernan., 2009.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 6-11.)

ID Number: JA025817

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. MacKiernan, David D.

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has been engaged in Afghanistan for over seven years. The perception of a growing insurgency has caused some commentators and nations to question the mission, challenge the financial costs or become weary of the fight. Others believe the success of ISAF's strategy in Afghanistan is not only possible, but likely with the steadfast military, political and economic support of NATO and the international community. The Commander of ISAF, General MacKiernan, argues for a recommitment by NATO to the goals of the mission, an acceptance of long-term responsibility, and a realisation that the solution requires more than just military means to secure the region.

L'Otan en Afghanistan / by Jean-Louis Py., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 76-83.)

ID Number: JA025882

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Py, Jean-Louis

L'Afghanistan est aux antipodes des conflits pour lesquels l'Alliance a ete creee et pour lesquels ses forces ont ete construites et entrainees. Deja engagee dans les Balkans, l'OTAN a cependant su montrer une capacite encore superieure d'adaptation pour repondre aux besoins de cette operation. Aujourd'hui, l'Alliance est a la recherche d'un nouveau souffle, d'une nouvelle strategie face a la complexite de la situation et pour terminer sa mission sans remettre en cause la confiance que ses membres lui accordent. Elle y joue son avenir.

ISLAM--TURKEY

Comparing Islamic Resurgence Movements in Turkey and Iran / by Sena Karasipahi., 2009.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 63, no. 1, Winter 2009, p. 87-107.)

ID Number: JA025847

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Karasipahi, Sena

This article examines and compares the Islamic resurgence movements in Iran between the 1950s to the revolution of 1979 and in Turkey from the 1950s to the present. It focuses on wide-ranging socioeconomic, political, ideological, psychological, historical, and cultural factors, in addition to the religious and spiritual motivations behind the phenomenon of Islamic revivalism and intends to find the similarities and/or differences between the Islamization movements in both countries.

KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

Operation Allied Force : Handmaiden of Independent Kosovo / by Julie A. Mertus., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 461-476.)

ID Number: JA025926

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mertus, Julie A.

This article challenges the historical amnesia surrounding the whirlwind of international recognition of the state of Kosovo. It explores three theses concerning the role of international intervention and local politics in state formation. First, the article contends that Kosovar Albanians were 'backed into' the independent state option. Second, it makes a distinction between 'parallel states' and 'parallel societies', and explores the inadequacy of the thesis that, in the case of Kosovo, a parallel entity was waiting in the wings, prepared to step up and assume the mantle of a fully operational independent state. Third, it argues that Operation Allied Force was central to the eventual recognition of the independent State of Kosovo.

KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999

The Kosovo War in Perspective / by Andrew Cottey., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 593-608.)

ID Number: JA025934

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cottey, Andrew

In historical perspective, the Kosovo war stands as a significant turning point. Within the Balkan region, Operations Allied Force marked the end of the nationalist wars of the 1990s and the beginning of a new phase of partnership and integration with the EU and NATO. In terms of the wider European security order, its repercussions were contradictory. NATO reasserted its role as Europe's leading security institution, yet Operation Allied Force also gave significant momentum to the EU's development as a quasi military body. Further afield, an immediate crisis erupted in Russo-western relations followed by renewed cooperation on the ground; the longer-term impact, however, was a lingering resentment in Moscow at NATO action. At the global level, meanwhile, Operation Allied Force appeared to symbolize the primacy of both American-led western power and of the liberal norms and values that underpinned the intervention. But this was arguably a high point : future global security crises would be managed in the context of the rising power of the non-western world, a more fragmented West and greater contestation over the norms that should underpin international society.

'A Milestone in the History of the EU' : Kosovo and the EU's

International Role / by Alistair J. K. Shepherd., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 513-530.)

ID Number: JA025929

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shepherd, Alistair J. K.

The Kosovo war was a decisive catalyst in the development of the EU's international security role. The escalating crisis in Kosovo confirmed that the EU was still unable to prevent, contain or end violent conflict along its own borders. This led the EU to augment both its hard and soft power through the launch of the European Security and Defence Policy and the Stabilisation and Association Process. These initiatives endowed the EU with the potential to make a distinct contribution to international conflict management. Unsurprisingly, this continuing transformation has encountered significant obstacles relating to capabilities, political will and coordination. Concerns have also been raised about how the development of a military dimension has changed the nature of EU power. However, the EU has not abandoned the core principle upon which its international role was founded, namely the need to transcend conflict. Ten years after its failings in Kosovo, the EU is assuming increasing responsibility for conflict management and becoming a more capable international security actor.

The Kosovo War : A Recapitulation / by Mark Webber., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 447-459.)

ID Number: JA025925

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Webber, Mark

This article has four objectives : first, to make a case for the significance of the Kosovo war in contemporary history; second, to present an overview of the crisis itself and the military confrontation which was its consequence; third, to survey the initial controversies aroused by military action - and, specifically, the debates surrounding NATO's Operation Allied Force; and finally, to reference the longer term significance of the Kosovo war.

The Beginning and the End of Humanitarian Intervention : Kosovo 1999 / by Robert Wilton., 2008.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 24, no. 4, December 2008, p. 363-380.)

ID Number: JA025935

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wilton, Robert

A number of factors seem to confirm that the intervention in Kosovo was a success : the million refugees who came home; the relative stability of Kosovo in the years since 1999; the successful declaration of independence without a single casualty in Kosovo; and the model of multi-ethnicity now on offer for Kosovo. At the same time, doubts remain : failure to protect the Serbs of Kosovo in 1999 and rioting in 2004 question both NATO's capacity to do the job it claimed and the legitimacy of the Kosovo that emerged from the intervention. The effect of independence was to push Serbia into isolation and then Government collapse, and this with the continuing vacuum of authority in Serb-dominated northern Kosovo might suggest that the international community had only exchanged one unstable state for two. What worked and what did not ? If Kosovo set the standard for humanitarian intervention - the use of military force to deliver human good - what did the equivocal score card for Kosovo as it reached independence nearly ten years later say about the legitimacy of that doctrine ?

KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--GERMANY

Falling into Line ? Kosovo and the Course of German Foreign Policy / by Alister Miskimmon., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 561-573.)

ID Number: JA025932

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Miskimmon, Alister

Germany's role in Operation Allied Force has been described as a watershed in its foreign policy. It remains perhaps the pinnacle of Germany's security and defence policy transition after the Cold War. Germany's participation in Operation Allied Force was the first aggressive use of force by the Bundeswehr since the Second World War and, remarkably, was undertaken without a United Nations Security Council mandate. The deployment of German forces in 1999 suggested that German reluctance to burden-share in crisis management alongside NATO allies had been overcome. Yet Germany remains a cautious actor when it comes to the deployment of offensive military force. In this regard, Germany has maintained a considerable degree of continuity in its foreign and security policy after unification, a theme which this article outlines.

KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--GREAT BRITAIN

'Tony's War' ? Blair, Kosovo and the Interventionist / by Oliver Daddow., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 547-560.)

