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# Acquisitions List November 2010

**New Books and Journal Articles**

# Liste d'acquisitions Novembre 2010

**Nouveaux livres et articles de revues**



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As a member of the NATO HQ staff you can borrow books (Type: M) for one month, journals (Type: ART) and reference works (Type: REF) for one week. Individuals not belonging to NATO staff can borrow books through their local library via the interlibrary loan system.

#### **How to obtain the Multimedia Library publications :**

All Library publications are available both on the NATO Intranet and Internet websites.

#### **Comment emprunter les documents cités ci-dessous :**

En tant que membre du personnel de l'OTAN vous pouvez emprunter les livres (Type: M) pour un mois, les revues (Type: ART) et les ouvrages de référence (Type: REF) pour une semaine. Les personnes n'appartenant pas au personnel de l'OTAN peuvent s'adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter les livres via le système de prêt interbibliothèques.

#### **Comment obtenir les publications de la Bibliothèque multimédia :**

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

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### AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

The Routledge Handbook of War and Society : Iraq and Afghanistan. -  
Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.  
xxiii, 324 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.  
ID number: 80023537  
Type: M  
Library Location: 355.4 /01690 ISBN: 9780415567329  
Includes index.  
'This handbook provides an introduction to current sociological and behavioral research on the effects of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. They represent two of the most interesting and potentially troubling events of recent decades. These two wars - so similar in their beginnings - generated different responses from various publics and the mass media; they have had profound effects on the members of the armed services, on their families and relatives, and on the people of Iraq and Afghanistan.'

### AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--DICTIONARIES

Historical Dictionary of Afghan Wars, Revolutions, and Insurgencies / by Ludwig W. Adamec. - 2nd ed. - Lanham, MD : Scarecrow Press, 2005.  
lxxxviii, 403 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.  
(Historical Dictionaries of War, Revolution, and Civil Unrest ; 30)  
ID number: 80023525  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 958 /00014 REF ISBN: 0810849488  
Author(s):  
1. Adamec, Ludwig W.  
Bibliography: p. 365-401.  
'Since its founding in 1747, Afghanistan has been besieged by tribal warfare and nearly constant turmoil as the central government has attempted to consolidate control of the country. There have been three Anglo-Afghan wars, battles between the Russian-backed Marxist government in Kabul and a coalition of tribal armies, and a Taliban takeover. Now, in the midst of a war against terrorism, the United States is supporting the current government in yet another struggle in this remote, mountainous region. This book traces the information available on the chain of wars stretching over two and a half centuries. It includes the American involvement in Afghanistan since October 2001, as well as individual campaigns, and explores tactics and logistics of skirmishes, weapons used, and leaders involved in the battles. Extensive analysis of regional and ideological divisions within the country and the external forces that have introduced conflict to this area - in addition to a chronology, numerous maps and illustrations, several appendixes, and an extensive bibliography - make this updated edition an indispensable reference.'

## ALMANACS, ENGLISH

Whitaker's Almanack : 2011. - 143rd ed. - London : A & C Black, 2010.  
1371 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
ID number: 80023559  
Type: REF  
Library Location: 321 /00021 REF ISBN: 9781408128480  
Includes index.

## ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT--1993---PEACE--EU

Transforming the Quartet Principles : Hamas and the Peace Process / by Carolin Goerzig. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2010.  
32 p. ; 24 cm.  
(Occasional Paper ; 85)  
ID number: 80023542  
Type: M  
Library Location: 441 /00205 ISBN: 9789291981694  
Author(s):  
1. Goerzig, Carolin  
'Despite the clear necessity of an inclusive approach that involves all relevant actors, the Middle East Quartet (comprising the United Nations, the United States, the European Union and Russia) has made political and financial cooperation with the Palestinian Authority dependent on the recognition of the three Quartet principles - the recognition of Israel, the renunciation of violence and adherence to previous diplomatic agreements - in exchange for the recognition of a Palestinian government. But instead of compelling Hamas to consider compliance, the Quartet principles have in fact led the group to become more entrenched in its defiant stance. This paper seeks to find a way of overcoming the constraints that the EU has imposed upon itself by insisting on simultaneous adherence to the three Quartet principles. It looks at what room for manoeuvre there remains for the EU within the framework of the Quartet conditions and at how they can be modified in such a way that they facilitate rather than obstruct compliance.'

## ARMED FORCES--MINORITIES

Military Integration after Civil Wars : Multiethnic Armies, Identity, and Post-Conflict Reconstruction / by Florence Gaub. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.  
viii, 180 p. ; 24 cm.  
(Cass Military Studies)  
ID number: 80023517  
Type: M  
Library Location: 355.2 /00367 ISBN: 9780415580946  
Author(s):  
1. Gaub, Florence  
Bibliography: p. 158-175. Includes index.  
'This book examines the role of multiethnic armies in post-conflict reconstruction, and demonstrates how they can promote peace-building efforts. The author challenges the assumption that multiethnic composition leads to weakness of the military, and shows how a multiethnic army is frequently the impetus for peacemaking in multiethnic societies. Three case studies (Nigeria, Lebanon and Bosnia-Herzegovina) determine that rather than external factors, it is the internal structures that make or break the military institution in a socially challenging environment. The book finds that where the political will is present, the multiethnic military can become a symbol of reconciliation and coexistence. Furthermore, it shows that the military as a professional identity can supersede ethnic considerations and thus facilitates cooperation within the armed forces despite a hostile post-conflict setting. In this, the book

challenges widespread theories about ethnic identities and puts professional identities on an equal footing with them.'

#### **ARMED FORCES--STABILITY OPERATIONS**

Legitimacy and the Use of Armed Force : Stability Missions in the Post-Cold War Era / by Chiyuki Aoi. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

xiv, 287 p.; 24 cm.

(Contemporary Security Studies)

ID number: 80023514

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00438 ISBN: 9780415559546

Author(s):

1. Aoi, Chiyuki

Bibliography: p. 271-279. Includes index.

'This book examines the concept of legitimacy as it may be used to explain the success, or failure, of key stability operations since the end of the Cold War. In the success of stability operations, legitimacy is key. In order to achieve success, the intervening force must create an enduring sense of legitimacy of the mission among the various constituencies concerned with and involved in the venture. These parties include the people of the host nation, the host government (whole relations with the local people must be legitimate), political elites and the general public worldwide - including the intervening parties' own domestic constituencies, who will sustain (or not sustain) the intervention by offering (or withdrawing) support. The book seeks to bring into close scrutiny the legitimacy of stability interventions in the post-Cold War era, by proposing a concept that captures both the multi-faceted nature of legitimacy and the process of legitimation that takes place in each case. Case studies on Liberia, Bosnia, Somalia, Rwanda, Afghanistan and Iraq explain how legitimacy related to the outcome of these operations.'

#### **ASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY**

Asia Pacific Countries' Security Outlook and Its Implications for the Defense Sector. - Tokyo : National Institute for Defense Studies, 2010.

179 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

(NIDS Joint Research Series ; 5)

ID number: 80023566

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01691 ISBN: 9784939034732

'Each author presents here his or her perspective on the assigned country's security outlook, including important security challenges and their implications for the country's defense policy, force structure and defense procurement, and the future prospects for regional security cooperation.'

## ASSASSINATION

Targeted Killing in International Law / by Nils Melzer. - Oxford, UK  
: Oxford University Press, 2008.  
liv, 468 p.; 24 cm.

(Oxford Monographs in International Law)

ID number: 80023510

Type: M

Library Location: 343 /00069 ISBN: 9780199533169

Author(s):

1. Melzer, Nils

Bibliography: p. 445-458. Includes index.

'A comprehensive analysis into the lawfulness of state-sponsored targeted killings under international human rights and humanitarian law, this book examines treaties, custom and general principles of law to determine the normative paradigms which govern the intentional use of lethal force against selected individuals in law enforcement and the conduct of hostilities. It also addresses the relevance of the law of interstate force to targeted killings, and the interrelation of the various normative frameworks which may simultaneously apply to operations involving the use of lethal force. Through a comprehensive analysis of treaties, custom and general principles of law in light of jurisprudence, doctrine and travaux preparatoires the author demonstrates that contemporary international law provides two distinct normative paradigms which govern targeted killings in situations of law enforcement and the conduct of hostilities.'

## CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

China's Foreign Policy Debates / by Zhu Liqun. - Paris : European  
Union Institute for Security Studies, 2010.

75 p.; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 121)

ID number: 80023540

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01533 ISBN: 9789291981700

Author(s):

1. Liqun, Zhu

'Against the background of China's ascent as a major economic power, this paper offers a unique overview of the debates on foreign policy that have taken place in China over the past decade. It analyses the main trends in the domestic strategic debate and the extent to which they are likely to shape China's role in the international arena. Various issues are highlighted, including the implications of the 'peaceful rise' strategy for China's foreign policy, the question of China's international identity and China's responsibility as a stakeholder in the international system. Chinese attitudes to the concepts of sovereignty, hegemony and multipolarity, and how they differ from prevailing Western assumptions, are also explored. The analysis also focuses on the tensions between the 'peaceful risers' and the proponents of a more militant nationalism in China. China's future evolution as a world power is an issue of paramount importance to the European Union. For the EU, the key challenge is to engage China in a multilateral approach to global governance. In this context, it is hoped that this paper will provide valuable insights into the different schools of thought underpinning the formulation of Chinese foreign policy.'

## CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

American Civil-Military Relations : The Soldier and the State in a New Era. - Baltimore : Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009. xviii, 409 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023531

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00579 ISBN: 9780801892882

Includes index.

'Experts in the fields of political science, history, and sociology ask here what has been learned and what more needs to be investigated in the relationship between civilian and military sectors in the twenty-first century. The first section provides contrasting perspectives of American civil-military relations within the last five decades. The next section addresses Huntington's conception of societal and functional imperatives and their influence on the civil-military relationship. Following sections examine relationships between military and civilian leaders and describe the norms and practices that should guide those interactions.'

## DIPLOMACY

The Practice of Diplomacy : Its Evolution, Theory, and Administration / by Keith Hamilton, Richard Langhorne. - 2nd ed. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011. ix, 317 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023552

Type: M

Library Location: 341.7 /00135 ISBN: 9780415497640

Author(s):

1. Hamilton, Keith, 1942-
2. Langhorne, Richard, 1940-

Bibliography: p. 295-302. Includes index.

'This second edition is completely reworked and updated throughout and builds on the strengths of the original text with a strong empirical and historical focus. Topics new and updated for this edition include : Discussions of Ancient and non-European diplomacy; Examination of the diplomacy of pre-colonial Africa and the diplomatic methods devised for combating the slave trade; An expanded account of the multilateral and summit diplomacy of the Cold War; An entirely new chapter discussing the diffusion of diplomacy in an era of globalization; NGOs and coalitions of NGOs; the influence of transnational corporations; developmental and transformational assistance; the impact of the revolution in electronic communications; and the new public diplomacy.'

## EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWING

301 Best Questions to Ask on Your Interview / by John Kador. - 2nd ed. - New York : McGraw-Hill, 2010. xx, 204 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023520

Type: M

Library Location: 65.012 /00207 ISBN: 9780071738880

Author(s):

1. Kador, John

Includes index.

'Written with the participation of hundreds of recruiters, job coaches, hiring managers, and Fortune 500 HR specialists, this book is one of the best available source for the questions that can advance your candidacy and convince interviewers that you are the best person for the job.'

## ENERGY POLICY--CHINA

Chinese Energy Security : The Myth of the PLAN's Frontline Status /  
by Ryan Clarke. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2010.  
vii, 113 p.; 23 cm.

(Letort Papers)

ID number: 80023544

Type: M

Library Location: 620 /00159 ISBN: 1584874562

Author(s):

1. Clarke, Ryan

'A key aim of this work is to demonstrate that the greatest threat to Chinese energy security is domestic market inefficiencies and perverse incentive structures, thus clearly highlighting the 'myth' of the PLAN (People's Liberation Army Navy) frontline status. As the Sino-US relationship continues to assume greater strategic importance, energy security is a component that Washington and Beijing can simply not afford to get wrong. As opposed to dedicating substantial resources to planning for conflict scenarios that are based upon fundamentally flawed conceptions, namely, naval blockades designed to starve China of energy resources or strategies to preempt or circumvent one of these blockades, both parties would be much better served by focusing on sound economics and distribution/refining practices. Cooperation in this sphere is not only a much more immediate and realistic option; it also deals with the root of the dilemma, something which is clearly in the interests of the United States as well as China.'

## EU--ASIA, CENTRAL

The European Union and Central Asia. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

xv, 206 p.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Advances in Central Asian Studies ; 2)

ID number: 80023551

Type: M

Library Location: 441 /00207 ISBN: 9780415562362

Includes index.

