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Acquisitions List February 2011

New Books and Journal Articles

Liste d'acquisitions Février 2011

Nouveaux livres et articles de revues



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

Index

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-, 18
AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989, 18
AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 18
AIR DEFENSES, MILITARY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, 6
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, 6
ARCTIC REGIONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION), 19
ARCTIC REGIONS--STRATEGIC ASPECTS, 19
ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING, 19
ARMED FORCES--DEMOBILIZATION, 20
ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT, 20
ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION, 20
ASEAN--RUSSIA (FEDERATION), 21
ASIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 6

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (1993), 21
CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS, 21
CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL, 22
CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--UNITED NATIONS, 22
CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT, 6
COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN, 22
COUNTERINSURGENCY--ROMANIA, 23
CUBA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 23
CYPRUS--HISTORY, 23
CYPRUS--HISTORY--CYPRUS CRISIS, 1974-, 23
CZECH REPUBLIC--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION, 24

DEMOGRAPHY, 24
DETENTION OF PERSONS--USA, 7
DRUG TRAFFIC--AFGHANISTAN, 24

ELECTIONS--BELARUS, 24
ELECTIONS--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC), 25
ENERGY POLICY--EU, 25
EU--CSDP, 7
EU--FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS, 26
EU--NATIONAL SECURITY, 26
EURO, 27
EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP, 27
EUROPE--ARMED FORCES, 8
EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION), 27
EXTREMIST WEB SITES, 28

FINLAND--FOREIGN RELATIONS, 28

GERMANY--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN, 29
GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE, 8

HAMAS, 29

IDEOLOGY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION), 29
INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS, 30
INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN, 30
INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN, 30
INFORMATION WARFARE, 31
INFORMATION WARFARE--IRAN, 32
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, 8
INTERNAL SECURITY--EU, 32
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 32
IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN, 33
IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 34

KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH), 34
KOREAN WAR, 1950-1953--AERIAL OPERATIONS, 9
KURDS--IRAQ, 9
KYRGYZSTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 10

MEDIATION, INTERNATIONAL, 10
MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE--TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS, 34

NATIONALISM--TURKEY, 34
NATO, 11
NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN, 12, 35
NATO--HISTORY, 12
NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION), 35
NATO--STRATEGIC ASPECTS--NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT, 2010, 13
NORWAY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION), 35
NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT, 36
NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--GREAT BRITAIN, 36
NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION, 36
NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--INDIA--HISTORY, 13
NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--ISRAEL, 36
NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO, 37

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR, 14

PEACE-BUILDING, 14, 37
PEACEKEEPING FORCES, SLOVENIAN, 37
PEACEKEEPING FORCES, SOUTH AMERICAN, 38
PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION, 38
PIRACY--SOMALIA, 15
PIRACY--SOMALIA--PREVENTION, 38
POLICE--AFGHANISTAN, 39
POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN, 39
PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES, 40

REGIME CHANGE, 15
RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS, 40
RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CAUCASUS, SOUTH, 41
RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--UKRAINE, 41
RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 41

SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL, 16
SPECIAL FORCES (MILITARY SCIENCE), 42
START, 42
STRATEGY, 43

TERRORISM--HISTORY, 16
TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION (1992). PROTOCOLS, ETC., 2007 DEC. 13, 16
TUNISIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 43
TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CAUCASUS, SOUTH, 43

TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL, 43

UKRAINE--FOREIGN RELATIONS, 44

UKRAINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 44

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN, 17

UNITED NATIONS. HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL, 45

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES, 44

USA. AFRICA COMMAND, 46

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS, 45

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL, 45

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL, 46

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST, 46

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA, 46

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY, 46

WORLD POLITICS--21ST CENTURY--FORECASTING, 17

YEMEN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, 47

New Books

Nouveaux livres

AIR DEFENSES, MILITARY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Jane's Land-Based Air Defence : 2011-2012. - 24th ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2011.
603 p. : ill. ; 33 cm.
ID number: 80023700
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00579 REF ISBN: 9780710629500
Includes index.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Jane's Underwater Warfare Systems : 2011-2012 / by David Ewing. - 23rd ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2011.
726 p. : ill. ; 33 cm.
ID number: 80023688
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00576 REF ISBN: 9780710629494
Author(s):
1. Ewing, David
Includes index.

ASIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Key Asian Indicators : A Book of Charts. - Washington : Heritage Foundation, 2011.
21 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80023705
Type: M
Library Location: 321 /00823

CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Disarmament Diplomacy and Human Security : Regimes, Norms, and Moral Progress in International Relations / by Denise Garcia. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.
xiv, 231 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(Routledge Global Security Studies ; 23)
ID number: 80023690
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00684 ISBN: 9780415580038
Author(s):
1. Garcia, Denise
Bibliography : p. 206-224. Includes index.
'This book assesses how progress in disarmament diplomacy in the last decade has improved human security. In doing so, the book looks at three cases of the development of international norms in this arena. First, it traces how new international normative understandings have shaped the evolution of and support for an Arms Trade Treaty (the supply side of the arms trade); and, second, it examines the small

arms international regime and examines a multilateral initiative that aims to address the demand side (by the Geneva Declaration); and, third, it examines the evolution of two processes to ban and regulate cluster munitions. The formation of international norms in these areas is a remarkable development, as it means that a domain that was previously thought to be the exclusive purview of states, i.e. how they procure and manage arms, has been penetrated by multiple influences from worldwide civil society. As a result, norms and treaties are being established to address the domain of arms, and states will have more multilateral restriction over their arms and less sovereignty in this domain.'

DETENTION OF PERSONS--USA

Detention and Denial : The Case for Candor after Guantanamo / by Benjamin Wittes. - Washington : Brookings Institution Press, 2011.

x, 160 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023692

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00204 ISBN: 9780815704911

Author(s):

1. Wittes, Benjamin

Includes index.

'This book discusses the legal, political, and moral ramifications of the current US approach to handling detention of terrorist suspects and reviews in particular the historical and current uses of preventive detention under American law in arguing for a formal, statutory system of rules to govern detention in the context of counterterrorism operations.'

EU--CSDP

The European Union as a Small Power : After the Post-Cold War / by Asle Toje. - New York : Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.

xiii, 250 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Palgrave Studies in European Union Politics ; 24)

ID number: 80023684

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00091 ISBN: 9780230243965

Author(s):

1. Toje, Asle

Bibliography: p. 222-243. Includes index.

'The post-Cold War is drawing to a close. For the first time since 1945 Europe is about to experience the centrifugal forces of multipolarity. It does so after two decades of intense institution with a collective presence in the shape of the European Union. The author asks the question, what place will the EU take in a multipolar global order ? In examining the historical forces that converged in the post-war integration project, the efforts to construct a common foreign and security policy and experiences from the field, he argues that due to the lack of a workable decision-making mechanism the EU is destined to play the limited but at the same time distinct role of a small power. The author explains that only with the surge of integration in the post-Cold War era and the restraining force of sovereignty - both linked to the emergence of the European Union as a small power - has a situation been created that signals a return to balance of power politics. The selfless character of the EU foreign policy and the strength of the United States allow the EU to exercise strategic restraint and establish stable relations with emerging powers despite rapid shifts and extreme disparities in power.'

EUROPE--ARMED FORCES

The Transformation of Europe's Armed Forces : From the Rhine to Afghanistan / by Anthony King. - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2011.

xiii, 311 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023683

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00368 ISBN: 9780521760942

Author(s):

1. King, Anthony, 1967-

Bibliography: p. 288-303. Includes index.

'As a result of new strategic threats, Europe's land forces are currently undergoing a historic transformation which may reflect wider processes of European integration. Europe's mass, mainly conscript armies are being replaced by smaller, more capable, professionalised militaries concentrated into new operational headquarters and rapid reaction brigades, able to plan, command and execute global military interventions. At the same time, these headquarters and brigades are co-operating with each other across national borders at a level which would have been inconceivable in the twentieth century. As a result, a transnational military network is appearing in Europe, the forces in which are converging on common forms of military expertise. This is a groundbreaking study of the military dimensions of European integration, which have been largely ignored until now.'

GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Britain and Europe : A Political History since 1918 / by N. J. Crowson. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

ix, 214 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023673

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01537 ISBN: 9780415400183

Author(s):

1. Crowson, N. J.

Bibliography: p. 185-202. Includes index.

This textbook provides a comprehensive account of Britain's uneasy relationship with continental Europe from 1918 to the present day. Unlike other books on the subject, the author considers 'Europe' in its broadest sense and examines a wider history than just Britain's relations with the European Union (EU). This includes pre-war history and the role of key political institutions outside the EU such as the Council of Europe and the Western European Union.'

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International Intelligence Cooperation and Accountability. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

xii, 335 p. ; 24 cm.

(Studies in Intelligence ; 54)

ID number: 80023671

Type: M

Library Location: 327.8 /00181 ISBN: 9780415580021

Bibliography: p. 309-321. Includes index.

'This book examines how international intelligence cooperation has come to prominence post-9/11 and introduces the main accountability, legal and human rights challenges that it poses. Since the end of the Cold War, the threats that intelligence services are tasked with confronting have become increasingly transnational in nature - organized crime, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. The growth of these threats has impelled intelligence services to cooperate with contemporaries in other states to meet these challenges. While cooperation between certain Western states in some areas of intelligence operations (such as signals intelligence) is longstanding, since 9/11 there has been an exponential increase in

both their scope and scale. This edited volume explores not only the challenges to accountability presented by international intelligence cooperation but also possible solutions for strengthening accountability for activities that are likely to remain fundamental to the work of intelligence services.'

KOREAN WAR, 1950-1953--AERIAL OPERATIONS

The United States Air Force in Korea 1950-1953 / by Robert Frank Futrell. - Rev. ed. - Washington : United States Air Force, 1983. xxi, 823 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80023694
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01704 ISBN: 912799714
Author(s):
1. Futrell, Robert Frank
Bibliography: p. 713-717. Includes index.
'With virtually no warning, the Air Force injected itself into the war in the first critical week. The author has analyzed the operations, interpreting their significance overall to the course of the conflict and their importance in the application of airpower to modern war. He shows the effects of close air support in enemy killed, supplies denied, and the turn of battle; he assesses the success or failure of various strategies, tactics, techniques, and methods; he emphasizes the difficulties the Air Force faced and how the challenges were met and overcome. The author details the modifications to doctrine and procedure, the changes in organization necessitated by distance or shortages in men and equipment, or by austere and inadequate fields and facilities.'