ID Number: JA025931

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Daddow, Oliver

Operation Allied Force had a decisive impact on Tony Blair's leadership of UK foreign policy. This article begins with Blair's famous Chicago speech of April 1999; his clearest statement of an apparently underlying moral purpose in international relations. It then contrasts the conventional wisdom that over Kosovo Blair was acting out of a sense of moral obligation (sharpened by recent British failings to act to prevent humanitarian disasters in the Balkans) with a revisionist account centering on the domestic political

considerations impelling Blair into this particular foreign policy adventure. Blair drew three lessons from his involvement in Operation Allied Force : that media presentation was a crucial aspect of implementing a successful foreign policy strategy; that he had been too cautious between 1997 and 1999, partly as a result of being chained to the vagaries of public opinion; and that he could generate robust and worthy foreign and defence policies sitting with his close advisers on the sofa of his 'den' in Downing Street rather than working through traditional channels. The key argument in conclusion is that there was a Tony Blair before Iraq, one who was genuinely set on building a consensus around humanitarian intervention.

KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

From Pristina to Tskhinvali : The Legacy of Operation Allied Force in Russia's Relations with the West / by Derek Averre., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 575-591.)

ID Number: JA025933

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Averre, Derek

This article reviews the main developments in the Kosovo crisis in the context of relations between Russia and NATO/the West. For Moscow, Operation Allied Force constituted a flagrant breach of international law, a threat to post-Cold War European security governance and a challenge to Russia's status in the international order. Official Russian interpretations, heavily influenced by domestic politics, reflect a perception among Russia's political elite that, rather than upholding liberal democratic values, NATO's intervention constituted a selective defence of the interests of the leading western powers. Such views have influenced Moscow's position on the thorny question of Kosovo's independence and Russia's more assertive foreign and security policy in the recent period, not least in the conflict over South Ossetia in August 2008. Ultimately, Operation Allied Force resulted in the Russian governing elite reassessing its views on statehood, the international order and the norms underpinning international society.

KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--USA

Innovation and Precedent in the Kosovo War : The Impact of Operation Allied Force on US Foreign Policy / by David Hastings Dunn., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 531-546.)

ID Number: JA025930

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dunn, David Hastings

The 1990s was a period of strategic innovation in US foreign policy. Operation Allied Force in particular represented an important step in the contorted evolution of America's attitude towards the use of force in the post-Cold War period. The operation demonstrated the growing influence of humanitarian concerns and the extent to which America was willing to reconsider Cold War criteria on the prudence and utility of force in support of its foreign policy. In its decision to intervene in Kosovo, the Clinton administration also divided opinion among the military. This, in effect, reduced the premium placed on the counsels of the armed forces and made it easier for the Bush administration subsequently to ignore their advice. Furthermore, having fought the war multilaterally through NATO, Operation Allied Force made America more wary of doing so again. In other words, the intervention set a number of precedents and left a significant legacy for the way in which US foreign policy was pursued in the decade that followed. This legacy is considered in two parts : the first analyses those issues associated with the use of force debate; the second considers how the Kosovo experience affected US attitudes to coalition warfare.

KURDS--IRAQ

Kurds in Iraq : The Struggle Between Baghdad and Erbil / by Gareth Stansfield, Liam Anderson., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 134-145.)
ID Number: JA025833
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Stansfield, Gareth
2. Anderson, Liam

LOBBYING--USA

Diplomacy, Inc / by John Newhouse., 2009.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 3, May - June 2009, p.73-92.)
ID Number: JA025837
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Newhouse, John
Lobbies representing foreign interests have an increasingly powerful - and often harmful - impact on how the United States formulates its foreign policy. On Capitol Hill, money and influence can trump disinterested policy calculations, hurting the United States' credibility around the world.

MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Talking with a Region : Lessons from Iran, Turkey and Pakistan / by Mahjoob Zweiri, Simon Staffell., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 63-74.)
ID Number: JA025829
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Zweiri, Mahjoob
2. Staffell, Simon

MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

The Twenty-first Century Security Environment : Challenges for Joint Forces / by Michael Evans., 2009.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 64-72.)
ID Number: JA025821
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Evans, Michael
The twenty-first century battlefield is increasingly characterised by asymmetric warfare, irregular techniques and multi-centric nodes of power. This requires a balanced joint force that is able to adapt to new operational requirements as well as meet conventional strategic needs. But is the military establishment ready for the challenges of globalised (in)security ?

Military History and Fourth Generation Warfare / by Timothy J. Junio., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 32, no. 2, April 2009, p. 243-269.)
ID Number: JA025846
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Junio, Timothy J.
This article examines 'Fourth Generation Warfare' (4GW), a theory of how warfare has evolved and is evolving, from the perspective of military history. The author makes three primary claims : 4GW advocates' boxing of history into 'generations' is logically and temporally inconsistent; 4GW authors misuse history by selectively choosing case studies and applying them out of context; and other arguments regarding the current and future character of warfare are

more convincing. The author concludes that scholars and policy-makers would be well served by considering elements of 4GW, particularly its analysis of insurgency, but that the concept should be subsumed by a broader US grand strategy that retains a strong focus on preparation for conventional warfare.

Les armees occidentales face aux rebellions locales / by Isabelle Lasserre., 2009.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 205-218.)

ID Number: JA025893

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lasserre, Isabelle

The interminable Iraq conflict; the Afghan quagmire; Israel's inability to crush Hezbollah (in 2006) or Hamas (last winter) ... Since the beginning of the new millennium, Western armies, however powerful and well-equipped they may be, have had a hard time defeating rebellious forces with significantly fewer resources. In the United States as in Europe, a new paradigm is taking shape in military circles. It is drawn from lessons learned from the mistakes of the past few decades - by the French in Algeria and the Americans in Vietnam - as well as the successes of General David Petraeus in Iraq. Recently appointed commander of the US Army's Central Command, Petraeus considers it crucial to combine military pressure with efforts to win over the 'hearts and minds' of the local population. This is, of course, a long-term process, but in all theaters of operation, it is the only way to achieve real victory.

MILITARY RESEARCH--EU

'Protect European Citizens and the European Economy' : The European Security Research Programme / by Iraklis Oikonomou., 2009.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 62, no. 1, 2009, p. 3-16.)

ID Number: JA025848

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Oikonomou, Iraklis

The EU research poses a challenge for the study of European security and defence integration. What are the origins ? Why and how did it become a part of the EU policy agenda ? What theoretical conclusions can be drawn from it ? The first section outlines the institutional and historical background of EU security research, before turning to the analysis of the provisions of PASR and ESRP. Then, the politico-economic significance of the programme is discussed, highlighting the multiple channels through which security purposes have been translated into politico-economic necessities. Finally, the implications of ESRP for the study of EU security and defence policy are debated.

MONEY--EU COUNTRIES--EURO

The End of Dollar Primacy ? The EMU Policy Framework and the International Role of the Euro / by Mattias Vermeiren., 2009.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 62, no. 1, 2009, p. 117-137.)

ID Number: JA025850

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Vermeiren, Mattias

Ten years after the birth of the euro, it is clear that the European currency has not yet been able to fulfil its global expectations and that it remains a distant second to the dollar. In this article, it is argued that the main factor inhibiting the euro from challenging the dollar's primacy is the inadequate financial supervision, regulatory and macroeconomic policy framework of the EMU.