'In June 2007, the European Union adopted 'The EU in Central Asia : Strategy for a New Partnership', highlighting the growing importance of Central Asia to the EU. This book examines the EU's policy towards the five Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in light of this Strategy. The analysis focuses on the EU's Central Asia Strategy and provides an evaluation of the EU's performance in meeting its policy goals in the region. It starts by looking at the EU as an actor, and discusses the general framework of EU-Central Asia cooperation. The book goes on to focus on the Strategy's general strategic directions and, in particular, its set of concrete policy commitments, and questions whether these are adequately designed and implemented so they are able to contribute to regional security and stability.'

#### **EU--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION**

Les dynamiques de mouvement de personnes / by Bichara Khader,  
Catherine de Wenden. - Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de  
l'Union Europeenne, 2010.

43 p. ; 27 cm.

(10 Papers for Barcelona 2010 ; 7)

ID number: 80023541

Type: M

Library Location: 325 /00108 ISBN: 9788439381198

Author(s):

1. Khader, Bichara
2. Wenden, Catherine de

'Cette etude nous interpelle sur l'une des questions les plus sensibles des relations euro-mediterraneennes. Car la problematique migratoire n'est pas seulement d'ordre societal et economique : elle est eminentement politique. Pourtant la libre circulation des personnes et des travailleurs souffre du manque d'harmonisation des legislations entre les 27 Etats membres. Plutot que d'etre liee au calendrier electoral, cette question devrait etre traitee au niveau des 'grandes politiques', c'est-a-dire dans le cadre d'analyses strategiques de long terme au coeur meme du projet europeen.'

#### **EU--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

The Spectre of a Multipolar Europe / by Ivan Krastev, Mark Leonard.

- London : European Council on Foreign Relations, 2010.

74 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80023554

Type: M

Library Location: 441 /00206

Author(s):

1. Krastev, Ivan
2. Leonard, Mark

'The dilemma facing the European Union in its own continent is somewhat similar to that faced by the US at a global level. The EU can do little to prevent Europe's evolution from a unipolar to a multipolar order; but it can do a lot to shape the relations between its emerging poles. The new approach would take advantage of a political opening created by Moscow's desire to modernise and Turkey's search for a regional role, and recast the continent's institutional order for a world in which Europe is increasingly peripheral and in which a weak neighbour can be as frightening as a strong one. It would be the first step towards creating a trilateral rather than a tripolar Europe : a new institutional order in the continent that keeps the EU united, Russia post-imperial and Turkey European.'

#### **FINANCE, PUBLIC--AUDITING**

Public Sector Auditing : Is It Value for Money ? / by John, 1934

Bourn-. - Chichester, UK : Wiley, 2007.

xiv, 412 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023519

Type: M

Library Location: 657 /00037 ISBN: 9780470057223

Author(s):

1. Bourn, John, 1934-

Bibliography: p. 379-390. Includes index.

'This title explores the reasons why departments and authorities fail to raise and spend money wisely, and looks at what can be done to secure value for money in public expenditure through professional auditing - not simply through the audit of financial statements but also and especially through the examination of the economy.'

### GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS, 2008-2009

The Global Crash : Towards a New Global Financial Regime ?. -  
Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.  
x, 198 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.  
ID number: 80023529

Type: M

Library Location: 339 /00110 ISBN: 9780230243415

Includes index.

'The financial crisis hit the global economy unexpectedly from August 2007 producing consequences comparable to the ones experienced in the course of the 1930s. This book provides a comprehensive interdisciplinary account of the events leading to the financial crisis, its institutional causes and consequences, its economic characteristics and its socio-political implications. This book represents a unique opportunity to gather the opinions of established experts on financial markets from different academic disciplines and from different academic traditions debating over the future of the global financial order. Leading economists are confronted with leading political scientists in an effort to assess the future of global financial stability and to propose solutions to the problems envisaged.'

### GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

British Foreign and Defence Policy since 1945 : Challenges and Dilemmas in a Changing World / by Robert C. Self. - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.  
xii, 340 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
ID number: 80023528

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01532 ISBN: 9780230220799

Author(s):

1. Self, Robert C.

Bibliography: p. 303-326. Includes index.

'Foreign policy has determined much of New Labour's time in office and cast a consistently long shadow over British politics in the period since 1945. The author provides a readable and incisive assessment of the key issues and events from the retreat from empire through the cold war period to humanitarian intervention and the debacle in Iraq.'

### HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect : Who Should Intervene ? / by James Pattison. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2010.  
viii, 284 p. ; 24 cm.  
ID number: 80023518

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00439 ISBN: 9780199561049

Author(s):

1. Pattison, James

Bibliography: p. 255-275. Includes index.

'This book considers who should undertake humanitarian intervention in response to an ongoing or impending humanitarian crisis, as found in Rwanda in early 1994, Kosovo in 1999, and Darfur more recently. The doctrine of the responsibility to protect asserts that when a state is failing to uphold its citizens' human rights, the international community has a responsibility to protect these citizens, including by undertaking humanitarian intervention. It is unclear, however, which particular agent should be tasked with this responsibility. Should we prefer intervention by the UN, NATO, a regional or subregional organization (such as the African Union), a state, a group of states, or someone else ? This book answers this question by, first, determining which qualities of interveners are morally significant and, second, assessing the relative importance of these qualities. For

instance, is it important that an intervener has a humanitarian motive ? Should an intervener be welcomed by those it is trying to save ? How important is it that an intervener will be effective and what does this mean in practice ? The book then considers the more empirical question of whether (and to what extent) the current interveners actually possess these qualities, and therefore should intervene. For instance, how effective can we expect UN action to be in the future ? Is NATO likely to use humanitarian means ? Overall, it develops a particular normative conception of legitimacy for humanitarian intervention. It uses this conception of legitimacy to assess not only current interveners, but also the desirability of potential reforms to the agents and mechanisms of humanitarian intervention.'

#### **INTELLIGENCE SERVICE**

Spinning Intelligence : Why Intelligence Needs the Media, Why the Media Needs Intelligence. - New York : Columbia University Press, 2009.

vii, 263 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023548

Type: M

Library Location: 327.8 /00179 ISBN: 9780231701143

Includes index.

'Contributors heralding from government, journalism, and academia confront here the complementary yet often tense relationship between intelligence-gathering organizations and the media. Addressing high-level strategic issues all the way down to the operation of individual committees and departments, this anthology is not just for students of government and politics, but for anyone interested in the relationship between reporting and espionage.'

#### **INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--GREAT BRITAIN**

Intelligence and International Security : New Perspectives and Agendas. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

viii, 173 p. ; 26 cm.

ID number: 80023536

Type: M

Library Location: 327.8 /00178 ISBN: 9780415583879

Includes index.

'The events of 9/11 and subsequent acts of jihadist terrorism, together with the failures of intelligence agencies over Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, have arguably heralded a new age of intelligence. For some this takes the form of a crisis of legitimacy. For others the threat of cataclysmic terrorism involving chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack gives added poignancy to the academic contention that intelligence failure is inevitable. Many of the challenges facing intelligence appear to be both new and deeply worrying. In response, intelligence has clearly taken on new forms and new agendas. How these various developments are viewed depends upon the historical, normative and political frameworks in which they are analysed. This book addresses fundamental questions arising in this new age.'

#### **IRAQ WAR, 2003-**

The New Spatiality of Security : Operational Uncertainty and the US Military in Iraq / by Caroline M. Croser. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.  
xii, 168 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
(Routledge Critical Security Studies Series)  
ID number: 80023521

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01686 ISBN: 9780415565226

Author(s):

1. Croser, Caroline M.

Bibliography: p. 154-162. Includes index.

'This book provides a rigorous critical analysis of how the US military operates in Iraq, exploring the spatial practices of violence. Contemporary critical analyses of the United States' involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan emphasize the hegemonic nature of the US military experience, while conventional military analyses focus on fixed categories such as 'counterinsurgency' or 'network-centric warfare'. Drawing on fieldwork examining the use of a new command and control technology by 1st Cavalry Division (US Army) in 2004-2005, this book elaborates a more nuanced understanding of US military violence by exploring the changing (and sometimes incoherent) spatial practices through which violence was exercised. The author combines fieldwork with a spatial vocabulary of violence from the work of Michel Foucault, Henri Lefebvre, and Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari and methodological inspiration from the micro-observations of material semiotics in Science and Technology Studies to conclude that the US Army's experience in Iraq has been neither as circumscribed nor as easily defined as critical theorists and conventional military analysts alike would suggest.'

#### **ISLAM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)**

Russia and Islam : State, Society and Radicalism. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.  
xvi, 253 p. : ill.; 24 cm.  
(BASEES/Routledge Series on Russian and East European Studies ; 66)  
ID number: 80023549

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01224 ISBN: 9780415552455

Bibliography: p. 230-245. Includes index.

'Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, both the Russian state and Russia's Muslim communities have struggled to find a new modus vivendi in a rapidly changing domestic and international socio-political context. At the same time as Islamic religious belief and practice have flourished, the state has become increasingly concerned about the security implications of this religious revival, reflecting and responding to a more general international concern over radicalized political Islam. This book examines contemporary developments in Russian politics, how they impact on Russia's Muslim communities, how these communities are helping to shape the Russian state, and what insights this provides to the nature and identity of the Russian state in both its inward and outward projection. The book provides an up-to-date and broad-ranging analysis of the opportunities and challenges confronting contemporary Muslims communities in Russia that is not confined in scope to Chechnya or the North Caucasus, and which goes beyond simplistic characterisations of Muslims as a 'threat'. Instead, it engages with the role of political Islam in Russia in a nuanced way, sensitive to regional and confessional differences, highlighting Islam's impact on domestic and foreign policy and investigating sources of both radicalization and de-radicalization.'

## ISRAEL--ARMED FORCES

Israeli Counter-Insurgency and the Intifadas : Dilemmas of a Conventional Army / by Sergio Catignani. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2008.

246 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Middle Eastern Military Studies)

ID number: 80023538

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01 ISBN: 9780415433884

Author(s):

1. Catignani, Sergio

Bibliography: p. 231-240. Includes index.

'This book analyses the conduct of the Israel Defence Forces' (IDF) counterinsurgency operations during the two major Palestinian uprisings (1987-9 and 2000-5) in the territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Divided into two parts, the book explores, first, the function and historical background of the IDF, and, second, how the IDF has coped with and adapted to the two intifadas. Drawing on a variety of sources, it analyses the degree of success experienced by the IDF in adapting its conventional conduct of warfare to the realities of the Israeli-Palestinian low-intensity conflict. By examining the way in which the IDF and the Israeli security doctrine were formed and developed over time, the book also explores how far Israeli strategic assumptions, civil-military relations, the organisational culture, command and control structure, and conduct of the IDF have affected its adaptation to the contemporary Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It also provides new insights into how conventional armies struggle with contemporary insurgency.'

## JIHAD

The Jihadis' Path to Self-Destruction / by Nelly Lahoud. - London : Hurst, 2010.

xxi, 285 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023513

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01221 ISBN: 9781849040624

Author(s):

1. Lahoud, Nelly

Bibliography: p. 257-274. Includes index.

'Are violent jihadis an enduring feature of modern international affairs, or do they hold in their own doctrines the seeds of self-destruction? Historical precedent suggests the latter. Jihadi ideologues have formulated an individualist-centered Islam to mobilise Muslims far and wide, youths above all, to join a global jihad. However, the duty and right to an individually initiated jihad constitutes just one side of this do-it-yourself islam; the other is the duty to protect the purity of doctrinal beliefs against any perceived deviation by even their fellow jihadis. This book explores the religious philosophy underlying jihadism, as set against the background of the Kharijites, the first counter-establishment movement in Islam, whose idealistic and individualistic practice of islam inevitably led them to deploy takfir against each other and thereby to self-destruct. By investigating the links between Kharijism and jihadism, the author argues that the same doctrinal beliefs that appear to unite today's jihadis will also be the cause of their downfall.'

## **KURDS--TURKEY**

The Kurdish Conflict : International Humanitarian Law and Post-Conflict Mechanisms / by Kerim Yildiz, Susan Carolyn, 1955  
Breau-. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.

xx, 354 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023533

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00201 ISBN: 9780415562706

Author(s):

1. Yildiz, Kerim
2. Breau, Susan Carolyn, 1955-

Bibliography: p. 341-347. Includes index.

'This book is highly topical considering the recent resurgence of violence by the PKK, the incursions into Northern Iraq by the Turkish army and security forces and Turkey's EU accession negotiations. Turkey has become an increasingly important player in Middle Eastern geopolitics. More than two decades of serious conflict in Turkey are proving to be a barrier to improved relations between Turkey and the EU. This book is the first study to address fully the legal and political dimensions of the conflict, and their impact on mechanisms for conflict resolution in the region, offering a scholarly exploration of a debate that is often politically and emotionally highly charged. The authors look at the practical application of the law of armed conflicts to the ongoing situation in Turkey and Northern Iraq. The application of the law in this region also means addressing larger questions in international law, global politics and conflict resolution. Examples include belligerency in international law, whether the 'war on terror' has resulted in changes to the law of armed conflict and terrorism and conflict resolution. The book explores the practical possibilities of conflict resolution in the region, examining the political dynamics of the region, and suggesting where lessons can be drawn from other peace processes, such as in Northern Ireland.'

