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Liste d'acquisitions Juillet/août 2011

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New Books

Nouveaux livres

AFGHAN WAR, 2001---CAUSES

Understanding War in Afghanistan / by Joseph J. Collins. -
Washington : National Defense University Press, 2011.
xix, 137 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80024003
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01725 ISBN: 9780160888311
Author(s):
1. Collins, Joseph J.
Bibliography: p. 115-119.

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

Inglorious Disarray : Europe, Israel and the Palestinians since 1967
/ by Rory Miller. - London : Hurst, 2011.
x, 275 p. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80023999
Type: M
Library Location: 441 /00221 ISBN: 9781849041164
Author(s):
1. Miller, Rory
Bibliography: p. 243-254. Includes index.
'Since that fateful week of war in June 1967, when Israel's speedy military victory over the Arab states redrew the map of the Middle East, Europe - at least in terms of its influence in this crucial region - has been a cause looking for an opportunity. Europe's ongoing attempt to assert itself as a key player in the Middle East conflict has come to nought. It has even proved unable to arrive at a consensus about how to act, and when it has overcome this obstacle it has rarely succeeded in turning this united position into effective action. Though successive generations of European leaders have shared Joschka Fischer's belief that 'solving the Middle East and developing a real vision of peace is the major challenge for Europe', nowhere has the contrast between rhetoric and action been more obvious than in its attempts to meet this challenge. This book tells the story of Europe's evolving, albeit stilted and often frustrating, involvement in the Israel-Palestine conflict over the last half century. In doing so it sets out how Europe's role has affected its relationship with Israelis, Palestinians and the wider Arab world, not to mention Europe's Muslim population, and how it has influenced Europe's political development in the decades since it became an economic powerhouse.'

BIOGRAPHY

The International Who's Who : 2012. - 75th ed. - London : Routledge, 2011.
xxiv, 2410 p.; 29 cm.
ID number: 80024002
Type: REF
Library Location: 92 /00006 REF ISBN: 9781857436075

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (1972)

Beyond the BTWC RevCon. - Geneva : UNIDIR, 2011.
72 + 80 p.; 23 cm.
(Disarmament Forum ; 1/11 = Forum du Desarmement ; 1/11)
ID number: 80023949
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00689
'Scientific and technological capabilities, together with the needs of society, have changed much over the last 36 years. The BTWC regime has responded to these changes by promoting wider stakeholder involvement and exchange, promoting education and encouraging innovation in the BTWC intersessional process. As the international community prepares for the Seventh BTWC Review Conference later this year, these stakeholders, including representatives from states parties, the convention's Implementation Support Unit, scientists, biological associations and the private sector, reflect here on past and current activities and voice their views of what could - or should - be done to further strengthen the regime.'

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

On China / by Henry Alfred Kissinger. - New York : Penguin Press, 2011.
xviii, 586 p : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80023994
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01563 ISBN: 9781594202711
Author(s):
1. Kissinger, Henry Alfred, 1923-
Includes index.
'In this sweeping and insightful history, Henry Kissinger turns for the first time at book-length to a country he has known intimately for decades, and whose modern relations with the West he helped shape. Drawing on historical records as well as his conversations with Chinese leaders over the past forty years, Kissinger examines how China has approached diplomacy, strategy, and negotiation throughout its history, and reflects on the consequences for the global balance of power in the 21st century. Since no other country can claim a more powerful link to its ancient past and classical principles, any attempt to understand China's future world role must begin with an appreciation of its long history. For centuries, China rarely encountered other societies of comparable size and sophistication ; it was the 'Middle Kingdom', treating the peoples on its periphery as vassal states. At the same time, Chinese statesmen-facing threats of invasion from without, and the contests of competing factions within-developed a canon of strategic thought that prized the virtues of subtlety, patience, and indirection over feats of martial prowess. The author examines here key episodes in Chinese foreign policy from the classical era to the present day, with a particular emphasis on the decades since the rise of Mao Zedong. He illuminates the inner workings of Chinese diplomacy during such pivotal events as the initial encounters between China and modern European powers, the formation and breakdown of the Sino-Soviet alliance, the Korean War, Richard Nixon's historic trip to Beijing, and three crises in the Taiwan Straits. Drawing on his extensive personal experience with four generations of Chinese leaders, he brings to life towering figures such

as Mao, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping, revealing how their different visions have shaped China's modern destiny. With his singular vantage on U.S.-China relations, Kissinger traces the evolution of this fraught but crucial relationship over the past 60 years, following its dramatic course from estrangement to strategic partnership to economic interdependence, and toward an uncertain future. With a final chapter on the emerging superpower's 21st-century world role, this book provides an intimate historical perspective on Chinese foreign affairs from one of the premier statesmen of the 20th century'.

CIVIL WAR

Barriers to Peace in Civil War / by David E. Cunningham. -
Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2011.

xiii, 282 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023965

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00211 ISBN: 9781107007598

Author(s):

1. Cunningham, David E., 1976-

Bibliography: p. 2066-278. Includes index.

'Civil wars vary greatly in their duration. This book argues that conflicts are longer when they involve more actors that can block agreement (veto players) and identifies specific problems that arise in multi-party bargaining. Quantitative analysis of over 200 civil wars since World War II reveals that conflicts involving more of these actors last much longer than those with fewer. Detailed comparison of negotiations in Rwanda and Burundi demonstrates that multi-party negotiations present additional barriers to peace not found in two-party conflicts. In addition, conflicts with more veto players produce more casualties, are more likely to involve genocide, and are followed by shorter periods of peace. Because they present many barriers to peace, the international community has a poor track record of resolving multi-party conflicts. The author shows that resolution is possible in these wars if peace processes are designed to address the barriers that emerge in multi-party conflicts.'

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

Jane's C4I Systems : 2011-2012. - 23rd ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's
Information Group, 2011.

601 p. : ill. ; 33 cm.

ID number: 80023991

Type: REF

Library Location: 623 /00580 REF ISBN: 9780710629630

Includes index.

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

Towards a Comprehensive Approach : Strategic and Operational
Challenges. - Rome : NATO Defense College, 2011.

172 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

(NDC Forum Paper ; 18)

ID number: 80024010

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00599 ISBN: 9788896898048

'This paper looks at a selection of specific cases that illuminate some of the challenges to integrating civilian and military strategy.'

CONFLICTS

L'etat des conflits : 2011. - Paris : AREION Group, 2011.
95 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Les Grands Dossiers de Diplomatie ; 1)
ID number: 80023955
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01721

Conflict, Security and Development : An Introduction / by Danielle Beswick, Paul Jackson. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.
x, 173 p.; 26 cm.
ID number: 80023959
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01722 ISBN: 9780415499842
Author(s):
1. Beswick, Danielle
2. Jackson, Paul, 1968-
Bibliography: p. 155-166. Includes index.
'This textbook draws on academic theory, field research and policy developments to provide an overview of the connections between security and development before, during and after conflict. Academics and policymakers increasingly argue that security and development are closely related and therefore cannot be achieved independently of each other.'

CYBERINFRASTRUCTURE--SECURITY MEASURES

Cyber Infrastructure Protection. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.
vi, 315 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80023956
Type: M
Library Location: 681 /00818 ISBN: 1584874686
'The book is divided into three main parts. Part I deals with strategy and policy issues related to cyber security and provides discussions covering the theory of cyberpower, Internet survivability, large scale data breaches, and the role of cyberpower in humanitarian assistance. Part 2 covers social and legal aspects of cyber infrastructure protection and discusses the attack dynamics of political and religiously motivated hackers. Part 3 discusses the technical aspects of cyber infrastructure protection including the resilience of data centers, intrusion detection, and a strong emphasis on Internet protocol (IP) networks.'

DEMOCRATIZATION--USA

Democracy Promotion and Post-Conflict Reconstruction : The United States and Democratic Consolidation in Bosnia and Afghanistan / by Matthew Alan Hill. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.
xiii, 227 p.; 24 cm.
(Democratization Studies ; 18)
ID number: 80023987
Type: M
Library Location: 321 /00832 ISBN: 9780415588928
Author(s):
1. Hill, Matthew Alan
Bibliography: p. 198-221. Includes index.
'This book investigates US foreign policy and tests the hypothesis that US transition-inspired democracy promotion will successfully establish liberal democracy around the world, and thus fulfil the aims of democratic peace and the American mission. It features two detailed case studies exploring political liberalisation in Bosnia and Afghanistan. The author critically examines US foreign policy in a theoretical and historical context, focusing on the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) democracy assistance.'

It demonstrates that if liberal democracy is the end-goal of USAID's strategy then the theoretical and practical limitations of transition-inspired assistance will impede the attainment of this goal. It also suggests that the conclusions are applicable to other cases through highlighting US democracy promotion in Iraq during the Bush administration. Drawing conclusions by examining US democracy promotion in Bosnia, Afghanistan and Iraq during the Clinton and Bush administrations, the book considers its future during the Obama administration.'

ECONOMIC HISTORY

The Europa World Year Book : 2011. Volume I. Part One :
International Organizations. Part II : Afghanistan-Jordan. - 52nd
ed. - London : Routledge, 2011.
xiv, 2570 p.; 29 cm.
ID number: 80023960
Type: REF
Library Location: 321 /00015 REF ISBN: 978857435900
Includes index.

The Europa World Year Book : 2011. Volume II : Kazakhstan-Zimbabwe.
- 52nd ed. - London : Routledge, 2011.
xiv, 2558 p.; 29 cm.
ID number: 80023961
Type: REF
Library Location: 321 /00015 REF ISBN: 9781857435917
Includes index.

EU--ARMED FORCES

The Armed Forces of the European Union, 2012-2013 / by Charles
Heyman. - Barnsley, UK : Pen & Sword Books, 2011.
185 p. : ill.; 20 cm.
ID number: 80023967
Type: M
Library Location: 448 /00093 ISBN: 9781844155194
Author(s):
1. Heyman, Charles, ed.
'This comprehensive guide provides baseline information on what is one
of the world's largest military groupings. The European Union's 27
member states include defence forces with over 1.6 million personnel
and inventories that include over 25,000 armoured vehicles, 2,000
combat aircraft, 60 submarines and approximately 140 major surface
vessels.'

EU--CSDP--PUBLIC OPINION

Opinions publiques et politique europeenne de securite et de defense
commune : acteurs, positions, evolutions. - Bruxelles : Bruylant,
2010.
538 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Organisation Internationale et Relations Internationales)
ID number: 80023950
Type: M
Library Location: 32.019 /00094 ISBN: 9782802730309
Bibliography: p. 517-529.
'Dans le long processus d'affirmation de la Politique europeenne de
securite et de defense (PESD) au sein de l'Union, l'opinion publique
est devenue une variable strategique non negligee. Sans le soutien
du public, il est en effet vraisemblable que des progres substantiels
seront difficiles a realiser. Aussi, dans le Rapport sur la mise en
oeuvre de la Strategie europeenne de securite, adopte par les Etats
membres en decembre 2008, il est precise qu'il est essentiel de
conserver le soutien du public en faveur de notre engagement au niveau

mondial. Dans les democraties modernes, ou les medias et l'opinion publique jouent un role essentiel dans la definition des politiques, l'appui des citoyens est fondamental pour que nous puissions maintenir nos engagements a l'etranger. Nous deployons des policiers, des experts judiciaires et des soldats dans des zones instables dans le monde entier. Il incombe aux gouvernements, aux parlements et aux institutions de l'UE de faire savoir que nous contribuons ainsi a notre propre securite.' Dans le meme registre d'une recherche de legitimité, il est question de renforcer l'Europe des citoyens a travers diverses demarches de sensibilisation et d'ouverture aux institutions europeennes, nonobstant le poids des elites, les risques de mauvaise comprehension et le fait que le domaine de la securite-defense de l'UE reste sous controle des champs bureaucratiques, des Etats et des relais publics nationaux. Si un grand nombre d'auteurs ont analyse les implications strategiques de cette PESC, relativement peu d'attention a jusqu'ici ete portee a l'analyse de cette opinion publique et encore moins a la maniere dont les acteurs politiques peuvent essayer de l'informer, voire de l'influencer pour favoriser l'eclosion de cette identite collective europeenne de securite et de defense. C'est le double objectif de cet ouvrage collectif, redige par des politologues et sociologues de differentes nationalites. Il presente des analyses sur le contexte et les acteurs de la PESC, aborde le contenu de sondages et de certains medias par le biais de plusieurs etudes de cas et mesures d'enquetes et enfin pose quelques pistes en matiere de pedagogie de cette politique sectorielle au service de la politique etrangere de l'Union europeenne.'

EU--ENP

The European Neighbourhood Policy in Perspective : Context, Implementation and Impact. - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.

xii, 274 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

(Palgrave Studies in European Union Politics)

ID number: 80023964

Type: M

Library Location: 441 /00220 ISBN: 9780230203853

Includes index.

'In implementing the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) the European Union offers a deeper political and economic relationship to its neighbours - but without a promise of EU membership. The ENP is intended to be a strategic approach to the post-enlargement situation which redraws boundaries between the EU 'insiders' and the 'outsiders' on the EU's borders. This volume presents an empirical exploration of the ENP, in which the main emphasis is on an assessment of the impact the ENP has had so far and the factors that have shaped its implementation since 2003. The volume also provides a perspective on how to study this relatively new policy area. It contends that the ENP represents a distinctive challenge for scholars studying the European Union and that the development of a structured relationship that embraces neighbouring states represents a 'coming of age' for the Union.'

FIREARMS--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

Armes legeres a l'est du Congo : enquete sur la perception de l'insecurite. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2011.

179 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

(Livres du GRIP ; 302-303)

ID number: 80023951

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01133 ISBN: 9782872910304

'Dans l'est du Congo, la proliferation des armes a feu a pris des proportions dramatiques avec les guerres de rebellion et la combinaison d'une serie de phenomenes connexes : le banditisme, les activites des groupes armes congolais et etrangers, les conflits ethniques, l'indiscipline des forces de securite, l'exploitation illegale des ressources naturelles ..., alimentent une spirale de pauvrete et d'inegalites. Nombreux sont les civils a etre maintenant armes, que ce soit pour se proteger ou dans une logique de predation. Le PNUD lutte depuis de nombreuses annees contre le fleau des armes legeres en RDC. C'est dans ce cadre qu'il a mandate deux instituts, le GRIP et le BICC, pour mener une enquete. La premiere partie de l'ouvrage analyse le contexte securitaire de la region investiguee : l'evolution des conflits recents, la multiplication des bandes armees, les aspects legislatifs, les actions de l'ONU et du gouvernement congolais, les perspectives de desarmement. La deuxieme presente les resultats de l'enquete - centree sur la proliferation d'armes aupres des civils - , et constitue une mine d'informations inedite sur les armes legeres : qui les demande, qui en possede, ou les cache-t-on, quelle utilisation fait-on, comment sont-elles percues et quel est leur impact ? Toute la region a ete passee au crible. Une etudes minutieuse qui devrait servir a elaborer les futures politiques de reduction de la violence armee dans l'est du Congo. Et au-dela ...'

GEPOLITICS--ARCTIC REGIONS

Passages et mers arctiques : geopolitique d'une region en mutation.