NATO

Vers une refondation de l'Alliance atlantique., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 44-52.)

ID Number: JA025879

Type: ART

Un groupe de travail du Comite d'analyse et de reflexion sur l'actualite (CARA) a cherche, dans la perspective du prochain Sommet de Strasbourg-Kehl, a degager des voies et moyens pour renover l'Alliance et adapter l'OTAN aux temps strategiques nouveaux. A partir de l'analyse des interets des pays allies, il trace l'esquisse d'une Alliance plus coherente entre ses partenaires europeen et americain, et qui ne serait plus vue comme 'le bras arme de l'Occident dans le monde', avec une OTAN plus efficace et complementaire de la PESD.

Menaces non-militaires : piege ou defi pour l'OTAN ? / by Patrick Brunot., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 103-110.)

ID Number: JA025884

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brunot, Patrick

Puisqu'il n'est pas possible de donner de reponses militaires a des questions qui ne le sont pas, l'Alliance atlantique doit-elle se redefinir ? C'est la, pour les prochaines annees, une problematique politique, diplomatique et militaire qui se presente comme un veritable defi au regard des difficultes qu'elle souleve.

L'OTAN a la veille de ses 60 ans : restons a pied d'oeuvre / by Giampaolo Di Paola., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 37-43.)

ID Number: JA025878

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Di Paola, Giampaolo

L'amiral Di Paola, president du Comite militaire de l'OTAN, fait part de ses reflexions a la veille du 60e anniversaire de la structure.

L'alliance relative / by Jean Dufourcq., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 92-102.)

ID Number: JA025883

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dufourcq, Jean

Le devenir de l'Alliance atlantique mobilise Europeens et Americains pour le prochain Sommet de Strasbourg-Kehl. La France qui normalise spectaculairement sa position militaire dans l'OTAN doit contribuer a cet effort conceptuel. Au-dela des idees qui germent sur un nouveau concept strategique permettant de relancer l'Otan, n'y a-t-il pas des questions plus radicales a se poser sur les alliances et les ecueils qui les guettent au moment ou la mondialisation faconne une planete diversifiee, une planete de la puissance relative ?

Sommet de Strasbourg-Kehl : bien plus que le retour francais / by Olivier Kempf., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 53-64.)

ID Number: JA025880

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kempf, Olivier

Le debat francais s'interesse beaucoup au Sommet de l'Alliance atlantique qui se tiendra a Strasbourg et a Kehl debut avril. Sans surprise, il evoque principalement le retour francais dans l'Otan, finalement assez anecdotique. C'est omettre d'apercevoir que ce Sommet sera important a bien d'autres egards, tant dans le domaine des operations que de la nouvelle architecture europeenne de securite qu'il faut, a l'evidence, renouveler.

Regard sur l'avenir / by Ann Taylor., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 31-36.)

ID Number: JA025877

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Taylor, Ann

Le sommet du 60e anniversaire de l'OTAN qui aura lieu a Strasbourg et Kehl en avril 2009 est un moment parfait pour apprecier avec recul les accomplissements du passe. Il y en a eu beaucoup. C'est aussi le moment d'observer le futur, la nature changeante des defis que nous affrontons, et de rechercher la meilleure maniere dont l'OTAN devrait etre structuree et equipee pour leur faire face. Un nouveau 'Concept strategique' est necessaire pour exprimer une vision de l'Alliance du XXIe siecle.

NATO--ARCTIC REGIONS

L'Alliance et l'Arctique a la veille du Sommet de Strasbourg / by Daniel Besson., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 65-75.)

ID Number: JA025881

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Besson, Daniel

Lors de son discours devant l'Assemblee nationale le 12 fevrier 2009, le Secetaire general de l'OTAN, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, a evoque la necessite pour l'Alliance de s'interesser a l'Arctique. Se reinteresser, en fait; car si l'Arctique, nouveau point chaud de la planete, a toujours ete au coeur des preoccupations de l'Alliance, la crise georgienne de 2009 a reactive les discours securitaires de certains Allies ou pays partenaires, presentant la Russie comme l'ennemie. Toutefois, la diversite des interets laisse place a des espaces de cooperation.

NATO--EU

L'Alliance et l'Union / by Henri Bentegeat., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 17-24.)

ID Number: JA025875

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bentegeat, Henri

L'Europe se remet a rever de defense commune, au moment ou l'OTAN approfondit sa mutation. Quelle position l'Union europeenne doit-elle adopter pour ne pas devenir une replique de l'OTAN ? La complementarite des deux structures est-elle possible ? Si oui, comment ?

NATO--FRANCE

Necessaire, l'Otan ? / by John R. Macarthur., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 119-121.)

ID Number: JA025886

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Macarthur, John R.

La reintegration de la France dans l'Otan est un geste potentiellement nocif, qui a comme cause une soumission par la droite atlantiste aux ambitions de Washington. Dans un monde plus integre que jamais, la France devrait reprendre la position independante et multipolaire de Charles de Gaulle plutot que de ceder aux songes obamaniens de Sarkozy. Les Francais pourraient ainsi aider l'Amerique a retrouver la raison en dehors de la structure demodee de l'Otan.

Changeons de posture politique au sein de l'Otan ! / by Jean-Pierre Masseret., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 111-118.)

ID Number: JA025885

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Masseret, Jean-Pierre

Le debat sur la reintegration de la France dans toutes les structures de l'Otan tourne autour de quatre questions politiques principales et d'une question subsidiaire : la France trahit-elle les valeurs universelles de la Republique, son role et son influence dans le monde ? La France renonce-t-elle a la posture politique adoptee en son temps par le general de Gaulle ? La France se rallie-t-elle sans condition aux theses politiques des Etats-Unis ? La France condamne-t-elle de facto la politique europeenne de securite et de defense ? Enfin, cette reintegration est-elle proposee au bon moment, trop tot ou trop tard ? Ces cinq questions justifient, au regard du sujet qu'elles traitent, un debat sincere devant le Parlement.

La memoire courte / by Roberto Nayberg., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4,
avril 2009, p. 134-142.)

ID Number: JA025887

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nayberg, Roberto

La France, en reintegrant la structure militaire integree de l'Alliance atlantique, prend une decision lourde de consequences parce que chargee de sens. La faible intensite du debat public suscite par cette decision montre que l'opinion a perdu de vue et d'entendement les arguments qui avaient motive le choix du general de Gaulle. Une mise en perspective historique s'imposait donc pour rappeler qu'a l'ere des ruptures de tous ordres, la raison et le bon sens demeuraient des valeurs fondamentales pour guider la France.

NATO--OSCE

Partenariat et cooperation entre l'OSCE et l'OTAN / by Marc Perrin de Brichambaut., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 25-29.)

ID Number: JA025876

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Perrin de Brichambaut, Marc

Pour le bilan relatif a ses soixante ans, l'OTAN doit s'interesser a evaluer les actions qu'elle mene en relation avec d'autres institutions internationales. L'Organisation pour la securite et la cooperation en Europe (OSCE) est certainement l'organisation dont le champ de competence a le plus a voir avec celui de l'Alliance atlantique. Les deux institutions sont amenees naturellement a travailler de concert sur la base de liens tisses depuis le temps de la guerre froide. Le secretaire general de l'OSCE donne son appreciation sur l'etat de cette collaboration qui se fonde sur la complementarite des deux organisations.