## **MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN**

Exporting Security : International Engagement, Security Cooperation, and the Changing Face of the U.S. Military / by Derek S. Reveron.  
- Washington : Georgetown University Press, 2010.

xvii, 205 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023515

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01687 ISBN: 9781589017085

Author(s):

1. Reveron, Derek S.

Includes index.

'Given US focus on the continuing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, it is easy to miss that the military does much more than engage in combat. On any given day, military engineers dig wells in East Africa, medical personnel provide vaccinations in Latin America, and special forces mentor militaries in southeast Asia. To address today's security challenges, the military partners with civilian agencies, NGOs, and the private sector both at home and abroad. By doing so, the United States seeks to improve its international image, strengthen the state sovereignty system by training and equipping partners' security forces, prevent localized violence from escalating into regional crises, and protect US national security by addressing underlying conditions that inspire and sustain violent extremism. The author provides here a comprehensive analysis of the shift in US foreign policy from coercive diplomacy to cooperative military engagement, examines how and why the US military is an effective tool of foreign policy, and explores the methods used to reduce security deficits around the world.'

#### MUSLIMS--NON-MUSLIM COUNTRIES

Apart : Alienated and Engaged Muslims in the West / by Justin Gest.

- London : Hurst, 2010.

xvii, 288 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80023511

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01222 ISBN: 9781849040761

Author(s):

1. Gest, Justin

Bibliography: p. 271-282. Includes index.

'This book explores why many Western Muslims are disaffected, why others are engaged, and why some seek to undermine the very political system that remains their primary means of inclusion. Based on research conducted in London's East End and Madrid's Lavapies district, and drawing on over 100 interviews with community elders, imams, extremists, politicians, gangsters, and ordinary people just trying to get by, the author examines young Muslims' daily existences. Confronting conventional explanations that point to inequality, discrimination and religion, he builds a new theory arguing that alienated and engaged political behavior is distinguished not by structural factors, but by how social agents interpret their shared realities. The author's conclusion sounds an unambiguous warning to Western policy-makers, and presages an imminent American experience with the same challenges. Our political futures are likely to be shaped significantly by how government and people discipline their fears the better to understand their Muslim fellow citizens.'

#### NATO--EU

What Do Europeans Want from NATO ?. - Paris : European Union

Institute for Security Studies, 2010.

30 p. ; 24 cm.

(Report ; 8)

ID number: 80023563

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00185

'The future of the North Atlantic Alliance is of paramount importance for EU foreign policy. Yet no official EU perspective has been publicly formulated on NATO's 2010 strategic concept, or how it should complement the EU's foreign and security policies. This report is a contribution to the debate about NATO's future, and what that may mean for the EU.'

#### NATO--FRANCE

The 2010 NATO Strategic Concept : What Are the Divergent Interests between USA and France ? / by Guillaume Nicaise. - [s.l.] :

[s.n.], 2010.

30 cm.

ID number: 80023553

Type: M

Library Location: 495.2 /00178

Author(s):

1. Nicaise, Guillaume

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MA in Diplomacy and International Studies of the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London).

Bibliography.

'In 2010, the Head of States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will adopt a new Strategic Concept which will determine the future orientation of this institution. The objective of this dissertation is to highlight the main discrepancies between the USA, the most powerful state within NATO, and France, leader of the Allied Command Transformation military command and main contributor to NATO. The two countries have officially stated a closer relationship since

the changing of their administration and this dissertation considers to what extent these official statements are verified empirically. The study also considers the influence the European Security and Defence Policy exert on their defence policy. This dissertation demonstrates this rapprochement has been limited by the different military and economic capacities France and the USA can rely on, as well as their different military projections, their divergent foreign policy and their diverse geographical orientation. Their most relevant discrepancies concern their approach toward Turkey, the US Ballistic Missile Defense policy for Europe, and their different conception of ESDP and NATO. The hypothesis formulated in the title is confirmed, besides official opposite statements, even if a real rapprochement between both countries has also been established.'

#### **NATO--MIDDLE EAST**

NATO and the Middle East : The Geopolitical Context Post-9/11 / by Mohammed Moustafa Orfy. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

234 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Politics ; 30)

ID number: 80023535

Type: M

Library Location: 495.3 /00148 ISBN: 9780415592345

Author(s):

1. Orfy, Mohammed Moustafa

Bibliography: p. 205-231. Includes index.

'Despite having been active in the region since the mid-1990s, the role of NATO in the Middle East has attracted particular attention since the events of 11 September 2001. This book analyses the limits of NATO's role in the Middle East region and examines whether or not the Alliance is able to help in improving the fragile regional security environment through cooperative links with select Middle Eastern partners. The author reviews the strategic importance of the region from a Western perspective and why it has become a source of instability in world politics, looks at US and international initiatives to counteract this instability and charts the development of NATO in this context. He also examines NATO's role with regards to two pressing Middle Eastern crises, Iraq and Darfur, assessing whether or not this role has been consistent with, if not an expression of, US strategic interests.'

#### **NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)**

Towards a NATO-Russia Strategic Concept : Ending Cold War Legacies; Facing New Threats Together. - London : International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2010.

24 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80023545

Type: M

Library Location: 495.3 /00149

'This report includes recommendations for NATO Lisbon summit at which the Alliance will adopt the new Strategic Concept. The authors view the Summit not as the end but as the beginning of the gradual integration of NATO and Russia into a common security space free of mutual threat perceptions and open for cooperation at all levels.'

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

The Global Guardian : Analysis and Positions on the New NATO  
Strategic Concept / by Lazar Elenovski, Biljana Radeva. - Skopje  
: Euro-Atlantic Council of Macedonia, 2010.  
14 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.  
ID number: 80023564  
Type: M  
Library Location: 496.3 /00407  
Author(s):  
1. Elenovski, Lazar  
2. Radeva, Biljana

#### **NETHERLANDS--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

From Neutrality to Commitment : Dutch Foreign Policy, NATO and  
European Integration / by William Mallinson. - London : Tauris  
Academic Studies, 2010.  
xvi, 300 p. ; 23 cm.  
(International Library of Twentieth Century History ; 28)  
ID number: 80023527  
Type: M  
Library Location: 327 /01531 ISBN: 9781848853447  
Author(s):  
1. Mallinson, William  
Bibliography: p. 285-294. Includes index.  
'This book aims to explain why and how the traditionally  
independent-minded Netherlands was sucked in to the post-war Western  
security system and decided to support the rearmament of West Germany,  
despite vivid memories of the German occupation. It looks critically  
at how major post-war developments in Europe affected Dutch foreign  
policy, traditionally one of abstentionism, and considers the extent  
of Dutch influence in post-war Western cooperation. The Dutch attitude  
towards the process of German rearmament and to the Netherlands' own  
security needs is described and analysed. The considerable problems  
the Dutch had with Britain and the United States over Indonesia and  
the German question, and with Britain and the 'European question' are  
set out and analysed, as are important aspects of Dutch-German  
relations, particularly the 'annexation question' and trade. Important  
landmarks, and how the Dutch approached them, are dealt with. These  
are the Marshall Plan, the Brussels Treaty Organisation, the North  
Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Council of Europe, the Schuman Plan  
and the Pleven Plan.'

#### **NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Multilateralization of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle : Helping to Fulfil  
the NPT Grand Bargain / by Yury Yudin. - New York : United  
Nations, 2010.  
xv, 67 p. ; 21 cm.  
ID number: 80023556  
Type: M  
Library Location: 623 /01098 ISBN: 9789290451990  
Author(s):  
1. Yudin, Yury  
'The spread of sensitive fuel-cycle technologies exacerbates tensions  
between the pillars of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear  
Weapons - non-proliferation, the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and  
disarmament. The heart of the problem is the way in which nuclear  
technology is typically managed, namely the highly national control of  
nuclear activities. Multilateralization of the nuclear fuel cycle  
could provide all states with non-discriminatory access to 'the  
benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology' while barring  
direct access to weapon-usable nuclear material. This study examines  
one aspect of the nuclear disarmament puzzle - the risks fuel-cycle  
technologies could pose to the viability of a world without nuclear

weapons and what could be done to mitigate those risks.'

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

Governing the Bomb : Civilian Control and Democratic Accountability of Nuclear Weapons. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2010. xiii, 249 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023530

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01114 ISBN: 9780199589906

Includes index.

'The authors seek here to illuminate the structures and processes of nuclear weapon governance of eight nuclear-armed states : the USA, Russia, the UK, France and China as well as Israel, India and Pakistan. The book examines the theoretical as well as practical functions and structures of those who possess the power to make nuclear decisions and those who have the means and physical opportunity to execute those decisions. While it assesses the whole spectrum of political oversight and control mechanisms in operation for each country - including the roles and requirements of the executive, the military and specialized civilian institutions - it also takes a closer look at parliamentary institutions and civil society at large. As nuclear terrorism, proliferation and disarmament vie for the top slot on the global security agenda, a comparative understanding of the various national nuclear discourses is no longer optional, but required.'

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

Continental Defense in the Eisenhower Era : Nuclear Antiaircraft Arms and the Cold War / by Christopher J. Bright. - 1st ed. - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.

x, 280 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

(Palgrave Studies in the History of Science and Technology)

ID number: 80023550

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01115 ISBN: 9780230623408

Author(s):

1. Bright, Christopher J.

Bibliography: p. 255-265. Includes index.

'Thousands of nuclear anti-aircraft arms were designed, tested, and openly deployed in the United States during Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency. These Army 'Nike-Hercules' missiles, Air Force 'Genie' rockets, and 'BOMAC' and 'Falcon' missiles were meant to counter a raid by attacking Soviet bombers. US policymakers believed that the American weapons could safely compensate for technological limitations which otherwise made it difficult to destroy high flying, fast moving airplanes. This book recounts the official actions, doctrinal decisions, and public policies which were associated with this armament, from conception through retirement. It also discusses the widespread acceptance of these weapons by the American public, a result of being touted in news releases, and featured in films and television episodes in this period.'

## **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

Public Management and Governance. - 2nd ed. - Abingdon, UK :

Routledge, 2009.

xxiii, 374 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.

ID number: 80023522

Type: M

Library Location: 35 /00019 ISBN: 9780415430425

Bibliography: p. 343-362. Includes index.

'The role of government in managing society has once again become a hot topic worldwide. A more diverse society, the internet, and new expectations of citizens are challenging traditional ways of managing governments. This book examines key issues in efficient management and good quality service in the public sector. With contributions from leading authors in the field, it goes beyond the first edition, looking at the ways in which the process of governing needs to be altered fundamentally to remain legitimate and to make the most of society's many resources.'

## **RAPE AS A WEAPON OF WAR**

Towards a Typology of Wartime Rape / by Elvan Isikozlu, Ananda S.

Millard. - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion, 2010.

86 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(BICC Brief ; 43)

ID number: 80023539

Type: M

Library Location: 343 /00070

Author(s):

1. Isikozlu, Elvan

2. Millard, Ananda S.

Bibliography: p. 70-85.

'This paper presents the progress to date in developing a typology of wartime rape as a first step toward understanding the different consequences of this form of violence in war. Eight different types of wartime rape against civilians are presented here.'

## **RECONCILIATION--POLITICAL ASPECTS--AFGHANISTAN**

Reconciliation in Afghanistan / by Michael Semple. - Washington :

United States Institute of Peace Press, 2009.

ix, 110 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Perspectives Series)

ID number: 80023524

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00417 ISBN: 9781601270429

Author(s):

1. Semple, Michael

Includes index.

'The author analyzes here the rationale and effectiveness of post-2001 attempts at reconciliation in Afghanistan. He explains the poor performance of these attempts and argues that rethinking is necessary if reconciliation is to help revive prospects for peace and stability in Afghanistan. The author contends that progress lies in an incremental peace, one in which identifiable networks hitherto estranged from the current political reality and engaged in insurgent violence reach an accommodation with the government that addresses their network-specific grievances and interests. He concludes with specific and numerous recommendations for the government of Afghanistan as well as for the international community.'

## SERBIA--ECONOMIC POLICY

Serbia's Transition : Towards a Better Future / by Milica Uvalic. -  
Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.  
xviii, 326 p. : ill.; 23 cm.  
(Studies in Economic Transition)  
ID number: 80023526

Type: M

Library Location: 338.9 /00697 ISBN: 9780230211605

Author(s):

1. Uvalic, Milica

Bibliography: p. 290-303. Includes index.

'This book provides a comprehensive evaluation of the achievements and failures of the transition to a market economy in Serbia and explains why the process has been more complex than in other parts of the former communist world and in many ways unique. The author analyses 20 years of economic transition in Serbia. Starting from Serbia's favourable initial conditions in 1989 while still part of Yugoslavia, it proceeds to discuss the difficult 1990s characterized by high political and economic instability, international isolation due to wars and sanctions, and lack of fundamental economic reforms. The post-2001 achievements and failures of the radically new course in transition taken after the end of the Milosevic regime are evaluated in great detail, including macroeconomic performance, institutional reforms, integration with the European Union, and the impact of the 2008-9 global economic crisis. It is essential reading for all interested in the economics of transition.'