- Quebec : Presses de l'Universite du Quebec, 2010.

xxii, 489 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Geographie Contemporaine)

ID number: 80023952

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01560 ISBN: 9782760525610

'La disparition rapide de la banquise estivale dans l'Arctique laisse entrevoir la possibilite de sa dislocation a terme et de passages maritimes libres de glace sur des periodes de plusieurs mois. Le declin de la banquise nous permettra-t-il d'exploiter des ressources naturelles - minerais, hydrocarbures - que certains evoquent comme un nouvel eldorado ? Les medias rapportent regulierement les jeux de pouvoir qui se dessinent dans l'Arctique actuellement. Certains parlent meme d'une 'bataille pour l'Arctique', d'une nouvelle 'guerre froide' pour les ressources de la region, voire d'une possible guerre entre pays riverains de l'ocean Arctique pour le partage de ses richesses. De tels scenarios catastrophes sont-ils credibles compte tenu des enjeux dans cette region ? Devant l'ampleur des changements climatiques que connait l'Arctique, les rivalites qui se dessinent sur les plateaux continentaux et les passages arctiques pourront-elles se resoudre grace a une cooperation qui se dessine deja ?'

HUMAN RIGHTS

Extraterritorial Application of Human Rights Treaties : Law, Principles, and Policy / by Marko Milanovic. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2011.

xxiii, 276 p.; 24 cm.

(Oxford Monographs in International Law)

ID number: 80023984

Type: M

Library Location: 342 /00192 ISBN: 9780199696208

Author(s):

1. Milanovic, Marko

Bibliography: p. 266-274. Includes index.

'Questions as to when a state owes obligations under a human rights treaty towards an individual located outside its territory are being brought more and more frequently before both international and domestic courts. Victims of aerial bombardment, inhabitants of territories under military occupation, deposed dictators, suspected terrorists detained in Guantanamo by the United States - all of these people have claimed protection from human rights law against a state affecting their lives while acting outside its territory. These matters are extremely politically and legally sensitive, leading to much confusion, ambiguity, and compromise in the existing case law. This study attempts to clear up some of this confusion, and expose its real roots. It examines the notion of state jurisdiction in human rights treaties, and places it within the framework of international law. It is not limited to an inquiry into the semantic, ordinary meaning of the jurisdiction clauses in human rights treaties, nor even to their construction into workable legal concepts and rules. Rather, the interpretation of these treaties cannot be complete without examining their object and purpose, and the various policy considerations which influence states in their behaviour, and courts in their decision-making. The book thus exposes the tension between universality and effectiveness, which is itself the cause of methodological and conceptual inconsistency in the case law. Finally, the work elaborates on the several possible models of the treaties' extraterritorial application. It offers not only a critical analysis of the existing case law, but explains the various options that are before courts and states in addressing these issues, as well as their policy implications.'

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Humanitaire et conflits armes : les defis contemporains. - Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne, 2011 ?.

72 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023953

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00467 ISBN: 9789291981854

'L'humanitaire est un secteur pris en compte par la politique étrangère de l'Union européenne, d'autant plus crucial que la montée en puissance des acteurs non étatiques est prévisible à terme. À l'heure où, dans les situations de conflit et de violence, interviennent aussi bien des agences gouvernementales, ayant de surcroît des objectifs et des modes opératoires différents, l'action humanitaire doit faire face à de sérieux défis. Dans ce domaine, l'Union européenne défend les valeurs fondamentales que sont l'humanité, l'impartialité, l'indépendance et la neutralité. Se pose dès lors la question de savoir qui sont les acteurs humanitaires impartiaux, indépendants et neutres. Le CICR, depuis sa création, fonde son action sur la persuasion de toutes les parties aux conflits : la neutralité est donc pour lui une nécessité, tout comme l'indépendance et la distinction entre les rôles respectifs des militaires et des humanitaires. Cette position suscite ainsi des préoccupations quant aux perspectives d'une 'intégration' de l'action humanitaire au sein de stratégies d'ensemble, à l'origine de

controverses. Le CICR indique a cet egard ne pas participer aux approches integrees. Au coeur du debat sur l'efficacite apparait la question de la coordination, laquelle s'impose entre les trois grandes familles de positionnement : les Nations unies, le Mouvement international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge, et les ONG. Une organisation ne peut repondre seule a tous les besoins en tout temps et en tout lieu.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURTS

International Criminal Tribunals : Justice and Politics / by Yves Beigbeder. - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2011.

xii, 338 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023977

Type: M

Library Location: 341.4 /00049 ISBN: 9780230294295

Author(s):

1. Beigbeder, Yves

Bibliography: p. 318-332. Includes index.

'This book reviews the statutes, achievements and limitations of international criminal courts, starting with the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals, and followed in the 1990s by temporary international or hybrid national/international courts as well as the creation of the permanent International Criminal Court. These courts have all been exposed to pressures and interference by national and international politics, which have affected their performance. Are they really independent from states which have created them and on which they depend for their financing and cooperation ? The ultimate question is whether international criminal justice is a utopian enterprise based on unrealistic and biased grounds, or whether, in spite of its flaws and limitations it constitutes an important step forward in the long fight against the impunity of criminal leaders. With an innovative interdisciplinary approach linking the legal, the historical and the political, the author provides both an overview and a political analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the various tribunals and of international criminal justice in general.'

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Assessing the Legacy of the ICTY. - Leiden : Nijhoff, 2011.

xxvi, 316 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80023983

Type: M

Library Location: 341.4 /00048 ISBN: 9789004186248

Includes index.

'This collection of essays assesses the legacy established by the most important international criminal tribunal since the Nuremberg and Tokyo war crimes trials, and considers what might be done to enhance or modify the legacy of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), including improvement of the capacity of state courts in the region to prosecute violations of humanitarian law by using the Tribunal's documents, evidence, law, and practice. The essays are derived from a conference, Assessing the Legacy of the ICTY, which was convened in the Hague. Participants included over 375 stakeholders from the former Yugoslavia; officials from the Tribunal's Chambers, Registry, and the Office of the Prosecutor; justice ministers and other government officials from Europe; and all elements of civil society-representatives of nongovernmental organizations, lawyers, and academics.'

INTERNET GOVERNANCE

Networks and States : The Global Politics of Internet Governance /
by Milton L. Mueller. - Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 2010.
313 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Information Revolution and Global Politics)

ID number: 80023979

Type: M

Library Location: 681 /00819 ISBN: 9780262014595

Author(s):

1. Mueller, Milton L.

Bibliography: p. 273-285. Includes index.

'When the prevailing system of governing divides the planet into mutually exclusive territorial monopolies of force, what institutions can govern the Internet, with its transnational scope, boundless scale, and distributed control ? Given filtering/censorship by states and concerns over national cybersecurity, it is often assumed that the Internet will inevitably be subordinated to the traditional system of nation-states. The author counters this, showing how Internet governance poses novel and fascinating governance issues that give rise to a global politics and new transnational institutions. Drawing on theories of networked governance, the author provides a broad overview of Internet governance from the formation of ICANN to the clash at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), the formation of the Internet Governance Forum, the global assault on peer-to-peer file sharing, and the rise of national-level Internet control and security concerns. He identifies four areas of conflict and coordination that are generating a global politics of Internet governance : intellectual property, cybersecurity, content regulation, and the control of critical Internet resources (domain names and IP addresses). He investigates how recent theories about networked governance and peer production can be applied to the Internet, offers case studies that illustrate the Internet's unique governance problems, and charts the historical evolution of global Internet governance institutions, including the formation of a transnational policy network around the WSIS.'

MEDIATION, INTERNATIONAL

Mediation in Political Conflicts : Soft Power or Counter Culture ?.

- Oxford, UK : Hart, 2011.

xi, 211 p. ; 24 cm.

(Onati International Series in Law and Society)

ID number: 80024001

Type: M

Library Location: 341.7 /00139 ISBN: 9781849460781

Includes index.

'This book provides a vivid reader on experiences of mediation throughout history and in many different regional, cultural and legal contexts. For experts in the field of mediation and legal anthropology it provides a series of fascinating case studies not previously reported on, For those not familiar with the field it provides a window on an alternative possibility for peacemaking in political conflicts. The book is held together by the editor's introduction, which defines political mediation, the research methodologies employed, the relationship of mediation to participatory democracy, and the growth of mediation in the past twenty years. The chapters that follow provide the anatomy of successful and unsuccessful mediations in contexts such as the 30 Years War (1618-1658), which was ended following the intercession of the future Pope, Alexander VII. Three chapters examine the role of the Catholic Church in other mediations in the Basque conflict, in Burundi and in Chiapas, while a further group of chapters looks at conflicts in Ethiopia, Northern Ireland, Central America and Congo.'

MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

Conceptualising Modern War : A Critical Inquiry. - London : Hurst, 2011.

xiv, 344 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023997

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00597 ISBN: 9781849041430

Includes index.

'Since the end of the Cold War, scholars, military historians and analysts have struggled to agree a workable definition of contemporary warfare with reference to the conflicts that have erupted since 1989 whether in the former Yugoslavia, Iraq or Afghanistan to name only a few. Among the many attempts to hit the right conceptual note are asymmetrical war, 'Fourth Generation War' and perhaps the most influential of all : 'New Wars'. In addition to these attempts to define war, the West's military establishments, with the Pentagon in the vanguard, have worked hard to map out new strategic and tactical concepts in order to try to win these wars. Two of the more influential from recent years are Network-Centric Warfare (NCW) and Effects-Based Operations (EBO). The contributors to this book contend that very few of these terms and concepts are particularly useful when it comes to defining war or to creating a winning strategy. On that basis it is easy to ridicule every one of these terms and concepts, but the aim of the contributors is instead to search for meaning where meaning can be found. Can these terms and concepts tell us something about the development of war and how wars can be won ?'

MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE--DICTIONARIES

NATO-Russia Council Consolidated Glossary of Cooperation :

English-Russian, Russian-English. - Brussels : NATO, 2011.

756 p. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80023968

Type: REF

Library Location: 355 /00594 REF ISBN: 9789284501865

'This glossary reflects the experience of NATO and Russian specialists communicating across the language barrier in the many fields of NATO-Russia cooperation.'

MILITIA

Militias and the Challenges of Post-Conflict Peace : Silencing the Guns / by Chris Alden... [et al.]. - London : Zed Books, 2011.

xii, 191 p. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80023971

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00375 ISBN: 9781848135277

Author(s):

1. Alden, Chris
2. Thakur, Monika
3. Arnold, Matthew

Bibliography: p. 175-183. Includes index.

'Militias have proven to be an enduring obstacle to peace in war zones around the world. Linked variously to atrocities against civilians or international criminal elements, these groups occupy an uncertain and deeply controversial position in the changing landscape of conflict. The diversity of form, unorthodox nature and sheer numbers make achieving short-term stability and an enduring peace consistently difficult. Bringing together four intensively researched case studies - the Democratic Republic of Congo, Timor-Leste, Afghanistan and Sudan - this book argues that the international community's 'cookie-cutter' approach to demilitarization is ineffective at meeting the myriad of challenges involving militias. In doing so, the authors propose a radical new framework for demilitarization that questions conventional models and takes into account the reality on the ground.'

NATION-BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Statebuilding in Afghanistan : Multinational Contributions to Reconstruction. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.
viii, 285 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Studies in Intervention and Statebuilding)

ID number: 80023995

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00470 ISBN: 9780415620499

Includes index.

'This edited volume empirically maps and theorises the contribution by NATO-ISAF to peacebuilding and reconstruction in Afghanistan. The book provides a contextual framework of the NATO participation in Afghanistan; it offers an outline of the security situation in Afghanistan and discusses the geopolitical, historical and military factors that are related to it. It argues that a general underlying factor is that, although the stated goals of the Afghanistan mission may be similarly formulated across the ISAF coalition, there are a great number of differences in the nature of the coalition members' political calculations and share of the burden, and this induces a dynamic of alliance politics that state actors attempt to either mitigate, navigate or exploit - depending on their interests and views. The book asks why there are differences in the share of the burden, how they manifest in different approaches, and how the actual performance of different members of the coalition ought to be assessed. It argues that understanding this offers clues as to what does not work in the current efforts towards statebuilding, beyond the experience of individual countries, and the more general critique of statebuilding philosophy and practice. This book answers key questions through a series of case studies which together form a comparative study of national contributions to the multilateral mission in Afghanistan, In so doing, it provides a uniquely sensitive analysis that can help to explain coalition contributions from various countries.'

NATO--MILITARY POLICY

Assured Access to the Global Commons : Maritime, Air, Space, Cyber.

- Norfolk, VA : Supreme Allied Command Transformation, 2011.

xvii, 55 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.

ID number: 80024008

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00413

'The domains of the high seas, international airspace, outer space, and cyber space are interlinked and critical to the prosperity and security of the Alliance nations. Access to these domains is both a military and economic necessity in today's world. In this inter-woven environment the loss of access would affect the ability of the Alliance to fulfill its essential core tasks of collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security. A major assessment of this report is that in the coming decade the Alliance will face an adversary that will pose a range of threats to assured access and use by NATO across the four domains. From a military perspective, our response to these challenges will be based on a modern understanding of warfare that relies on deployable, sustainable, and interoperable forces, networked and dependent on maritime, air, space and cyberspace.'

NAVIES

Jane's Fighting Ships : 2011-2012. - 114th ed. - Coulsdon, UK :
Jane's Information Group, 2011.
1020 p. : ill.; 33 cm.
ID number: 80023946
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00028 REF ISBN: 9780710629593
Includes index.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Getting to Zero : The Path to Nuclear Disarmament. - Stanford, CA :
Stanford Security Studies, 2011.
xx, 404 p. : ill.; 24 cm
ID number: 80023972
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00691 ISBN: 9780804773942
Includes index.
'This book takes on the much-debated goal of nuclear zero - exploring the serious policy questions raised by nuclear disarmament and suggesting practical steps for the nuclear weapon states to take to achieve it. It documents the successes and failures of six decades of attempts to control nuclear weapons proliferation and, within this context, asks the urgent questions that world leaders, politicians, NGOs, and scholars must address in the years ahead.'

How We Stopped Loving the Bomb : An Insider's Account of the World on the Brink of Nuclear Disarmament / by Douglas J. Roche.
- Toronto : James Lorimer, 2011.
205 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80023957
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00690 ISBN: 9781552776520
Author(s):
1. Roche, Douglas J., 1929-
Bibliography: p. 191-202. Includes index.
'Nobody loves nuclear weapons - except their powerfully placed defenders in government, their supporters in the military, and terrorists. When President Barack Obama brought his vision of a nuclear weapons-free world to the White House, he re-energized the peace movement. Today the historical momentum to rid the world of nuclear weapons is once again gathering speed. The author writes about the people, the issues, and the ideas behind the new peace movement. Using a UN conference in New York City in 2010 as his jumping-off point, he takes us behind the scenes to describe the efforts of diplomats, members of NGOs and individuals who are working to ban nuclear weapons forever.'

Eliminating Nuclear Weapons : The Role of Missile Defense / by Tom Sauer. - London : Hurst, 2011.
vii, 155 p.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80023998
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00692 ISBN: 9781849041478
Author(s):
1. Sauer, Tom
Bibliography: p. 141-155.
'The goal of a planet free from nuclear weapons is at last being taken seriously by the foreign policy establishments of the leading powers. For the Obama administration, followed by the British government, leading the world to accept the elimination of nuclear weapons as a realistic political objective is a priority. In a world with new nuclear weapon states like India, Pakistan, North Korea, and in the foreseeable future Iran and others, it is only a matter of time before atomic weapons will be used again, whether in an authorised,

unauthorized or accidental way. The ultimate fear - unfortunately a realistic one - is nuclear terrorism, that bleakly forbidding combination of ideology and technology. At the same time, missile defense seems to have finally made the move from the drawing table to the concrete silo. Even the Democratic administration of President Obama continues to spend nearly \$10 billion per annum on missile defense, including land- and sea-based systems to be deployed in and around Europe. At a certain point in the not too distant future, nuclear elimination and missile defense will either reinforce or weaken each other. Is missile defense a mandatory precondition for arriving at a nuclear weapons-free world, as some claim? Or will missile defense make it more difficult, if not impossible, to reach 'global zero'? This book is the first to systematically compare and analyze both options.'