NATO--USSR

Why the USSR Did Not Become a NATO Member / by Nikolai Kochkin., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis) , vol. 55, no. 2, 2009, p. 177-191.)

ID Number: JA025900

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kochkin, Nikolai

NO FIRST USE (NUCLEAR STRATEGY)

The Case for No First Use / by Scott D. Sagan., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 3, June - July 2009, p. 163-181.)

ID Number: JA025913

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sagan, Scott D.

A US nuclear no-first-use doctrine would have fewer costs and bring greater benefits than commonly recognised.

NONLETHAL WEAPONS--USA

Non-Lethal Weapons and the Long Tail of Warfare / by Robert M. MacNab, Richard L. Scott., 2009.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2009, p. 141-159.)

ID Number: JA025862

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. MacNab, Robert M.

2. Scott, Richard L.

This paper examines whether non-lethal weapons (NLWs) enhance the capability of the US armed forces to conduct irregular warfare (IW) operations. With expectations that the operational environment will only continue to become more complex in the future, NLWs may reduce the level of violence received, as well as dispensed, by US forces while performing tasks in the IW spectrum. The authors argue that NLWs increase the ability of US forces to address the long tail of warfare and their deployment should be increased in the near term.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Future of Nuclear Arms : A World United and Divided by Zero / by Randy Rydell., 2009.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 3, April 2009, p. 21-25.)
ID Number: JA025826
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rydell, Randy
Ever since the nuclear weapons were first used in the World War II, there have been proposals to eliminate them. The today is largely united on the merits of the goal but remain deeply divided on how to achieve it.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

Britain's New Nuclear Debate : A Credible Road Map for Disarmament / by Malcolm Chalmers., 2009.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 34-41.)
ID Number: JA025819
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Chalmers, Malcolm
While the recent Prague speech by Barack Obama put nuclear disarmament firmly back on the global agenda, the UK has also been pushing for a 'world free of nuclear weapons'. This distinctive British view developed over the last two years is in part due to the particular way in which the renewal of its deterrent capability was agreed. It also reflected a wider international current of thought. Now, the spectre of arms reduction raises a number of questions for British defence policy-makers.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--USA

A Joint Enterprise : Diplomacy to Achieve a World Without Nuclear Weapons / by Steve Andreasen., 2009.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 3, April 2009, p. 14-20.)
ID Number: JA025825
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Andreasen, Steve
The best way to 'get to zero' would be to employ a hybrid approach that would have the United States and Russia lead such an effort, with early involvement from the other key states with nuclear arms.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Morale et efficacite dans le debat nucleaire / by Denis Lambert., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 150-158.)
ID Number: JA025888
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lambert, Denis
Un nouveau debat sur l'avenir de la dissuasion nucleaire s'annonce, preempte par quelques manoeuvres politiques. La necessite de rebatir l'equilibre strategique entre les Etats-Unis et la Russie, avant l'echeance du 5 decembre 2009 pour le Traite Start, fixe meme une premiere limite au calendrier, sans compter la preparation de la prochaine conference d'examen du TNP. La perception de la menace principale a change, mais aussi le cadre et certaines modalites de la dissuasion. Loin d'etre devenue desuete, elle s'integre dans une vision plus globale. Le realisme l'emporte sur l'idealisme.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Defining Noncompliance : NPT Safeguards Agreements / by John Carlson., 2009.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 4, May 2009, p. 22-27.)

ID Number: JA025940

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Carlson, John

The process of determining noncompliance is an important aspect of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system, as well as the only established mechanism for determining compliance with the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) itself.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--EAST ASIA

Un risque de prolifération nucléaire en Asie du Nord-Est ? / by Barthelemy Courmont., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 159-165.)

ID Number: JA025889

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Courmont, Barthelemy

L'Asie du Nord-Est presente la particularite d'etre potentiellement l'une des regions les plus nuclearisees de la planete. On y compte deux puissances nucleaires reconnues par le Traite de nonproliferation (Russie, Chine), un Etat proliferant (Coree du Nord), et trois Etats pouvant, dans des delais tres brefs, faire aboutir des programmes nucleaires (Japon, Coree du Sud, Taiwan). Alors que la question de la prolifération nucléaire s'est a nouveau imposee dans l'actualite strategique internationale, et que l'essai nord-coreen d'octobre 2006 a impose un nouveau paradigme securitaire dans la region, quels sont les risques reels de voir l'Asie du Nord-Est se nucleariser ?

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA

Loose Nukes in New Neighborhoods : The Next Generation of Proliferation Prevention / by Kenneth N. Luongo., 2009.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 4, May 2009, p. 6-14.)

ID Number: JA025938

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Luongo, Kenneth N.

In the initial weeks of the Obama administration, former Vice President Dick Cheney stated that there was a 'high probability' of a terrorist attempt to use a nuclear weapon or biological agent and that 'whether they can pull it off depends on what kind of policies we put in place'. President Barack Obama, in his April 5 Prague speech, said that terrorists 'are determined to buy, build, or steal' a nuclear weapon and that the international community must work 'without delay' to ensure that they never acquire one.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

India and Pakistan : Competing Nuclear Strategies and Doctrines / by Vernie Liebl., 2009.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 2, April - June 2009, p. 154-163.)

ID Number: JA025922

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Liebl, Vernie

India and Pakistan have now been nuclear powers for at least a decade, apparently already having 'gone to the brink' several times. Despite the dire potentialities of nuclear exchange, both countries pursue very specific nuclear deterrent and response strategies. These

strategies can be found in their doctrinal development, how they articulate that doctrine and affiliated 'red lines', and deployment of nuclear weapons delivery means and associated systems (such as antiballistic missiles systems and satellites).

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Die nuklearen Absichten der Islamischen Republik Iran / by Oliver Schmidt., 2009.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg, Nr. 5, Mai 2009, S. 12-14.)

ID Number: JA025902

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Schmidt, Oliver

Deterrence in the Israeli-Iranian Strategic Standoff / by W. Andrew Terrill., 2009.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 81-94.)

ID Number: JA025911

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Terrill, W. Andrew

The author addresses the future of the Israeli-Iranian relationship given the assumption that the latter will continue its nuclear adventurism. He presents the possibility that Israel, as a potential Iranian strategic adversary, will be able to successfully establish a system of deterrence based on its current and programmed missile defense technology, supported by its extensive civil defense initiatives. The author then turns his attention to the history of the relationship between the two belligerents, an analysis that leads to the conclusion that much of the current posturing regarding Iranian nuclear capability is in fact an attempt to deter the United States from any thoughts of regime change in Tehran. The author suggests that the new US Administration's reputation for seeking diplomatic solutions to strategic challenges may be the catalyst required to resolve this nuclear dilemma.

OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999

The Influence of Operation Allied Force on the Development of the jus ad bellum / by Steven Haines., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 477-490.)