## STATE SUCCESSION

Recognizing States : International Society and the Establishment of  
New States since 1776 / by Mikulas Fabry. - Oxford, UK : Oxford  
University Press, 2010.  
x, 256 p.; 24 cm.  
ID number: 80023516

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00440 ISBN: 9780199564446

Author(s):

1. Fabry, Mikulas

Bibliography: p. 229-243. Includes index.

'This book examines recognition of new states, the practice historically employed to regulate membership in international society. The last twenty years have witnessed new or lingering demands for statehood in different areas of the world. The claims of some, like those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, Croatia, Georgia, and East Timor, have achieved general recognition; those of others, like Kosovo, Tamil Eelam, South Ossetia, Abkhazia, and Somaliland, have not. However, even as most of these claims gave rise to major conflicts and international controversies, the criteria for acknowledgment of new states have elicited little systematic scholarship. Drawing upon writings of English School theorists, this study charts the practice from the late eighteenth century until the present. Its central argument is that for the past two hundred years state recognition has been tied to the idea of self-determination of peoples. Two versions of the idea have underpinned the practice throughout most of this period - self-determination as a negative and a positive right. The negative idea, dominant from 1815 to 1950, took state recognition to be acknowledgment of an achievement of de facto statehood by a people desiring independence. Self-determination was expressed through, and externally gauged by, self-attainment. The positive idea, prevalent since the 1950s, took state recognition to be acknowledgment of an entitlement to independence in international law. The development of self-determination as a positive international right, however, has not led to a disappearance of claims of statehood that stand outside of its confines. Groups that are deeply dissatisfied with the countries in which they presently find

themselves continue to make demands for independence even though they may have no positive entitlement to it. The book concludes by expressing doubt that contemporary international society can find a sustainable basis for recognizing new states other than the original standard of de facto statehood.'

#### STRATEGY

Preparing for One War and Getting Another ? / by Antulio Joseph, 1959- Echevarria. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2010. x, 38 p.; 23 cm.

(Advancing Strategic Thought Series)

ID number: 80023523

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01688 ISBN: 9781584874638

Author(s):

1. Echevarria, Antulio Joseph, 1959-

'This monograph examines the fundamental argument that America's adversaries are shifting more toward irregular methods due to the demonstrated prowess of the U.S. military at conventional warfare. This argument is based on what one might call a paradoxical logic, not unlike that described by Edward Luttwak in his classic work, Strategy. Among other things, the monograph concludes that few genuine paradoxes exist in war; most principles that appear paradoxical are completely linear. Moreover, those adversarial states and nonstate actors employing irregular methods today were doing so long before the U.S. military demonstrated its superiority at conventional warfare, and will likely continue to do so.'

#### TERRORISM--BALKAN PENINSULA

Transnational Terrorism, Organized Crime and Peace-Building : Human Security in the Western Balkans. - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.

xix, 366 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023532

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01223 ISBN: 9780230234628

Includes index.

'This volume investigates the role of transnational terrorism and criminal organizations in the peace-building process in the Western Balkans. It maps organized crime and terrorism in the region and highlights the close links that have developed between organized crime and state institutions during and after the wars. The authors demonstrate how weak states in post-conflict situations can be strengthened. The international community, from the outside, and civil society, from within, play a role as counterforces to identified threats. They can strengthen the rule of law, transitional justice, control over money laundering, the promotion of human rights and democracy, as well as furthering reconciliation attempts and peace-building. This book identifies their good practices, successes and failures.'

#### UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Afghanistan, Haiti, Darfour : les missions de paix sont-elles encore possibles ?. - Saint-Laurent, Quebec : Fides, 2009.  
252 p. ; 22 cm.

(Points Chauds)

ID number: 80023560

Type: M

Library Location: 40 /00186 ISBN: 9782762129960

'En Afghanistan, au Darfour comme en Haiti, ainsi que dans toutes les autres missions de paix de l'ONU aujourd'hui (presque une vingtaine au total), les espoirs semblent tres souvent decus et les realisations mitigees et contestees. Pourtant, depuis le debut des annees 1990, les Nations Unies se retrouvent au coeur des strategies de prevention et de resolution des conflits, deployant, pendant les deux dernieres decennies, des centaines de milliers de Casques bleus pour maintenir une paix fragile, eviter la reprise des conflits, dans des missions d'observation et de surveillance des zones de tensions. Mais l'avenement d'un monde multipolaire marque par les conflits intra-etatiques a consacre l'obsolescence de la notion meme de Casque bleu impartial s'interposant entre des combattants qui en avaient au prealable accepte le principe. Desormais, les soldats des Nations Unies ont un role beaucoup plus actif, qui les amene a definir et imposer les normes de la paix. De nouveaux concepts et methodes ont ete developpes par divers gouvernements, dont le gouvernement canadien afin de guider ses interventions dans la conduite des missions auxquelles il participe. Ces missions sont-elles davantage efficaces que les missions dites plus traditionnelles ? Donnent-elles des resultats tangibles sur le terrain ? La capacite de l'ONU d'agir de facon autonome et independante en est-elle diminuee ? C'est a ces questions que repondent les auteurs de cet ouvrage, a travers les cas riches en enseignements de l'Afghanistan, d'Haiti et du Darfour.

#### WAR (PHILOSOPHY)--HISTORY

Barbarous Philosophers : Reflections on the Nature of War from Heraclitus to Heisenberg / by Christopher Coker. - London : Hurst, 2010.

vi, 278 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023512

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00578 ISBN: 9781849040891

Author(s):

1. Coker, Christopher

Bibliography: p. 259-271. Includes index.

'This book discusses the nature of war through the work of sixteen philosophers from Heraclitus in the sixth century BC to the philosopher-physicist Werner Heisenberg writing in the 1950s. Each section opens with a brief epigram representative of each writer's thinking. The contention of the volume is that war, as opposed to warfare, is largely an invention of philosophy - our reflection on organised collective violence that dates from the time we emerged from the hunter-gatherer stage of development and created the first civilisations centred around city life. The Greek philosophers were the first to invent what Pacal called the 'rules' of war and in representing the nature of war they also influenced how it was conducted to the extent that generals allowed their minds to be shaped over time by the work of philosophy. The purpose of philosophy, writes Herbert Simon, is to understand meaningful simplicity in the midst of disorderly complexity. Behind the flux of everyday life there is an 'ordered' existence which it is the task of philosophy to uncover if it can. And behind the ever-changing character of war lies its nature that needs to be grasped if it is to be waged successfully.'

## WOMEN AND PEACE

Women, Peace and Security : Translating Policy into Practice. -  
Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.  
xxv, 242 p.; 24 cm.

(Contemporary Security Studies)

ID number: 80023547

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00441 ISBN: 9780415587976

Includes index.

'This book provides a critical assessment of the impact of UN Resolution 1325 by examining the effect of peacebuilding missions on increasing gender equality within conflict-affected countries. UN Resolution 1325 was adopted in October 2000, and was the first time that the security concern of women in situations of armed conflict and their role in peacebuilding was placed on the agenda of the UN Security Council. It was an important step forward in terms of bringing women's rights and gender equality to bear in the UN's peace and security agenda. More than a decade after the adoption of this Resolution, its practical reality is yet to be substantially felt on the ground in the very societies and regions where women remain disproportionately affected by armed conflict and grossly under-represented in peace processes. This realization, in part, led to the adoption in 2008 and 2009 of three other Security Council Resolutions, on sexual violence in conflict, violence against women, and for the development of indicators to measure progress in addressing women, peace and security issues. The book draws together the findings from eight countries and four regional contexts to provide guidance on how the impact of Resolution 1325 can be measured, and how peacekeeping operations could improve their capacity to effectively engender security.'

## WORLD POLITICS

The International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who : 2011. - 58th ed. - Leiden : Nijhoff, 2010.

xxxiv, 1522 p.; 26 cm.

ID number: 80023561

Type: REF

Library Location: 321 /00019 REF ISBN: 9789004183230

The Annual Register : World Events : 2009. - Ann Arbor, MD : ProQuest, 2010.

xxx, 685 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023562

Type: REF

Library Location: 321 /00071 REF ISBN: 9781615402205

Includes index.

The Fear of Barbarians : Beyond the Clash of Civilizations / by Tzvetan Todorov. - Cambridge, UK : Polity, 2010.

vii, 233 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023534

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01475 ISBN: 9780745647104

Author(s):

1. Todorov, Tzvetan, 1939-

Includes index.

'Contemporary forms of tension and conflict among nations cannot be described in terms familiar to twentieth-century history, but neither can they be reduced to a 'clash of civilizations'. The world today is not divided between an enlightened West and the dark forces of Islam. To avoid the negative impact of these polarized images we need a much more nuanced view. The author offers here an original analysis of the new landscape of fear and resentment that characterizes our world today. He starts by redefining the notions of barbarism and

civilization as universal moral categories and explains how they apply to the plurality of cultures; and he distinguishes carefully between various forms of collective identity - cultural, civic and ideological. These conceptual tools enable him to shed fresh light on the current struggle against terrorism and the tensions between communities within Western countries. He invites us to overcome our fears - for fear is a dangerous motive and risks producing an evil worse than the evil we initially feared. The fear of barbarians can turn us into barbarians.'

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# Journal Articles

## Articles de revues

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### **ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS**

Engagement without Recognition : A New Strategy toward Abkhazia and Eurasia's Unrecognized States / by Alexander Cooley, Lincoln A. Mitchell., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, p. 59-73.)

ID Number: JA027217

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cooley, Alexander
2. Mitchell, Lincoln A.

Two years after the Russia-Georgia war, Eurasia's unrecognized states remain isolated and dependent on regional patrons. To facilitate integration, a new 'engagement without recognition' approach toward at least Abkhazia could also serve as a model with others.

### **ABM TREATY (1972)**

Necessary Illusions : Misperception, Cooperation, and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty / by Eric Grynaviski., 2010.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 19, no. 3, July - September 2010, p. 376-406.)

ID Number: JA027268

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Grynaviski, Eric

A significant and growing body of literature related to security regimes focuses on the importance of either common knowledge or common norms to the success of efforts to limit military competition. This paper challenges this central pillar of the arms control literature. Security regimes, in particular arms control regimes, are not necessarily the product of common knowledge, norms, or shared identities. Rather, actors can and sometimes do cooperate because they do not fully understand one another and lack information. In these cases, examples of what the author refers to as 'imagined intersubjectivity' - the mistaken belief that two actors share information, norms, and identities when in fact each has an idiosyncratic understanding - the lack of information is crucial for international cooperation. The author analyzes the record of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty negotiations. Through process-tracing, he argues that the three crucial moments in the negotiation process were premised on a misunderstanding of the position of the other party. The implications for cooperation without intersubjectivity are then explored.

#### **AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989**

4-D Soviet Style : Defense, Development, Diplomacy, and Disengagement in Afghanistan during the Soviet Period. Part II : Social Development / by Anton Minkov, Gregory Smolyneć., 2010. (JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 23, no. 3, July - September 2010, p. 391-411.)

ID Number: JA027243

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Minkov, Anton
2. Smolyneć, Gregory

Part two of the authors' study of the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan deals with social development as one of the elements of the overall Soviet state-building strategy. The authors conclude that Soviet social development policies, the effects of Soviet inspired nationalities policy, and the heavy-handed response to the opponents of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) alienated much of the population. The government in Kabul was able to attract some support primarily among the urban and the more educated stratum of the society, but, on the whole, remained isolated from the rural masses. The inability to engage a significant number of people in the state building process seriously undermined the Sovietization strategy. Soviet efforts to raise literacy levels among Afghans, and to enfranchise Afghan women could be qualified as relatively, if ephemerally, successful.

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

Soft Balancing among Weak States ? Evidence from Africa / by Beth Elise Whitaker., 2010. (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 5, September 2010, p. 1109-1127.)

ID Number: JA027226

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Whitaker, Beth Elise

Recent literature on the use of soft balancing to counter the hegemony of the United States has focused primarily on middle powers in Europe and rising powers such as China. But what about weak states ? Do they simply go along with the hegemon, or do they challenge its policies despite the odds ? And to what extent does the soft balancing argument explain their behaviour ? In recent years, several historically friendly African countries have used non-military means to undermine the unilateral policies of the United States. Leaders in South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Mali, Namibia and Niger especially have resisted US demands in areas such as the 'war on terror', the International Criminal Court and the US Africa Command. This article seeks to explain the strategies of opposition that some African countries have pursued. It finds that the behaviour is driven both by regional power concerns and by domestic political considerations. Interestingly, public opinion in these relatively democratic countries is motivated by disagreements with US policy and by resentment of the predominance of American power. Thus, the evidence both confirms and challenges the notion of soft balancing. On one hand, the behaviour of African states is driven at least in part by the global balance of power - directly, as leaders respond to power concerns within the continent, and indirectly, as citizens pressure leaders to resist the hegemon. On the other hand, these findings challenge the underlying premise that state behaviour is determined solely by structural concerns. Instead, the oppositional behaviour of African states has both systemic and domestic explanations.