NUCLEAR MATERIAL DIVERSION--PAKISTAN

Fallout : The True Story of the CIA's Secret War on Nuclear Trafficking / by Catherine Collins, Douglas Frantz. - New York : Free Press, 2011.
xiii, 289 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80023980
Type: M
Library Location: 623 /01135 ISBN: 9781439183069
Author(s):
1. Collins, Catherine
2. Frantz, Douglas
Includes index.
'For more than a quarter of a century, while the Central Intelligence Agency turned a dismissive eye, a globe-straddling network run by Pakistani scientist A. Q. Khan sold the equipment and expertise to make nuclear weapons to a rogues' gallery of nations. Among its known customers were Iran, Libya, and North Korea. When the United States finally took action to stop the network in late 2003, President George W. Bush declared the end of the global enterprise to be a major intelligence victory that had made the world safer. This book takes readers inside the CIA's covert operation to penetrate the Khan network and exposes the agency's desperate and ultimately flawed plans to sabotage the nuclear programs of Iran and Libya.'

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Het non-proliferatieregime : staten en niet-staatsactoren in een internationale context met nationale belangen / by Bart Smedts. - Brussel : Koninklijk Hoger Instituut voor Defensie, 2011.
v, 173 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(Veiligheid & Strategie ; 109)
ID number: 80023970
Type: M
Library Location: 623 /01134
Author(s):
1. Smedts, Bart
Bibliography: p. 164-172.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Multilateralization of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle : The First Practical Steps. - Geneva : UNIDIR, 2011.
xi, 99 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.
ID number: 80024004

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01137 ISBN: 9789290452033

'In recent years, governments, the nuclear industry and non-governmental organizations have put forward a dozen proposals regarding multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle and assurances of supply of low-enriched uranium and nuclear fuel. Of these, only a few projects have achieved significant momentum. Two Russian projects, the International Uranium Enrichment Center and the guaranteed low-enriched uranium reserve, have actually been implemented and are functional, and the International Atomic Energy Agency's low-enriched uranium bank is in the early stages of implementation. The two studies presented here address these three projects to analyze the experience gained so far and thus to help chart the way forward for multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Iran's Nuclear Future : Critical U.S. Policy Choices. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2011.
xxv, 125 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80023981

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01136 ISBN: 9780833051752

Bibliography: p. 113-125.

'As Iran's nuclear program continues to evolve, US decisionmakers will confront a series of critical policy choices involving complex considerations and policy trade-offs. These policy choices could include dissuading Iran from developing nuclear weapons and deterring Iran from using its nuclear weapons, if it were to acquire them. To be successful, the United States will need to find ways to influence Iran's calculations of costs and benefits as Iran pursues its national security interests (survival of the regime, protection of the homeland, and expansion of its regional influence). The United States will also need to reassure its partners in the region of the credibility of the US deterrent posture so as to reduce the Gulf Cooperation Council states' potential interest in developing their own nuclear weapons and dissuade Israel from pursuing unilateral military actions or openly declaring its nuclear posture. The US Air Force, supporting combatant commanders, will play a prominent role in implementing the policy choices, and so it needs to prepare by understanding the goals and timelines of potential military tasks and by designing exercises and war games to support different policy choices.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)

No Exit : North Korea, Nuclear Weapons, and International Security /
by Jonathan D. Pollack. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.
246 p. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Series ; 418-419)

ID number: 80023947

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01132 ISBN: 9780415670838

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Jonathan D.

'Locked in antagonistic rivalry with neighbouring powers, North Korea has staked its future on the development of nuclear weapons, to the outrage of the international community. The Kim family's dominance of the DPRK since 1949 has confounded its critics and frustrated its allies in equal measure. Despite its dependence on economic aid from the former USSR and China, and later the USA, it pursues its nuclear ambitions at all costs. The regime has reneged on its nuclear and non-proliferation commitments, apparently only returning to the table to buy time to carry on building and testing weapons technologies. But what motivates Pyongyang to disregard UN censure and circumvent its sanctions, selling weapons and technology to fund its nuclear programme ? Why does it remain one of the world's most militaristic societies, through years of economic penury and hardship ? And after two nuclear tests and repeated incidents between the forces of the ROK and the DPRK, what are the prospects for peace and stability on the peninsula ? In this account of the regime, the Kim's deep investment in nationalism is analysed in the context of the great political upheavals of the Cold War, the collapse of the USSR and the rise of China. This paper looks at the events and ideas that shaped North Korean identity, as well as the factors influencing the great powers' reactions.'

OSCE

OSCE Yearbook : 2010 : Yearbook on the Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). - Baden-Baden : Nomos, 2011.
427 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023993

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01700 ISBN: 9783832963996

Bibliography: p. 403-417.

PAKISTAN--HISTORY

Pakistan : A Hard Country / by Anatol Lieven. - London : Allen Lane,
2011.

xv, 560 p : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023982

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00833 ISBN: 9781846141607

Author(s):

1. Lieven, Anatol

Bibliography: p. 496-505. Includes index.

'In the past decade Pakistan has emerged as a country of immense importance. Large, heavily populated, strategically placed between Iran, Afghanistan and India, Pakistan has since its creation just over sixty years ago been pulled in several different, irreconcilable directions. In the wake of Pakistan's development of nuclear weapons, Osama Bin Laden's presence in its unpoliceable border areas, its shelter of the Afghan Taleban, and the spread of terrorist attacks by groups based in Pakistan to London, Bombay and New York, there is a clear need to understand this remarkable and highly contradictory place. Far from seeing Pakistan as the failed state often portrayed in the media, the author instead treats it as a viable and coherent state that, within limits and by the standards of its own region rather than

the West's, does work. He argues strongly against US actions that would risk destroying that state in the illusory search for victory in Afghanistan.

PEACE-BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan 2011-2014, and Beyond : From Support Operations to Sustainable Peace. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2011.

63 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023969

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00468 ISBN: 9789291981892

'There is a general sense of urgency among experts regarding the situation in Afghanistan. The period of transition that is currently underway is seen as a last opportunity to create the necessary conditions for transforming international support in a way that reinforces a viable democratic state. The key lies in transforming what is basically a foreign military operation into a peacebuilding operation led by the Afghan government and the UN backed by international support, including military support if necessary, but always subordinate to civilian authorities. Thus, as the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) scales down, the EU and the US must work closely and intensively together, starting with supporting a strengthening of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).'

PERSIAN GULF REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY

Insecure Gulf : The End of Certainty and the Transition to the Post-Oil Era / by Kristian Coates Ulrichsen. - London : Hurst, 2011.

xii, 232 p. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80023958

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01723 ISBN: 9781849041270

Author(s):

1. Ulrichsen, Kristian Coates

Bibliography: p. 217-226. Includes index.

'This book examines how the concept of Arabian/Persian Gulf 'security' is evolving in response to new challenges that are increasingly non-military and longer-term. Food, water and energy security, managing and mitigating the impact of environmental degradation and climate change, addressing demographic pressures and the youth bulge and reformulating structural economic deficiencies, in addition to dealing with the fallout from progressive state failure in Yemen, all require a broad, global and multi-dimensional approach to Gulf security. While 'traditional' threats from Iraq, Iran, nuclear proliferation and trans-national terrorism remain robust, these new challenges to Gulf security have the potential to strike at the heart of the social contract and redistributive mechanisms that bind state and society in the Arab oil monarchies.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

The Peace In Between : Post-War Violence and Peacebuilding. -

Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xiv, 334 p.; 24 cm.

(Studies in Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding)

ID number: 80023985

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01251 ISBN: 9780415609326

Includes index.

'This volume examines the causes and purposes of 'post-conflict' violence. Then end of a war is generally expected to be followed by an end to collective violence, as the term 'post-conflict' that came into general usage in the 1990s signifies. In reality, however, various forms of deadly violence continue and sometimes even increase after the big guns have been silenced and a peace agreement signed. Explanations for this and other kinds of violence fall roughly into two broad categories - those that stress the legacies of the war and those that focus on the conditions of the peace. There are significant gaps in the literature, most importantly arising from the common premise that there is one, predominant type of post-war situation. The 'post-war state' is often endowed with certain generic features that predispose it towards violence, such as a weak state, criminal elements generated by the war-time economy, demobilized but not demilitarized or reintegrated ex-combatants, impunity and rapid liberalization. The premise of this volume differs. It argues that features which constrain or encourage violence stack up in ways to create distinct and different types of post-war environments. Critical factors that shape the post-war environment in this respect lie in the war-to-peace transition itself, above all the outcome of the war in terms of military and political power and its relationship to social hierarchies of power, normative understandings of the post-war order and the international context.'

POWER (SOCIAL SCIENCES)

The Art of Coercion : The Primitive Accumulation and Management of

Coercive Power / by Antonio Giustozzi. - London : Hurst, 2011.

viii, 298 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024000

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00834 ISBN: 9781849040815

Author(s):

1. Giustozzi, Antonio

Bibliography: p. 261-286. Includes index.

'In today's dominant discourse of liberal interventionism, the role of coercion and the monopoly of violence have been neglected. It is widely assumed that a functional, liberal state can emerge out of a political settlement between warring parties based on political inclusiveness and a social contract, which involves pressuring political actors to reach a deal. But the post-Cold War experience of such deals has been so disappointing that a re-examination of these 'certainties' is warranted. The author contends that a key source of such flawed analyses is widespread confusion over what state formation and state-building involve. In his view, completely different 'rules of the game' apply to the two. Naked coercion is a key component of state formation, and very few states were formed without recourse to it. In contrast, the history of state consolidation after their initial formation is one of taming violence and creating increasingly sophisticated ways of managing it. This book offers a new approach to thinking about the role of security forces, in their broadest sense, in this transition between state formation and state-building. While focusing largely on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the author discusses coercive power throughout history, from the Carolingian empire to the Boer War, from Zapata's Mexico to China's Warring States. He scrutinises the role of armies, guerrilla bands,

mercenaries, police forces and intelligence services, analyses why some coups fail and some succeed, and examines the ways in which the monopoly of violence decays.'

The Future of Power / by Joseph S. Nye. - 1st ed. - New York :

PublicAffairs, 2011.

xviii, 300 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80023966

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01561 ISBN: 9781586488918

Author(s):

1. Nye, Joseph S.

Includes index.

'The author delivers here a new power narrative that considers the shifts, innovations, bold technologies, and new relationships that will define the twenty-first century. He shows how power resources are adapting to the digital age and how smart power strategies must include more than a country's military strength. Information once reserved for the government is now available for mass consumption. The Internet has literally put power at the fingertips of nonstate agents, allowing them to launch cyberattacks on governments from their homes and creating a security threat that is felt worldwide. But the cyberage has also created a new power frontier among states, ripe with opportunity for developing countries. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, America had about a quarter of the world's product but only 5 percent of its population. It was indisputably the most powerful nation in the world, unsurpassed in military strength and ownership of world resources. Today, China, Brazil, India, and others are increasing their share of world power resources, but remain unlikely to surpass America as the most powerful nation if the United States adopts new strategies designed for a global information age. The Internet's ultimate impact on the nature of power is a concern shared by nations around the world. This book, by examining what it means to be powerful in the twenty-first century, illuminates the road ahead.'

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Inside Al-Qaeda and the Taliban : Beyond Bin Laden and 9/11 / by

Syed Saleem Shahzad. - London : Pluto Press, 2011.

xx, 260 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80023974

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01250 ISBN: 9780745331010

Author(s):

1. Shahzad, Syed Saleem

Includes index.

'President Obama has delivered on his campaign promise to kill Osama bin Laden, but as an Al-Qaeda strategist bin Laden has been dead for years. This book introduces the new generation of Al-Qaeda leaders who have been behind the most recent attacks. It also provides an essential analysis of major terrorist incidents, including the 2008 Mumbai attacks.'

RECONCILIATION

Just Reconciliation : The Practice and Morality of Making Peace. -
Bern : Peter Lang, 2011.
vi, 222 p.; 23 cm.

(New International Studies in Applied Ethics ; 6)

ID number: 80023996

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00469 ISBN: 9783034301657

Includes index.

'Most people desire peace but understand that military intervention is sometimes required as a last resort. This book argues that more attention must therefore be given to the study and practice of post-conflict reconciliation. The essays collected here look at the work of figures such as Marc Ellis, Donald Reeves, Justin Welby and the 'Vicar of Baghdad' Andrew White, and examines how these individuals portray the different successes and failures of reconciliation in dangerous situations. Other chapters examine the contributions made to reconciliation activity by psychology, aid distribution, commissions and peace treaties. The countries and regions under discussion include Bosnia, Herzegovina, Ghana, the Middle East, Iraq, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The contributions reflect both religious and secular views on reconciliation. The central debate takes place in the context of the changing role of the military in the modern world. The essays in the volume argue that issues relating to reconciliation and the post-conflict reconstruction of civil society should be considered a part of the moral assessment of military action and that the theory of just war needs to be developed to include considerations of this kind.'

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Military Modernization and the Russian Ground Forces / by Rod
Thornton. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.
vii, 56 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024005

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00376 ISBN: 9781584874928

Author(s):

1. Thornton, Rod

'This monograph examines the recent process of organizational change in the Russian ground forces. It begins by charting the whole post-Soviet military reform debate. This debate was dominated, on the one hand, by those seeking to make the armed forces more professional, flexible, and adroit - and thus better suited to the security demands of a major 21st-century power - and, on the other hand, by senior military figures wedded to the concepts of mass and a conscript based military. It was actually only after the war with Georgia in 2008, and when military opposition was weakened, that change within the ground forces could begin in earnest. New command tiers were established, divisions became brigades, and the idea of absorbing professional soldiers into the ground forces was refined. The problems of generating a suitable corps of non-commissioned officers, of training suitable officers, and of marrying equipment to strategic need are all issues covered here. This work concludes with the thought that even though the changes being introduced in the ground forces look dramatic, they cannot be implemented overnight. The road towards fundamental change where Russia's ground forces are concerned will be quite a long one.'

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Alternative Futures for Russia : The Presidential Elections and Beyond / by Simon Saradzhyan, Nabi Abdullaev. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2011.

37 p. ; 24 cm.

(Occasional Paper ; 92)

ID number: 80023948

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01248 ISBN: 9789291981885

Author(s):

1. Saradzhyan, Simon
2. Abdullaev, Nabi

'This paper outlines alternative scenarios for Russia's short-term future with a focus on potential outcomes of the March 2012 presidential elections. To construct these scenarios, the paper first identifies key predetermined factors in Russia's domestic and foreign policy domains. The paper then outlines and analyses key factors of uncertainty, which the authors define as events that could be 'game changers', having the potential to lead to a significant change in the course of Russia's development over the coming twelve months. The paper goes on to present three scenarios, based on three different interpretations of key areas of uncertainty and their interaction with predetermined factors. The paper concludes which scenarios are more probable and which are more favourable for Russia and by extension for its partners, and primarily the European Union.'

SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008

The Russian Military and the Georgia War : Lessons and Implications / by Ariel Cohen, Robert E. Hamilton. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.

x, 100 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024006

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01726 ISBN: 9781584874911

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Ariel
2. Hamilton, Robert E.

'In this monograph, the authors state that Russia planned the war against Georgia in August 2008 aiming for the annexation of Abkhazia, weakening the Saakashvili regime, and prevention of NATO enlargement. According to them, while Russia won the campaign, it also exposed its own military as badly needing reform. The war also demonstrated weaknesses of the NATO and the European Union security systems.'

SPAIN--NATIONAL SECURITY

Spanish Security Strategy : Everyone's Responsibility. - [s.l.] : Presidencia del Gobierno, 2011.

82 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80023962

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01724

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--LAW AND LEGISLATION

International Humanitarian Law and Terrorism / by Andrea Bianchi, Yasmin Naqvi. - Oxford, UK : Hart, 2011.
xlix, 403 p.; 24 cm.

(Studies in International Law ; 34)

ID number: 80023989

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00213 ISBN: 9781849461375

Author(s):

1. Bianchi, Andrea

2. Naqvi, Yasmin

Includes index.

'This book analyses the legal questions raised by the phenomenon of terrorism, and past and recent efforts to fight it, from the perspective of international humanitarian law (IHL). The objective is to contribute substantially to a better understanding of the issues surrounding the content and applicability of IHL as it applies to terrorism, as well as to analyse and contextualise the current debates on these controversial and critically important questions. While due heed is paid to doctrinal debates, particular emphasis is placed on the practice of social actors, particularly, although not exclusively, states. The analysis of their actual conduct, as well as their expectations about the interpretation and application of the law, is crucial to establishing an interpretive consensus on when and how IHL is relevant to regulate acts of terrorism. The approach of the book is analytical and discursive, rather than prescriptive. Thus the reader will find the relevant rules of IHL and other legal regimes as regards terrorism, but also the debates over their application, the contradictions in state practice and the impact these may have upon the evolution and implementation of IHL. The aim is to provide legal practitioners, as well as those in military, political and academic circles, with a useful reference point.'

TRIBES--PAKISTAN

Militancy in the Pakistani Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Afghanistan. - Stockholm : Swedish Defence Research Agency, 2010.

133 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023963

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01249

'The primary objective of this report is the identification of militant organisations operating within the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and some more detailed profiling and identification of their supporters in the rest of Pakistan. The report also shows the scope of the support that the militants - on both sides of the Durand Line - receive from Pakistan. In addition, the report shows how interconnected the security situation in Pakistan is with the low-intensity war in Afghanistan. It is obvious that in order to come to terms with the situation in the FATA (and increasingly in Baluchistan and the rest of the North West Frontier Province), Afghanistan and Pakistan need to be discussed simultaneously. In addition, the report map describes the support for the militants look like as well as whom some of the key players in Afghanistan are, both individuals and groups. The authors also outline the various initiatives taken by the new Pakistani government to open up a 'new approach' (as the term goes) in negotiations between, on one hand the Islamabad government and, on the other, the tribes and militants in the North West. The emphasis is on negotiations and a possible 'down-shifting' when it comes to the use of the military, have still to render any clear breakthroughs between the government and the militants and the tribes. But the will to change is there.'

UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

UN Sanctions and Conflict : Responding to Peace and Security Threats
/ by Andrea Charron. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.
xviii, 226 p.; 24 cm.

(Security and Conflict Management ; 7)

ID number: 80023986

Type: M

Library Location: 341.6 /00048 ISBN: 9780415598354

Author(s):

1. Charron, Andrea

Bibliography: p. 214-220. Includes index.

'This book examines the application of the UN Security Council's mandatory sanctions since 1946, and, in particular, the regimes adopted for specific types of conflict. Beginning in the Cold War period with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and continuing today, following the post-9/11 experience with Al Qaeda and the Taliban, sanctions are a key tool in the UN's efforts to deal with conflict. This book argues that the type of threat greatly influences the types of sanctions measures applied by the Security Council, who is targeted, as well as the objectives tied to the sanctions. The question of sanctions application is approached by classifying all 27 mandatory Security Council sanctions regimes into four conflict types : interstate; intrastate; international norm-breaking states; and support to terrorism. All of the sanctions regimes within each conflict type are analysed for : the objectives sought by the Council through the application of sanctions measures; the targets chosen; what measures are applied and in what sequence compared to other Security Council tools (such as peacekeeping missions ore peace negotiations). The book sheds new light on how the Security Council approaches international peace and security beyond the application of force.'

USA--ARMED FORCES--STABILITY OPERATIONS

Defining Command, Leadership, and Management Success Factors within
Stability Operations / by Dave Fielder. - Carlisle, PA : US Army
War College, 2011.

x, 69 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

(PKSOI Papers)

ID number: 80024007

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00471 ISBN: 9781584874935

Author(s):

1. Fielder, Dave

'This monograph addresses the topic of Command-Leadership-Management (CLM) success attributes in Stability Operations and is intended to reach a wide audience of actors, including military and civilian deliverers of effect at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of operations. It begins with some definitions of Stability Operations used to provide a framework upon which to base the study. Next follows a key discussion about getting things done, using a conceptual framework of CLM based on a methodology from Grint. The paper concludes with definitions of the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of operations and how they may be useful to add depth beyond a 2-dimensional view of CLM.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Power and Terror : Conflict, Hegemony, and the Rule of Force / by
Noam Chomsky. - Expanded ed. - London : Pluto Press, 2011.
iii, 220 p.; 19 cm.

ID number: 80023973

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01562 ISBN: 9780745331379

Author(s):

1. Chomsky, Noam, 1928-

Includes index.

'This updated and significantly revised edition explores the dynamics of power relationships and international negotiations and the use of terror between the United States and Western countries and the nations of the Middle East in the post-9/11 era. The author looks to patterns since World War II to show how acts of terrorism today cannot be understood outside the context of Western power and state terror throughout the world, especially in the Middle East. This new edition offers the best opportunity to follow Chomsky's evolution of thought and analysis during the ten years since 9/11.'

USA. AFRICA COMMAND

US Strategy in Africa : AFRICOM, Terrorism and Security Challenges.
- Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.

xiii, 203 p.; 25 cm.

(Routledge Global Security Studies ; 15)

ID number: 80023978

Type: M

Library Location: 355.3 /00121 ISBN: 9780415485104

Bibliography: p. 180-194. Includes index.

'This book critically examines the construction, interpretations and understanding of US strategy towards Africa in the early twenty-first century. No single issue or event in the recent decades in Africa has provoked so much controversy, unified hostility and opposition as the announcement by former President George W. Bush of the establishment of the United States Africa Command - AFRICOM. The intensity and sheer scale of the unprecedented unity of opposition to AFRICOM across Africa surprised many experts and led them to ask why such a hostile reaction occurred. This book explores the conception of AFRICOM and the subsequent reaction in two ways. First, the contributors critically engage with the creation and global imperatives for the establishment of AFRICOM and present an analytical outline of African security in relation to and within the context of the history of US foreign and security policy approaches to Africa. Second, the book has original chapter contributions by some of the key actors involved in the development and implementation of the AFRICOM project including Theresa Whelan, the former US Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs. This is not only an attempt to contribute to the academic and policy-relevant debates based on the views of those who are intimately involved in the design and implementation of the AFRICOM project but also to show, in their own words, that 'America has no clandestine agenda for Africa', a view that does not seem to be shared by the majority of political leaders in Africa.'

USE OF FORCE

The Distinction and Relationship between Jus ad Bellum and Jus in Bello / by Keiichiro Okimoto. - Oxford, UK : Hart, 2011.
xl, 389 p. ; 24 cm.

(Studies in International Law)

ID number: 80023988

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00212 ISBN: 9781849460552

Author(s):

1. Okimoto, Keiichiro

Includes index.

'This book explores the distinction and relationship between two principal branches of international law regulating the use of force : jus ad bellum (international law regulating the resort to force) and jus in bello (international humanitarian law). Two principles traditionally govern the relationship between the two : 1) separation of jus ad bellum and jus in bello and 2) equal application of jus in bello to the conflicting parties. These principles emerged in response to the claim that a conflicting party using force illegally under jus ad bellum should not benefit from the protection for victims of armed conflict under jus in bello, which would completely defeat the humanitarian purpose of jus in bello to protect all victims of armed conflict impartially. There is, however, a third principle : concurrent application of jus ad bellum and jus in bello. Unlike in the past, jus ad bellum now regulates the use of force during a conflict alongside jus in bello and hence, the two are now considered as one set of rules applying during a conflict. The book explores in detail the interaction between jus ad bellum and jus in bello in the light of these three principles. The relationship between the two has been principally discussed in the context of the use of force in self-defence and international armed conflict. However, this book examines the relationship in other contexts of a very different nature, namely the use of force under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, non-international armed conflict, and armed conflict of a mixed character. The book concludes that the three principles governing the relationship are equally valid, with certain variations, in these different contexts.'

WAR, COST OF

Les guerres low-cost. - Sceaux : L'Esprit du Livre Editions, 2011.
119 p. ; 20 cm.

(Cahiers ; 1)

ID number: 80023954

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00593

Bibliography: p. 115-119.

'Hier, la guerre etait une activite de luxe et risquee. Rien n'a change ou presque. Ce 'presque' est ce qui a ete nomme 'les guerres low-cost'. Outre l'affrontement de volonte, la guerre est aussi un transfert de richesses et une extraordinaire destruction de ressources. Il devient aise de comprendre que des strategies et des tactiques low-cost puissent etre mises en oeuvre pour depenser moins et gagner plus. Les organisations non etatiques, par la force des evenements et des ressources, se sont adaptees selon cette logique. Et si progressivement la politique ne pouvait plus se permettre de sacrifier des hommes pour des operations militaires qui ne sont plus systematiquement soutenues par la population ? La technologie reellement maitrisee et suffisante pourrait permettre de baisser les couts dans de nombreux domaines, en reservant les hautes technologies aux domaines permettant d'avoir une superiorite presque certaine, au moins pendant quelques annees. Le cout de la guerre est soumis au filtre mediatique, a l'effet potentiellement tres amplificateur. L'emergence de la guerre au sein des populations s'avere a la fois un des 'symptomes' du declin provisoire du concept d'Etat, au plan

international, et de la limitation des moyens financiers et humains nécessaires pour mener une guerre industrielle de grande ampleur. L'adaptation demeure une alternative au déclin relatif ou absolu de forces armées ne disposant plus des moyens de mener une guerre industrielle coûteuse dans la durée. Au-delà de pistes de réflexions, ce recueil explorant l'idée de low-cost appliquée à la défense pose l'équation particulièrement difficile à résoudre : 'Comment conserver l'essentiel, sans négliger la préparation de l'avenir ?'

The Illusion of Victory : The True Cost of War / by Ian Bickerton. - Carlton, AUS : Melbourne University Press, 2011.
xiii, 241 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80023975

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00595 ISBN: 9780522856156

Author(s):

1. Bickerton, Ian

Bibliography: p. 215-219. Includes index.

'This book demonstrates that most of the rewards of victory in modern warfare are either exaggerated or false. When the ostensible benefits of victory are examined a generation after a war, it becomes inescapably evident that the defeated belligerent rarely conforms to the demands and expectations of the victor. Consequently, long-term political and military stability is denied to both the victorious power and to the defeated one. As a result, neither victory nor defeat deter further outbreaks of war. This sobering reality is increasingly the case in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The author persuasively argues that as the rhetoric of victory becomes more hollow all countries must adopt creative new approaches to resolving disputes.'

WEAPONS SYSTEMS

Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems : Issue Fifty-Five. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2011.
696 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80023992
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00577 REF
Includes index.

WOMEN AND WAR

Women, Peace and Security : The European Union in Action. - Luxembourg : Publications Office of the European Union, 2011.
26 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80024009
Type: M
Library Location: 355 /00598 ISBN: 9789282429150
'The ways in which women, men, girls and boys experience and respond to armed conflict, peacekeeping, peace building and reconstruction differ, as do their security concerns. While entire communities suffer the consequences of armed conflict, women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society and their sex. Understanding these differences is essential to the successful planning and implementation of response strategies, be it with regard to crisis management operations, conflict resolution and mediation efforts or post-conflict reconstruction.'

War and Gender : How Gender Shapes the War System and Vice Versa /
by Joshua S. Goldstein. - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University
Press, 2001.

xv, 523 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023976

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00596 ISBN: 9780521807166

Author(s):

1. Goldstein, Joshua S.

Bibliography: p. 415-480. Includes index.

'Gender roles are nowhere more prominent than in war. Yet contentious debates, and the scattering of scholarship across academic disciplines, have obscured understanding of how gender affects war and vice versa. The author assesses here the possible explanations for the near-total exclusion of women from combat forces, through history and across cultures. Topics covered include the history of women who did fight and fought well, the complex role of testosterone in men's social behaviors, and the construction of masculinity and femininity in the shadow of war. The author concludes that killing in war does not come naturally for either gender, and that gender norms often shape men, women, and children to the needs of the war system.'

YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Yemen and the Politics of Permanent Crisis / by Sarah Phillips. -

Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

167 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Series ; 420)

ID number: 80023990

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01252 ISBN: 9780415695749

Author(s):

1. Phillips, Sarah

'The Middle East is in the midst of considerable and unpredictable changes, but deeply patrimonial political systems do not change overnight - and neither do the international and regional structures that have helped them to endure for so long. The informal rules that guide Yemeni society and its dysfunctional political settlement look set to endure, in spite of unprecedented protests. Entangled in a narrative of acute crisis and possible state failure, the country still relies on foreign assistance to prop up its ailing economy. Fearing the threat from al-Qaeda on Yemeni soil as well as the crisis of the Houthi insurgency and the southern secessionist movement, regional and Western powers have continued to bankroll the regime without taking significant steps to address the underlying causes of instability and threat. Drawing on research carried out on the ground in Yemen, this paper examines the shadowy structures that govern political life and sustain a network of social elites predisposed against any far-reaching systemic reform. It looks behind the scenes at the regime's opaque internal politics, at its entrenched patronage system and at the 'rules of the game' that will shape the behaviour of the post-Saleh rulers, to offer insights into how the West may better engage within that game.'

Journal Articles

Articles de revues

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Coeurs et esprits en Afghanistan : pourquoi la victoire se derobe /
by Andrew M. Exum., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 2, 2011, p. 293-304.)

ID Number: JA027879

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Exum, Andrew M.

La campagne de contre-insurrection vise a creer un espace pour le developpement de solutions politiques menant a la paix. En Afghanistan, les moyens devolus ont ete brides par la priorite irakienne. Le soutien pakistanais aux insurges afghans demeure. La faiblesse du gouvernement afghan interdit d'en faire un relais efficace de l'action internationale et de valoriser au maximum l'aide recue. Tous ces problemes expliquent largement l'echec a creer l'espace de la sortie de guerre.

Quelle strategie pour la guerre en Afghanistan ? / by Jean-Pierre
Steinhofer., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 741, juin 2011, p. 137-140.)

ID Number: JA027790

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Steinhofer, Jean-Pierre

Dix ans apres le debut de la guerre, la coalition que dirige l'OTAN n'a toujours pas clairement defini son ennemi et n'a pas vraiment enonce ses objectifs strategiques. Par consequent, la strategie en vigueur est toujours incertaine.