KURDS--IRAQ

The Kurdish Quasi-State : Development and Dependency in Post-Gulf War Iraq / by Denise Natali. - Syracuse, NY : Syracuse University Press, 2010. xxxiii, 158 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Modern Intellectual and Political History of the Middle East ; 11)
ID number: 80023685
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01234 ISBN: 9780815632177
Author(s):
1. Natali, Denise
Bibliography: p. 141-152. Includes index.
'Despite ongoing instability and underdevelopment in post-Saddam Iraq, some parts of the country have realized relative security and growth. The Kurdish north, once an isolated outpost for the Iraqi army and local militia, has become an internationally recognized autonomous region. The author explains here the nature of this transformation and how it has influenced the relationship between the Kurdistan region and Iraq's central government. This much-needed scholarship focuses on foreign aid as helping to create and sustain the Kurdish quasi-state. It argues that the generous nature of external assistance to the Kurdistan region over time has given it new forms of legitimacy and leverage in the country. Since 2003 the Kurdistan region has gained representation in the central government and developed commercial, investment, and political ties with regional states and foreign governments. Drawing on extensive field research, the author explores how this transition has had positive and unintended consequences on Kurdish state relations. Greater complexity in the regional political economy has demanded new forms of compromise with the central government. The Kurdistan region may have become a distinct political entity that challenges Baghdad; however, the benefits of aid and logic of quasi-statehood ensure that it will remain part of Iraq.'

KYRGYZSTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Weapons of the Wealthy : Predatory Regimes and Elite-Led Protests in Central Asia / by Scott Radnitz. - Ithaca, NY : Cornell University Press, 2010.

xiii, 231 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023686

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01235 ISBN: 9780801449536

Author(s):

1. Radnitz, Scott, 1978-

Includes index.

'Mass mobilization is among the most dramatic and inspiring forces for political change. When ordinary citizens take to the streets in large numbers, they can undermine and even topple undemocratic governments, as the recent wave of peaceful uprisings in several postcommunist states has shown. However, investigation into how protests are organized can sometimes reveal that the origins and purpose of people power are not as they appear on the surface. In particular, protest can be used as an instrument of elite actors to advance their own interests rather than those of the masses. This book focuses on the region of post-Soviet Central Asia to investigate the causes of elite-led protest. In nondemocratic states, economic and political opportunities can give rise to elites who are independent of the regime, yet vulnerable to expropriation and harassment from above. In conditions of political uncertainty, elites have an incentive to cultivate support in local communities, which elites can then wield as a weapon against a predatory regime. The author builds on his in-depth fieldwork and analysis of the spatial distribution of protests to demonstrate how Kyrgyzstan's post-independence development laid the groundwork for elite-led mobilization, whereas Uzbekistan's did not. Elites often have the wherewithal and the motivation to trigger protests, as is borne out by the author's more than one hundred interviews with those who participated in, observed, or avoided protests. Even Kyrgyzstan's 2005 Tulip Revolution, which brought about the first peaceful change of power in Central Asia since independence, should be understood as a strategic action of elites rather than as an expression of the popular will. This interpretation helps account for the undemocratic nature of the successor government and the 2010 uprising that toppled it. It also serves as a warning for scholars to look critically at bottom-up political change.'

MEDIATION, INTERNATIONAL

Theory and Practice of International Mediation : Selected Essays / by Jacob Bercovitch. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

xv, 286 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Security and Conflict Management ; 6)

ID number: 80023660

Type: M

Library Location: 341.7 /00138 ISBN: 9780415469586

Author(s):

1. Bercovitch, Jacob

Includes index.

'This volume brings together some of the most significant papers on international conflict mediation by Professor Jacob Bercovitch, one of the leading scholars in the field. It has become common practice to note that mediation has been, and remains, one of the most important structures of dealing with and resolving social conflicts. Irrespective of the level of political or social organization, of their location in time and space, and of the political sophistication of a society, mediation has always been there to help deal with conflicts. As a method of conflict management, the practice of settling disputes through intermediaries has had a rich history in all cultures, both Western and non-Western. In some non-Western countries (especially in the Middle East and China) mediation has been the most

important and enduring structure of conflict resolution. Jacob Bercovitch has been at the forefront of developments in international conflict mediation for more than 25 years, and is generally recognized as one of the most important scholars in the field. His theoretical and empirical analyses have come to define the parameters in the study of mediation.'

NATO

Towards a NATO a la carte ? Assessing the Alliance's Adaptation to New Tasks and Changing Relationships / by Jakub M. Godzimirski... [et al.]. - Oslo : Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, 2010.

30 p. ; 30 cm.

(NUPI Report)

ID number: 80023676

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00409 ISBN: 9788270022984

Author(s):

1. Godzimirski, Jakub M.
2. Graeger, Nina
3. Haugevik, Kristin M.

Bibliography: p. 27-30.

'This report discusses whether NATO is about to become a security organization a la carte, engaging in security tasks on a case-by-case basis and alternately serving the interests of different member states, constellations and external partners. The authors observe that both in terms of tasks and relations, NATO has gone through changes in rhetoric and action that alters its traditional role.'

North Atlantic Treaty Organization / by Snezana Trifunovska. -

Alphen aan d. Rijn : Kluwer Law International, 2010.

178 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023668

Type: M

Library Location: 49 /00143 ISBN: 9789041133281

Author(s):

1. Trifunovska, Snezana

Bibliography: p. 167-169. Includes index.

'This practical analysis of the structure, competence, and management of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization provides substantial and readily accessible information for lawyers, academics, and policymakers likely to have dealings with its activities and data. It gives a clear, uncomplicated description of the organization's role, its rules and how they are applied, its place in the framework of international law, or its relations with other organizations. The monograph proceeds logically from the organization's genesis and historical development to the structure of its membership, its various organs and their mandates, its role in intergovernmental cooperation, and its interaction with decisions taken at the national level. Its competence, its financial management, and the nature and applicability of its data and publications are fully described.'

NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

Risking NATO : Testing the Limits of the Alliance in Afghanistan /
by Andrew R. Hoehn, Sarah Harting. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand
Corporation, 2010.

xv, 91 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023669

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00410 ISBN: 9780833050113

Author(s):

1. Hoehn, Andrew R.

2. Harting, Sarah

Bibliography: p. 77-91.

'NATO's success in Afghanistan - or lack thereof - will have significant implications for the alliance itself. Success could promote the image of a capable global security alliance. Failure, or even an indeterminate outcome, would cloud the alliance's own future. The authors examine the risks, commitments, and obligations of the current mission in light of NATO's history and with an eye toward the future, as well as the effects on the alliance's internal dynamics. Drawing on a wide range of sources, the authors describe how NATO came to be involved, concerns and tensions that have developed over the investments and risks that member and nonmember states have in the operation, management of the expectations of nations and peoples, and the need for a coherent, comprehensive, and coordinated long-term strategy. The list of issues NATO faces is long and daunting and extends beyond the borders of the member countries. If the goal is indeed to look toward the future, however, the alliance must confront them; failure to do so would risk the long-term success and sustainability of the alliance.'

NATO--HISTORY

Permanent Alliance? : NATO and the Transatlantic Bargain from Truman
to Obama / by Stanley R. Sloan. - New York : Continuum, 2010.

xvii, 317 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023667

Type: M

Library Location: 496.1 /00049 ISBN: 9781441151261

Author(s):

1. Sloan, Stanley R.

Bibliography: p. 296-301. Includes index.

'This book is an interpretive analysis of transatlantic security relations from the preparation of the North Atlantic Treaty to the Obama administration. The author discusses the global trends that are changing the environment for transatlantic relations, such as European integration, global security, emerging powers, and the role of the United States as a world leader. The book examines whether NATO has become the 'permanent alliance' about which President George Washington warned or if it is nearing the end of its utility. It links historical development with contemporary issues and relationships, discussing such topics as the permanence of the alliance, NATO missions, nuclear strategy and missile defense, relationship with the EU, the crisis in the alliance during the George W. Bush administration, and the challenges faced by the Obama administration.'

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

Perceptions of NATO and the New Strategic Concept. - Amsterdam : IOS Press, 2011.

ix, 111 p.; 24 cm.

(NATO Science for Peace and Security Series. Sub-Series E : Human and Societal Dynamics ; 76)

ID number: 80023693

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00411 ISBN: 9781607506690

Includes index.

'This book attempts to address how NATO and its mission are perceived today in the world, to assess the challenges the Organisation is facing in the near future, and to debate what could be its role in the 21st century. This is most relevant since the Organisation has just celebrated its 60th anniversary and is in the process of redefining its strategic concept to try to shape the right strategy for a safer tomorrow. This book deals with the following : How is the Organisation perceived in member and so-called partner countries such as Russia and Georgia with regards to models, policies and strategies ? What do the younger generations born after the end of the Cold War think of the Atlantic Alliance in the present and its role in the future ? The evolution of the Alliance towards a transatlantic 'hub', and last but not least an analysis on the importance of communications in NATO's current campaign in Afghanistan.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--INDIA--HISTORY

Indian Nuclear Deterrence : Its Evolution, Development, and Implications for South Asian Security / by Zafar Iqbal Cheema. - Karachi : Oxford University Press, 2010.

xxiv, 609 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80023670

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01124 ISBN: 9780195979039

Author(s):

1. Cheema, Zafar Iqbal

Bibliography: p. 569-587. Includes index.

'The significance of this study is that it establishes the fallacy of conventional perspectives on Indian nuclear deterrence - that the Indian nuclear program entailed 'exclusively peaceful uses' during the Nehru era and the development of weapons capability was initiated by the government of Lal Bahadur Shastri after the first Chinese nuclear explosion in 1964. On the contrary, the book provides incontrovertible documentary evidence that Dr. Homi J. Bhabha formulated with Nehru's approval a nuclear weapons development strategy within the structural framework of the Indian civilian nuclear program. Nehru was interested in a nuclear weapons capability for a 'deterrent in extremis'. The central premise of the book is that the BJP government's decision to carry out the May 1998 nuclear tests was not an original one, but a step prefigured in a strategic continuum whose genesis dates back to the late 1950s. It suggests that the declaration of Indian nuclear deterrence after the May 1998 nuclear tests, the weaponization of Indian nuclear capability and the pronouncement of the Draft Nuclear Doctrine (DND) were not separate from earlier policies, but instead were part of that strategic continuum. The study analyzes the dynamics of Indian nuclear deterrence, Indian nuclear doctrine, and their implications for South Asian security.'

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

Organizational Behaviour : Performance Management in Practice / by Richard Pettinger. - 1st ed. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010. xxvii, 580 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80023674

Type: M

Library Location: 65.012 /00208 ISBN: 9780415481427

Author(s):

1. Pettinger, Richard

Bibliography: p. 563-566. Includes index.

'This book offers a fresh and comprehensive approach to the essentials that constitute the discipline of organizational behaviour with a strong emphasis on the application of organizational behaviour and performance management in practice. It concentrates on the development of effective patterns of behaviour, values and attitudes, and relates these issues to effective organization performance in times of organizational and environmental change and turbulence. It is packed with references to current topics, practical examples and case studies from large corporations from around the world, including Ryanair, The Body Shop and RBS. This book covers examples of both good and bad practice, making it a unique introduction to the study of organizational behaviour.'

PEACE-BUILDING

Peacebuilding : Preventing Violent Conflict in a Complex World / by Dennis J. D. Sandole. - Cambridge, UK : Polity, 2010. viii, 251 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

(War and Conflict in the Modern World)

ID number: 80023666

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00453 ISBN: 9780745641652

Author(s):

1. Sandole, Dennis J. D.

Bibliography: p. 204-232. Includes index.