#### **BALLISTIC MISSILES--IRAN**

Beyond Missile Defense : Alternative Means to Address Iran's Ballistic Missile Threat / by Miles A. Pomper, Cole J. Harvey., 2010.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 8, October 2010, p. 16-23.)

ID Number: JA027249

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pomper, Miles A.
2. Harvey, Cole J.

Many policymakers have focused on missile defense as a response to Iran's ballistic missile program, but export controls, international sanctions, legal interdiction, and regional norms all can form part of a broader solution.

#### **BLACK SEA REGION--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

The Current State of Economic Development in the Black Sea Region / by Panayotis Gavras., 2010.

(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 3, September 2010, p. 263-285.)

ID Number: JA027232

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gavras, Panayotis

Following a series of necessary but wrenching economic transformations, the Black Sea region enjoyed a lengthy period of growth that ceased suddenly with the 2008 global financial crisis. While the worst is over for most, the countries face a number of immediate challenges such as managing the current downturn, effecting reforms to improve competitiveness and return to sustained growth, managing relations with the highly influential European Union, and facing longer term challenges such as poor demographic trends and emerging environmental issues. Regional cooperation remains underdeveloped and represents an area of untapped potential to help achieve economic objectives.

#### **BLACK SEA REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Escalating Rivalries and Diverging Interests : Prospects for Stability and Security in the Black Sea Region / by Mitat Celikpala., 2010.

(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 3, September 2010, p. 287-302.)

ID Number: JA027233

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Celikpala, Mitat

The Black Sea region is increasingly becoming a priority on the international agenda. In fact, a regional approach is emerging as actors understand that common problems need to be addressed jointly. Nevertheless, cooperation efforts are hampered by a number of factors, such as uneven economic and political development within and among countries, nationalist forces and longstanding animosities between regional players. In this context, it is imperative to foster sound policies aimed at strengthening dialogue and cooperation so as to contain and ultimately resolve conflicts with peaceful means. However, there is little policy-oriented research on the challenges and opportunities for cooperation in the Black Sea region. This study is primarily devoted to exploring and understanding the security environment and the main threats to security and stability in the Black Sea region.

#### **BLACK SEA REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY**

Security and Military Balance in the Black Sea Region / by Ozgur Ozdamar., 2010.

(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 3, September 2010, p. 341-359.

)

ID Number: JA027236

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ozdamar, Ozgur

This paper analyses the current security challenges and military balance in the Black Sea region. The region, which has been going through vast political and economic transformations since the end of the Cold War, has become a platform for great power rivalry in the last few years. NATO expansion and Russian resistance to it, combined with the existing protracted conflicts, resulted in the first major regional war in a decade. The Russia-Georgia war of 2008 proved that regional actors still perceive the use of force as an acceptable tool of foreign policy. The changing military balance and abrupt increases in military expenditure from some actors suggest that the likelihood of other interstate conflicts in the region is high. Providing security and stability in the Black Sea seems more difficult than in the pre-August 2008 war period.

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

Will China Change the Rules of Global Order ? / by Gregory Chin, Ramesh Thakur., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, p. 119-138.)

ID Number: JA027220

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chin, Gregory

2. Thakur, Ramesh

China is now set to embark on a qualitatively different phase of international engagement, continuing to adopt many global standards, rules, and norms of international conduct, but challenging others, along with Brazil and India, to accommodate these three 'developmental states'.

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

China's Role in Central Asia : Security Implications for Russia and the United States / by James MacHaffie., 2010.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 29, no. 4, September - October 2010, p. 368-380.)

ID Number: JA027231

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. MacHaffie, James

Central Asia, the collective Central Asian states that were a part of the former Soviet Union, is a land not well known to many peoples of the West, or East for that matter. A land of mystery perhaps. But it is also a land of strategic importance for both the West and the East. Situated between Europe and the Far East Asia, the states there have been invaded, conquered, and occupied by several different empires over the centuries. This article addresses Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, their strategic importance, their relationship with China, and the strategic implications of that relationship for Russia and the United States. There is a potential for either wide conflict or cooperation among the three great powers in this region. So far, the pivot appears to be China. Driven by its demand for energy, among other things, China has staked a claim in the three Central Asian states that border it.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY--KAZAKHSTAN**

Civil Society, Political Stability, and State Power in Central Asia  
: Cooperation and Contestation / by Charles E. Ziegler., 2010.  
(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 17, no. 5, October 2010, p. 795-825.)

ID Number: JA027265

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ziegler, Charles E.

This article develops a concept of civil society in Central Asia distinct from that which emerged from the East European communist societies of the late 1980s. Kazakhstan presents a case study of a civil society that conceptually can be located between the vibrant civil society of the Baltic democracies and the civil society of the strongly repressive environments of Belarus or Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan's authoritarian structures and cultural traditions make it difficult to develop strong independent civic organizations - cooperation tends to mark state-civil society relations more than contestation, which shaped much of Eastern Europe's experience. Even in a context of relative affluence where civil society organizations are allowed some space to engage in critical activities, contestation tends to be minimized. This is only partially related to state suppression and cooptation; a political culture that views democratic processes as potentially destabilizing is also a significant factor. Kazakhstan represents a distinct Central Asian model of civil society, comparable to Russia but qualitatively different from that found in either Eastern or Western Europe, where civil society is less willing to confront the state, more cooperative with the authoritarian system, and wary of the potential for civic activism to degenerate into instability. Differentiating types of civil society is important because a key component of Western democracy assistance programmes has been providing assistance to build and strengthen civil societies. By refining our understanding of distinct civil society patterns in Central Asia, we can enhance our knowledge of political processes in this critical region and we may improve the effectiveness of democracy assistance programmes. The study is grounded in field research, interviews, civil society workshops, survey research, and government documents.

## **CLIMATIC CHANGES**

Safeguarding Peace and Security in our Warming World : A Role for  
the Security Council / by Trina Ng., 2010.  
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 15, no. 2, Summer  
2010, p. 275-300.)

ID Number: JA027206

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ng, Trina

In international peace and security dialogue, the fear provoked by climate change pales in comparison with that incited by terrorism or weapons of mass destruction. Climate change is, after all, a non-traditional 'threat'. Yet climate change may well merit the same level of attention as traditional threats. In light of the growing realities of climate change, unmet through mitigation, it appears that more concerted action is needed. This paper argues that it is to the United Nations Security Council that the world ought to turn for leadership of a global response to climate change security threats through Chapter VII collective security mechanisms. It is argued that climate change threats are tantamount to threats to international peace and security given the evolution of threats since the Charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945. However, an incremental use of Chapter VII measures is necessary, progressing from the less coercive measures to the most extreme use of force only when prompted by the most extreme of circumstances. This paper concludes that there is scope for these Chapter VII measures to be implemented in conjunction

with the international environmental law regime to combat climate change.

#### CLIMATIC CHANGES--GOVERNMENT POLICY--EU

Still a Green Leader ? The European Union's Role in International Climate Negotiations / by Bertil Kilian, Ole Elgstrom., 2010. (COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p. 255-273.)

ID Number: JA027263

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kilian, Bertil

2. Elgstrom, Ole

Since the early 1990s, the European Union has presented itself as a leader on climate change. Recently, however, this picture has been challenged in the media and by non-governmental organization representatives. The aim of this article is to evaluate the Union's present role in the area of international climate politics. The authors do this by scrutinizing the EU's own role conception, but also, and primarily, by investigating the perceptions and expectations of government representatives from outside the Union itself. The results - reflecting external perceptions of the EU after COP 14 (Conference of the Parties) in December 2008 - demonstrate that the EU is indeed still seen as a green leader. Officials from both developing states and major powers share the view of the Union as a largely coherent and credible leader, though some observers question the correspondence between what the EU says and what it does. The EU is mainly perceived to lead by example by being a role model for other state actors. The authors discuss how these results fare in the light of the COP 15 Copenhagen meeting in December 2009.

#### COUNTERINSURGENCY

A Cognitive Approach to COIN : Countering Dangerous Beliefs / by Jeffrey A. MacNeil., 2010. (DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 26, no. 3, September 2010, p. 273-288.)

ID Number: JA027208

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. MacNeil, Jeffrey A.

The scope of this article is to provide 1) an introductory framework that illustrates the underlying belief structures that encourage active or passive support of insurgencies; 2) historic and contemporary examples of targeting these beliefs both directly or indirectly; and 3) recommendations for the inclusion of a coherent cognitive theory that can guide military COIN operations to increase popular support. Social engagement of the population is crucial for effective belief targeting; elements of social psychology and attitude change are therefore integrated into the proposed model. The primary objective for COIN forces in countering dangerous beliefs is to diminish the intensity of the belief, and consequently diminish the impact of the belief (passive or active support for insurgents).

#### COUNTERINSURGENCY--GREAT BRITAIN

Minimum Force in British Counterinsurgency / by Huw Bennett., 2010.  
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIAS, vol. 21, no. 3, September 2010, p. 459-475.)

ID Number: JA027200

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bennett, Huw

With strategic success in Iraq and Afghanistan far from certain, comforting beliefs about Britain's superiority at counterinsurgency have come under increasingly sceptical scrutiny. This article contributes to the debate with particular reference to the supposedly pivotal principle of minimum force. After discussing the recent literature on the subject, the article critiques the methodology employed by advocates of the traditionalist view on British COIN, arguing for a more rigorous historical approach based on primary sources. Following these historical matters, it is argued that conceptually, minimum force should be analysed dialectically in relation to practices of exemplary force, and above all, on the evidence of what happens in a conflict. Arguably the value ascribed to doctrine in strategic analysis has become unduly inflated, and we must look beyond it to understand war and political violence.

#### DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS (1995)

Getting Back on Track in Bosnia-Herzegovina / by Christopher S. Chivvis, Harun Dogo., 2010.  
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, p. 103-118.)

ID Number: JA027219

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chivvis, Christopher S.
2. Dogo, Harun

The situation in Bosnia has unfortunately deteriorated in the last four years. With the fifteenth anniversary of the Dayton Accords and national elections arriving this fall, the time is ripe to reorient transatlantic strategy, particularly on three issues.

#### DEMOCRACY--BLACK SEA REGION

Democracy and Good Governance in the Black Sea Region / by Franz-Lothar Altmann... [et al.]., 2010.  
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 3, September 2010, p. 303-321.)

ID Number: JA027234

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Altmann, Franz-Lothar
2. Deimel, Johanna
3. Schmidt, Armando Garcia

Black Sea region countries have diverse political systems, ranging from developed democracies to authoritarian regimes. Communist past and a lack of democratic experience have stalled or reversed democratization processes in many cases. Flawed legal systems and a public distrust of institutions have been paired with growing executive power in many countries. Increasing inequality and unresolved conflicts undermine pro-democratic reforms as well. In seeking to enhance democratic transformation, civil society groups should be given broad practical support. Aid to states should be linked to democratic reform, and combined with substantial assistance for institutional and administrative capacity building. Judicial reforms and a stronger rule of law will be critical in stabilizing the region's political and economic systems. The EU, in particular, needs to develop a coherent regional policy, which must include cooperation with Russia and Turkey.

## DEMOCRATIZATION

L'imposition de la democratie a-t-elle ete l'exception ou la regle depuis 1945 ? / by Diane Ethier., 2010.

(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 41, no. 3, septembre 2010, p. 313-339.)

ID Number: JA027204

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ethier, Diane

Depuis 1945, l'imposition de la democratie par des forces etrangeres a-t-elle ete limitee a cinq cas d'exception, comme le pretend Schmitter, ou a-t-elle ete a l'origine des deux tiers des democraties comme le soutient Whitehead ? Cet article propose une definition de l'imposition de la democratie et analyse 24 des 40 scenarios qui correspondent a cette derniere. Il revele que l'imposition de la democratie a ete limitee a six cas, si l'on tient compte uniquement des democraties liberales, et a neuf cas si l'on prend en consideration les democraties liberales et consociationnelles. Ces resultats preliminaires demontrent, d'une part, que l'imposition de la democratie n'a pas ete la regle et que, d'autre part, le point de vue des auteurs sur l'importance des processus d'imposition de la democratie depend de leur definition de la democratie.

Post-Civil War Democratization : Promotion of Democracy in

Post-Civil War States, 1946-2005 / by Madhav Joshi., 2010.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 17, no. 5, October 2010, p. 826-855.)