AFRICAN UNION

Can the African Union Deliver Peace and Security ? / by Eki Yemisi
Omorogbe., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring
2011, p. 35-62.)

ID Number: JA027810

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Omorogbe, Eki Yemisi

The African Union (AU) was established in 2002 with the aim of responding effectively to the problems of contemporary Africa, including armed conflict. To that end, it has put in place a framework for managing peace and security in Africa. This article asks whether the AU has the potential to take the lead role in resolving armed conflicts on the African continent. In addressing the question, the article evaluates the three main AU military interventions to date, in Burundi, Darfur and Somalia. It shows how, in each case, resource challenges undermined the AU's ability to take effective action, and ultimately led to calls for United Nations intervention. The article's

conclusion is that the AU is currently unable to provide for Africa's peace and security, especially in contexts where the UN is unwilling to deploy.

AFRICAN UNION MISSION IN SOMALIA

The Way Forward in Somalia / by Nathan Mugisha., 2011.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 26-33.)

ID Number: JA027826

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mugisha, Nathan

Commander of the AMISOM force in Somalia, the author argues that the African Union mission in Somalia has made significant progress toward fulfilling its mandate. But there are problems - not least the lack of manpower and materiel - which impede its ability to counter the Al-Shabaab insurgency. As fears rise over the push of Al-Qa'ida into the Horn, more needs to be done to support the Transitional Federal Government and stabilise Somalia.

AIR POWER

The Rise and Fall of Air Power / by Martin van Creveld., 2011.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 48-54.)

ID Number: JA027827

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Creveld, Martin van

As air operations continue in Libya, the ability of air power to achieve a decisive strategic outcome, in an era of constricting defence budgets, is once again under scrutiny. The author traces the evolution of air power from its tentative beginnings a century ago, to its mid-century heyday, through to the present, arguing that the utility of air power has fundamentally altered over this time. Do independent air forces have a use in an age of small wars and stabilisation operations ?

ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The New Arab Revolt., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 2-54
(several articles).)

ID Number: JA027798

Type: ART

Demystifying the Arab Spring / by Lisa Anderson., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 2-7.)

ID Number: JA027799

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Anderson, Lisa

Why have the upheavals in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya followed such different paths ? Because of the countries' vastly different cultures and histories. Washington must come to grips with these variations if it hopes to shape the outcomes constructively.

The Arab Reawakening : Strategic Implications / by Chas W. Freeman., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 2, Summer 2011, p. 29-36.)

ID Number: JA027837

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Freeman, Chas W.

Why Middle East Studies Missed the Arab Spring / by F. Gregory

Gause., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 4, July - August 2011, p. 81-90.)

ID Number: JA027832

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gause, F. Gregory

Middle East experts were as surprised as everyone else by the Arab revolts. Focused on explaining the stability of local autocracies in recent decades, they underestimated the hidden forces driving change. As they wipe the egg off their faces, they need to reconsider long-held assumptions about the Arab world.

Understanding the Revolutions of 2011 / by Jack A. Goldstone., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 8-16.)

ID Number: JA027800

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Goldstone, Jack A.

Revolutions rarely succeed - except for revolutions against corrupt and personalist 'sultanistic' regimes. This helps explain why Tunisia's Ben Ali and Egypt's Mubarak fell - and also why some other governments in the region will prove more resilient.

Les peuples arabes face a eux-memes / by Bassma Kodmani., 2011.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 34, no. 134, ete 2011, p. 354-358.)

ID Number: JA027803

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kodmani, Bassma

Les revoltes arabes representent tout a la fois une revanche des societes sur les pouvoirs, des gens simples sur les parvenus rapaces, des invisibles de la peripherie sur le centre, de l'ame du peuple sur la 'culture Dubai'. Elles ont ete un printemps pour les Tunisiens et les Egyptiens, elles sont encore un long tunnel obscur pour les autres peuples, ceux du Yemen, de la Syrie, du Bahrein mais aussi d'Algerie, d'Arabie, d'Oman et du Koweit qui sont tous entres en rebellion. Le phenomene est le meme mais les scenarios varient en fonction de la riposte du pouvoir et des moyens dont dispose la societe. Ce processus ne s'arretera pas, il s'etendra sur plusieurs annees. Il entrainera in fine une transformation du paysage politique, social, economique et strategique de la region.

Un 'modele turc' pour les revoltes arabes ? / by Dorothee Schmid,

Marc Semo., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 131, printemps 2011, p. 129-145.)

ID Number: JA027896

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Schmid, Dorothee

2. Semo, Marc

Popular tensions in the Middle East have erupted into the streets in an unprecedented wave of protests this year. Old regimes have toppled, with others set to follow in their wake. But what type of government will replace them ? Few imagine that these former dictatorships will transition rapidly into Western-style secular democracies. At the same time, the people seem little inclined to hand power back to religious parties, as they did in Iran. In this respect, Turkey stands as a compelling compromise. Power in Ankara is exercised by the AK Party, which describes itself as 'moderate Islamist', with liberal economic policies and a determination to reduce the influence of the country's once all-powerful army. The Turkish model is not without its drawbacks, however. The AK Party has shown itself to be increasingly authoritarian and ever more determined to impose strict religious standards in public life. While countries emerging from decades of

dictatorship could learn much from the Turkish model, it is far from a 'cure-all' remedy.

ARCTIC REGIONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--GREAT BRITAIN

The UK and the Arctic : The Strategic Gap / by Duncan Depledge, Klaus Dodds., 2011.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 72-79.)

ID Number: JA027829

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Depledge, Duncan
2. Dodds, Klaus

The UK has a 400-year-old relationship with the Arctic. From its history of sixteenth-century exploration to contemporary leading research on climate change, the UK is more than an interested observer. To ensure clear, evidence-based policy action on energy, maritime resources, scientific discovery and security issues, the UK needs a cross-departmental, integrated strategic approach that signals its commitment to the region.

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

La politique energetique de la Russie en Arctique / by Indra Overland., 2011.

(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 42, no. 2, juin 2011, p. 145-158.)

ID Number: JA027901

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Overland, Indra

Cet article examine les liens entre les interets territoriaux de la Russie et sa politique energetique en Arctique, ainsi que la maniere dont les Occidentaux ont interprete le comportement des Russes en ce domaine. La premiere partie aborde la politique generale de la Russie en Arctique et tente de deboulonner certains mythes geopolitiques. La seconde examine les ressources energetiques de l'Arctique russe et les perspectives de participation des compagnies petrolieres internationales dans l'exploitation des gisements qui s'y trouvent. Cet article souligne que les rapports qui paraissent en Occident au sujet des interets russes en Arctique sont souvent biaises. En fait, l'attitude adoptee par les Russes ne differe guere de celle des Etats occidentaux riverains de l'Arctique.

ARCTIC REGIONS--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

The Arctic : A New Partnership Paradigm or the Next 'Cold War' ? / by Reginald R. Smith., 2011.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 62, 2011, p. 117-124.)

ID Number: JA027906

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Smith, Reginald R.

A new partnership framework is vital to pooling the many capabilities of the Arctic nations and ultimately leveraging them for the preservation of US interests. Analysis shows a dearth of unifying military partnership constructs on anything other than a bilateral or trilateral basis and reveals that search and rescue (SAR) operations may be the glue that ultimately binds the Arctic nations' military forces together. While the opportunity for and types of partnership are expansive, the scope of the recommendations is limited to accession to UNCLOS, sponsorship of a unifying multinational Arctic exercise, and establishment of a comprehensive military partnership framework. To this end, background information illustrating the magnitude of the problem is offered, followed by a brief review of differing opinions on US partnership, analysis of the actions and

preparedness of other Arctic nations, examination of some existing partnership frameworks and opportunities, and concluding recommendations for the US theater-strategic leader in the Arctic.

ARMED FORCES--RESERVES

Reserve Forces - Challenges of the 21st Century : An International Perspective., 2011.

(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 37, no. 2, April 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027851

Type: ART

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Arms Control for the 21st Century : Controlling the Means of Violence., 2011.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 1, April 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027808

Type: ART

AUTHORITARIANISM--ARAB COUNTRIES

Authoritarianism, Revolutions, Armies and Arab Regime Transitions / by Philippe Droz-Vincent., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 2, June 2011, p. 5-21.)

ID Number: JA027852

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Droz-Vincent, Philippe

Authoritarianism in the Arab world has had a propensity to endure for decades and was seen as an essential political feature in a region where democratisation was said to flounder. Yet, authoritarian regimes are exhausted and weakened. It took massive social mobilisation in 2011 in Tunisia and Egypt to topple them. Those societies have gained an essential voice in the political process with an aspiration for democracy. Transition was about to open up to chaos and then a specific actor, the military, stepped in to smooth the transition. The next step in Tunisia and Egypt is the delicate rebuilding of governments to fulfill this aspiration for democracy as well as to provide a demonstration effect for the new model of transition throughout the Arab world.

AUTHORITARIANISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Institutionalizing Pluralism in Russia : A New Authoritarianism ? / by Laura Petrone., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27, no. 2, June 2011, p. 166-194.)

ID Number: JA027780

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Petrone, Laura

Contemporary Russia is a peculiar regime which combines democratic and authoritarian features : here internal factors strongly prevail over external variables of democratic imitation and contagion, showing the extent to which Russia differs from other political contexts. The leadership uses some strategies to solve internal conflicts and become stable in spite of democratizing pressures coming from outside. In particular, the mechanisms are aimed at limiting pluralism within the two arenas of political competition and civil society, from where the major threats to the status quo are supposed to come. The incumbents' interventions in these spheres during the past ten years have shaped a regime that can be understood by reference to the concept of 'new

authoritarianism'.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES

The Strategy of Missile Defence : Defence, Deterrence and Diplomacy / by Jeremy Stocker., 2011.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 56-62.)

ID Number: JA027828

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stocker, Jeremy

Missile defence systems now offer the prospect of a technically feasible and strategically worthwhile defence, and the widespread proliferation of ballistic missiles means that their deployment is no longer a 'future issue'. They are attractive to today's great and emerging powers, as well as non-state actors who cannot compete on the conventional stage. Though it can deter, missile defence is not an alternative to deterrence - it is part of it.

BELARUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Belarus and the West : From Estrangement to Honeymoon / by Grigory Ioffe., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27, no. 2, June 2011, p. 217-240.)

ID Number: JA027782

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ioffe, Grigory

From 1996 to 2007, the avowed goal of policies towards Belarus pursued by both the EU and the USA was to promote democracy in that country. In 2007, the EU switched from ostracizing the country's political regime to engaging with it and was accused of a double standard by the Belarusian opposition. The change in question reflects an altered appraisal of the political landscape. Whereas previously the leader of Belarus was seen as a nuisance who could be cast aside were the opposition generously funded, from 2007 to 2010 he was viewed as a tested leader and a potential ally, and Belarusian 'democrats' were no longer taken seriously. Thus, change in the EU's Belarusian policy pertained to the means and not the goal, which continued to be the geopolitical reorientation of Belarus. Consequently, the relationship between geopolitics and democracy-promotion closely matches that between the foreign policy's rationale and its public relations apparatus.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (1972)

Enhancing Compliance with an Evolving Treaty : A Task for an Improved BWC Intersessional Process / by Kirk C. Bansak., 2011.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 41, no. 5, June 2011, p. 13-19.)

ID Number: JA027903

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bansak, Kirk C.

Since 2003, the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) regime has featured annual meetings to address specific topics. These meetings, which comprise the treaty's so-called intersessional process, take place in the years in which review conferences do not. Review conferences are infrequent, occurring about every five years; state-parties are hard-pressed to effect far-reaching changes given the short, three-week duration of these gatherings. Thus, work performed before and between the conferences is vital to the health of the BWC.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Hegemony with Chinese Characteristics / by Aaron L. Friedberg., 2011.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 114, July - August 2011, p. 18-27.)

ID Number: JA027881

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Friedberg, Aaron L.

Beijing's desire to reclaim its centuries-old preeminence in Asia is not only the result of the Middle Kingdom's rising-power status. It is largely the by-product of a natural will to power. When coupled with the need to preserve Communist Party rule above all else, the assertion of its status and the subordination of its neighbours serves to bolster its internal legitimacy. The red state rises.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Chinese Suspicion and US Intentions / by Michael S. Chase., 2011.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 133-150.)

ID Number: JA027773

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chase, Michael S.

No matter what assurances Washington provides, many in China are concerned that the United States is becoming increasingly uneasy about China's emergence and will try to prevent it.

CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Chine : la succession et le successeur / by Jean-Luc Domenach., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 131, printemps 2011, p. 249-262.)

ID Number: JA027899

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Domenach, Jean-Luc

Xi Jinping, China's current Vice President and vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC) of the Party, has been formally announced as the country's next leader. He will take over from Hu Jintao in 2012 as General Secretary of the Communist Party. Xi Jinping belongs to the 'gang of princelings', an informal grouping of several dozen influential men who sit on the Central Committee, all offspring of veteran party leaders. As members of a social category that enjoys enormous privilege and wealth, the princelings have been key protagonists in the transformation of the regime as it shifted from military-controlled communism in the 1950s to a collective dictatorship, whose two main aims are profit and enhancing the country's power. Most of them are highly educated. Xi Jinping, whose career was spent largely in the fast-growing export powerhouse provinces on the southeast coast, has a reputation for courage and tenacity. For the West, he is expected to be a much tougher person to deal with than his predecessor.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Why the Pakistan Army Is Here to Stay : Prospects for Civilian Governance / by C. Christine Fair., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 3, May 2011, p. 571-588.)
ID Number: JA027815

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fair, C. Christine

This article explores the prospects for civilian governance over Pakistan's military in the policy-relevant future. After reviewing the Pakistan army's past interference in the country's judicial and political affairs, it turns to the ongoing political maneuvering of the current Chief of Army Staff, General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani, despite Pakistan's ostensible democratic dispensation. The article dilates on the impact of US engagement on the robustness of the Pakistan army's dominance and questions the newfound US commitment to promoting democratization and civilian control. The article argues that while conventional wisdom places the onus disproportionately upon the military's penchant for interventionism, the army has intervened only with the active assistance of civilian institutions, which are subsequently further eroded with every military takeover. It concludes with a consideration of whether or not genuine civilian control would result in a significant change in Pakistan's foreign and domestic policies, particularly Pakistan's well-know utilization of Islamist militants in India and Afghanistan.

CLIMATIC CHANGES

Le mythe des 'guerres climatiques' / by Bruno Tertrais., 2011.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 132, ete 2011, p. 357-368.)

ID Number: JA027893

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tertrais, Bruno

Will climate change have terrifying consequences for world security ? Experts on all sides are already predicting the apocalyptic effects of global warming : destitute millions fleeing their flooded homelands for unaffected countries, armed conflicts erupting over the control of water resources, world wars caused by massive migrations of 'climate refugees', etc. All of these alarming predictions need to be tempered with a dose of reason. It is worth remembering that the number of conflicts has actually decreased in the past 25 years, while global temperatures have steadily risen. Climate change may be one of the causes of war but it is never the primary reason. In arid regions, water shortages more often lead to cooperation than conflict. In short, if we want to plan for the future, we would be wise to resist the fashionable call to panic.

The Climate Wars Myth / by Bruno Tertrais., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 17-29.)

ID Number: JA027883

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tertrais, Bruno

The stakes of climate change are important, but history shows that it is not an essential factor to explain collective violence, nor are 'water wars' or floods of 'climate refugees' on the horizon. Climate change is simply not a meaningful factor for defense and security planning.