'The author explores here the theory and practice of peacebuilding, discussing the differences and similarities between core aspects of peace processes, namely violent conflict prevention; conflict management; conflict settlement; conflict resolution and conflict transformation. The volume distinguishes between proactive and reactive peacebuilding as strategies to pre-empt or otherwise respond to global problems, such as identity conflicts, failing/failed states, terrorism, pandemics, poverty, forced migrations, climate change, ecological degradation, and their combined effects. Drawing on a wide range of conflicts such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, East Timor, Haiti, South Africa and Macedonia, the book debates the 'lessons learned' from past experiences of reactive as well as proactive peacebuilding, plus the challenges which lie ahead for those striving to bring about sustainable peace, security and stability to war-torn or otherwise fragile regions of the globe.'

PIRACY--SOMALIA

Somalia : The New Barbary ? : Piracy and Islam in the Horn of Africa
/ by Martin N. Murphy. - London : Hurst, 2010.
xiii, 277 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023662

Type: M

Library Location: 343 /00071 ISBN: 9781849040426

Author(s):

1. Murphy, Martin N.

Includes index.

'The purpose of this book is to examine whether or not state failure is a useful and accurate explanation for Somali piracy and if violent Islamism could exploit what the pirates have achieved for their own ends. It reviews the history, motivation, organization, criminal methods and operational tactics of the Somali pirates from their first manifestations in the mid-1990s to the present. It attempts to show that their activities and their fortunes are linked to the rise and fall of political groups within Somalia. It asks why and how violent Islamist groups operate within Somalia and the degree to which they might exploit the maritime dimension in the future. Finally it reviews whether or not the political and military solutions being practiced or proposed currently will resolve either problem.'

REGIME CHANGE

The Clash of Ideas in World Politics : Transnational Networks,
States, and Regime Change, 1510-2010 / by John M. Owen. -
Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press, 2010.

xii, 332 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Princeton Studies in International History and Politics)

ID number: 80023675

Type: M

Library Location: 327.8 /00180 ISBN: 9780691142388

Author(s):

1. Owen, John M.

Includes Index.

'Some blame the violence and unrest in the Muslim world on Islam itself, arguing that the religion and its history is inherently bloody. Others blame the United States, arguing that American attempts to spread democracy by force have destabilized the region, and that these efforts are somehow radical or unique. Challenging these views, this book reveals how the Muslim world is in the throes of an ideological struggle that extends far beyond the Middle East, and how struggles like it have been a recurring feature of international relations since the dawn of the modern European state. The author examines more than two hundred cases of forcible regime promotion over the past five centuries, offering the first systematic study of this common state practice. He looks at conflicts between Catholicism and Protestantism between 1520 and the 1680s; republicanism and monarchy between 1770 and 1850; and communism, fascism, and liberal democracy from 1917 until the late 1980s. He shows how regime promotion can follow regime unrest in the eventual target state or a war involving a great power, and how this can provoke elites across states to polarize according to ideology. The author traces how conflicts arise and ultimately fade as one ideology wins favor with more elites in more countries, and he demonstrates how the struggle between secularism and Islamism in Muslim countries today reflects broader transnational trends in world history.'

SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL

Global Security : The Growing Challenges. - Menlo Park, CA : Center for Strategic Decision Research, 2010.
xxxii, 152 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.
ID number: 80023678
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01701 ISBN: 1890664162
Proceedings of the 27th International Workshop on Global Security.

TERRORISM--HISTORY

The Infernal Machine : An Alternative History of Terrorism / by Matthew Carr. - London : Hurst, 2011.
xxi, 501 p. ; 20 cm.
ID number: 80023661
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01233 ISBN: 9781849040808
Author(s):
1. Carr, Matthew
Bibliography: p. 447-469. Includes index.
'Political violence has become the scourge of our world and terrorism is routinely described as a uniquely modern evil. Yet however unprecedented in scope the new terrorist organisations might appear, the author demonstrates in this history of terrorism that they are merely offshoots of a spectacular bombing in 1881 : the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. The author's narrative spans over a century of world history, and reveals stunning similarities in responses to terrorism across societies that are profoundly different culturally and politically. He analyses convincingly the realities of terrorist violence and its indelible impact on nations, to demonstrate again and again that the true impact of terrorism has been felt in the overreactions of government and the media to acts of political violence. This encyclopedia and diagnostic primer for our frightening times allows us to see our current predicament against a background of striking historical parallels.'

TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION (1992). PROTOCOLS, ETC., 2007 DEC. 13

The Lisbon Treaty : Law, Politics, and Treaty Reform / by Paul Craig. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2010.
xxxv, 466 p. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80023682
Type: M
Library Location: 420 /00179 ISBN: 9780199595013
Author(s):
1. Craig, Paul
Includes index.
'The Lisbon Treaty reformed the foundations of the European Union and marked the culmination of a process of Treaty reform that began after the Treaty of Nice and spanned almost a decade. This book addresses the main innovations made by the new Treaty, examining its legal and political consequences in a reformed EU. The book is organized thematically around the principal issues that occupied those engaged in the reforms over the last decade. The chapters include analysis of the reform process itself and the political forces that shaped the relevant provisions of the Lisbon Treaty. The book contains detailed analysis of the relevant legal changes made by the Lisbon Treaty on each topic covered. This legal analysis is informed by broader literature from related disciplines, such as political science and international relations, since it is only by doing so that it is possible fully to understand the legal implications of the new provisions dealing with issues such as the inter-institutional division of power within the EU, the distribution of competence, the hierarchy of legal acts and the Charter of Rights. The book addresses the political and legal implications of the Treaty provisions, and the

discussion is set against the background of the pre-existing legal and political regime, aiding a full understanding of the effect of the new rules contained in the Lisbon Treaty. '

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN

UNAMA in Afghanistan : Challenges and Opportunities in Peacemaking, State-Building and Coordination / by Iselin Hebbert Larsen. - Oslo : Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, 2010. 48 p.; 30 cm.

(Security in Practice ; 3/10)

ID number: 80023677

Type: M

Library Location: 40 /00187 ISBN: 9788270022632

Author(s):

1. Larsen, Iselin Hebbert

Bibliography: p. 46-48.

'The United Nations has been engaged in Afghanistan in various capacities ever since 1946. It has provided humanitarian and development aid, as well as playing a specific political role during the many wars in the country. In the 1980s the UN led a multi-party mediation effort that concluded the Geneva Accords, and in the 1990s it oversaw a series of agreements between the Afghan government and Mujahedin leaders. After the events of 9/11, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was mandated by the Security Council to take on a range of responsibilities - managing relief, recovery and reconstruction activities, holding elections, in addition to providing political and strategic advice for the peace process. At a time when policy and strategic reviews are being conducted in major Western capitals it is important to examine the role of UNAMA as well.'

WORLD POLITICS--21ST CENTURY--FORECASTING

The Next Decade : Where We've Been ... And Where We're Going / by George Friedman. - New York : Doubleday, 2011. xvii, 243 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80023691

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01538 ISBN: 9780385532945

Author(s):

1. Friedman, George

'The next ten years will be a time of massive transition. The wars in the Islamic world will be subsiding, and terrorism will become something we learn to live with. China will be encountering its crisis. We will be moving from a time when financial crises dominate the world to a time when labor shortages will begin to dominate. The new century will be taking shape in the next decade. The author offers readers a provocative and endlessly fascinating prognosis for the immediate future. Using Machiavelli's The Prince as a model, he focuses on the world's leaders - particularly the American president - and with his trusted geopolitical insight analyzes the complex chess game they will all have to play. The book also asks how to be a good president in a decade of extraordinary challenge, and puts the world's leaders under a microscope to explain how they will arrive at the decisions they will make - and the consequences these actions will have for us all. '

Journal Articles

Articles de revues

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Afghanistan : An Unwinnable War / by Najmuddin A. Shaikh., 2010.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 56, no. 6, 2010, p.
219-234.)

ID Number: JA027436

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shaikh, Najmuddin A.

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

4-D Soviet Style : Defense, Development, Diplomacy, and
Disengagement in Afghanistan during the Soviet Period. Part III :
Economic Development / by Anton Minkov, Gregory Smolyneec., 2010.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 23, no. 4, October -
December 2010, p. 597-616.)

ID Number: JA027459

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Minkov, Anton
2. Smolyneec, Gregory

In the third part of this article, the authors highlight the importance of the economy to the political stability of the pro-Soviet Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). They maintain that the DRA was not defeated by Islamic insurgents on the battlefield. Rather, the Najibullah regime collapsed in 1992 because it became insolvent after Russia curtailed aid to Afghanistan. While the Soviets attained some of their objectives in Afghanistan after a difficult decade of war, Afghanistan remained a 'rentier' state dependent on foreign aid. When Boris Yeltsin terminated Russian aid to Afghanistan after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Afghan state failed. The Achilles heel of the DRA was its weak system of public finance. As in the early 1990s, Afghanistan today remains heavily dependent on foreign aid. Economic aspects of the Soviet experience are instructive for those concerned about stability in Afghanistan today.

AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Bringing More Effective Governance to Afghanistan : 10 Pathways to
Stability / by Thomas Barfield, Neamatollah Nojumi., 2010.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 4, Winter 2010, p. 40-52.)

ID Number: JA027415

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barfield, Thomas
2. Nojumi, Neamatollah

ARCTIC REGIONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russia : The Greatest Arctic Power ? / by Michael L. Roi., 2010.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 23, no. 4, October -
December 2010, p. 551-573.)

ID Number: JA027458

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Roi, Michael L.

This assessment of Russia as an Arctic power derives from an analysis of structural and ideological factors. It looks at the following indicators : Russia's domestic political system, Russia's foreign policy; and an assessment of Russian economic and military power, primarily in the context of Arctic circumpolar affairs. This assessment also rests on the assumption that Arctic security issues cannot be separated from the larger context of global security. As a result, Russia's behavior in the Arctic over the next decade and beyond will be shaped by its great power aspirations, its relationship with other great powers both in the Arctic and outside of it and the resources available to the Russian state to support its Arctic ambitions.

ARCTIC REGIONS--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

The Arctic is Hot. Part I., 2010.
(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 65, no. 4, Autumn 2010, p. 799-953
(several articles).)

ID Number: JA027482

Type: ART

Arctique : une traversée stratégique / by Mathilde Le Clainche,
Frederic Pesme., 2010.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 75, no. 4, 2010, p. 857-870.)

ID Number: JA027408

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Clainche, Mathilde Le

2. Pesme, Frederic

Le Grand Nord sera-t-il le nouveau terrain de lutte du XXI^e siècle ? Sa cartographie mouvante, redessinée par le changement climatique, mêle les défis environnementaux aux questions énergétiques, et de commerce international. La répartition de ses ressources potentielles entre les pays riverains fait l'objet de contentieux ouverts. Si une certaine militarisation dessine une nouvelle zone conflictuelle, les ambitions stratégiques pourraient s'accorder dans un nouveau cadre juridique multilatéral.

ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING

Unfulfilled Promises : The Impact of Accession on Military
Expenditure Trends for New NATO Members / by Jomana Amara,
Martins Paskevics., 2010.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 29, no. 5, November - December 2010,
p. 432-449.)

ID Number: JA027432

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Amara, Jomana

2. Paskevics, Martins

The authors examine the impact of NATO membership on military expenditures among countries that are closely linked by the timing of their accession to the alliance. The nations analyzed are the Visegrad, the Baltic, and the Adriatic countries. The authors conclude that a commitment to join NATO has an impact on a country's military expenditure level - it increases up to the membership point, and then starts to decline. However, on average, none of the country groups

that joined NATO reached the informal guideline of military expenditures at 2 percent of GDP.

ARMED FORCES--DEMOBILIZATION

Breaking Up and Going Home ? Contesting Two Assumptions in the Demobilization and Reintegration of Former Combatants / by Hugo de Vries, Nikkie Wiegink., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 1, February 2011, p. 38-51.)

ID Number: JA027472

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Vries, Hugo de
2. Wiegink, Nikkie

This article argues that the common assumptions that lie behind efforts to break the command and control structures of armed groups, and working on 'community reintegration', are not necessary prerequisites for a successful disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process. Former fighters may encounter troubles going home, as their communities of origin may not be as open to them as is often assumed. They may also have no other choice than to keep their military structures intact. However, this may not necessarily impede their social integration. In fact, the structures emerging from war may be relatively constructive for the socio-economic rehabilitation of former fighters.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Armements : contrôler, désarmer ?., 2010.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 14, hiver 2010 - 2011, p. 21-79.

(plusieurs articles))

ID Number: JA027456

Type: ART

La maîtrise des armements, le désarmement et la non-prolifération contribuent à l'instauration de la paix et de la sécurité par la confiance. Au vu de l'actualité de cette année 2010, le dossier thématique a pour objectif d'identifier et d'analyser un certain nombre d'enjeux se rapportant au conventionnel et au nucléaire, en présentant les mécanismes et initiatives mis en jeu.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION

Verification on the Road to Zero : Issues for Nuclear Warhead Dismantlement / by James Fuller., 2010.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 10, December 2010, p. 19-27.)

ID Number: JA027421

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fuller, James

In many respects, the 'verification' associated with reductions in US and Russian nuclear weapons until now has been for practice. The size of the total arsenals that remained provided a powerful hedge against the imperfections of confidence-building measures. Warheads themselves have been addressed only in the margins; delivery systems have been the preferred treaty-limited items.

ASEAN--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russia-ASEAN 2010., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 56, no. 6, 2010, p. 11-107. (several articles).)

ID Number: JA027433

Type: ART

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (1993)

Abolishing Chemical Weapons : Progress, Challenges, and Opportunities / by Paul F. Walker., 2010.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 9, November 2010, p. 22-30.)

ID Number: JA027430

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Walker, Paul F.

From November 29 to December 3, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) will host its 15th annual conference of states-parties in The Hague to review recent progress in the global elimination of chemical weapons. As the international implementing agency for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the OPCW has overseen the safe and verified demilitarization of more than 43,000 metric tons of deadly chemical agents in almost four million weapons and containers since the convention's entry into force in April 1997.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Errements de la 'sino-mania' : mythes, realites et vraies menaces / by Francois Danjou., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 736, janvier 2011, p. 96-103.)

ID Number: JA027441

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Danjou, Francois

Il convient de relativiser la menace militaire de la Chine et le poids global de son influence financiere et commerciale. Le surgissement du colosse chinois dans un monde encore calibre par les criteres occidentaux renvoie au mode de fonctionnement de la planete. Seule une remise a plat des problemes d'ordre global mis a jour par le reveil de la Chine serait de nature a eviter l'aggravation des conflits d'interets qui tentent a s'exacerber.

China's Search for a Multilateral World : Dilemmas and Desires / by Mingjiang Li, Gang Chen., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 4, December 2010, p. 13-25.)

ID Number: JA027413

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Li, Mingjiang

2. Chen, Gang

While China will probably become more proactive in its multilateral diplomacy and increase its influence in global multilateral settings, various concerns and constraints make it unlikely that it will completely overhaul or even dramatically reshape the multilateral architecture at the global level. Stuck in defining its identity, China is caught up between posturing as a leader of the developing world on some policy issues and siding with the developed countries on others. China's involvement in global multilateralism is likely to be guided by pragmatism rather than grand vision.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

China in Central Asia / by Vladimir Paramonov... [et al.]., 2010.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 11, no. 4, 2010, p. 66-79.)
ID Number: JA027493
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Paramonov, Vladimir
2. Stokov, Alexey
3. Stolpovskiy, Oleg

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--UNITED NATIONS

UN Early Warning for Preventing Conflict / by Micah Zenko, Rebecca R. Friedman., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 1, February 2011, p. 21-37.)
ID Number: JA027473
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Zenko, Micah
2. Friedman, Rebecca R.
Despite repeated calls for a coordinated UN early warning system for preventing conflict, early warning is currently performed piecemeal by seven UN bodies and one ad hoc initiative. Due to the difficulties inherent in the UN's structure - the transparency or the organization and member states' sensitivity about perceived encroachments on their sovereignty - the UN cannot, and arguably should not, develop a comprehensive early warning system for preventing conflict. Instead, the UN could improve its ability to analyse and absorb early warning information already in the system by : reforming the Executive Office of the Secretary-General; strengthening the early warning and assessment capacities within the aforementioned bodies; soliciting greater cooperation with the US intelligence community and regional organizations; and promoting enhanced inter-agency cooperation.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Winning 'Hearts and Minds' ? A Critical Analysis of Counter-Insurgency Operations in Afghanistan / by Robert Egnell., 2010.
(CIVIL WARS, vol. 12, no. 3, September 2010, p. 282-303.)
ID Number: JA027484
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Egnell, Robert
This article conducts a critical analysis of the historical lessons, the assumptions and the conduct of 'hearts and minds' approaches to counterinsurgency. This results in challenges. Theoretically the 'hearts and minds' approach is rooted in modernisation theory and a normative Western approach to legitimacy that fails to live up to the expectations of the local population. The approach is also based on lessons from past successes such as the British 1950s campaign in Malaya. However, a great contextual shift has taken place since then and the relevance of past experiences is therefore questionable in a context of complex state-building in the wake of intervention. This also has practical consequences as we seek to rectify the often misapplied approaches of today.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--ROMANIA

Wiping Out 'The Bandits' : Romanian Counterinsurgency Strategies in the Early Communist Period / by Andrei Miroiu., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 23, no. 4, October - December 2010, p. 666-691.)

ID Number: JA027461

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Miroiu, Andrei

Drawing on the contemporary literature of counterinsurgency as well as primary sources, this article investigates the successful suppression of partisan groups by the Romanian communist authorities during the 1940s and 1950s.

CUBA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Cuba : l'heure de Raul / by Axel Gylden., 2010.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 130, hiver 2010 - 2011, p. 169-182.)

ID Number: JA027474

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gylden, Axel

Four and a half years after Fidel Castro was hospitalized and obliged to step down, there is no longer any doubt that his brother Raul, 79, is holding the reins in Havana, notwithstanding the occasional public appearances of the Lider Maximo, now 84. Commander in chief of the armed forces for 47 years before becoming Cuba's president, Raul Castro has gradually made his mark. He began by remaking the Cuban government in his image, and surrounding himself with a team of dedicated 'Raulistas', most of them from the military. Then he set out to reorganize the power structure, both at the higher echelons of the state and within government ministries. Weakened by the global economic crisis and Cuba's bureaucracy, a source of corruption and inefficiencies, the country's economic and administrative bodies have slowly been rationalized, based on the Chinese model. The president has thus set the stage and prepared public opinion for the prime political event of 2011, the Sixth Congress of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC), to be held this coming April.

CYPRUS--HISTORY

The State of Cyprus : Fifty Years after Independence., 2010.

(CYPRUS REVIEW, vol. 22, no. 2, Fall 2010, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027423

Type: ART

CYPRUS--HISTORY--CYPRUS CRISIS, 1974-

Chypre entre partition et reunification / by Jean-Francois Drevet., 2010.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 75, no. 4, 2010, p. 767-781.)

ID Number: JA027407

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Drevet, Jean-Francois

De 1974 a 2003 la ligne de separation chypriote est demeurée infranchissable. Il n'est pas sur que la nouvelle politique étrangère de la Turquie permette aujourd'hui d'avancer rapidement vers l'unification. Les acteurs américain et britannique pourraient jouer un rôle plus décisif, mais en modifiant considérablement leur position. C'est sans doute à l'Union européenne qu'il revient d'aider à dessiner le cadre juridique et politique dans lequel l'île pourrait retrouver son unité.

CZECH REPUBLIC--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Czech Military Transformation : Towards Military Typical of Consolidated Democracy ? / by Zdenek Kriz., 2010.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 23, no. 4, October - December 2010, p. 617-629.)

ID Number: JA027460

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kriz, Zdenek

The new security challenges began to be emphasized in Czech strategic documents as early as the beginning of the 1990s. As a result, the Czech Army has been undergoing its radical and essentially continuous transformation since the beginning of its existence in 1993. The elimination of these threats became an important task for the Czech military. In contrast with the situation in the other armies of consolidated democracies, the ideal of the military professional has not changed much in the Czech Republic. It still is a combination of a warrior, technician, and manager. In 1989-92, there were some processes taking place in Czechoslovakia in the area of civil-military relations that, in many respects, differed from the development in Western Europe. The most important of these was the process of the de-politicization of the army in the sense of freeing it from Communist Party influence and control.

DEMOGRAPHY

La demographie comme facteur strategique / by Gaylor Rabu., 2011.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 736, janvier 2011, p. 43-49.)

ID Number: JA027438

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rabu, Gaylor

La relation dialectique entre geostrategie et demographie est devenue un facteur determinant de la prospective strategique. En l'explorant de facon detaillee, l'auteur met l'accent sur l'impact du vieillissement sur les questions de stabilite et de securite.

DRUG TRAFFIC--AFGHANISTAN

Deadly Addiction / by Johannes Olschner., 2011.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 1, January 2011, p. 20-21.)

ID Number: JA027405

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Olschner, Johannes

Afghanistan has been a major opiate producer for decades, but instead of the anticipated improvements since the invasion by the United States in 2001 under international watch, drug production has reached record levels.

ELECTIONS--BELARUS

Back in the Freezer / by Alex Nice., 2011.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 4-6.)

ID Number: JA027485

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nice, Alex

On December 19, 2010, Belarussians went to the polls amid hopes in Europe that the presidential vote would show evidence of a freer and more transparent process than in previous elections.

ELECTIONS--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)

A Way to Go / by Jelena Obradovic-Wochnik., 2011.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 7-9.)

ID Number: JA027486

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Obradovic-Wochnik, Jelena

On December 12, 2010, Kosovo held its first general election since declaring independence from Serbia in 2008. The elections were a test of Kosovo's democratic institutions - unfortunately, they are unlikely to be remembered as a resounding success.