ID Number: JA025927

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Haines, Steven

Some have argued that NATO's air campaign against Serbia in 1999 was manifestly unlawful, others that it was an entirely legitimate humanitarian intervention. A third position suggests that the intervention while unlawful, in the strictest sense, was nonetheless legitimate. Here, a customary law right to intervene was seen as emerging, permitting action to prevent a mass atrocity crime, even when UN Security Council authorization was absent. Did Operation Allied Force, then, add to the case for the emergence of this new customary norm? While the 1990s was a decade of humanitarian intervention, the decade since has been dominated by international action against terrorism and, of course, the effects of the highly controversial US and British led invasion of Iraq. In this context, there is scant evidence that a customary right or obligation to intervene for humanitarian reasons has crystallized since 1999. But if Kosovo achieved anything, it was to prompt greater attention to the merits of the argument in favour of a 'responsibility to protect'. If NATO's 1999 action were repeated today in a similarly unauthorized manner it would still be unlawful, but it would perhaps be seen as a legitimate means to preventing a mass atrocity crime.

NATO : From Kosovo to Kabul / by James Sperling, Mark Webber., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 491-511.)

ID Number: JA025928

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sperling, James
2. Webber, Mark

NATO has throughout its history been the subject of prognostications of crisis and dissolution. Indeed, the alliance has been written off so many times that crisis as normality has come to typify its development. In the twenty-year history of NATO's post-Cold War development, Operation Allied Force stands midway between the existential moment that was the collapse of the Soviet bloc and the current travails being experienced in Afghanistan. A comparison of NATO's experience in the Balkans and in the Afghan theatre suggests that the view of a NATO perched permanently at the edge of collapse is problematic and misleading. This is not to defend alliance actions as such but rather to suggest that the narrative of crisis and collapse makes for poor analysis and underestimates NATO's proclivity for adaptation and endurance.

PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Pakistan : Adrift Once Again / by Ahmad Faruqqi., 2009.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 12-16.)

ID Number: JA025840

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Faruqqi, Ahmad

The author tracks the latest political crisis in Pakistan, arguing that President Zardari's credibility is on the line. Looking ahead, he proposes a five point plan to bring stability and security to the country, and outlines three scenarios to help frame the debate on Pakistan's future.

The Unravelling of Pakistan / by John R. Schmidt., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 3, June - July 2009, p. 29-54.)

ID Number: JA025915

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Schmidt, John R.

Armed with nuclear weapons, home to al-Qaeda, and heavily infested with a growing mass of domestic radical Islamists, Pakistan has been famously called the 'most dangerous place on earth'. At the root of the country's problems is a feudal political establishment primarily interested in promoting and preserving its own narrow class interests and unable or unwilling to seriously address the myriad threats the country faces. Unless and until this dynamic changes, Pakistan cannot be counted on to help the United States in its struggle against the Taliban or even to stop the spread of radical Islam within its own borders. Unfortunately, there is nothing in the nature of Pakistani political culture, nor in the performance of the Pakistani political class since the founding of the state, that provides any grounds for optimism.

PERSIAN GULF REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY

Security in the Persian Gulf / by Aleksandr Zasytkin., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 55, no. 2, 2009, p. 18-23.)

ID Number: JA025870

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zasytkin, Aleksandr

PIRACY

Somali Piracy : A Nasty Problem, a Web of Responses / by James Kraska, Brian Wilson., 2009.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 108, no. 718, May 2009, p. 227-231.)

ID Number: JA025843

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kraska, James
2. Wilson, Brian

Somali pirates, the progeny of a failed state and 50 percent unemployment, attacked 125 ships last year. The response has involved unprecedented international cooperation.

The Co-operative Strategy and the Pirates of the Gulf of Aden / by James Kraska, Brian Wilson., 2009.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 74-81.)

ID Number: JA025822

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kraska, James
2. Wilson, Brian

Maritime piracy flourishes at the seams of globalisation because jurisdiction is unclear and pirates exploit the inherent isolation of individual vessels and nations. Given these dynamics, new international law and policy frameworks have become the most effective force multiplier for implementing a new collaborative approach, and the first test is the challenge posed by maritime piracy in the Horn of Africa.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Enhancing the Footprint : Stakeholders in Afghan Reconstruction., 2009.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 22-39.)

ID Number: JA025907

Type: ART

This article provides readers with greater understanding of the reconstruction mission of the International Security Assistance Force that is so essential to the process that bridges the gap between conflict and stabilization. The authors caution that reconstruction projects that overlook the dynamics associated with the local population are doomed for failure because they ignore the basic rationale and understanding of individual needs that support the requirement for peace in Afghanistan.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Occupying Iraq : A Short History of the CPA / by James Dobbins., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 3, June - July 2009, p. 131-162.)

ID Number: JA025914

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dobbins, James

Any planning process must provide operators the necessary resources and flexibility to follow it through. Planning for post-war Iraq signally failed this test.

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES--LAW AND LEGISLATION

Regulating Private Military and Security Companies : The Content, Negotiation, Weaknesses and Promise of the Montreux Document / by James Cockayne., 2008.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 13, no. 3, Winter 2008, p. 401-428.)

ID Number: JA025874

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cockayne, James

On 17 September 2008, 17 states including the United States, UK, China, France, Iraq, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and South Africa endorsed the 'Montreux Document' affirming the legal obligations and describing good practices for states related to operations of private military and security companies during armed conflict. This article provides an insider's view of the 3 years of negotiation of the Montreux Document, provides an overview of its provisions and their significance, and explores the relationship between its provisions and existing law and emerging business and human rights frameworks. Finally, it explores whether the Montreux Document may provide the basis for improved standards and accountability in the activities of private military and security companies.

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Jihadistes de tous les pays, dispersez-vous ! / by Marc Hecker, Thomas Rid., 2009.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 175-189.)

ID Number: JA025891

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hecker, Marc

2. Rid, Thomas

We all know that Al-Qaeda is not just another terrorist group. Although it does have a kind of 'head office', its structure is not really hierarchical. All over the world, jihadist groups are inspired by its example and cite Bin Laden's organization, without necessarily being directly linked to it. Which is why it is so difficult to destroy this multiform, nebulous entity. Nonetheless, like all terrorist groups preceding it, Al-Qaeda can be weakened and, hopefully, neutralized. A closer look at how various terrorist movements of the past were defeated or brought a halt to their activities reveals that, although force is necessary, it is never sufficient in itself. In any case, the struggle against Al-Qaeda will be a long one and, given the vitality of the international jihadist movement, its defeat will probably never be total.

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Protéger la population : droit et devoir / by Matthias Hieber., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e année, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 173-182.)

ID Number: JA025890

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hieber, Matthias

Le Traité de Westphalie (1648) a défini les relations entre États dans le respect mutuel de leur souveraineté. Depuis une dizaine d'années, on impose au souverain l'obligation de protéger sa population; concept qui reste encore assez vague et juridiquement imprécis. Si cette 'responsabilité de protéger' n'est pas assurée par le souverain, ce sera le droit et le devoir de la communauté internationale de s'en charger; précisément l'ONU, qui est le garant légitime de la paix et de la sécurité internationale. Cependant, pour des raisons diverses, l'ONU n'est pas toujours apte à assurer cette responsabilité. Qui doit

alors agir a sa place pour eviter la perte massive de vies humaines ?
L'UE n'est-elle pas bien placee pour le faire ?