COMMUNIST PARTIES--MOLDOVA

Communism for the Twenty-first Century : The Moldovan Experiment /
by Theodor Tudoroiu., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27,
no. 2, June 2011, p. 291-321.)

ID Number: JA027784

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tudoroiu, Theodor

For most of the first decade of the present century, Moldova was governed by the Party of Communists of Moldova, led by Vladimir Voronin, who displayed impressive political skills as the president of the republic and party leader. In office, the party engaged in a political reorientation towards Europe in 2004-5 and an ideological transformation in 2008, yet the party remains a superficially reformed, non-transmuted communist successor party. During eight years in office, 2001-9, it led a semi-consolidated authoritarian regime similar to the neo-communist constructs of Ion Iliescu in Romania and Zhan Videnov in Bulgaria. The crisis of 2009 weakened the party, however, with defections of leading communists to other parties. Moldova has thus returned to a situation of 'pluralism by default' and a hybrid political regime, in which the communists, though weakened, remain a potent political force.

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

Ein Comprehensive Approach fur Osterreichs Beitrag zum
internationalen Konflikt- und Krisenmanagement - ein Begriff,
viele Moglichkeiten / by Gunther Barnet, Wolfgang
Braumandl-Dujardin., 2011.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 49. Jg., Heft 4, Juli
- August 2011, S. 456-461.)

ID Number: JA027844

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barnet, Gunther

2. Braumandl-Dujardin, Wolfgang

COMPUTER CRIMES

Ten Rules for Cyber Security / by Eneken Tikk., 2011.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 119-131.)

ID Number: JA027772

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tikk, Eneken

The response to cyber threats cuts across several areas of law. Ten rules can be formulated to focus debate on the quality and interpretation of existing frameworks and the need for new ones.

CONFLICTS

Nouveaux conflits : quatre dimensions pour une competition globale /
by Frederic Charillon., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 741, juin 2011, p. 61-67.)

ID Number: JA027785

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Charillon, Frederic

L'actuel brouillard de la guerre et la difficulte de la paix que nous connaissons au debut du XXIe siecle resultent du chevauchement et de la combinaison de quatre espaces conflictuels, physique, politique, social et symbolique, qui en se superposant fabriquent la complexite des conflits d'aujourd'hui.

Evolutions de la conflictualite / by Thierry Garcin., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 741, juin 2011, p. 75-82.)

ID Number: JA027787

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Garcin, Thierry

Les vingt dernieres annees ont ete marquées par une conflictualite endemique affectant principalement les pays dont les Etats etaient faibles ou defaillants. Une retrospective precise revele comment les revendications identitaires qui passent les frontieres se sont superposees aux classiques affrontements interetatiques et laisse la communaute internationale demunie.

COUNTERINSURGENCY

The Dangerous Myths and Dubious Promise of COIN / by Douglas Porch., 2011.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 22, no. 2, May 2011, p. 239-257.)

ID Number: JA027866

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Porch, Douglas

Counterinsurgency (COIN) has again emerged as a topic of both contemporary and historical interest in the age of what has been called a global counterinsurgency. However, little attention is being paid to the historical lineage of a COIN doctrine that is being rediscovered and promoted by an enthusiastic group of military intellectuals and commanders as the basis for US Army and Marine Corps doctrine. This article argues that historical claims for COIN success, based on courting popular gratitude by improving economic conditions, are at best anchored in selective historical memory, when not fantasy fabrications. The first argument of this article is that COIN does not constitute a distinct form of warfare, but merely a sub-set of minor tactics. Second, 'hearts and minds', so-called population-centric warfare, has seldom been a recipe for lasting stability. Rather, historically counterinsurgency succeeded when it has shattered and divided societies by severely disrupting civilian life. In fact, COIN is a nineteenth century legacy of empire whose uniqueness and impact was mythologized in its own day, and that is unlikely to prove a formula for strategic success in the twenty-first century.

CROATIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Croatia and Serbia since 1991 : An Assessment of their Similarities and Differences / by Sabrina P. Ramet., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27, no. 2, June 2011, p. 263-290.)

ID Number: JA027783

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ramet, Sabrina P.

In spite of ostensibly similar starting points in 1991, Croatia and Serbia have followed somewhat different political trajectories since then. Three alternative hypotheses may be advanced to account for this. The first draws attention to differences in the degree of corruption and criminalization of politics. The second emphasizes structural and institutional differences, which widened in the years since 1991. The third stresses the impact of history textbooks, media and wartime propaganda on each nation's political culture. While all three hypotheses have something to offer, structural and institutional differences and differences in political culture have been more important than corruption of criminalization in accounting for the specific differences in the political paths of these two countries.

CYBERSPACE

Cyberespace : pour une strategie globale / by Vincent Sebastien., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 741, juin 2011, p. 125-130.)

ID Number: JA027789

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sebastien, Vincent

Le cyberespace est devenu un champ d'operations qui mele des interets economiques et des preoccupations de securite nationale et collective. C'est aussi un domaine en expansion rapide dont il faut controler la dynamique par une strategie nationale globale et repartie, etroitement coordonnee avec une cooperation europeenne de plus en plus developpee.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES--CHINA

China's Emergence as a Defense Technological Power., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 34, no. 3, June 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027864

Type: ART

EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Egypte : une revolution confisque ? / by Therese Delpech., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 132, ete 2011, p. 223-234.)

ID Number: JA027891

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

The outcome of the Egyptian revolution will have a major impact on other Arab governments, almost all of which experienced varying degrees of insurgency during the first half of 2011. A genuinely democratic roadmap in Egypt would make it hard for dictatorial regimes in the Arab world to remain in power. Conversely, failure by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces to manage the transition, resulting in a progressive return to the politics that led to the downfall of President Mubarak, could compromise the first tentative steps to reform and even encourage the most authoritarian governments to push ahead with violent repression. In just a few months, the wave of enthusiasm has subsided in Egypt : the rules of the political game remain blurred, extremists are now operating openly - manipulated by members of the former regime - sectarian violence has reached alarming levels, and the economy is stagnating. Will the democratic spirit of the 'Nile Revolution' be sustained beyond 2011 ? The answer lies largely in the hands of the army.

Egypt at a Crossroads / by Amal A. Kandeel., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 2, Summer 2011, p. 37-45.)

ID Number: JA027838

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kandeel, Amal A.

L'Egypte entre coup d'etat et revolution / by Sophie Pommier., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 131, printemps 2011, p. 81-93.)

ID Number: JA027894

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pommier, Sophie

The root causes of the Egyptian revolution are shared throughout the Arab world : declining living standards along the middle classes; deepening social gaps; the ruling party's overstay in power; a generation of disaffected, unemployed youth; and an overall sense of injustice heightened by widespread corruption. Other factors are more specific to Egypt, especially the army's preponderant role in state institutions. Yet for some time already the military had had its doubts regarding the ability of Gamal Mubarak - who had been designated by his father as his successor - to maintain law and order. Worse, Mubarak's quest to open up and modernize the economy clashed directly with the financial interests of the army, which controls entire sectors of the economy. It is this dual fear that prompted senior military officials to take advantage of the popular unrest in order to regain control. What does the army intend to do with such absolute power ? The general elections scheduled for September should throw some light on the question.

The Fall of the Pharaoh / by Dina Shehata., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 26-32.)

ID Number: JA027801

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shehata, Dina

Mubarak's ouster was the natural outgrowth of his regime's corruption and economic exclusion, the alienation of Egypt's youth, and divisions among the country's elites. How those elites and the young protesters realign themselves now will determine whether post-Mubarak Egypt emerges as a true democracy.

La revolution egyptienne / by Ayyam Sureau., 2011.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 34, no. 134, ete 2011, p. 364-371.)

ID Number: JA027804

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sureau, Ayyam

Il est encore tot pour juger de la revolution egyptienne ou meme pour donner le nom de 'revolution' au soulèvement populaire, certes etonnant, qui aura conduit, en dix-huit jours, au renversement d'un President en place depuis trente ans puis a l'instauration, moins etonnante, d'un gouvernement militaire de transition. A peine peut-on, a cette heure, commenter l'enchainement apparent des faits et tenter de combattre certains prejuges communement partages a leurs propos.

ELECTIONS

Fighting and Voting : Violent Conflict and Electoral Politics., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 55, no. 3, June 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027863

Type: ART

ENERGY POLICY--EU

Europe's Energy Infrastructure / by Gotz Reichert, Jan Vosswinkel., 2011.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 12, no. 4, July - August 2011, p. 29-39.)

ID Number: JA027824

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Reichert, Gotz
2. Vosswinkel, Jan

Updated energy infrastructure, an integrated internal energy market, more reliable supplies, diversified imports, and lower carbon counts : the goals set out by the European Commission in its 'Blueprint for an integrated European energy network' are ambitious. But are they realistic ? An analysis.

ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Energy Security and Russia's Gas Strategy : The Symbiotic

Relationship between the State and Firms / by Mert Bilgin., 2011.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 44, no. 2, June 2011, p. 119-127.)

ID Number: JA027818

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bilgin, Mert

The way how Russia ignores the EU's quest for liberalization and sustains a control over markets and supplies is directly related to her use of gas as leverage. Russia's strategy affects many European countries during all stages : demand, supply and transit. It is not, however, possible to generalize a common statement that the EU's position is based on a policy of market liberalization while Russia pursues an opposing strategy of increased state control. Russian energy strategy leads markets in Europe; sets tone for energy supplies at homeland and abroad, benefiting from a variety of means. This article shows how a symbiotic relationship between the Russian state and Russian energy companies emerge from a structure in which trade, markets and international politics have been embedded within the state interests and firm behavior. It identifies the economic and geopolitical trends with regard to recent developments of Russia's strategy.

ENERGY SECURITY--USA

Globalizing West African Oil : US 'Energy Security' and the Global Economy / by Sam Raphael, Doug Stokes., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July 2011, p. 903-921.)

ID Number: JA027862

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Raphael, Sam
2. Stokes, Doug

This article examines the nature of US oil intervention in West Africa and in particular the ways in which US strategic policy is increasingly being wedded to energy security. It argues that academic debates of a 'new oil imperialism' overlays the geostrategic dimensions of US policy, which in turn underplays the forms of globalization promoted by Washington in the postwar world. Specifically, the US has long sought to 'transnationalize' economies in the developing world, rather than pursue a more mercantilist form of economic nationalism. This article argues that US oil intervention in Africa conforms to this broader picture, whereby processes of transnationalization and interstate competition are being played out against the backdrop of African oil. The recent turmoil in the Middle East and North Africa will add to these dynamics in interesting and

unpredictable ways.

EU--ARMED FORCES--BATTLE GROUPS

Fit for What ? Towards Explaining Battlegroup Inaction / by Ludovica

Marchi Balossi-Restelli., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2011, p. 155-184.)

ID Number: JA027872

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Balossi-Restelli, Ludovica Marchi

The thrust of this paper concerns the case of the European Battlegroup (BG) non-deployment in late 2008, when the United Nations requested European military support for the United Nations Organisation Mission peacekeeping force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The argument is built on the fact that when, in official documents, the EU approaches the European security and ESDP/CSDP's military crisis management policy and interventions, it makes strong references to the United Nations and the UN Charter Chapter VII's mandate of restoring international peace and security. Such references make it seem that supporting the UN when it deals with threats and crises is a primary concern of the EU and the member states. These allusions lead to the main contention of this paper, that there is much ambivalence in these indications. The paper develops its argument from one key hypothesis; namely, that the non-deployment of a European BG in the DRC, at the end of 2008, constitutes a useful case study for detecting a number of ambiguities of the EU in respect of its declarations in the official documents establishing the European military crisis management intervention structure.

EU--CANADA

The Other Transatlantic Relationship : Canada, the EU, and 21st Century Challenges., 2010.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 66, no. 1, Winter 2010-2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027817

Type: ART

EU--CSDP

European Defence Policy from Lisbon to Libya / by Anand Menon., 2011.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 75-90.)

ID Number: JA027769

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Menon, Anand

The EU's inactivity in the face of a crisis with obvious security implications for its member states has led to anguished soul searching.

La politique de defense europeenne apres le traite de Lisbonne : beaucoup de bruit pour rien / by Anand Menon., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 2, 2011, p. 375-387.)

ID Number: JA027876

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Menon, Anand

Le traite de Lisbonne, cense doter l'UE de capacites nouvelles en matiere de politique etrangere et de defense, ne regle pas les grands problemes qui se posent : la coherence entre institutions europeennes; la question des capacites militaires; surtout, celle de l'absence de volonte commune que genere la divergence des politiques nationales. L'Union ne pourrait desormais reprendre sa marche en avant qu'en

redefinissant des ambitions limitees, conformes a sa volonte et a ses moyens.

EU--CSDP--OPERATIONS--EULEX

The Planning and Implementation of the Rule of Law Mission of the European Union in Kosovo / by Hylke Dijkstra., 2011.
(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 5, no. 2, June 2011, p. 193-210.)

ID Number: JA027850

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dijkstra, Hylke

This article evaluates the planning process and initial implementation of the Rule of Law Mission of the European Union in Kosovo (EULEX). It shows that the original intention was to have a smaller presence than the predecessor United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Yet as a result of a lack of settlement on the international status of Kosovo, the European Union ended up with a robust mandate and it was unable to make a fresh start in order to distinguish itself from the United Nations. EULEX has, nonetheless, successfully established itself, but it remains too early for a final judgment.

EU--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Militarizing the Mediterranean / by Francesca Bertin, Elena Fontanari., 2011.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 12, no. 4, July - August 2011, p. 22-26.)

ID Number: JA027823

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bertin, Francesca

2. Fontanari, Elena

The triumph of the Arab Spring has led to troubles in Europe. The migrants who brave the open sea to reach the continent find that the freedom they long for is not available. In the past few years, European governments have stepped up efforts to increase border security at the expense of human rights and international law.

Uncommon Policies / by Elspeth Guild., 2011.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 12, no. 4, July - August 2011, p. 16-21.)

ID Number: JA027822

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Guild, Elspeth

The wave of migration out of North Africa is only the most recent painful reminder that EU immigration policies are in need of a fullscale makeover. Setting migration policy for an international union is no easy task, but the Union must do better. Neither coherent nor effective, EU migration policies suffer greatly from a lack of member state consensus.

This Land Is My Land / by Anita Hurrell., 2011.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 12, no. 4, July - August 2011, p. 7-15.)

ID Number: JA027821

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hurrell, Anita

European politics are increasingly being influenced by anti-immigration sentiments. Many people overstate the amount of immigrants as well as immigration's effect on the wider labor market. European societies need to confront exclusionary narratives and work

toward rational and ethical migration policies.

EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

Making Sense of EU Comprehensive Security Towards Conceptual and Analytical Clarity / by Carmen Gebhard, Per Martin Norheim-Martinsen., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2011, p. 21-241.)

ID Number: JA027870

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gebhard, Carmen
2. Norheim-Martinsen, Per Martin

European leaders frequently vaunt the European Union's distinctiveness in adopting and pursuing a comprehensive approach to security. The EU's profile as an international actor is designed to span across all dimensions of security. As a result, its security policy portfolio involves a large number of institutional actors and policies that need to be coordinated. The ambition of the EU to provide security in a comprehensive manner raises challenges at the politico-strategic level, at the level of operational and policy planning and in day-to-day implementation. So far, the field is lacking an inclusive analytical framework for the analysis of providing security through a distinctively comprehensive civil-military, economic and political organisation. This article seeks to close this gap by providing suggestions for how the wide range of issues related to comprehensive security could be structured, and by framing the matter theoretically and with reference to existing conceptual work and empirical research.