ENERGY POLICY--EU

EU-Russia Energy Negotiations : A Choice between Rational

Self-Interest and Collective Action / by Diana Bozhilova, Tom Hashimoto., 2010.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2010, p. 627-642.)

ID Number: JA027427

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bozhilova, Diana

2. Hashimoto, Tom

The ongoing disputes between Russia and its neighbouring states vis-a-vis the critical transmission of primary energy resources to the remainder of the European continent has led Brussels to place the matter squarely within the scope of European Union energy security policy. EU-Russia energy negotiations have more often than not displayed patterns of rationalism with an ingrained cost-benefit orientation. Notwithstanding, this incidence has been complicated by the reality of changing geo-political constellations in Central and Eastern Europe in the course of the past two decades. This has influenced the political landscape of EU-Russia negotiations concerning projects under construction, as well as proposed others on the continent, such as Nord Stream (bypassing Belarus and Poland) and South Stream (bypassing Ukraine). Given such considerations, the authors observe that the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU in the first half of 2009 has shown greater leniency towards Ukraine, Belarus and Poland than the general consensus in EU-Russia energy talks maintained in Brussels would have otherwise provided for. They also observe that France and Germany are driven by a greater rational self-interest in their conduct of EU energy security policy. In consequence, Russia's awareness of the divergent dispositions amongst the EU Member States becomes the dependent variable in their analysis. Thus, the primary question that this paper poses is whether rational cost-benefit orientations in individual EU Member States can lead to collective bargaining outcomes in EU-Russia energy negotiations.

The Issue of Energy Security in Relations between Russia and the European Union / by Nikolay Kaveshnikov., 2010.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2010, p. 585-605.)

ID Number: JA027425

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kaveshnikov, Nikolay

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of EU-Russia energy relations in the light of the concept of energy security. It gives a brief overview of various views on the concept of energy security. Further, the article compares developments in EU and Russian internal energy markets and their influence on the external energy policy of both actors. It concludes that predictability might be achieved only in a regulatory framework that aggregates the interests of all stakeholders and ensures a fair distribution of risks, obligations and revenues.

A Corridor through Thorns : EU Energy Security and the Southern Energy Corridor / by Oscar Pardo Sierra., 2010.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2010, p. 643-660.)
ID Number: JA027428

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sierra, Oscar Pardo

The Southern Energy Corridor (SEC), which aims to link Caspian Basin and potentially Middle East gas supplies to Europe, is one of the EU's six priority axes of energy infrastructures. Drawing on the external governance literature, the article provides an analysis of the EU's efforts in the wider Black Sea area to increase its energy security. It concludes that despite difficult domestic and geopolitical obstacles, the EU is pushing forward its objective to establish the SEC. However, the EU's institutionalised governance, with the incentives derived from close cooperation, has been a necessary condition of impact, but not sufficient. The SEC builds upon the east-west pipelines supported by the USA in order to prevent the Russian control over the Caspian Basin supplies. If the SEC is possible it is mainly because of the path-dependent processes created by those pipelines, which linked the international position of Azerbaijan and Georgia to their transit role between the Caspian Sea and Europe.'

EU--FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS

Balkans occidentaux : le long chemin vers l'Union européenne / by Jean-Arnault Derens., 2010.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 130, hiver 2010 - 2011, p. 353-365.)

ID Number: JA027478

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Derens, Jean-Arnault

Twenty years ago Yugoslavia was imploding, leading to several terrible wars. Peace slowly returned during the following decade, along with reconciliation of a sort. Today, the former Yugoslavian republics are looking in the same direction, towards the European Union. Countries in the Western Balkans dream of following in the footsteps of Slovenia, which joined the EU in 2004. But they are not all marching to the same beat. Croatia and Montenegro are on track, and will undoubtedly join the EU in the near future. Serbia has made significant progress, but must still settle certain outstanding issues, especially hunting down war criminals sought by the International Court of Justice. Macedonia, on the other hand, is still blocked by a quarrel with Greece about its official name. And both Bosnia and Kosovo are lagging well behind, and are not expected to catch up for many years.

EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

European 'Security' Governance., 2010.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 3, September 2010, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027451

Type: ART

EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

The EU, Russia and the Shared Neighbourhood : Security Governance and Energy., 2010.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2010, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027424

Type: ART

The articles in this special issue offer important conceptual and empirical observations on some of the key issues - conflict management, internal security governance including migration and border controls, energy security and the regulatory aspects of trade in energy products - which are often seen as presenting substantial, if not insuperable, barriers to progress in relations between the EU and Russia.

EURO

'Til Debt Do Us Part / by Jens Bastian, Vanessa Rossi., 2011.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 1, January 2011, p. 9-11.)

ID Number: JA027403

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bastian, Jens
2. Rossi, Vanessa

A new year always presents many risks and uncertainties - this is not unusual. However, the challenges that the global economy faces in 2011 include not only the normal threats posed by volatile background conditions, but also the possibility of a major structural break-up that might have far-reaching, possibly devastating, repercussions.

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP

Security through Trust-Building in the Euro-Mediterranean

Cooperation : Two Perspectives for the Partnership / by Ali Bilgic., 2010.

(SOUTHEASAT EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 4, December 2010, p. 457-473.)

ID Number: JA027463

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bilgic, Ali

Trust-building creates puzzles for analysts in relation to what kind of trust is built in world politics, between whom, and to what end. This article studies two types of trust in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership : rationalist trust which characterizes inter-state cooperation to protect order and cosmopolitan trust which reveals the emancipatory potential of political structures that aim to achieve more security for individuals. In this study, two types of trust are illustrated in the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation by analyzing the link between security and trust. It is argued that while rationalist trust between states with 'security as order' rationality reconstructs the status quo in North African countries, cosmopolitan trust with 'security as emancipation' rationality toward North African individuals has the potential to transform these countries' political structures.

EXTREMIST WEB SITES

Diplomacy As Usual / by Richard Dalton., 2011.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 1, January 2011, p. 12-13.)
ID Number: JA027404

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dalton, Richard

It is still early in a long story, and the impact of the release of the cache of classified governments documents by WikiLeaks is not yet clear. There will be local effects, some serious, but so far repercussions have not fundamentally changed the diplomacy game and there will be more continuity than change in the long term.

FINLAND--FOREIGN RELATIONS

From Nordic Neutrals to Post-Neutral Europeans : Differences in Finnish and Swedish Policy Transformation / by Ulrika Moller, Ulf Bjereld., 2010.
(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 45, no. 4, December 2010, p. 363-386.)

ID Number: JA027442

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Moller, Ulrika

2. Bjereld, Ulf

This article analyses the foreign policy of two post-neutral EU member states, Sweden and Finland. Both these Nordic states have adjusted their past policies of neutrality in favour of extended participation in the European and transatlantic security community. Yet within a similar and comparable pattern of change, there are two very significant differences between them : their views towards future membership in NATO and their choice of military strategy. The article utilizes an analytical framework that treats neutrality as an institutionalized idea containing causal and principled beliefs. The persistence of neutrality as a guiding principle of policy depends on feedback regarding : (1) its strategic usefulness (implications for security) as well as (2) its social appropriateness (implications for identity). The feedback mechanisms are related in the sense that the self-interested element of military non-alignment for the sake of security needs to be compensated by an appropriate role, such as demonstrating responsibility and engagement in international issues. Having taken a more autonomous decision, although with a historical record of shortcomings as regards declared neutrality, Sweden has been more dependent than Finland in ensuring that its respective policy of neutrality is complemented by an appropriate international role. This was possible during the Cold War, yet became increasingly difficult after the collapse of the bipolar world order. Thus, the analysis undertaken suggests, paradoxically, that in order to remain militarily non-aligned, Sweden has come to favour a more European outlook at the expense of the integrity of its policy of neutrality.

GERMANY--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

Germany's Small War in Afghanistan : Military Learning amid

Politico-Strategic Inertia / by Timo Noetzel., 2010.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 31, no. 3, December 2010, p. 486-508.)

ID Number: JA027446

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Noetzel, Timo

The article analyzes the operational conduct of German forces in northern Afghanistan and the making of German strategy in the context of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) since the expansion of the Afghan insurgency to northern Afghanistan in 2007. It is argued that the German contribution to ISAF is characterized by a severe mismatch between politico-strategic planning and decision-making in Berlin on the one hand and operational conduct and requirements on the ground on the other. Since 2007, however, politico-strategic insistence that the German engagement in Afghanistan constitutes a contribution to a post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction effort is steadily eroding. Analysis of German operational conduct in northern Afghanistan makes evident the existing mismatch between strategy and operations, but also reveals that the deterioration of the security situation on the ground has led to a bottom-up development of counterinsurgency doctrine, capabilities, institutions, and modus operandi. Operations have been driving the making of German strategy, not vice-versa, which has severely hampered German efforts to counter insurgents' progress in the north of Afghanistan.

HAMAS

The Hamas Agenda : How Has It Changed ? / by Baudouin Long., 2010.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 4, Winter 2010, p. 131-143.)

ID Number: JA027418

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Long, Baudouin

IDEOLOGY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Muddling Through the Shadow of the Past(s) : Post-Communist Russia's Search for a New Regime Ideology / by Cheng Chen., 2011.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 19, no. 1, Winter 2011, p. 37-57.)

ID Number: JA027465

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chen, Cheng

For many scholars, the current Russian regime is characterized by pragmatism aimed at, first and foremost, the maintenance of political power. But as the country's international status rises and domestic problems persist, the regime is clearly interested in defining a new regime ideology beyond nationalism that can justify regime rule and guide longterm developmental strategy. This article seeks to examine the major forces shaping the current Russian regime's search for a new ideology. It explores the reasons why this process has been so difficult and full of ambiguities, looking at both key historical and institutional factors that constrain the regime's ideological repertoire and at vital strategic choices made by regime leaders and political elites. It argues that the current Russian regime's inability to form a clear new ideology largely stems from two major sources : the fundamental incoherence of the regime's ideological repertoire and the relative weakness of Russian political elite's commitment. Consequently, the regime has had to 'muddle through' a rather inconsistent assortment of selected elements from the past(s), only to arrive at vague concepts devoid of any concrete socioeconomic

programs - such as 'sovereign democracy' - to define itself. This kind of fundamental ambiguity could have far-reaching implications, both domestically and internationally.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Thinking about an Indian Grand Strategy / by Zorawar Daulet Singh., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 1, January 2011, p. 52-70.)

ID Number: JA027454

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Singh, Zorawar Daulet

This article is primarily a conceptual overview on the theme of a grand strategy for a rising power such as India. The objective is to promote a systematic and structural way of thinking on grand strategy - the dynamic art of relating ends and means. The author identifies and expounds on the major domestic and international variables that will shape India's grand strategy. Factors such as national ethos, domestic political economy, geopolitical context, nature of economic interdependence, the impact of the nuclear revolution, and the evolving structure of the international system all influence the environment in which Indian power is deployed. The author not only contextualises the impact of these variables but also offers select strategic responses to these multiple factors that will circumscribe an Indian grand strategy.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Engaging Iran in the New Strategic Environment : Opportunities and Challenges for India / by Meena Singh Roy, Ajey Lele., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 1, January 2011, p. 88-105.)