ID Number: JA027266

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Joshi, Madhav

Post-civil war democratization is a critical element of building sustainable peace in post-civil war states. Yet studies of democratic transition and survival suggest that the post-civil war environment is not hospitable to either the transition toward or the survival of democracy. This inhospitality may be due to the fact that post-civil war environments are contentious. After a civil war, the former protagonists fear for their security and also want to protect their political and economic interests. The central argument of this study is that former rivals can agree to a transition toward democracy to the extent that a stable balance of power exists between the government and rebel groups; a balance that eliminates the sort of security dilemma that would encourage one or both parties to resume armed conflict. Such a balance should ensure access to political power and economic resources. This study identifies factors that contribute to the establishment of a balance of power between former protagonists and factors that affect its stability. The presence of these factors should affect the decision of former protagonists on whether or not they can achieve their political and economic interests if they agree to a transition toward democracy once the civil war ends. Based on this theoretical argument, the author has derived empirically testable hypotheses. In the survival analysis performed, he finds support for the theoretical arguments. The findings of this study have some policy implications.

#### **DEMOCRATIZATION--EU**

Dilemmas of Implementation : EU Democracy Assistance in the Mediterranean / by Federica Bicchi., 2010.  
(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 17, no. 5, October 2010, p. 976-996.)  
ID Number: JA027267

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bicchi, Federica

The article shows how and why, after having agreed upon a programme for democracy assistance under the name of European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the EU fell short of its original objectives in programme implementation. This is demonstrated by close analysis of microprojects in Mediterranean countries. The scope of EU action shrank as priorities for action were defined and projects approved. As a consequence, the EU has promoted democracy less than human rights, in relatively less demanding countries, and without spending all the budgeted money. This article shows how these findings are consistent with important themes in Policy analysis and implementation research, and thus supplements other explanations of EU shortcomings. EU democracy assistance, as represented by the EIDHR, is an ambiguous and contested policy, which also suffers from an institutional setting characterized by a long chain of command. This means that there are opportunities for small decisions to gradually shift the focus and downsize the relevance of the policy initiative. The EU is thus unintentionally undermining its own policy goals, as the large number of actors interpret the EU's best interest (and their own position in relation to it) in various and divergent ways.

#### **DRUG CONTROL--EUROPE**

Strategies anti-drogues., 2010.  
(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 13, automne 2010, p. 43-108 (plusieurs articles).)

ID Number: JA027203

Type: ART

#### **ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN**

Iran and the Great Sanctions Debate / by Meghan L. O'Sullivan., 2010.  
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, p. 7-21.)  
ID Number: JA027215

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. O'Sullivan, Meghan L.

Amid a flurry of sanctions activity on Iran, the question persists : do sanctions work ? Policymakers will be well-served by a subtle understanding of what increases the chances of sanctions contributing to a positive outcome, and when to adjust the sanctions strategy.

## ENERGY POLICY--USA

Protecting 'The Prize' : Oil and the U.S. National Interest / by Eugene Gholz, Daryl G. Press., 2010. (SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 19, no. 3, July - September 2010, p. 453-485.)

ID Number: JA027270

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gholz, Eugene
2. Press, Daryl G.

American national security policy is based on a misunderstanding about US oil interests. Although oil is a vital commodity, potential supply disruptions are less worrisome than scholars, politicians, and pundits presume. This article identifies four adaptive mechanisms that together can compensate for almost all oil shocks, meaning that continuous supply to consumers will limit scarcity-induced price increases. The adaptive mechanisms are not particularly fragile and do not require tremendous foresight by either governments or economic actors. The authors illustrate these mechanisms at work using evidence from every major oil disruption since 1973. They then identify the small subset of disruptive events that would overwhelm these adaptive mechanisms and therefore seriously harm the United States. Finally, the authors analyze the utility of US foreign military policy tools in addressing these threats. Their findings suggest that the United States can defend its key interests in the Persian Gulf - the world's most important oil-producing region - with a less-intrusive, 'over the horizon' posture.

## EU--ALGERIA

'Energising' EU-Algerian Relations / by Hakim Darbouche., 2010. (INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p. 71-83.)

ID Number: JA027241

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Darbouche, Hakim

With Algeria still self-excluded from the ENP, unconvinced by the UfM and indeed now seriously questioning the added value of the Association Agreements, EU-Algerian relations could not be at a lower point. Interaction with the EMP has conspicuously failed to lead to a meaningful convergence of the dyad's interests, even if it has encouraged a process of familiarisation of sorts between actors on both sides. Although energy has traditionally been the area where EU-Algerian relations are strongest, reflecting their market-rooted interdependence, it remains frustratingly under-institutionalised at the bilateral level. The conclusion of a 'strategic energy partnership' could help overcome the extant sterility of EU-Algerian relations, capturing the specificity of their shared interests and focusing minds on tailored 'enhanced bilateralism'.

#### **EU--CSDP--OPERATIONS--AFRICA**

Rhetoric from Brussels and Reality on the Ground : The EU and Security in Africa / by Alex Vines., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 5, September 2010, p. 1091-1108.)

ID Number: JA027225

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Vines, Alex

This article overviews the development of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) to date and examines EU involvement in this. The European Union is the major financial partner in both military and non-military assistance to the African Union (AU). Europe has shifted from being a major UN troop contributor towards the funding of African-led peace operations, as well as the emergence of time-limited, high-impact, missions. With the exception of Somalia, these ESDP operations have provided little direct security benefit to Europe and their success has been limited. They have provided experimentation opportunities of ESDP capabilities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad and Guinea Bissau. Events in the eastern Congo in late 2008 demonstrate that the EU needs to consider carefully when it intervenes militarily in Africa : non-intervention and coordinated bilateral diplomatic efforts by EU member states can be more effective.

#### **EU--ESDP--GERMANY**

From NATO to ESDP : A Social Constructivist Analysis of German Strategic Adjustment after the End of the Cold War / by Felix Berenskoetter, Bastian Giergerich., 2010.  
(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 19, no. 3, July - September 2010, p. 407-452.)

ID Number: JA027269

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Berenskoetter, Felix

2. Giergerich, Bastian

This article addresses the question why Germany invested in what became the European Union's Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), a potential competitor to NATO. In addition to highlighting Germany's role in the development of ESDP, the paper offers a social constructivist explanation for this investment based on the concepts of friendship, estrangement, and emancipation. It develops the argument that (1) states gain ontological security by investing in international institutions to negotiate and pursue ideas of order with friends; (2) deep and enduring dissonance between friends signifies a process of estrangement and poses a threat to ontological security; and (3) if states cannot restore resonance with the old friend-institution configuration, they choose a strategy of emancipation by investing in an alternative. Applied to an analysis of German strategic adjustments between 1990 and 2009 in the context of US-led interventions in Iraq, the Balkans, and Afghanistan, the article suggests that Germany invested in ESDP to offset enduring dissonance with the United States and NATO about appropriate mandate, missions, and means, with France and ESDP emerging as a suitable alternative. With this, the article offers valuable insights into the parameters guiding German security policy and the structure of transatlantic relations and also provides a theoretical alternative to the realist balancing proposition.

#### EU--ESDP--OPERATIONS--EUFOR CHAD/RCA

The Military Operation of the EU in Chad and the Central African Republic : Good Policy, Bad Politics / by Hylke Dijkstra., 2010. (INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 17, no. 3, June 2010, p. 395-407.)

ID Number: JA027247

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dijkstra, Hylke

This article evaluates the military operation of the European Union in Chad and the Central African Republic in 2008-09. Despite a promising conceptual approach and close cooperation with the United Nations, the operation created significant political problems between member states. It led to a split - France arguing that it carried too much of the burden and Germany and the United Kingdom sensing that they were sponsoring a pet project. When the UN failed to achieve its ambitious promises to establish a parallel presence and follow-on-force, tensions arose with the UN as well. This type of operation is therefore unlikely to be repeated in the near future.

#### EU--GERMANY

Germany and the European Union : From 'Tamed Power' to Normalized Power ? / by Simon Bulmer, William E. Paterson., 2010. (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 5, September 2010, p. 1051-1073.)

ID Number: JA027224

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bulmer, Simon

2. Paterson, William E.

Germany has traditionally played a key role in promoting European Union solutions to domestic policy problems. In doing so it gained a reputation as a 'tamed power' (Katzenstein). This article reviews Germany's diplomacy two decades after unification. It explores the 'tamed power' hypothesis with reference to three policy areas : constitutional reform in the EU; Justice and Home Affairs policy; and an issue that has made German European policy very salient of late, the management of the Eurozone. The article argues that Germany has become a much less inclusive actor in European policy, pursuing policy solutions through 'pioneer groups' where these offer greater promise than the EU itself and becoming increasingly attentive to domestic political constraints. The article argues that Germany has become a normalized power, with significant implications for the EU.

#### EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The Union for the Mediterranean : Views from the Southern Shores / by Kamleh Khatib., 2010. (INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p. 41-50.)

ID Number: JA027240

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Khatib, Kamleh

Through a series of open-question interviews carried out with those responsible for the UfM between late 2008 and early 2009, some undeniable and unanimously accepted merits were voiced. However, views from the southern shores of the Mediterranean appear to be multifaceted and not uniform with only one dominant common trait echoing in all interviews and shaping negative perceptions, namely, the weight the Arab-Israeli conflict exerts in hampering the initiative. While a Union of projects could address the architectural deficit that has prevented the Mediterranean from becoming a coherently functional economic space, high politics emerge, yet again,

as an inescapable reality that demands prioritisation.

#### **EU--MIDDLE EAST**

Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Need for  
Triangulation / by Richard Youngs, Ana Echague., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p.  
27-39.)

ID Number: JA027239

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Youngs, Richard
2. Echague, Ana

European Union policy towards the Middle East and North Africa suffers from geographic fragmentation and an increasing functional imbalance which reflects a growing trend towards securitisation. While policy towards the Mediterranean is highly institutionalised, the Gulf Cooperation Council states receive much less attention and policies towards Iran, Iraq and the occupied Palestinian territories exist in isolation. A narrow focus on an exclusionist approach to security has taken over to the detriment of political and economic concerns. The shortcomings in European foreign policy towards the broader Middle East in terms of lack of breadth and coherence need to be addressed in order to forge a more cohesive and effective policy.

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

L'atlantisme dans un monde zero-polaire / by Simon Serfaty., 2010.  
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 733, octobre 2010, p. 53-60.)

ID Number: JA027212

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Serfaty, Simon

Comment faire fonctionner la relation transatlantique dans un monde qui n'est plus polarise ? Comment rearticuler Amerique et Europe dans leurs differences et leurs possibles complementarites ? L'auteur nous livre son analyse et nous propose sa voie.

#### **FRANCE--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING**

Signs of Concord / by Benoit Gomis., 2010.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 11, November 2010, p. 10-11.)

ID Number: JA027252

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gomis, Benoit

They were quick to dismiss the possibility that British fighter jets could regularly find a friendly runway on French aircraft carriers, or vice versa, but the two traditional rivals are determined to cooperate on defence. And cooperate they must, because the cuts continue.

#### **GEPOLITICS--USA**

Globale Strategie : die Geopolitik der USA : Auswirkungen auf  
Politik und Strategie : von der Western Reserve über den  
Panama-Kanal zur Gegenküste und Energiepolitik (Teil 3) / by  
Friedrich Korkisch., 2010.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 68. Jg., Heft 6,  
November - Dezember 2010, S. 730-739.)

ID Number: JA027276

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Korkisch, Friedrich

## GREAT BRITAIN--NATIONAL SECURITY

Muddling Through / by Paul Cornish., 2010.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 11, November 2010, p. 4-6.)

ID Number: JA027251

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cornish, Paul

How is Britain's Strategic Defence review to be judged ? Was it a good idea in the first place, or has it been rushed ? Most importantly, will it be a reliable guide to future threats and provide value for money ? Or shall we just end up muddling through ?

## INSURGENCY

The Vanguard's Dilemma : Understanding and Exploiting Insurgent Strategies / by J. Thomas Moriarty., 2010.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 21, no. 3, September 2010, p. 476-497.)

ID Number: JA027201

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Moriarty, J. Thomas

The purpose of this paper is to provide a better conceptualization of insurgent strategies. Specifically, the author examines Che Guevara's 'Foco' theory of insurgency, as it is one of the most theoretically popular and most pervasive strategies of insurgency currently practiced throughout the world. After briefly examining the origins, objectives, and theoretical strengths of the Foco theory (also known as the Vanguard Theory), the author argues that Guevara's theory suffers from an internal tension that he terms the 'Vanguard's Dilemma.' The significance of this dilemma creates a tension within the Vanguard Theory that can be fatal for insurgents if properly exploited by counterinsurgency operations. This paper examines in detail this dilemma and shows how it can be exploited. Given that several insurgent groups within Iraq and Afghanistan currently adhere to the Vanguard Theory of insurgency a proper understanding of this insurgent strategy is an essential first step in the long road towards confronting and winning asymmetrical conflicts.

## INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA

Evaluating 'Humint' : The Role of Foreign Agents in U.S. Security / by Loch Johnson., 2010.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 29, no. 4, September - October 2010, p. 308-332.)