REVOLUTION IN MILITARY AFFAIRS

The Revolution in Military Affairs : The Historian's Perspective /
by Jeremy Black., 2009.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 98-102.)

ID Number: JA025824

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Black, Jeremy

The Revolution in Military Affairs has generally been viewed in terms of modernisation. But it is also a doctrine and a discourse, designed to meet political goals and to anchor technological and operational reform.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Russia's Conventional Armed Forces and the Georgian War / by Roger
N. MacDermott., 2009.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 65-80.)

ID Number: JA025910

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. MacDermott, Roger N.

The author provides readers with detailed insight regarding the status of the Russian forces that conducted the seemingly successful incursion into the nation of Georgia in August 2008. Although much of the author's analysis is at the tactical and operational levels of warfare, the strategic consequences are blatantly obvious. The author determines that the rapid defeat of Georgia's armed force was more the result of military weakness, poor management, and limited combat capabilities on the part of the Georgians, than anything attributable to the prowess of Russian forces. His thorough survey of Russian weapon systems and tactics supports the assertion that the Georgian war was the last war of the twentieth century for Russia's armed forces; due mainly to the fact it was fought using tactics, formations, and equipment from the last century. The author concludes that the Russian military and political leadership perceive the Georgian war as a setback to their aspirations of projecting an image of a 'resurgent Russia'.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA

Russian Perceptions and Policies in a Multipolar East Asia under
Yeltsin and Putin / by Paradorn Rangsimaporn., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC, vol. 9, no. 2,
2009, p. 207-244.)

ID Number: JA025858

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rangsimaporn, Paradorn

While the desire to counterbalance US unilateralism informed Russian perceptions and advocacy of multipolarity globally, the complex and fluid balance of power in a multipolar East Asia complicates Russian perceptions and policies of multipolarity regionally and counterbalancing US power became not the sole goal. Russia's aim in East Asia was to reassert its influence while ensuring a stable regional environment in order for Russia to restore itself as a great power. However, the relatively stabilizing US regional role, the rise of neighboring China, the prospects of Japanese remilitarization and strengthened US-Japanese military alliance, and the lack of a Northeast Asian security structure are factors that pose both challenges and opportunities for Russian policymakers in pursuing Russian interests and great-power aims. Such factors have served to

make Russian perceptions and policy in East Asia somewhat contradictory. While Russia's great-power aspiration was relatively clear, the policies to achieve this remained vague and inconclusive.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Russia-U.S.: Resetting Relations / by Nikolai Sofinskii., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 55, no. 2, 2009, p. 1-8.)
ID Number: JA025869
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sofinskii, Nikolai

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Russlands Militar- und Sicherheitspolitik unter Putin und Medwedjew / by Hannes Adomeit., 2009.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 47. Jg., Heft 3, Mai - Juni 2009, S. 283-292.)
ID Number: JA025901
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Adomeit, Hannes

SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Saudi-Russian Relations Since the Abdullah-Putin Summit / by Mark Katz., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 113-120.)
ID Number: JA025832
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Katz, Mark

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

Security Reforms and the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo : Protecting Civilians in the East / by Eirin Mobekk., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 16, no. 2, April 2009, p. 273-286.)
ID Number: JA025855
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mobekk, Eirin
The Democratic Republic of Congo has been plagued by continued conflict and violence in the East despite the official ending of the war and civilians have borne the brunt of this conflict. Security sector reform (SSR) is a critical element in ensuring security, stability and sustainable peace. This article examines security sector reform conducted by the UN Mission in Congo, and also refers to other actors involved in the process, focusing primarily on the East where insecurity is prevalent due to the non-integrated Congolese forces, the Armed Forces of the DRC, other armed groups and foreign, mainly Rwandan troops. It contends that SSR is vital to protect civilians and that thus far MONUC has not fulfilled its mandate of protection.

STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENTS--EU

The European Union Status of Forces Agreement (EU SOFA) / by Aurel Sari., 2008.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 13, no. 3, Winter 2008, p. 353-391.)

ID Number: JA025872

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sari, Aurel

This article offers an overview of the main jurisdictional provisions of the EU Status of Forces Agreement (EU SOFA) of 2003. The EU SOFA was signed by the representatives of the governments of the member states of the EU on 17 November 2003 and its purpose is to define the legal position of the military and civilian personnel, as well as the forces and headquarters, deployed by one EU member state in the territory of another member state in the context of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). The EU SOFA makes an important contribution to the development of the EU's crisis management capabilities. By addressing some of the key legal and practical questions raised by the presence of European military and civilian personnel in the territory of other EU member states, the Agreement facilitates their transit and temporary deployment throughout the territory of the EU for the purposes of the ESDP. The EU SOFA is based on the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (NATO) of 1951. As such, it confirms the pre-eminent position of the NATO SOFA as a model for multilateral status of forces agreements governing the legal position of visiting forces deployed among politically equal partners.

SUDAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Sudan : A State on the Brink ? / by John Prendergast, Colin Thomas-Jensen., 2009.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 108, no. 718, May 2009, p. 208-213.)

ID Number: JA025842

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Prendergast, John

2. Thomas-Jensen, Colin

Darfur remains a catastrophe. A peace accord with southern rebels is in danger. On the plus side, the indictment of Sudan's president improves the odds of regime change.

SUICIDE BOMBINGS

'Martyrer' : Waffengattung im 'Heiligen Krieg' / by Berndt Georg Thamm., 2009.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg, Nr. 5, Mai 2009, S. 43-48.)

ID Number: JA025905

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thamm, Berndt Georg

TALIBAN

Qui sont les neo-taliban ? / by Didier Chaudet., 2009.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 191-203.)

ID Number: JA025892

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chaudet, Didier

As the Western powers, led by the United States, aim to strengthen their military presence in Afghanistan as part of the war against terrorism, it is worth knowing exactly which enemy their troops are fighting. The 'neo-Taliban' are as deeply embedded within the Pashtun population as their elders were, and yet they are different from the fighters of the 1990s. A new generation has taken over, and they are

not organized in the same way as before. They have less of a hierarchy and are much more decentralized, operating in more mobile independent units. They are also closer to Al-Qaeda than were Mullah Omar's men. Above all, they have inspired others outside Afghanistan, in Pakistan and Central Asia. Faced with the scale of the threat, the West has two priorities : it must secure its military supply lines, and it must avert the risk of regional instability by making Pakistan a solid ally.

TERRORISM--COMPUTER NETWORK RESOURCES

Regulating the 'Dark Web' : How a Two-Fold Approach can Tackle Peer-to-Peer Radicalisation / by Tim Stevens., 2009.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 28-33.)
ID Number: JA025818

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stevens, Tim

The Internet plays a contributory role in radicalisation, but it is only a number of mechanisms currently deployed to win recruits to global jihad. Technical regulation of online content is difficult and may be counter-productive, driving forums deeper underground or alienating users. The author argues that adopting a social approach that educates and empowers online communities could have more success.

TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

Reconsidering American Strategy in South Asia : Destroying Terrorist Sanctuaries in Pakistan's Tribal Areas / by Vikram Jagadish., 2009.
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2009, p. 36-65.)

ID Number: JA025860

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jagadish, Vikram

Over seven years after the 11 September 2001 attacks on the United States, Afghanistan is again at the forefront of the headlines, faced with a brutal insurgency and a resurgent Taliban. Many scholars and policymakers attribute the instability in Afghanistan to a terrorist sanctuary in the neighboring Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Pakistan has attempted to eliminate this sanctuary through negotiation and armed force. This paper argues that Pakistani strategy has failed to achieve its desired results because of local tribal norms, the weak nature of previous agreements, military units ill-equipped for a counterinsurgency and counterterrorism role, as well as ideological fissures in the Pakistani establishment. Afterward, the paper argues that the United States and Coalition forces should pursue their strategy remaining cognizant of local tribal norms, step up training efforts for Pakistani forces, promote development of the tribal areas, and cultivate options for eliminating the FATA sanctuary through covert means.

UKRAINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Key to Kiev / by Adrian Karatnycky, Alexander J. Motyl., 2009.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 3, May - June 2009, p. 106-120.)
ID Number: JA025838

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Karatnycky, Adrian

2. Motyl, Alexander J.

The recent deterioration in relations between Russia and Ukraine should be of great concern to the West, because Ukraine's security is critical to Europe's stability. Ukraine must be put back on the policy agenda, and as a player in its own right, not as an afterthought to

a policy toward Russia.

Problems of Post-Post-Communism : Ukraine after the Orange Revolution / by Paul Kubicek., 2009.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 16, no. 2, April 2009, p. 323-343.)

ID Number: JA025857

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kubicek, Paul

Although Ukrainian democracy has made some progress since the 2004 Orange Revolution, significant problems remain. This article compares the difficulties facing post-Orange Revolution Ukraine to those encountered in East Central Europe in the early 1990s and maintains that Ukraine will have a harder time overcoming its challenges because its starting point and inheritances are different. That is, Ukrainian democracy must overcome many of the infirmities created during its initial decade of post-communism, and that these make establishing effective democratic governance in today's post-post-communist period arduous. Among the difficulties are designing effective institutions, managing the post-Orange Revolution coalition, removing entrenched corruption and weak respect for the rule of law, and coping with a less hospitable external environment. Events since the Orange Revolution bear out the argument that the events of 2004, while getting rid of a leadership with dubious democratic credentials, are merely the beginning of a process to bring a successful democratic government to Ukraine.

UNITED NATIONS--HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

The UN Human Rights Council at Work : A Provisional Appraisal of the Council's Institution-Building Work / by Veronique Joosten., 2009.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 62, no. 1, 2009, p. 139-164.)

ID Number: JA025851

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Joosten, Veronique

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

Peacekeeping in the Democratic Republic of Congo : Waging Peace and Fighting War / by Denis M. Tull., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 16, no. 2, April 2009, p. 215-230.)

ID Number: JA025852

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tull, Denis M.

The UN peacekeeping mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) has been derided as one of the world's least effective forces. This article assesses its performance by using two indicators : mandate implementation and the reduction of human suffering. The analysis shows that effective peacekeeping in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been hampered by two major problems. First, MONUC has had a struggle with, and inconsistent approach to, the vague concept of 'robust peacekeeping'. During key moments of the peace process, it tried to wage peace when it should have used force. Second it failed to adapt to a dynamic conflict environment. Both problems were underpinned by flawed assumptions about the peace process, the behaviour of local actors and the presumed benefits of 'post-conflict' elections.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Necessity, Choice, and Common Sense / by Leslie H. Gelb., 2009.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 3, May - June 2009, p. 56-72.)
ID Number: JA025836

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gelb, Leslie H.

The United States is declining as a nation and a world power. This is a serious yet reversible situation, so long as the Americans are clear-eyed about the causes and courageous about implementing the cures. One of the cures is a commonsense foreign policy, a return to pragmatic problem solving.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA

Obama's Africa Agenda / by Jennifer Cooke., 2009.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 108, no. 718, May 2009, p. 195-201.)
ID Number: JA025841

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cooke, Jennifer

The first African-American president will need to make the case to a skeptical Congress and public that the growth of US interests on the continent warrants more investment there.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

The G-2 Mirage / by Elisabeth C. Economy, Adam Segal., 2009.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 3, May - June 2009, p. 14-23.)
ID Number: JA025834

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Economy, Elisabeth C.

2. Segal, Adam

Foreign policy luminaries from Henry Kissinger to Zbigniew Brzezinski have called for a heightened bilateral relationship between the United States and China, but this is not the right approach. US-Chinese cooperation is currently weak - the result of mismatched interests, values, and capabilities. So rather than initiating a high-profile bilateral dialogue, Washington should embrace a far more flexible and multilateral approach.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Iran's Nuclear Program and the Future of US-Iranian Relations / by Nihat Ali Ozcan, Ozgur Ozdamar., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 121-133.)
ID Number: JA025844

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ozcan, Nihat Ali

2. Ozdamar, Ozgur

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Power without Influence : The Bush Administrations' Foreign Policy Failure in the Middle East / by Jeremy Pressman., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 4, Spring 2009, p.

149-179.)

ID Number: JA025919

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pressman, Jeremy

The administration of President George W. Bush was deeply involved in the Middle East, but its efforts did not advance US national security. In the realms of counterterrorism, democracy promotion, and

nonconventional proliferation, the Bush administration failed to achieve its objectives. Although the United States did not suffer a second direct attack after September 11, 2001, the terrorism situation worsened as many other countries came under attack and a new generation of terrorists trained in Iraq. Large regional powers such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia did not become more democratic, with no new leaders subject to popular mandate. The model used in Iraq of democratization by military force is risky, costly, and not replicable. Bush's policy exacerbated the problem of nuclear proliferation, expending tremendous resources on a nonexistent program in Iraq while bolstering Iran's geopolitical position. The administration failed because it relied too heavily on military force and too little on diplomacy, disregarded empiricism, and did not address long-standing policy contradictions. The case of the Bush administration makes clear that material power does not automatically translate into international influence.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Washington-Moscou : la nouvelle donne / by Thomas Gomart., 2009.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 247-264.)

ID Number: JA025896

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gomart, Thomas

Barack Obama arrived at the White House promising 'change' across the board. Very critical of the foreign policy conducted by the Bush Administration of 2001-2008, the new president wants the United States to 'start from scratch' in its relations with a number of countries. With regard to Russia, such a move represents a real change of direction. Relations between Washington and Moscow have significantly deteriorated since the beginning of the decade. Over the past eight years, Bush's America and Putin's Russia have been at loggerheads. But the time for quarreling is over : Russia can play a key role in resolving a number of high-priority issues. These include the Iranian nuclear question, pacification of Afghanistan, and the fight against nuclear proliferation. As soon as he was sworn in, Obama reached out to Russian leaders. Will they play the game ? Will there be a rapprochement with Washington ? We will no doubt get a clearer picture in the coming months.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA

The King and Us / by David Ottaway., 2009.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 3, May - June 2009, p. 121-131.)