ID Number: JA027455

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Roy, Meena Singh

2. Lele, Ajey

In recent years, Iran has come to acquire a significant place in the West Asia region with the ability to influence regional politics. For India, relations with Iran are vital. In the changed strategic environment, both India and Iran have been working towards improving their bilateral relations. However, there are several challenges, especially for India, in this regard. If the Iran-US confrontation intensifies, for example, India may find it difficult to pursue a smooth relationship with Iran. This article looks at various facets of India-Iran relations and examines the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

La rivalite indo-pakistanaise en Afghanistan depuis 2001 / by Isabelle Saint-Mezard., 2010.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 75, no. 4, 2010, p. 871-884.)

ID Number: JA027409

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Saint-Mezard, Isabelle

Le Pakistan et l'Inde se livrent en Afghanistan une lutte d'influence determinee par leurs interets de securite immediats. Pour New Delhi, il faut contrer l'influence pakistanaise a des fins anti-indiennes dans l'arriere-cour afghane, ce a quoi elle s'emploie par de multiples programmes. Pour le Pakistan, il s'agit d'eviter le cauchemar d'un axe Kaboul/New Delhi. Deux facteurs determineront l'avenir : les negociations avec les Talibans en Afghanistan meme, et le possible rechauffement des relations bilaterales entre Islamabad et New Delhi.

INFORMATION WARFARE

La guerre informatique a commence / by Therese Delpech., 2010.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 130, hiver 2010 - 2011, p.
219-232.)

ID Number: JA027475

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Governments, international organizations and businesses are increasingly concerned with the frequency and intensity of cyberattacks directed at them. These attacks can be extremely serious and even devastating. An entire country could find itself paralyzed (as happened to Estonia in 2007), plans for military operations could be stolen during a conflict (the US Central Command suffered a theft of documents in 2008), or sabotage of industrial facilities could be remotely controlled using something as basic as a USB key (as was the case with the Stuxnet worm attack in 2010). In a high-tech world where lack of preparedness can have dramatic consequences, the West seems to be lagging behind countries like China or Russia. Both of these countries have grasped the acute dependency of Western countries on information technologies and the benefits they might reap from asymmetric attacks on networks.

The Ethics of Cyberwarfare / by Randall R. Dipert., 2010.
(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 9, no. 4, 2010, p. 384-410.)

ID Number: JA027411

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dipert, Randall R.

The paper addresses several issues in the morality of cyberwar and cyberwarfare, defined as one nation's attacks on the governmental or civilian information systems of another nation. It sketches the diverse technical ways in which an attack may occur, including denial-of-service attacks and the insertion of various forms of malware. It argues that existing international law and widely discussed principles of Just War Theory do not straightforwardly apply to cyberwarfare, and many forms of cyberwarfare differ from previous forms of warfare in neither injuring nor killing human beings, nor causing lasting physical damage - but can nevertheless cause serious harm to a nation's vital interests. Another dissimilarity with traditional warfare is in the degree of knowledge of the identity of an attacker (the 'attribution problem'). The paper argues that cyberwarfare is not amenable to regulation by international pacts and that we can expect long periods of low-level, multilateral cyberwarfare, a Cyber Cold War, as a game-theoretic equilibrium is sought. The paper laments the lack of a cyberwarfare policy, and concludes that it is only by applying game-theoretic principles that strategies can be discovered that are both moral and effective in suppressing overall harm to all parties in the long run.

Mobilising Cyber Power / by Alexander Klimburg., 2011.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 1, February - March 2011, p. 41-60.)

ID Number: JA027480

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Klimburg, Alexander

Russia and China have highly visible non-state cyber capabilities that interact with their governments, but the West has been relatively slow to realise the importance of integrating national cyber power.

INFORMATION WARFARE--IRAN

Stuxnet and the Future of Cyber War / by James P. Farwell, Rafal Rohozinski., 2011.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 1, February - March 2011, p. 23-40.)
ID Number: JA027481

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Farwell, James P.
2. Rohozinski, Rafal

A cyber attack on Iran's nuclear programme may have forestalled more violent action, but such weapons cut both ways. Stuxnet's strategic importance lies in the insight it offers into the evolution of computer warfare.

INTERNAL SECURITY--EU

Internal Security Policies in the European Union : After the Stockholm Programme., 2010.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 2, June 2010, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA027450

Type: ART

The European Union is making strong inroads into areas of security traditionally reserved to states, especially into internal security, or Justice and Home Affairs (JHA). The area of freedom, security and justice (AFSJ), as it has been renamed in the Amsterdam Treaty, has seen significant policy developments since the late 1990s. The area appears as one of the most promising policy fields for integration in the EU in the foreseeable future. This process has deepened even more significantly after the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001 in the United States, on 11 March 2004 in Madrid and on 7 July 2005 in London. Some scholars have even suggested that these empirical developments, and the resulting increasing involvement of the EU in internal security matters, have changed EU governance more generally. This special issue explores the significant developments in the AFSJ at both the treaty and policy levels, as well as its implementation at the national level, from various disciplinary perspectives.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Grandes strategies : un moment d'hesitation 2011-2012 / by Francois Gere., 2011.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 736, janvier 2011, p. 67-74.)
ID Number: JA027440

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gere, Francois

Dans cette vaste reflexion historique, l'auteur analyse les differentes options strategiques qui s'offrent aujourd'hui aux puissances, desormais relatives, de statu quo et a celles qui perturbent le systeme perime, mais encore vivace, du siecle dernier. Alliances, partenariats, defense active, endiguement, refoulement prennent d'autres dimensions et dessinent une nouvelle bipolarisation.

Taking Soft Power Seriously / by Matthew Kroenig... [et al.], 2010.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 29, no. 5, November - December 2010,
p. 412-431.)

ID Number: JA027431

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kroenig, Matthew
2. MacAdam, Melissa
3. Weber, Steven

The term 'soft power' is entrenched in the theory and practice of American foreign policy, yet scholars have not yet developed, or empirically tested, a theory about the conditions under which governments can use soft power to their advantage - and that makes good policy hard to design. Drawing on research from the fields of communications, social psychology, and international relations theory, the authors develop a theory about the conditions under which state efforts to employ soft power will be most likely to succeed. The authors argue that to apply soft power effectively states must communicate to an intended target in a functioning marketplace of ideas, persuade the target to change its attitude on a relevant political issue, and ensure that the target's newly held attitude influences international political outcomes. They probe the plausibility of their theoretical claims through an examination of US attempts to use soft power in the Iraq War, the war on terror, and democracy promotion. In conclusion, the authors set forth an agenda for future research on soft power and provide insights for policymakers interests in using soft power as a tool of foreign policy.

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Iran's Interests in Afghanistan and their Implications for NATO / by Stephen Carter., 2010.
(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 65, no. 4, Autumn 2010, p. 977-993.)

ID Number: JA027483

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Carter, Stephen

'What sense can be made of the history of Iran and US cooperation and conflict in Afghanistan, as well as recent diplomatic overtures, given reports of Iran supporting insurgents who are killing NATO personnel ? Can Iran's current approach to Afghanistan be considered a policy per se ? And what factors are currently shaping Iran's activities in Afghanistan ? How might these activities be affecting NATO's objectives ? Is Iran helping NATO or is it primarily a hindrance to its efforts ? What does the prospect of future cooperation between Iran and regional actors in a regional approach to Afghanistan mean for NATO ? None of these questions are easy to answer but they are important to Afghanistan, to NATO's mission, and to Canada's efforts in Kandahar and Kabul. This article attempts to answer each of these questions, first by summarizing the history of Iran-Afghanistan relations; second, by examining Iran's current interests in Afghanistan; third, by considering how these interests affect Iran's present and future activities in Afghanistan; and fourth, by examining Canada's role in future discussions with Iran about Afghanistan in a regional approach, should such discussions ever take place.

IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Iran : en finir avec la republique islamique / by Ramin Parham., 2010.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 130, hiver 2010 - 2011, p. 277-300.)

ID Number: JA027476

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Parham, Ramin

Western countries are currently in the grips of a collective delusion : that there are reliable partners for discussion among the elite of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Both government 'reformers' and civil 'dissidents' are supposedly agents for change, and should therefore be coddled and listened to most attentively. Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, the pseudo-dissidents, like Shirin Ebadi and Akbar Ganji, and the pseudo-reformers, like former president Mohammed Khatami and Hossein Moussavi, a so-called leader of the Green Movement, have much more in common with the system's hardliners than we want to believe. They betrayed the Green Movement, which came very close to overturning the 'Mullarchy' in the summer of 2009. The actual aim of most of these supposed liberals among the Iranian elite is to ensure the longevity of the Islamic Republic. But this republic is totally opposed to the West, and it will never change. It is high time that Europe and America open their eyes.

KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

A Glimmer of Hope / by John Swenson-Wright., 2011.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 19-21.)

ID Number: JA027488

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Swenson-Wright, John

In the wake of the sinking of the Cheonan - South Korea's corvette in March 2010 with the loss of 46 lives - and the dramatic, surprise revelations in November of a new and massive North Korean uranium enrichment centrifuge facility, international opinion was already beginning to worry about the intentions of the Kim Jong-il administration.

MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE--TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

Ethics and Emerging Military Technologies., 2010.

(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 9, no. 4, 2010, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027410

Type: ART

NATIONALISM--TURKEY

Mutations of Turkish Nationalism : From Neo-Nationalism to the Ergenekon Affair / by Ioannis N. Grigoriadis, Irmak Ozer., 2010.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 4, Winter 2010, p. 101-113.)

ID Number: JA027417

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Grigoriadis, Ioannis N.

2. Ozer, Irmak

Nationalism is one of the most enduring themes of Turkish politics, but it is by no means static. This study aims to explore one of its most salient recent mutations, neo-nationalism. It explores its historical roots and relations with traditional currents of Turkish nationalism, as well as its domestic and foreign-policy implications. The Ergenekon affair is examined as a case demonstrating the strength of the neo-nationalist movement as well as the threat that it could pose for Turkish democracy.

NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

The Crisis in Central Asia, NATO, and the International Community /
by Alessandro Minuto-Rizzo., 2010.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 4, Fall 2010, p. 19-26.)
ID Number: JA027467
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Minuto-Rizzo, Alessandro

NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

A Strategy Based on Doubt : Russia Courts Southeast Europe / by
Aleksandar Fatic., 2010.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 31, no. 3, December 2010, p.
441-464.)
ID Number: JA027444
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fatic, Aleksandar
Russia's role in the Balkans waned in the post-Cold War period until
President Dmitry Medvedev's Serbia visit in October 2009. The visit
marked a sharp turn in Russia's approach in the region, with the new
and more assertive rhetoric suggesting Russia's willingness to engage
in 'infighting' the western military and energy security interests.
Revived Russian interest in a new security mechanism for Europe to
replace NATO, talk of establishing a Russian base in the Serbian town
of Nis, and the likelihood that the entire length of the Southern
Stream gas pipeline through Serbia will be guarded by the Russian
Army, show that Russia is serious about countering NATO in the
Balkans. The article examines the strategic reasons for the shift in
Russian policy, specifically with a focus on why it is in Russia's
vital interest to prevent a future expansion of NATO. The author
briefly explores the consequences of the renewed Russian strategic
interest for the region on the processes of policy- and
identity-formation in Southeastern Europe. He relates the specific
strategic concerns that led to Russian proposal for a new security
mechanism for Europe to collectively identity problems of the Balkans.
Russia's attempted strategic marriage, it is argued here, with Serbia
is based out of convenience. Russia's opposition to further NATO
expansion is grounded in rational security concerns; yet the
sparseness of Russia's genuine strategic partners in Europe makes
efforts to dissipate escalation of animosities between Russia and NATO
less effective. Hence the paradox : the less successful Russia is in
galvanizing opposition among the small countries in Europe against
further NATO enlargement, the more likely it is that its new security
policy will escalate to more drastic and antagonistic postures towards
NATO.

NORWAY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

La mer de Barents : laboratoire d'une nouvelle diplomatie
energetique ? / by Viviane du Castel., 2010.
(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 14, hiver 2010 - 2011, p. 83-96.)
ID Number: JA027457
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Castel, Viviane du
La mer de Barents s'inscrit actuellement sur la scene internationale
comme un veritable laboratoire d'une nouvelle diplomatie, basee sur
l'energie et dont les moteurs sont davantage les entreprises que les
Etats. Dans ce contexte, l'ouverture de nouvelles routes maritimes, a
la suite de la fonte des glaces et l'intrusion de nouveaux acteurs ne
vont-ils pas modifier l'equilibre geopolitique et geostrategique
actuel ?

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

'Eine Welt ohne Atomwaffen' / by Hans-Peter Weinheimer., 2011.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 2011, S. 38-44.)
ID Number: JA027452
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Weinheimer, Hans-Peter

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

Britain Leads the Way to Global Zero / by Harold Smith, Raymond
Jeanloz., 2010.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 10, December 2010, p. 15-18.)
ID Number: JA027420
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Smith, Harold
2. Jeanloz, Raymond
The United Kingdom, not the United States or Russia, is leading the
way along a path to a possible world without nuclear weapons. The
British not only are reducing the number of nuclear weapons, but in so
doing are making an implicit statement, through the resultant force
posture, about the kind of deterrence that nuclear weapons provide.
Can and should the superpowers follow the same path ?

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

NPT 2010 : The Beginning of a New Constructive Cycle / by Sameth
Aboul-Enein., 2010.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 9, November 2010, p. 8-15.)
ID Number: JA027429
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Aboul-Enein, Sameth
The 2010 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference in
New York in May was widely anticipated as a watershed event for
international efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and to prevent
the spread of nuclear weapons. After a month of intensive
negotiations, the NPT's 189 states-parties agreed on a final document
that puts forward 64 follow-on actions including, notably, formal
talks in 2012 on eliminating nuclear weapons in the Middle East, an
issue that had been stagnating since the 1995 NPT Review and Extension
Conference.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--ISRAEL

Testing Times / by Or Rabinowitz, Norman Dombey., 2011.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 27-28.)
ID Number: JA027490
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rabinowitz, Or
2. Dombey, Norman
2010 has seen an increase in the level of international attention
dedicated to Israel's nuclear status and the country's opaque nuclear
policy.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO

NATO Revises Nuclear Policy / by Oliver Meier., 2010.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 10, December 2010, p. 28-31.)
ID Number: JA027422
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Meier, Oliver

PEACE-BUILDING

Post-Interventionary Societies., 2010.
(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 4,
December 2010, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA027414
Type: ART

Peace-building after Afghanistan : Between Promise and Peril / by
David H. Ucko., 2010.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 31, no. 3, December 2010, p.
465-485.)

ID Number: JA027445

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ucko, David H.

Engagement in various forms of peace-building has increased dramatically since the Cold War, yet what is the future of peace-building in the aftermath of the troubled intervention in Afghanistan ? This article argues that while many Western and allied governments will feel chastened by the experience in Central Asia, their impulse to 'do good' internationally will not altogether disappear. Instead, to avoid manage the complexity of future interventions, intervening governments may be tempted to reinvoke the traditional peace-building principles drawn from the 1990s - neutrality, consent-based operations, and the minimum use of force. Such a tendency, this article argues, is based on a flawed historical understanding of the experiences of the 1990s and underestimates what it takes to build peace after war. Dissecting the peace-building principles in light of more recent experiences with counterinsurgency, the article explores the full requirements for effective intervention in war-to-peace transitions. It then concludes by discussing what these requirements mean for those states that express interest in peace-building, but whose commitment and capabilities are often found lacking.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES, SLOVENIAN

What Motivates Slovenian 'Peacekeepers' ? / by Jelena Juvan, Janja Vuga., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 1, February 2011, p.
96-109.)

ID Number: JA027469

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Juvan, Jelena

2. Vuga, Janja

This article is based on the results of longitudinal research on the motivations and expectations of members of the Slovenian Armed Forces participating in peace operations from 2003 to 2009. The analysis is based on three main approaches. The first is to distinguish between two groups of soldiers : those deployed to missions abroad on a voluntary basis, and those deployed to missions by order. The second approach is to distinguish between those deployed for the first time, and those who have already participated in peace support operations (PSOs) before. The third approach aims at distinguishing between three types of soldiers' motivation for PSOs according to Battistelli's

typology. The importance of the different groups of motivation would to a certain degree also vary depending on the national culture, organizational culture and the individual soldier, as well as the time at which the survey was conducted : prior to deployment, during deployment or after returning home.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES, SOUTH AMERICAN

South American Perspectives on Peace Operations., 2010.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 17, no. 5, November 2010,
Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA027402
Type: ART

PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Ensuring European Energy Security in Russia 'Near Abroad' : The Case of the South Caucasus / by Samuel James Lussac., 2010.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2010, p. 607-625.)
ID Number: JA027426
Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lussac, Samuel James

Why has the European Union been so little involved in South Caucasian pipeline politics in the last two decades ? Deconstructing the European Union around the Caspian hydrocarbons transportation network, this article tries to demonstrate how European beliefs toward Russia prevented further EU involvement in the South Caucasus. Until the 2006 Russian-Ukrainian gas crisis, most of the European actors gave more importance to the EU-Russian partnership than to the relations with the South Caucasian states. But the rising concerns over Russia as a reliable energy partner have led to a reconfiguration of the European exchanges with the South Caucasus. Since 2006, the energy cooperation between the EU and Azerbaijan and Georgia has considerably increased, to such an extent that the former is about to become a central component of the Caspian hydrocarbons transportation network. Despite the division among member states and inside the European Commission, this increasing cooperation is especially vivid regarding the implementation of the Southern Gas Corridor. The decrease of confidence between Russia and the EU has thus paved the way for further involvement in pipeline politics in the South Caucasus, leading to a new definition of European energy security in Russian 'Near Abroad'.

PIRACY--SOMALIA--PREVENTION

Against the Current ? Somali Pirates, Private Security, and American Responsibilization / by Christopher Spearin., 2010.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 31, no. 3, December 2010, p. 553-568.)

ID Number: JA027449

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Spearin, Christopher

The American call for commercial shippers to rely upon private security companies (PSCs) to protect their vessels from Somali pirates presents several challenges to sea users. Though this call for responsabilization inherently reveals state limitations, not all commercial shippers embrace it because it upsets traditional conceptions regarding order at sea. Also, the call's American origins suggest that the United States Navy may not work to ensure freedom of navigation in the last resort despite longstanding practice and the expectations of sea users. This, in turn, underscores the lack of structure in relations amongst states, shippers, and PSCs, which could have detrimental consequences regarding the management of violence at

sea. The United States Navy may cease working to ensure freedom of navigation in the last resort despite longstanding practice and the expectations. While greater utilization of PSCs might seem to be an effective alternative and European states might add substance to the American call, perhaps through the Montreux Document, European activism is likely to be tempered by the different approaches towards private security that vary from country to country. PSC activism may affect the ability of navies to perform roles beyond the protection of commercial shipping.

POLICE--AFGHANISTAN

Paramilitarization and Security Sector Reform : The Afghan National Police / by Cornelius Friesendorf., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 1, February 2011, p. 79-95.)

ID Number: JA027470

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Friesendorf, Cornelius

An accelerating trend to establish paramilitarized security forces has been occurring in peace operations to help fill security gaps. But the practice is problematic from a security sector reform (SSR) point of view, because SSR aims at distinguishing between the military and the police and at promoting civilian policing. This article shows that while the SSR concept leaves room for paramilitarization, it demands much caution. The paramilitarization of regular police forces is incompatible with even a flexible interpretation of SSR principles. The US-driven paramilitarization of the Afghan National Police (ANP), reflecting a search for quick fixes, is a dramatic case in point.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Empire Lite Revisited : NATO, the Comprehensive Approach and State-Building in Afghanistan / by M. J. Williams., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 1, February 2011, p. 64-78.)

ID Number: JA027471

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Williams, M. J.

Since 1989 the international community has been called on repeatedly to address the security dilemma posed by weak states. NATO has found this to be a particularly daunting task given that the organization's traditional resources make only a small contribution to providing security in post-conflict states. As a result the alliance has attempted to create a new capability that merges civilian and military efforts. This process has met with limited success in Afghanistan. This article examines the evolution of the comprehensive approach in NATO and specifically the UK's attempts to implement the comprehensive approach in the first Helmand campaign of 2006.

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

Sovereignty and Privatizing the Military : An Institutional Explanation / by Ulrich Petersohn., 2010.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 31, no. 3, December 2010, p. 531-552.)

ID Number: JA027448

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Petersohn, Ulrich

Since the mid-1990s, almost all Western states have privatized military tasks, albeit to varying extents. The article addresses both aspects of the phenomenon : Why did Western states privatize military tasks, and why did they do so to varying extents ? The neorealist argument of the market providing a competitive edge for the armed forces and liberalist 'casualty aversion' and 'cost-effectiveness' explanation both equally fail to provide a comprehensive answer for the privatization of military tasks. Alternatively, the article employs sociological institutionalism, arguing that transnational norms on conventional warfare prescribe the structure and organization of armed forces. If the content of these norms changes, states will adjust their force structure accordingly. Consequentially, states started to privatize military tasks when the requirements changed from self-sufficiency to more market reliance. However, transnational norms have to work their way through domestic norms resulting in variations. The more consistent transnational normative demands are with the domestic structure, the more extensive the former demands are implemented. The crucial domestic variable is the notion of sovereignty. If sovereignty is defined minimally market solutions are embraced and military activities are outsourced extensively. If states hold a broader understanding of sovereignty, they are reluctant to hand over military tasks to the market.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Russian Approaches to Global Governance in the 21st Century / by Andrei Zagorski., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 4, December 2010, p. 27-42.)