ID Number: JA027229

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Johnson, Loch

Intelligence is considered the first line of defense in US security against foreign threats. Relying on archival research, rare survey data, and interviews with policymakers and intelligence professionals, this research explores the contribution to America's security made by humint - spies - over the years. Humint has its downsides, especially the unreliability of agents, but it has proved to be a useful tool for gathering information about world affairs. Survey data from inside the intelligence community indicates a high level of reliance on humint by Washington decision makers. The prudent policymaker will continue to seek information from all collection sources, with human intelligence having a valuable role to play.

## ISAF

No Quiet on the German Front / by Eric Chauvistre., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 11, November - December 2010, p.  
33-39.)

ID Number: JA027250

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chauvistre, Eric

Almost nine years on, a short-term security operation in Kabul has morphed into an open-ended combat operation in war-wracked Afghanistan. The German mission has mushroomed, yet its mandate remains unchanged since 2001. Along the front lines, it is an open question whether the Bundeswehr will ever be able to hand over to the Afghans.

The Dutch COIN Approach : Three Years in Uruzgan, 2006-2009 / by George Dimitru, Beatrice de Graaf., 2010.  
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 21, no. 3, September 2010, p.  
429-458.)

ID Number: JA027202

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dimitru, George

2. Graaf, Beatrice de

Rarely has a military commitment led to such intense discussion in the Netherlands as the Task Force Uruzgan (TFU) mission in Afghanistan. In February 2010, the Netherlands' coalition government even collapsed after the two largest parties failed to agree on the withdrawal of Dutch troops from Afghanistan later this year. This article deals first of all with the difficult discussion over the Afghanistan mission of the TFU. The authors then subject three ISAF operations to close scrutiny. The authors provide some suggestions to help understand better this pivotal point in the execution of the whole operation and thus give a fuller picture of the Dutch counterinsurgency approach in Uruzgan.

## ISLAM AND POLITICS--UZBEKISTAN

Political Islam in the former Soviet Union : Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan compared / by Emmanuel Karagiannis., 2010.  
(DYNAMICS OF ASYMMETRIC CONFLICT, vol. 3, no. 1, March 2010, p.  
46-61.)

ID Number: JA027264

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Karagiannis, Emmanuel

The rise of political Islam in the Caucasus and central Asia has been an issue of concern for regional governments and the international community. The author compares here Islamist experiences and government responses in Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan to show that political Islam in the two countries is neither coherent nor monolithic. Historical, cultural and political reasons explain why political Islam is stronger in Uzbekistan than in Azerbaijan.

#### **JAPAN--NATIONAL SECURITY**

The Anatomy of Japan's Shifting Security Orientation / by Tsuyoshi Sunohara., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, p. 39-57.)

ID Number: JA027216

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sunohara, Tsuyoshi

The fissures appearing in the US-Japan alliance's foundation are deeply rooted, not the function of one political leader or party. Factors like relations with China, nuclear policy, and the future of the Japanese constitution have made Japanese political factions, and alliance dynamics, more complicated.

#### **NATION-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA**

Statebuilding in Divided Societies : The Reform of Dayton in Bosnia and Herzegovina / by Sofia Sebastian., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 3,

September 2010, p. 323-344.)

ID Number: JA027275

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sebastian, Sofia

Drawing from the literature on conflict regulation and other plural society theories, this paper provides a framework of analysis to explore the dynamics involved in the external statebuilding process in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The analysis is based on a three-level framework whereby patterns of conflict regulation are analyzed at the inter- and intra-ethnic levels, as well as what this article terms the 'supra-national' ethnic level, where interactions between domestic and external actors are considered. In order to explore these issues empirically, this paper examines the process of constitutional reform in BiH over the course of 2005-6, drawing from personal interviews. The paper concludes that, while the assistance provided by external actors has proven substantial, the neglect of intra-ethnic dynamics and other related considerations have often rendered external actors' efforts at shaping the statebuilding process in BiH ineffective.

#### **NATION-BUILDING--USA**

The Practice and Theory of US Statebuilding / by David Lake., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 3,

September 2010, p. 257-284.)

ID Number: JA027272

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lake, David

The United States has employed three models of statebuilding over the last century, each animated by a different political theory. Statebuilding 1.0, developed and used from the late 1890s through the end of the Cold War, emphasized building loyal and politically stable subordinate states. Privileging American geopolitical and economic interests over those of local populations, the model was premised on the theory of realpolitik. Statebuilding 2.0 arose under and, in many ways, came to characterize attempts by the United States to construct a New World Order after 1990. The key shift was from seeking loyalty to building legitimate states. Under this model, the United States attempted to build broad-based popular support for nascent states by creating democratic institutions and spearheading economic reforms. In this 'end of history' moment, liberalism reigned triumphant in statebuilding practice and theory. Statebuilding 3.0 is now being 'field-tested' in Iraq and Afghanistan. This new model seeks to build legitimacy for new states by providing security and essential public services to their populations. It rests on social contract theory, and

its core tenet that legitimacy follows from providing effectively for the basic needs of citizens. Successive sections summarize the practice of statebuilding under each model and discuss its implicit political theory. A critique of each model then flows naturally into the practice and logic of the next. The conclusion outlines why a statebuilding 3.1 is necessary, and what such a strategy might entail.

## **NATO**

Hooked on Security / by Patrick Porter., 2010.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 11, November 2010, p. 12-15.)

ID Number: JA027253

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Porter, Patrick

What is NATO for ? The organisation's leaders are about to shoot for an answer at their Lisbon summit. The North Atlantic itself has rarely been so peaceful but NATO forces are bogged down in its first land war in far away Afghanistan. The security addiction has to be overcome.

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

Un concept pour l'Alliance / by Stephane Abrial., 2010.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 733, octobre 2010, p. 47-52.)

ID Number: JA027211

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Abrial, Stephane

L'auteur met ici en perspective les evolutions de l'OTAN, évoque le processus d'elaboration de la strategie de l'Alliance et les nouvelles synergies internes et externes de son organisation.

Das neue Strategische Konzept der NATO / by Rolf Clement., 2010.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 11, November 2010, S. 10-11.)

ID Number: JA027262

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Clement, Rolf

Du rapport Albright au prochain Sommet de Lisbonne / by Olivier Kempf., 2010.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 733, octobre 2010, p. 61-69.)

ID Number: JA027213

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kempf, Olivier

Les taches fondamentales de l'Alliance, l'approche globale de la gestion des crises, la strategie nucleaire et le bouclier antimissiles : autant de dossiers qui, avec la reforme de l'OTAN, forment le coeur des enjeux du prochain sommet de l'Alliance et qu'analyse l'auteur.

## NATURAL GAS PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

The South Stream versus Nabucco Pipeline Race : Geopolitical and Economic (Ir)rationalities and Political Stakes in Mega-Projects / by Pavel K. Baev, Indra Overland., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 5, September 2010, p. 1075-1090.)

ID Number: JA027227

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Baev, Pavel K.
2. Overland, Indra

The plan for the southern energy corridor delivering a new secure supply of natural gas to the European Union is shaped by projects for two pipelines - Nabucco and the South Stream. Economic rationales for both projects are far from solid as the prospects for returns on massive investments are doubtful due to uncertainty about demand. Much political effort has nevertheless been expended on advancing these competing 'mega-projects', which have acquired symbolic status in different approaches to securitization of energy matters. The continuing recession has not added much weight to common economic sense, which dictates that the most efficient way to bring Russian and Caspian gas to Europe is modernization and joint management of Ukrainian gas infrastructure. Parallel constructions of both pipelines remains the most probable outcome of their 'race', while simultaneous cancellation could have saved resources and political faces.

## NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

A Deeply Fractured Regime : Assessing the 2010 NPT Review Conference / by Steven E. Miller., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p. 19-26.)

ID Number: JA027238

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Miller, Steven E.

The United States has mixed results at the 2010 NPT Review Conference. On the one hand, it avoided the isolation and criticism directed at Washington in connection with the failed 2005 Review Conference, in large measure because the Obama administration took more congenial positions on a number of nuclear issues. Its cooperation also facilitated the successful achievement of a consensus final document. On the other hand, there was wide resistance to a number of measures for strengthening the NPT system favoured or promoted by the United States, resistance that reveals deep and worrying divisions within the regime.

The 2010 NPT Review Conference : Some Breathing Space Gained, But No Breakthrough / by Harald Muller., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p. 5-18.)

ID Number: JA027237

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Muller, Harald

The eighth Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty ended on 28 May with a consensus final document. A further deepening of the non-proliferation regime's crisis was thus avoided. The more cooperative policy of the Obama administration was one of the main reasons for this partial success which was assisted by the pragmatic negotiation posture of some moderate non-aligned states. However, the result is a compromise at the level of the lowest common denominator : the parties did not agree on bold steps towards nuclear disarmament, nor did they strengthen the toolbox for non-proliferation. In the end, the most outstanding result was the plan for a conference on ways and

means to foster a Middle East nuclear weapon-free zone.

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

A Nuclear Posture Review for NATO / by Oliver Meier, Paul Ingram., 2010.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 8, October 2010, p. 8-15.)

ID Number: JA027248

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Meier, Oliver
2. Ingram, Paul

When it approves its new Strategic Concept in November, NATO should launch a full review of its nuclear posture. Such a review could help alliance cohesion while establishing NATO as an institution that bolsters the international nonproliferation regime.

#### **NUCLEAR WEAPONS--TESTING**

Nuclear Testing : Deterrence, Stewardship, and Arms Reduction / by David H. Sharp., 2010.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 29, no. 4, September - October 2010, p. 295-307.)

ID Number: JA027228

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sharp, David H.

A limited resumption of nuclear testing is needed for effective nuclear deterrence. Nuclear testing is necessary to maintain an acceptable level of confidence in the current US stockpile, enable modifications of legacy nuclear weapons that may be required to meet emerging stockpile requirements, support a prudent nuclear arms reduction program, and confirm by actual demonstration that we have the nuclear weapons design and manufacturing skills we think we have.

#### **PEACE-BUILDING**

Peacebuilding as Security in 'Failing' and Conflict-Prone States / by Edward Newman., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 3, September 2010, p. 305-322.)

ID Number: JA027274

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Newman, Edward

Peacebuilding activities in conflict-prone and post-conflict countries are based upon the assumption that effective - preferably liberal - states form the greatest prospect for a stable international order, and that failing or conflict-prone states represent a threat to international security. Peacebuilding is therefore a part of the security agenda. This has brought obvious benefits, most obviously much-needed resources, aid and capacity-building to conflict-prone countries in the form of international assistance, which has contributed to a decline in intrastate conflicts. However, there are a number of negative implications to the securitization of peacebuilding. This article considers the implications of this, and concludes that it is difficult to mediate between conventional and 'critical' views of peacebuilding since they are premised upon quite different assumptions regarding what peacebuilding is and what it should be.

## PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Battling for Human Rights ? / by Tom Hadden., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 17, no. 3, June 2010, p. 309-326.)

ID Number: JA027245

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hadden, Tom

The achievement of the objectives of international security, peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement, like the operations in Iraq and Afghanistan after the initial invasions, and of unilateral security operations, like those in Chechnya, Lebanon and Gaza, is often threatened by high levels of civilian casualties and physical destruction. Much of this is legitimized under the laws of armed conflict, notably the principles of legitimate military objectives and collateral damage, but would be contrary to human rights standards. This article argues that the claim that the laws of armed conflict and human rights are complementary is misleading and that international and national security, peacekeeping and peace-enforcement operations designed to protect and promote human rights should in principle be conducted under human rights standards. It explains how this could be achieved for international operations conducted under the auspices of United Nations Security Council Resolutions and/or status-of-forces agreements.

Tackling Criminal Acts in Peacekeeping Operations : The

Accountability of Peacekeepers / by Marco Odello., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 15, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 347-391.)

ID Number: JA027207

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Odello, Marco

United Nations peacekeeping operations have been increasingly deployed in many crisis contexts. The practice has been established by the UN to ensure peace and protect victims of different types of armed conflict. Unfortunately, during the past ten years, several cases of serious human rights violations committed by peacekeepers against people who should be protected by them have emerged. The UN has gone through a widespread analysis of the issues involved, from the managerial, administrative and legal points of view. The 2005 Zeid Report has provided the basis for further action within the UN system. Since then, several policy and legal measures have been discussed by relevant UN bodies and organs, and some new developments have taken place. This article offers an account and an analysis of the different steps taken within the UN to face difficult cases of misbehaviour, including human rights violations, which may lead to forms of criminal conduct. It takes into consideration the suggestions provided by the Zeid Report and subsequent UN documents. It focuses on legal developments and discusses the main problems in understanding the legal complexity of this phenomenon. The article includes updated documents and proposals that have been discussed and adopted until the most recent reports in 2009.

#### **PEACEKEEPING FORCES--AFRICA**

The Multi-actor Game of Peacekeeping in Africa / by Malte Brosig., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 17, no. 3, June 2010, p. 327-342.)