ID Number: JA025839

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ottaway, David

For decades, the US-Saudi 'special relationship' rested on an exchange of oil for security. That bond was broken on 9/11, and Saudi Arabia can no longer influence oil prices as it once did. Still, Washington and Riyadh can restore healthy ties by pursuing their common interests from Pakistan to the Palestinian territories.

USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Law and Force / by Bakhtiar Tuzmukhamedov., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 55, no. 2, 2009, p. 92-102.)

ID Number: JA025899

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tuzmukhamedov, Bakhtiar

WAR

New or Old Wars ? Debating a Clausewitzian Future / by Colin M. Fleming., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 32, no. 2, April 2009, p. 213-241.)

ID Number: JA025845

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fleming, Colin M.

Over the last 18 years or so, much of the debate about modern warfare has been about whether it should be described as 'old' or 'new'. However, there has not been a definitive answer as to which best reflects war in the modern world. Increasingly, the alternative arguments are polarised into opposing camps. Indeed, it would be fair to say that there is little in the way of debate at all. By reevaluating the strengths and weaknesses of each argument, this paper aims to reinvigorate that discussion by examining whether changes in the way we understand war are really required. Finding that the ideas are not in fact mutually exclusive, it suggests that future research could benefit from a combined approach.

Defining Armed Conflict / by Mary Ellen O'Connell., 2008.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 13, no. 3, Winter 2008, p. 393-400.)

ID Number: JA025873

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. O'Connell, Mary Ellen

Within hours of the 9/11 attacks in the United States, President George W. Bush declared 'a global war on terrorism'. Experts around the world assumed this declaration was a rallying cry, a rhetorical device to galvanise the nation to serious action. By November 2001, however, the evidence began to mount that the President was ordering actions that could only be lawful in a de jure armed conflict : targeting to kill without warning, indefinite detention without trial and search and seizure on the high seas without consent. It was difficult to criticise these actions on the basis of international law, however, given that international law contained no widely accepted definition of armed conflict. By May 2005, the International Law Association (ILA) determined that there was a pressing need for a report on the meaning of armed conflict supported by international law. The Use of Force Committee presented its Initial Report on the Meaning of Armed Conflict in International Law at the Rio de Janeiro biennial meeting of the ILA in August 2008. The Report concludes that all armed conflicts have as a minimum of two necessary characteristics : (1) the presence of organized groups that are (2) engaged in intense armed fighting. The Report indicates that while the United States has been engaged in an armed conflict in Afghanistan and in Iraq since 9/11, the US has not been engaged in a global armed conflict. The Initial Report will be expanded for presentation in final form in 2010 at The Hague biennial meeting.

WAR CASUALTIES

The End of Proportionality / by Jonathan F. Keiler., 2009.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 53-64.)

ID Number: JA025909

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Keiler, Jonathan F.

The author believes that prior to Israel's 2006 campaign into Lebanon, in general, the proportionality doctrine was largely ignored by modern-day scholars, media, and international decisionmakers. The author examines four contemporary cases studies to conclude that the real problem with those who assert that there are violations of the laws of land warfare based on proportionality are confused by the fact

that the rule itself is widely misinterpreted. The extent of this confusion is so great that it severely limits any argument based on the traditional law of war concept. The author's analysis leads to the determination that because the theory of proportionality is so ambiguous it is nearly impossible to interpret and enforce. He believes it would better if the United States dropped the doctrine of proportionality from the lexicon related to the law of war.

Responsability and Proportionality in State and Nonstate Wars / by Michael Walzer., 2009.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 40-52.)

ID Number: JA025908

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Walzer, Michael

The author's thesis is built on the belief that the one dominant lesson we should take away from the twentieth century is that there has been too much killing. The author then examines the reality of war, recognizing that whether the conflict is termed as just or unjust, innocents will die. He then presents an engaging examination of contemporary conflict to determine that the critical factor in assigning justice in war is the concept of 'responsibility', a factor that trumps the 'proportionality' argument in any analysis.

WMD

Weapons of the 21st Century / by Vladimir Belous., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis) , vol. 55, no. 2, 2009, p. 64-82.)

ID Number: JA025897

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Belous, Vladimir

WMD NONPROLIFERATION--KOREA (NORTH)

Creating Instability in Dangerous Global Regions : North Korean Proliferation and Support to Terrorism in the Middle East and South Asia / by Bruce E. Bechtol., 2009.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 2, April - June 2009, p. 99-115.)

ID Number: JA025924

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bechtol, Bruce E.

North Korea contributes to instability in the Middle East and South Asia through its proliferation of missiles and other weapons systems used as delivery platforms for chemical (and the production of chemical munitions) or biological weapons, including long-range artillery. Evidence also shows that North Korea has collaborated in the nuclear programs of Syria, Liban, and Pakistan and has provided weapons and training to terrorist groups in both the Middle East and South Asia (Hezbollah and the Tamil Tigers). Given the recent decision by Washington to take Pyongyang off the list of State Sponsors of Terrorism, the recent and ongoing activity by North Korea directly related to proliferation of WMD and the support of terrorist groups could lead to severe foreign policy challenges for the United States and its allies in the future.

WMD NONPROLIFERATION--USA

Prevention through Strength : Is Nuclear Superiority Enough ? / by
Mark B. Schneider., 2009.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 2, April - June 2009, p.
116-139.)

ID Number: JA025921

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Schneider, Mark B.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is clearly one of the greatest security threats the Western world faces today. Counterproliferation has been one of the core objectives of the Bush administration from its first days in office. While there is bipartisan support in the United States for the concept that proliferation represents a serious threat, there is substantial disagreement on how to deal with this threat.

WMD TERRORISM

Security Council Resolution 1540 to Combat WMD Terrorism :
Effectiveness and Legitimacy in International Legislation / by
Masahiko Asada., 2008.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 13, no. 3, Winter
2008, p. 303-332.)

ID Number: JA025867

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Asada, Masahiko

Faced with the urgent and grave threat of WMD terrorism, the international community has responded with a new approach of international legislation by adopting Security Council Resolution 1540. The traditional approach of multilateral treaties on WMD has primarily been aimed at the prevention of proliferation of such weapons to states and not to non-state actors. Another traditional approach of utilising anti-terrorism treaties has been a sort of patchwork, and thus provides no guarantee that a new treaty is made in a timely manner in response to a newly emerging type of terrorism. By contrast, the new approach of international legislation through Council resolutions makes it possible to enact rules that legally bind all UN members immediately and automatically without exception and are equivalent to those in a treaty instantly ratified by all UN members. Indeed, a new thinking is necessary to effectively respond to a new, Effectiveness and Legitimacy in International Legislation. urgent and grave threat to the international community. In that sense, Resolution 1540 is welcome. This does not, however, mean that everything is allowed if it is effective to deal with the present or imminent threat. Not only from the viewpoint of legitimacy, which guarantees the long-standing effectiveness, but also from that of the rule of law in the international community, it seems of fundamental importance to establish some kind of understanding that the author discusses in this article, if international legislation by the Security Council is destined to become inevitable in the future and is to be better implemented.