ID Number: JA027412

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zagorski, Andrei

The shifting distribution of power challenges Russia's great power ambition and exposes it to growing competition in an increasingly polycentric world. But the emergence of 'rising powers' also provides Russia with greater room for manoeuvre. While remaining a status quo power determined to minimise changes in the international system, Russia is forced to adapt to ongoing change which it cannot halt. This has led to a policy of preserving the benefits of permanent membership on the UN Security Council while, at the same time, increasingly engaging in informal multilateral institutions of global governance, such as the G4, G8 and G20.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CAUCASUS, SOUTH

Russia's Foreign Policy Toward the Caucasus under Vladimir Putin /
by Abdolreza Farajirad, Asaad Khezerzade., 2010.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 11, no. 4, 2010, p. 20-40.)
ID Number: JA027466
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Farajirad, Abdolreza
2. Khezerzade, Asaad

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--UKRAINE

On the Future of the Moscow-Kiev Relationship / by Mikhail
Pogrebinsky, Anton Fin'ko., 2010.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 56, no. 6, 2010, p.
283-294.)
ID Number: JA027437
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Pogrebinsky, Mikhail
2. Fin'ko, Anton

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Boxing Russia : Executive-Legislative Powers and the Categorization
of Russia's Regime Type / by William A. Clark., 2011.
(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 19, no. 1, Winter 2011, p. 5-22.)
ID Number: JA027464
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Clark, William A.
This paper examines the debate over the categorization of the Russian
political system as 'semi-presidential' (as many, especially
comparativists, argue) or 'super-presidential' (as perhaps the
majority of Russian area experts argue). To approach a resolution of
this debate, the article focuses on the interpretation of the relevant
articles in the Russian constitution, presents practical comparisons
with unambiguously semi-presidential systems (such as those in France
and Poland), and delves into the issue of executive cohabitation
between president and prime minister as the sine qua non of
semi-presidentialism. To that end, the Yeltsin-Primakov dyad is
examined in some detail. At its base level, the article rejects the
notion that Russia since 1993 is a semi-presidential system of the
French or Polish variety, since, it is argued, (1) the possibility of
bona fide cohabitation is not present under Russia's constitutional
rules, (2) the Prime Minister and cabinet are ultimately not
responsible to the State Duma, and (3) the Prime Minister is not
president-independent. Rather, viewing Russia as essentially a
super-presidential system, though not without its own problems, best
captures the nature of politics in the country.

SPECIAL FORCES (MILITARY SCIENCE)

Worth the Bother ? Israeli Experience and the Utility of Special Operations Forces / by Ohad Leslau., 2010.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 31, no. 3, December 2010, p. 509-530.)

ID Number: JA027447

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Leslau, Ohad

Recent operations in Afghanistan and Iraq have re-opened the debate about the strategic utility of special operations forces (SOF). This article follows the debate and identifies the main factors that contribute to the strategic utility of SOF in various types of conflicts. Drawing upon Israeli experiences with special operations it demonstrates that, contrary to the commonly held view that Israeli SOF have significant strategic utility, Israel has difficulties utilizing its SOF during large-scale military campaigns, despite their impressive utility in discrete operations. The article draws inferences from the Israeli case regarding the tension between the potential for unique strategic utility of SOF and the desire to have special operations complement the general military effort. The article concludes that the geostrategic environment informs the SOF's strategic utility : the operational concept determines expected strategic utility, and the organizational setting shapes the SOF's ability to fulfil their potential utility.

START

START-Neu : Die atomwaffenfreie Welt ist noch fern / by Georg Mader., 2011.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 2011, S. 85-87.)

ID Number: JA027453

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mader, Georg

After New START : What Next ? / by Steven Pifer., 2010.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 40, no. 10, December 2010, p. 8-14.)

ID Number: JA027419

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pifer, Steven

Assuming the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) is ratified and enters into force, the question will be, 'What Next ?'. Speaking in Prague in April 2009, President Barack Obama called for reducing the role and number of nuclear weapons and articulated the goal of a world free of nuclear arms, albeit only when certain conditions are met. He and his Russian counterpart, President Dmitry Medvedev, have agreed to a step-by-step process for reducing nuclear weapons.

STRATEGY

Quelles strategies pour la nouvelle decennie ? / by Thierry Giaccardi., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 736, janvier 2011, p. 57-65.)

ID Number: JA027439

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Giaccardi, Thierry

La strategie est aujourd'hui le produit d'une necessite securitaire par une acceptabilite sociale. Elle conduit a examiner les guerres matricielles et leurs auteurs probables. C'est, selon l'auteur, pour la France l'occasion d'un nouvel investissement militaire en Europe.

TUNISIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Moment in the Sun / by Claire Spencer., 2011.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 17-18.)

ID Number: JA027487

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Spencer, Claire

A week on from the ousting of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali from the presidency of Tunisia, a semblance of calm appeared to be returning to Tunisian streets. Protests may continue over details of the transition, but the next few weeks will determine whether the 'Jasmine revolution' can prove that peaceful change is possible in North Africa and the Middle East.

TURKEY--FOREIG RELATIONS--CAUCASUS, SOUTH

Turkey and Security in the Southern Caucasus : The Caucasus

Stability and Cooperation Platform / by Maya Manchkhavili., 2010.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 11, no. 4, 2010, p. 87-93.)

ID Number: JA027495

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Manchkhavili, Maya

TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

Neighbourly Strain / by Alon Ben-Meir., 2011.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 29-31.)

ID Number: JA027491

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ben-Meir, Alon

Tensions between Turkey and Israel have been growing, and at the core of their tensions lies their disagreement over foreign policies in Iran.

UKRAINE--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Ukraine's Foreign Policy : Accounting for Ukraine's Indeterminate Stance between Russia and the West / by Filippos Proedrou., 2010. (SOUTHEASAT EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 4, December 2010, p. 443-456.)

ID Number: JA027462

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Proedrou, Filippos

This paper is based upon the assumption that international relations theories are, and should be, complementary, not mutually exclusive. Hence, the author instrumentalizes insights from the realist, liberal, and constructivist schools of thought, incorporating systemic factors, state, and societal actors' preferences and interests, and identity politics. He applies this model on Ukraine's foreign policy. The interplay of the above-mentioned factors accounts well for the country's indeterminate stance between its two central foreign policy options, namely realignment with Russia or incorporation into the West.

UKRAINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

L'Occident a-t-il perdu l'Ukraine ? / by Viatcheslav Avioutskii., 2010.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 130, hiver 2010 - 2011, p. 331-346.)

ID Number: JA027477

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Avioutskii, Viatcheslav

On February 7, 2010, Ukraine changed course. Viktor Yanukovich was elected president of the country, beating out Yulia Tymoshenko, the Pasionaria of the Orange Revolution, in the second round of voting. The Orange movement, in power for six years, wanted Ukraine to throw off the Russian yoke, and move as close as possible to the European Union and NATO. But the leaders of this movement, mired in never-ending personal quarrels, failed to see their plans to completion. Weakened by two gas crises pitting Ukraine against Russia in 2006 and 2009, the country was unable to make significant headway towards integrating Euro-Atlantic structures. Furthermore, neither the EU nor NATO have seemed to be helping very much. While Mr. Yanukovich is not 'Moscow's puppet', as some have described him, his election nevertheless implies a significant warming of relations between Moscow and Kiev, and the probable end of the Orange dream of seeing Ukraine definitively anchored in the Euro-Atlantic camp.

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Blue Berets : The UN's Peacekeepers / by Gennady Gatilov., 2010. (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 56, no. 6, 2010, p. 119-127.)

ID Number: JA027434

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gatilov, Gennady

UNITED NATIONS. HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

The UN Human Rights Council : Its Roots and Evolution / by Semyon Lyapichev., 2010.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 56, no. 6, 2010, p. 138-150.)
ID Number: JA027435
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lyapichev, Semyon

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Reality Check : America's Continuing Pursuit of Regional Hegemony / by Mario E. Carranza., 2010.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 31, no. 3, December 2010, p. 406-440.)
ID Number: JA027443
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Carranza, Mario E.

The comparative regional analysis of American foreign policy in the era of unipolarity provides a reality check to the academic debate on American primacy after 11 September. There is disagreement among scholars on whether a liberal or neoimperial logic of global order will emerge in the 21st century, but the debate between supporters and opponents of both logics has largely ignored South America and South Asia. Whether the United States has become the global hegemon cannot be debated in the abstract, or only in relation to the traditional areas of US dominance : Europe and East Asia. Using a neo-Gramscian definition of international hegemony the article argues that the United States exercises flexible and somewhat contested hegemonies in different parts of the world. Brazil's independent foreign policy and great power status pretensions have complicated American attempts to exercise hegemony in South America. In South Asia, India has established a strategic partnership with the United States, but its strong commitment to strategic autonomy and its penchant for an independent foreign policy may become incompatible with post-11 September American grand strategy. The comparative analysis of American policy toward both regions has important implications for international relations theory, showing the need to go beyond realist explanations, in order to understand American foreign policy today. The conclusion examines alternative scenarios and policy options for the United States, arguing that a post-11 September new liberal grand bargain can only be established if the United States abandons the drive for global dominance and becomes a 'normal' great power in a genuinely multilateral framework, respecting the rules of the international society of states while listening to other voices in the planet.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

U.S. Central Asian Policy under President Barack Obama / by Murat Laumulin., 2010.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 11, no. 4, 2010, p. 41-54.)
ID Number: JA027492
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Laumulin, Murat

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

The Special Relationship with Israel : Is It Worth the Costs ? / by
Scott McConnell., 2010.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 4, Winter 2010, p. 67-79.)
ID Number: JA027416
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. McConnell, Scott

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

U.S. Middle Eastern Policy : New Approaches and Old Problems / by
Vladimir Karyakin., 2010.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 11, no. 4, 2010, p. 79-87.)
ID Number: JA027494
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Karyakin, Vladimir

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA

Washington's New Direction / by James Denselow., 2011.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 25-26.)
ID Number: JA027489
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Denselow, James
The election of Barack Obama promised a fresh start between Washington
and Damascus - a necessary new beginning, after the deterioration of
relations under the administration of George W. Bush.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY

Estrangement : The United States and Turkey in a Multipolar World /
by Ted Galen Carpenter., 2010.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 4, Fall 2010, p. 27-37.)
ID Number: JA027468
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

USA. AFRICA COMMAND

Soft Power Warriors / by Dave Clemente., 2011.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 1, January 2011, p. 22-24.)
ID Number: JA027406
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Clemente, Dave
Throughout the past year Africa has experienced a range of highs and
lows; from crowds thronging newly-built football stadiums in support
of the World Cup to expanding militant activity, terrorist incidents
and governmental corruption.

YEMEN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Al-Qaeda and the Struggle for Yemen / by Sarah Phillips., 2011.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 1, February - March 2011, p. 95-120.)
ID Number: JA027479

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Phillips, Sarah

If the political challenges in Yemen are not directly addressed, a stabilisation strategy is likely to be continually wrong-footed by a terrorist group that can offer credible evidence of the regime's predatory practices.