EU--NATO

EU-NATO Cooperation : A Case of Institutional Fatigue ? / by Simon John Smith., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2011, p. 243-264.)

ID Number: JA027869

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Smith, Simon John

Although EU-NATO institutional relations have been evolving since the Saint-Malo Declaration in 1998, efficient and coherent cooperation is still lacking. This article goes beyond the narrative of blockage caused purely at the political level in order to illustrate both formal and informal EU-NATO cooperation at both the centre (Brussels) and on the ground (missions). This article addresses cooperation in terms of the actors involved at three different levels : state actors, international staff, and military personnel. Although much has been done to advance cooperation between international staffers in Brussels and between those on the ground in common mission areas, the lack of a political agreement - one that moves beyond the limited scope of Berlin Plus - is causing severe fatigue, most notably at the level of international staff. Furthermore, the informal and ad hoc cooperation that has been the underlying facilitator of synergy between the two organisations could start to atrophy if a grand or intermediary bargain is not achieved in the near future.

EU--TURKEY

Turkey's Kurdish Question and the EU's Dialogue-less Approach / by Johanna Nykanen., 2011.

(PERSPECTIVES, vol. 19, no. 1, 2011, p. 73-84.)

ID Number: JA027820

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nykanen, Johanna

Using Mikhail Bakhtin's concept of dialogism, this paper argues that the European Union's approach towards Turkey is lacking in dialogue. This dialogue-less approach has been particularly damaging in relation to Turkey's unresolved Kurdish question, contributing to the fact that the question remains unsolved. The paper argues that in addition to being an unethical position, the EU's approach has hindered relations with Turkey, damaged the EU's foreign policy strategy, and compromised both the EU's and Turkey's external and internal security.

EURO

How to Save the Euro - and the EU / by Henry Farrell, John Quiggin., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 96-103.)

ID Number: JA027795

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Farrell, Henry

2. Quiggin, John

European politicians worry about the economic consequences if their attempts at fiscal stabilization fail. They should be far more worried about the political consequences. Even if strict spending limits do somehow calm bond markets, they will destroy what little is left of the EU's political legitimacy.

GAS INDUSTRY--EU

La securite d'approvisionnement en gaz de l'Union europeenne : vers une strategie commune a l'egard de la Russie ? / by Patrick Barrette., 2011.

(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 42, no. 2, juin 2011, p. 179-205.)

ID Number: JA027902

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barrette, Patrick

L'auteur s'interesse ici aux determinants du soutien des Etats membres de l'Union europeenne a une strategie gaziere europeenne. Malgre la volonte de l'Union europeenne de passer a l'action, la persistance des interets nationaux complique la mise en oeuvre d'une politique energetique commune. L'auteur soumet les cas de trois Etats membres au test de la theorie intergouvernementaliste liberale (IL), selon laquelle les groupes d'interets industriels et economiques sont les plus influents sur la politique etrangere nationale. Il compare cette approche aux theories realiste et constructiviste et conclut que le niveau de dependance energetique et les facteurs identitaires ne sont pas aussi influents sur la position des Etats que ne l'est le niveau d'investissement des entreprises gazières nationales dans des projets gaziers en Russie.

GERMANY--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

Der Bundeswehreinsatz in Afghanistan im Spiegel der Demoskopie / by Rudiger Fiebig, Carsten Pietsch., 2011.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2011, S. 18-20.)
ID Number: JA027842
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fiebig, Rudiger
2. Pietsch, Carsten

GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Germany as a Geo-economic Power / by Hans Kundnani., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 31-45.)
ID Number: JA027884
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kundnani, Hans
Germany is emerging as not just a civilian power, but a pure example of a geo-economic power. Berlin has become more willing to impose its economic preferences, but is once again reluctant to use military force, even under UN auspices for humanitarian purposes in Libya.

GROUP OF TWENTY

Les puissances emergentes et le G20 : la musique ou les chaises ? / by Patrick Allard, Christian Lechervy., 2011.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 741, juin 2011, p. 91-100.)
ID Number: JA027788
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Allard, Patrick
2. Lechervy, Christian
L'ouverture du G8 aux puissances emergentes n'a pas renforce la responsabilite collective au sein du club des administrateurs auto-investis de la communaute internationale. Chacun des nouveaux venus a importe ses biais specifiques qu'accentue un monde emiette; ils alimentent un revisionnisme sourd de la gouvernance mondiale, notamment economique et financiere.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

India and China Today and Tomorrow / by Surjit Mansingh., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 2, June 2011, p. 41-55.)
ID Number: JA027854
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mansingh, Surjit
A complex India-China relationship today reflects efforts by both governments for over twenty years to improve relations frozen since 1962. The boundary question has not yet been resolved, however, and China's recent assertiveness along its periphery combined with accelerating military capabilities causes anxiety in India. China worries about India's new partnerships with the United States and Japan. Meanwhile, the economies of both grow rapidly with increasing exchanges of goods and services. The two governments have learned to manage differences. The future relationship between these two Asian giants will be bright if they can cooperate in their shared neighbourhoods, but dark if mistrust and rivalry dominate perceptions.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Banking on an Outsider : Implications for Escalation Control in South Asia / by Moeed Yusuf., 2011.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 41, no. 5, June 2011, p. 20-27.)

ID Number: JA027904

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Yusuf, Moeed

The potential for confrontation between India and Pakistan continues to worry many around the world. The two nuclear powers are highly crisis prone; they have been embroiled in at least three major crises since they declared their nuclear weapons capabilities to the world in 1998. Over the past decade, terrorism on Indian soil has become the number one trigger for Indian-Pakistani crises. The threat still remains clear and present. Prior crises were initiated due to provocative posturing (1087) and even confusion and misperception (1990). These also remain plausible drivers of the next crisis.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

India and the United States : A New Partnership / by Subhash Agrawal., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 2, June 2011, p. 57-73.)

ID Number: JA027855

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Agrawal, Subhash

The evolution of India-US relations in the last two decades has been remarkable, and the two countries are closer now than they have ever been. On the one hand, the rapid expansion of India's Western-influenced middle class has pushed the country to align with many American positions; on the other hand, the US too has recognised India's growing importance in a post-9/11 world. The principal driver of this relationship is a growing convergence of economic and strategic interests, with the existence of a large and successful Indian diaspora in the US acting as a further valuable bridge. American military aid to Pakistan remains an unsettling factor in this relationship, but both sides are learning to manage their differences without abandoning their core concerns or creating a crisis. Short of an unexpected shock to the system, India-US relations will continue to improve steadily in the future and become one of the most exciting partnerships in the 21st century.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Intelligence Reform in New Democracies : Factors Supporting or Arresting Progress / by Florina Cristiana Matei, Thomas Bruneau., 2011.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 18, no. 3, June 2011, p. 602-630.)

ID Number: JA027835

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Matei, Florina Cristiana

2. Bruneau, Thomas

This article examines an important (and most problematic) component of the democratic civil-military relations (CMR) concept (understood in terms of democratic control, effectiveness, and efficiency of the armed forces, police forces, and intelligence agencies). It focuses (1) on the democratization of intelligence, that is finding a proper balance between intelligence effectiveness and transparency, and (2) on what particular factors support or arrest progress in the democratization of intelligence. The article provides supporting examples from Brazil and Romania, two developing democracies that have been undergoing major reforms of their intelligence systems for almost 20 years, in terms of both transparency and effectiveness.

INTERNAL SECURITY--USA

Recalibrating Homeland Security / by Stephen Flynn., 2011.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 130-140.)
ID Number: JA027793

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Flynn, Stephen

As the recent fiasco with body scanners at airports demonstrated, the United States' homeland security strategy is off track. It has failed to harness two vital assets : civil society and the private sector. Washington should promote a sensible preparedness among individuals, communities, and corporations.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

The Interplay of International Institutions in Kosovo between Convergence, Confusion and Niche Capabilities / by Malte Brosig., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2011, p. 185--204.)

ID Number: JA027874

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brosig, Malte

This article examines the interplay of international institutions in Kosovo and aims at disentangling and explaining the emergence and persistence of this international 'interim' regime. In 1999, the UN mission to Kosovo (UNMIK) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) were the leading institutions in the civilian area following NATO's deployment of Kosovo Force (KFOR). Following the failed status talks on Kosovo, the EU's rule of law mission (EULEX) and the establishment of an International Civilian Office (ICO) have been set up in addition for increasing institutional complexity. The article analyses how institutional complexity is emerging and what strategies international institutions are applying when confronted with policy overlap. The paper finds that the emergence of institutional complexity in Kosovo is largely a result of historical lock-in effects. International institutions have developed two dominant strategies to cope with dense institutional spaces. First, they show signs of a functional convergence and a coordinated pooling of resources. Second, institutions have developed niche competences to avoid competition.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Who's Afraid of the International Criminal Court ? / by David Kaye., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 118-129.)

ID Number: JA027792

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kaye, David

A decade on, the ICC is still trying to find its footing. It has yet to complete a case, its first trial was nearly dismissed twice, and its top suspects are evading arrest. The problems stem partly from the chief prosecutor's poor management and excessive ambition. The election to replace him is a chance to reboot.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Future of the Liberal World Order / by G. John Ikenberry., 2011.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 56-68.)
ID Number: JA027797

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ikenberry, G. John

As the United States' relative power declines, will the open and rule-based liberal international order Washington has championed since the 1940s start to erode ? Probably not. That order is alive and well. China and other emerging powers will not seek to undermine the system; instead, they will try to gain more leadership within it.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

After Doha / by Susan C. Schwab., 2011.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 104-117.)
ID Number: JA027794

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Schwab, Susan C.

It is time to face reality : the current round of multilateral trade talks is doomed. Rather than try to revive it, argues the author, world leaders should salvage a few smaller agreements and study what went wrong in order to do better the next time around.

INTERNET

L'Internet dans les crises / by Stanislas de Maupeou., 2011.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 741, juin 2011, p. 69-73.)
ID Number: JA027786

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Maupeou, Stanislas de

Les recentes crises ont mis en evidence le caractere desormais central de l'Internet, veritable infrastructure vitale de la planete, qui va devoir, comme d'autres avant elles, gagner en regulation, en protection et en securite. L'auteur fait le point sur ce nouveau territoire de conflictualite.

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Domestic Determinants of Iranian Foreign Policy : Challenges to Consensus / by Mahan Abedin., 2011.
(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 4, July 2011, p. 613-628.)
ID Number: JA027867

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Abedin, Mahan

The foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is widely misunderstood. On the one hand many experts regard the Iranian foreign policy as being essentially ideology driven while on the other hand a significant body of opinion believes that ideology is a convenient smokescreen for Iran's pursuit of its national interests. This paper examines the role of ideological, political and institutional actors in the context of the Islamic Republic's quest for consensus and cohesion. The purpose is to delve into the relationship between these factors with a view to understanding how this complex interaction impacts on foreign policy formulation and implementation. It is proposed that any improvement to the current system requires a more transparent strategic direction.

IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Ahmadinejad vs. The Ayatollah / by Abbas Milani., 2011.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 114, July - August 2011, p. 42-50.)
ID Number: JA027882

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Milani, Abbas

A stranger-than-fiction dogfight has erupted between the president and the supreme leader of Iran, threatening to move the country further down the road to radical Islam. The roots of this Persian battle royal lie in the fundamental incongruity between democratic and clerical rule embedded in the body politic. As the economy falters, Ahmadinejad is set to become Khamenei's latest sacrificial lamb.

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Was Iraq an Unjust War ? A Debate on the Iraq War and Reflections on Libya / by David Fisher, Nigel Biggar., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 3, May 2011, p. 687-707.)
ID Number: JA027813

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fisher, David

2. Biggar, Nigel

ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN

'Old' Islamists and 'New' Radicals : Understanding the Politics of Religious Radicalisation in Pakistan and its Implications / by Smruti S. Pattanaik., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 4, July 2011, p. 581-594.)

ID Number: JA027907

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pattanaik, Smruti S.

The new radicals in Pakistan have challenged the old Islamists as represented by the religious political parties on the nature of state and the means to capture state power. These new radicals reject the 'bottom up' approach followed by the traditional Islamic political parties and prefer a 'top down' approach. Their ideological inspiration and reference point is Afghanistan under Taliban. This paper explores the relationship between the state and Islamists historically and examines how the state initiated Islamisation, in the process giving birth to new radicals that cashed in on the state's failure and posed an ideological challenge to the Pakistani state.

ISLAM--KAZAKHSTAN

Islam in Kazakhstan : A Survey of Contemporary Trends and Sources of Securitization / by Mariya Y. Omelicheva., 2011.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 30, no. 2, June 2011, p. 243-256.)

ID Number: JA027806

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Omelicheva, Mariya Y.

This essay examines the nature of Islam in Kazakhstan and its role in contemporary Kazakh society and politics. It highlights the unique place of Islam in the social and individual experiences of Kazakhs who see Islamic religion as a 'way of life', and illuminates several interrelated qualities of the Kazakh religion, such as a strong association of religious identity with ethnic identity of Kazakhs, interpenetration of religious canons with indigenous traditions and a growing tendency toward 'individualization' and 'intimization' of Islam. Another goal of the paper is to shed light on the worrisome process of the securitization of Islam. The latter phenomenon refers

to a discursive practice of representing Islam as a threat to Kazakhstan despite the prevalence of 'moderate' and apolitical manifestations of Islam in the republic. The study documents political interests surrounding securitization of Islam and the context which made the invocation of security in relation to Islam possible.

ITALY--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Italian Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Period : A Neoclassical Realist Approach / by Lorenzo Cladi, Mark Webber., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2011, p. 205-219.)

ID Number: JA027871

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cladi, Lorenzo
2. Webber, Mark

Drawing on a neoclassical realist approach, this article analyses the foreign policy conduct of different Italian governments from 1994 to 2008. Pressured by the post-cold war international system, these governments have been compelled to raise Italy's profile within the international system. However, the way in which successive governments have responded has differed markedly. By looking at variables located at the domestic level - elite perceptions of the distribution of power and government instability - it is possible to explain these differences. Neoclassical realism is seen as an advance on Waltzian neo-realism precisely because it allows room for domestic as well as international (or systemic) variables, and because it has a very specific focus on foreign policy as such.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)

Der Kaschmirkonflikt zwischen Pakistan und Indien / by Ulrich Stahnke., 2011.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 49. Jg., Heft 4, Juli - August 2011, S. 407-417.)

ID Number: JA027843

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stahnke, Ulrich

KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

Kosovo : What the EU Should Not be Expected To Do / by Marianne Ducasse-Rogier., 2011.

(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 22, no. 1, 2011, p. 29-35.)

ID Number: JA027848

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ducasse-Rogier, Marianne

Kosovo currently seems to be caught in an impasse, which is going beyond the mere status issue and has to do with its capacity to function as a state. In order to address those challenges, comprehensive reforms have to be launched. This article aims at examining critically the role of the EU in this regard. It is questioning the assumption that the EU would be the best suited actor to promote those reforms, and wonders whether the EU can really provide the (political) incentives to convince Kosovo leaders to achieve what will amount to a (potentially painful) reorganisation of the country.

LIBYA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Libya after Gadhafi / by Saskia van Genugten., 2011.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 61-74.)