ID Number: JA027246

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brosig, Malte

This article focuses on emerging patterns of inter-organizational cooperation in peacekeeping missions in Africa - between the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union. The overwhelming majority of current operations build on some kind of interorganizational arrangements. At least three forms of cooperation have emerged on the continent, of which sequential, parallel and integrated deployment of troops are the dominant forms. Based on rational and sociological institutionalist approaches, the article explains the selection of cooperation types by international organizations, by exploring the conditions that trigger the selection of a certain form of cooperation.

#### **PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN**

Gulf States/Saudi Arabia and Russia's Approach to Iran :

Similarities and Differences / by Dmitry Shlapentokh., 2010.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 26, no. 3, September 2010, p. 305-319.)

ID Number: JA027209

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shlapentokh, Dmitry

#### **PIRACY--HORN OF AFRICA**

Taming the Outlaw Sea / by James G. Stavridis, Richard E. LeBron., 2010.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 63, no. 4, Autumn 2010, p. 73-83.)

ID Number: JA027223

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stavridis, James G.

2. LeBron, Richard E.

Piracy in the Horn of Africa presents the international community with a complex and multidimensional challenge but also with a golden opportunity to come together and work collaboratively to solve it.

#### **PIRACY--SOMALIA--PREVENTION**

A Private Security Solution to Somali Piracy ? The US Call for Private Security Engagement and the Implications for Canada / by Christopher Spearin., 2010.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 63, no. 4, Autumn 2010, p. 56-71.)

ID Number: JA027222

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Spearin, Christopher

Recently expressed US interest in encouraging commercial shippers to rely on private security companies against pirates is a matter of concern, both in practical terms and in fundamental terms of 'who does what' at sea.

#### **PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES--FRANCE**

Les sociétés militaires privées : comment garder la main ? / by  
Didier Danet, Didier Wioland., 2010.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 733, octobre 2010, p. 86-91.)

ID Number: JA027214

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Danet, Didier
2. Wioland, Didier

La privatisation de l'action militaire telle qu'elle se pratique de plus en plus dans les théâtres de crise impose aux États de définir un cadre politique, économique et éthique suffisant pour garder le contrôle de l'action armée et en préserver le professionnalisme.

#### **PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--NATO**

Russia Challenged by 'Public Diplomacy' of the West / by Dmitry Rogozin., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (MINNEAPOLIS), vol. 56, no. 5, 2010, p. 84-90.)

ID Number: JA027255

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rogozin, Dmitry

#### **REGIONALISM--BLACK SEA REGION**

Where is Black Sea Regionalism Heading ? / by Panagiota Manoli., 2010.

(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 3, September 2010, p. 323-339.)

ID Number: JA027235

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Manoli, Panagiota

Region-building has been on the move around the Black Sea since the early 1990s. Several initiatives and projects have been emerging. Yet, to date there is still no blueprint for Black Sea regionalism to deepen cooperation and integrate into the European community. An embryonic form of Black Sea regionalism has emerged with regular meetings of the Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation between leaders, ministers and senior officials in which European Union officials participate as observers. There also exists a patchwork of cooperation at different levels and in different areas such as in environment, organized crime and energy. But recent tensions in relations between pairs of states, such as Russia and Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, Russia and Ukraine or even the EU and Russia over various issues, cast doubts as to how fast and how far Black Sea regionalism can go. The future of Black Sea regionalism remains, at best, fuzzy. There are many different initiatives and ideas afloat but there is no clear overarching vision. To understand where Black Sea regionalism is now and where it is heading, this article first addresses a conceptual understanding of Black Sea regionalism. It then charts the development of regionalism in the area from the early 1990s to the present, examining some of the commonly cited reasons for the way Black Sea regionalism has emerged and performed, developed into its current state of play, providing finally a prognosis on the future of Black Sea regionalism along with recommendations.

**RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Priority Tasks for Russian Diplomacy : Protection of National  
Interests and Assistance to Russia's Full-Scale Modernization /  
by Dmitry Medvedev., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (MINNEAPOLIS), vol. 56, no. 5, 2010, p.  
13-22.)  
ID Number: JA027254  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Medvedev, Dmitry

**RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA**

Africa and Russia : Prospects for Cooperation / by Vladimir Fedotov,  
Galina Sidorova., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (MINNEAPOLIS), vol. 56, no. 4, 2010, p.  
67-79.)  
ID Number: JA027260  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Fedotov, Vladimir  
2. Sidorova, Galina

**RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CIS**

A Deficit of 'Soft Power' : Russian Policy in the Post-Soviet Space  
/ by Eduard Solovyev., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (MINNEAPOLIS), vol. 56, no. 5, 2010, p.  
97-107.)  
ID Number: JA027256  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Solovyev, Eduard

**RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY**

Russia-Germany : Partnership for Modernization / by Vladislav  
Belov., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (MINNEAPOLIS), vol. 56, no. 5, 2010, p.  
108-119.)  
ID Number: JA027257  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Belov, Vladislav

**RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA**

India and Russia : Longstanding and Good Partners / by Gleb  
Ivashentsov., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (MINNEAPOLIS), vol. 56, no. 4, 2010, p.  
57-66.)  
ID Number: JA027259  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Ivashentsov, Gleb

#### **RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA**

The Mechanisms of Russian-American Partnership / by Vladimir Batyuk., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (MINNEAPOLIS), vol. 56, no. 4, 2010, p. 88-98.)  
ID Number: JA027261  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Batyuk, Vladimir

#### **SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--LIBERIA**

Security Sector Reform in Liberia : An Uneven Partnership without Local Ownership / by Morten Boas, Karianne Stig., 2010.  
(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 3, September 2010, p. 258-303.)  
ID Number: JA027273  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Boas, Morten  
2. Stig, Karianne

The security situation in Liberia is currently quite good, and at a glance the peacebuilding process seems to be moving ahead. However, the root causes of the conflict have not been adequately addressed, but have in fact become more interlinked in the aftermath of the civil war. Instead of addressing local perceptions of insecurity the international community made plans for Liberia without considering the context in which reforms were to be implemented. The peace in post-conflict Liberia is therefore still fragile and the international presence is regarded as what secures the peace. Still, the UN is supposed to start its full withdrawal in 2010 - indicating that the international community will leave the country without addressing the root causes of conflict.

#### **SERBIA--NATIONAL SECURITY**

Serbian National Security and Defense Strategy : Power Wandering in the Wilderness ? / by Jim Seroka., 2010.  
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 23, no. 3, July - September 2010, p. 438-460.)  
ID Number: JA027244  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Seroka, Jim

This article examines the political and policy-making processes of the Republic of Serbia leading to the adoption of the Serbian National Security and Defense strategies in October 2009. It analyzes how Serbia's foreign and security policy environments evolved over the past decade to eventually become riddled with contradictions and inconsistencies. It also examines how the attempted reassessment of Serbia's national security and defense postures, intended to help Serbia integrate into the collective security environment of Europe, became hijacked by Serbian domestic ethno-nationalist forces that led to policy strategies which reinforced Serbia's security isolation. Finally, the article assesses the role that the Euro-Atlantic security community can take to modify the situation and reduce tensions.

## START

The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty in the Global Security Matrix / by Sergei Lavrov., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (MINNEAPOLIS), vol. 56, no. 4, 2010, p. 1-20.)  
ID Number: JA027258  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Lavrov, Sergei

## TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

The Artful Dodger : On Pakistan, Reality Bites / by Allan Orr., 2010.  
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 26, no. 3, September 2010, p. 243-260.)  
ID Number: JA027210  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Orr, Allan  
The basic argument in this article is that Pakistan and its leaders, while apparently giving support in the conflict against the Taliban by sending troops into Waziristan and the North West Provinces, are going through the motions rather than seriously engaging the enemy. The explanations for this have as much to do with its political and military history, the ethnic composition of the Pakistani Army, and Pakistan's own security priorities. The author concludes that Western leaders need to step back, objectively appraise the situation, and then apply more pressure on the Pakistan government. Otherwise, they will continue to succumb 'to the lure of hope over reason'.

## TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

The CIA's Covert Predator Drone War in Pakistan, 2004-2010 : The History of an Assassination Campaign / by Brian Glyn Williams., 2010.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 10, October 2010, p. 871-892.)  
ID Number: JA027221  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Williams, Brian Glyn  
This article provides the first overview of the CIA's secret drone campaign against Al Qaeda and the Taliban in Pakistan's tribal areas from its origins in 2001's Operation Enduring Freedom to the end of 2010. In the process it addresses the spatial dimensions of the campaign (where are the strikes being directed and where do the drones fly from), Pakistani reactions to this threat to both their sovereignty and an internal Taliban enemy, technological developments and Taliban and Al Qaeda responses to this unprecedented airborne assassination campaign. While the debate on this issue has often been driven by the extremes which either support the campaign as the most effective tool in killing terrorists or condemn it for driving Pakistanis to new levels of anti-Americanism, this article points out a third path. Namely, that many Pakistani Pashtun tribesmen living in the targeted areas support the strikes against the Taliban who have terrorized them in recent years.'

## **TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Turkey's New Foreign Policy and the Future of Turkey-EU Relations /  
by Emiliano Alessandri., 2010.  
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p.  
85-100.)

ID Number: JA027242

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Alessandri, Emiliano

Turkey is not 'drifting' towards the east. It is in search of a new place and a new identity, given the many changes that have taken place in the domestic and international contexts, particularly since the end of the Cold War. This complex process of transformation does not in itself challenge Turkey's Western orientation, but it certainly puts it to the test. It is time for the debate on Turkey's drift to be replaced by a more serious and fruitful one on the reasons why Turkey is still important for the EU and the West and what Europe and the West mean for and can offer contemporary Turkey.

Decoding Turkish Foreign Policy Hyperactivity / by Ziya Merad,  
Jonathan Paris., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, p. 75-86.)

ID Number: JA027218

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Merad, Ziya

2. Paris, Jonathan

Much of the recent discussion on Turkey misses the point. The key question is not whether Turkey is giving up its US and EU ties in exchange for closer ties with the Islamic world. The key question is : has fresh Turkish zeal backfired, leading Ankara to miscalculate its influence and risk losses to Turkey's potential stabilizing role as well as its own interests ?

## **USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)**

Beyond the Reset Policy : Current Dilemmas on U.S.-Russia Relations  
/ by Stephen Blank., 2010.  
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 29, no. 4, September - October 2010,  
p. 333-367.)

ID Number: JA027230

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen

The Obama administration's reset policy with Russia focuses on certain key issues in the Russo-American relationship : arms control, as embodied in the new Prague treaty called New Start, gaining Russian support for US pressure on Iran, and gaining Russian support for the US effort in Afghanistan. This article closely examines the arms control and Iranian issues as well as the broader issue of Russo-American rivalry over Eurasian security, perhaps the core issue in the relationship and certainly the most contentious one there. The analysis suggests that there are numerous problems with the treaty that go beyond the issue of whether or not it allows the US to build missile defenses. It also suggests that there are unproven and even unjustified assumptions about Russian policy regarding Iran and regional security that reduce the real value and prospective gains of this policy for the US.

#### USA--MILITARY POLICY--DECISION MAKING

Models of Crisis Decision Making and the 1990-91 Gulf War / by Jonathan Monten, Andrew Bennett., 2010. (SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 19, no. 3, July - September 2010, p. 486-520.)

ID Number: JA027271

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Monten, Jonathan
2. Bennett, Andrew

The 1991 Persian Gulf War is a 'most likely' base for several crisis decision-making models. It commanded presidential attention, arose when bureaucrats were fighting over post-Cold War budgets, and evoked the strong organizational cultures of the US Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. The authors use this case to assess the contexts, decision stages, and issue areas in which alternative crisis models have the most explanatory power. They find that presidents are most powerful in agenda setting, choosing among options, crises, and high-politics issues. Bureaucratic politics diminishes in crises and best explains the behavior of mid-level careerists, the formulation of options, and the shaping of post-war budgets. Most striking, even in crises organizational cultures strongly shape tactical military decisions, choices among weapons systems, and the willingness of officials to risk their careers on behalf of their organizations' values. Overall, these findings argue for greater attention to the influence of organizational cultures in crises.

#### WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Some Reflections on the International Legal Framework Governing Transnational Armed Conflicts / by Claus Kress., 2010. (JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 15, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 245-274.)

ID Number: JA027205

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kress, Claus

Transnational non-state armed violence calls for a reconsideration of the existing concepts of the *ius contra bellum*, the *ius in bello* and international human rights law, and international criminal law in order to see whether new concepts such as the category of 'transnational armed conflict law' are needed. This article suggests that current international law can adequately deal with transnational armed conflicts without having to devise fundamentally new legal categories. Instead, it is possible, though intellectually demanding, to adjust and to fine tune the existing legal concepts including, in particular, the right to self-defence and the law of non-international armed conflict, and to construe on that basis an overall legal framework that provides for both a coherent and a reasonably balanced answer to the challenges posed.