ID Number: JA027768

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Genugten, Saskia van

Fears that Libya will become the next Somalia are probably over-blown, but any democratic transition is likely to be protracted and fragile.

The End of Autocracy ? The Seeds of Libya's Civil War / by George Joffe., 2011.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 12-19.)

ID Number: JA027825

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Joffe, George

Libya has been ruled for decades as an unrelenting autocracy : there has been little space for political competition, despite Colonel Gaddafi's belief that such a system exemplified 'perfect governance'. The regime's rapid loss of control in the first half of 2011 is explained by the geography of power in Libya, which splits the country between east and west, and by the inability of such an autocratic regime to make concessions to popular demand. Can the new interim council in Benghazi wrench control from Tripoli or will Gaddafi be able to resist change, despite the determination of the international community ?

Libya and the Responsibilities of Power / by Bruce D. Jones., 2011.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 51-60.)

ID Number: JA027767

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jones, Bruce D.

Libya is a small test for the international order. When harder tests come, rough norms not underpinned by an underlying, shared security concept will not suffice.

Dernier tango a Tripoli / by Gerard Prunier., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 132, ete 2011, p. 253-264.)

ID Number: JA027892

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Prunier, Gerard

The Libyan conflict is very different from the upheavals that have shaken several other North African and Middle Eastern countries since the 'Arab spring' began. Libya is a sparsely populated country with only the rudiments of civil society. It has no 'Facebook generation' equipped to organize peaceful protest, no labor unions capable of relaying grassroots discontent, and no organized opposition that could have expressed specific grievances and, given the opportunity, negotiated with the regime. In more than forty years of bloody, absolute and occasionally grotesque dictatorial rule, Muammar Gaddafi, 'the Guide', has eliminated all forces of dissent and thereby any channels of dialogue. This is why the Libyan uprising has been so violent and extreme. The rebellion which began in February had a single demand : the end of the dictator, by bloodshed if necessary. What comes next ? Since Libya is an artificially constructed state, partition now seems to be a credible scenario.

LIMITED WAR

Les armees europeennes ne peuvent-elles mener que des guerres limitees ? / by Hew Strachan., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 2, 2011, p. 305-317.)

ID Number: JA027877

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Strachan, Hew

Longtemps organisees autour du concept de guerre totale, les armees occidentales se reduisent a la fin de la guerre froide, tout en s'engageant dans des conflits exigeant de larges deploiements. Les societes europeennes ne savent plus bien quels types de guerre elles veulent mener : c'est le concept meme de guerre limitee et ses instruments qui sont a repenser.

MERCENARY TROOPS

'Security Business' : les nouveaux mercenaires / by Laurent Joachim., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 131, printemps 2011, p. 249-262.)

ID Number: JA027900

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Joachim, Laurent

Mercenaries are as old as war itself. Over the centuries, mercenary troops have taken part in countless conflicts, often tipping the balance in their paymaster's favor. The emergence of national armies during the 17th century, followed by the split of the world into East and West blocs in the 20th century, saw these types of forces increasingly sidelined. However, since the breakup of the Soviet empire, mercenary troops have resumed an important role on the international stage. Today known as 'Private Military Companies', mercenaries have been used to fight rebel guerrilla factions, for instance in Angola and Sierra Leone in the 1990s. They are currently deployed to back up expeditionary forces in war zones, including Afghanistan and Iraq, and others are employed to protect ships through pirate-infested waters. Nevertheless, the growing use of mercenary contractors raises numerous questions. Isn't there a certain risk involved in granting more and more responsibility to organizations whose principal aim is to make money ?

MILITIA

Learning to Live with Militias : Toward a Critical Policy on State Frailty / by Ariel I. Ahram., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 5, no. 2, June 2011, p. 175-192.)

ID Number: JA027849

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ahram, Ariel I.

This article develops a new policy framework for dealing with weak and frail states by encouraging the formation of local militias and paramilitary forces. The international community's responses to state failure have been premised on false assumptions about the historical process of state-building. Neglecting the historical lessons of state formation contributes to interventions marred by moral hazards, unintended consequences, and ultimate futility. Instead of seeking to rebuild state capacity, the international community should consider replacing dysfunctional states by devolving power directly to other systems of local protection. While the devolution of violence has significant drawbacks, it is often the only way to enhance human security and ensure global stability.

NATO

Die Reform der NATO nimmt Gestalt an / by Rolf Clement., 2011.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2011, S. 10-11.)
ID Number: JA027841
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Clement, Rolf

NATO--ENLARGEMENT

NATO as an External Driver of Institutional Change in Post-Comunist Countries / by Inna Melnykovska, Rainer Schweickert., 2011.
(DEFENCE AND PEACE ECONOMICS, vol. 22, no. 3, June 2011, p. 279-297.)
ID Number: JA027834
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Melnykovska, Inna
2. Schweickert, Rainer
So far, economic analyses of NATO enlargement have been restricted to aspects of regional security while political analyses focused on indirect peace-building effects on democracy in the first place. The panel regressions for 25 post-communist countries for the period from 1996 to 2008 reveal that direct incentives provided by NATO pre-accession are important for broad-based institutional development. Results are even more robust than for variables measuring EU-pre-accession or NATO membership effects. This supports the argument that NATO can act as a transformative power and should strengthen its political agenda.

NATO--FINANCE

NATO after Libya / by Anders Fogh Rasmussen., 2011.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 4, July - August 2011, p. 2-6.)
ID Number: JA027830
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rasmussen, Anders Fogh
NATO's success in Libya shows how important and effective the alliance remains. But with Europe rocked by the economic crisis and slashing military budgets, future missions will be imperiled unless NATO members get smarter about what and how they spend.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Civil Society and Humanitarian Action : NGOs' Roles in Peace Support Operations / by Daniela Irrera., 2011.
(PERSPECTIVES, vol. 19, no. 1, 2011, p. 85-106.)
ID Number: JA027819
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Irrera, Daniela
This article deals with the participation of NGOs in humanitarian intervention and peace operations. Knowledge about this area of action is of great importance to understanding both the role(s) of humanitarian NGOs and the transformation of the nature, composition, and actions of multilateral peace missions. The paper is based on the Humanitarian Non-Governmental Organizations Representatives (HNGOsRep) dataset. HNGOsRep is a survey of the opinions of the representatives of 27 humanitarian NGOs and networks of NGOs. It is based in Geneva and Brussels and active in the field of humanitarian assistance, peace building, and conflict transformation and mediation. The analysis of data supports the thesis that the relation between NGOs and the institutions responsible for security and peace management is important to operation results and sheds light on the NGOs' roles in

humanitarian intervention.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--USA

Disarmament and Non-Proliferation : Towards More Realistic Bargains
/ by Tanya Ogilvie-White, David Santoro., 2011.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 101-118.)

ID Number: JA027771

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ogilvie-White, Tanya
2. Santoro, David

Bold vision and even reductions in nuclear weapons and their roles are not enough to unite the international community in pursuing disarmament and non-proliferation. Something more is needed.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--USA

Matrix of Nonlinearity : Minimum Deterrence, Missile Defenses, and
Nuclear Arms Reductions / by Stephen J. Cimbala., 2011.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 62, 2011, p. 110-116.)

ID Number: JA027905

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cimbala, Stephen J.

This article considers some of the political and military backdrop for any transition to a post-New START regime of minimum deterrence by the United States and Russia compared to the currently shrink-wrapped version of assured destruction or assured retaliation. Second, it analyzes whether a minimum deterrence regime at either of two levels could provide for US and Russian nuclear security and deterrence stability. Third, it discusses how defenses might complicate the picture of offensive force reductions as described.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Black Swan over Fukushima / by Bruno Tertrais., 2011.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 91-100.)

ID Number: JA027770

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tertrais, Bruno

It took more than a decade for the world nuclear industry to recover from the 1986 Chernobyl disaster. It is unlikely to be any faster this time around.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Not that Bad : Looking Back on 65 Years of Nuclear Non-Proliferation
Efforts / by Sico van der Meer., 2011.
(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 22, no. 1, 2011, p. 37-47.)

ID Number: JA027847

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Meer, Sico van der

From the moment that their enormous destructive capacity was first shown to the world, nuclear weapons are universally considered as the most cruel weapons that exist. Nevertheless, several countries developed nuclear weapons since then. At the same time, much international efforts have been put into stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and, eventually, reaching complete nuclear disarmament. Looking in retrospective, how successful have these efforts been in the last 65 years ? After a concise comparison between forecasts and outcomes of the nuclear proliferation process, this article analyses a variety of non-proliferation efforts, and also

compares them to the accomplishments in the field of chemical and biological weapons.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--CHINA

US Missile Defence and China's Nuclear Posture : Changing Dynamics of an Offence-Defence Arms Race / by Baohui Zhang., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 3, May 2011, p. 555-569.)

ID Number: JA027814

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zhang, Baohui

This article examines the rising prominence of strategic nuclear deterrence in Sino-US relations. China is the only major nuclear power that has been actively expanding its offensive capabilities. Its nuclear modernization has inevitably caused concerns in the United States. The article suggests that China's nuclear programme is driven significantly by US missile defence, which has fundamentally altered the incentive structures for Chinese nuclear deterrence. The article also assesses the latest Chinese perception of US strategic adjustment under the Obama administration and its potential impact on arms control. It reveals that recent measures by the United States to restrain its missile defense could be conducive for achieving a strategic nuclear understanding between the two countries. The article then suggests a number of concrete actions for China and the United States to realize such an understanding.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Iran's Nuclear Challenge : Nine Years and Counting / by Wyn Q.

Bowen, Jonathan Brewer., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July 2011, p. 923-943.)

ID Number: JA027861

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bowen, Wyn Q.

2. Brewer, Jonathan

The technical and political evidence that Iran is seeking to establish a 'nuclear hedging' capability has gradually increased over the past nine years. The regime in Tehran has continued to insist that its nuclear ambitions are purely civilian in nature and it has resisted the international community's dual-track policy, encompassing both negotiations and sanctions, to persuade Iran to be fully transparent about its nuclear activities and plans, and to suspend work related to uranium enrichment and plutonium separation. While the prospects for a negotiated solution currently appear slim, the regime does not yet appear to have decided whether, or when to produce nuclear weapons and to break out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is essential, therefore, to maintain and if necessary to build up the pressure on Iran and to strengthen efforts to disrupt its procurement of technology and materials for its nuclear programme. It is also imperative for the international community to maintain negotiations and also consider alternative diplomatic approaches to enhance the prospects of keeping Iran focused purely on civil nuclear ambitions, while at the same time resolving questions related to the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear programme.

PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Getting the Military Out of Pakistani Politics / by Aqil Shah., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 3, May - June 2011, p. 69-82.)

ID Number: JA027796

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shah, Aqil

Pakistan is unlikely to collapse anytime soon, but the imbalance of power between its civilian and military branches needs to be addressed if it is to become an effective modern state. Washington must stop coddling Pakistan's military and instead work patiently to support the country's civilian authorities.

PAKISTAN--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

Pakistan's Strategic Thinking / by Sumita Kumar., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 3, 2011, p. 479-492.)

ID Number: JA027778

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kumar, Sumita

The strategic outlook of the political, bureaucratic and military elites in Pakistan was shaped by historical exigencies, geopolitical location, Pakistan's self-perception, and its Islamic credentials. Pakistan's military-dominated leadership formulated strategies towards regional and extra-regional powers based on its threat perceptions. The strategies adopted have not necessarily resulted in fully achieving the objectives for which they were formulated.

PEACE-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Peacebuilding and Culture in Bosnia and Herzegovina : Resistance or Emancipation ? / by Stefanie Kappler, Oliver Richmond., 2011.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 42, no. 3, June 2011, p. 261-278.)

ID Number: JA027845

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kappler, Stefanie

2. Richmond, Oliver

This article investigates problems and pitfalls involved in the EU's peacebuilding activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It claims that by romanticizing civil society and selectively reinforcing existing power structures, the European Union has failed to give society a stake in the peace that is being created in that country. Against this background, the article goes on to argue that local responses and forms of resistance have begun to emerge in Bosnia and Herzegovina, challenging the EU's peacebuilding mission to move towards a more contextualized engagement with local society. Rather than focusing exclusively on the EU's formal institutional mechanisms, a more contextualized approach would seek to include a wide variety of local agencies and create a space in which Bosnian society might develop alternative versions of peace that relate to people's everyday lives. The main challenge for the EU, the article concludes, is to take the diversity of Bosnia's local voices seriously in efforts to promote a hybrid, sustainable peace.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES, CHINESE

China's Evolving Approach to Peacekeeping., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 3, June 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA027846

Type: ART

PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

The Gulf States and Iran : A Turkish Perspective / by Ozden Zeynep Oktav., 2011.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 2, Summer 2011, p. 136-147.)
ID Number: JA027840
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Oktav, Ozden Zeynep

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS--PRICES

A Crude Predicament / by Robert MacNally, Michael Levi., 2011.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 4, July - August 2011, p. 100-111.)
ID Number: JA027833
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. MacNally, Robert
2. Levi, Michael
Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members have long maintained large oil reserves to limit volatility in oil prices. But with key states now refusing to maintain such expensive buffers, the world must learn how to cope with big price swings in the years ahead.

PETROLEUM--TRANSPORTATION--CHINA

Mapping Chinese Oil and Gas Pipelines and Sea Routes / by P. K. Gautam., 2011.
(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 4, July 2011, p. 595-612.)
ID Number: JA027868
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gautam, P. K.
China is pursuing an energy policy to alleviate its import dependence, diversify the sources and routes of imported oil and prepare for supply disruption. China's import of hydrocarbons is growing rapidly. Besides sea transport from West Asia and other oil rich countries of both crude and liquefied natural gas, China has also identified diverse import routes for oil and gas by overland pipelines. Some projects are now complete and many are under construction or in the planning stage. China is concerned that growing dependence on imports will create foreign policy and economic pressures that might threaten national security and social and political stability. Safe sea passage of hydrocarbon imports is one driver for energy security. There is an ongoing debate within China whether to ensure a safe sea passage by complementing its blue water by a national tanker fleet or rely on global markets for supply security. Oil and gas routes and pipelines also mirror the operational issue of geopolitics and foreign policy. The article evaluates the current and future developments in Chinese hydrocarbon pipelines and sea routes. It attempts to examine the security and strategic discourse in the unfolding land and sea routes for oil and gas route imports.

PIRACY--SOMALIA

Piracy in Somalia : Addressing the Root Causes / by Ruchita Beri., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 3, 2011, p. 452-464.)

ID Number: JA027777

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Beri, Ruchita

Rampant piracy off the Somalia coast has brought the strife-ridden country back into attention. Economic hardship, and a deep resentment and anger against foreign exploitation of Somalia's maritime resources, have inspired the pirates to declare themselves 'coast guards of Somalia'. However, the growing attacks by the pirates have had an adverse impact on global commercial shipping. The international community has responded to this predicament by massive naval deployments in the Gulf of Aden. This article argues that the long-term solution to piracy on the high seas off Somalia lies in addressing the chaos on shore. Such an approach, however, is strewn with numerous challenges. The role of external actors like Ethiopia, Eritrea and the United States has contributed to the instability. The growing division and infighting between Somalian Islamists, violations of the UN embargo and insufficient influence of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMSIOM) have further exacerbated the problems.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFRICA

State Reconstruction in Africa : The Relevance of Claude Ake's Political Thought / by Jeremiah O. Arowosegbe., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 3, May 2011, p. 651-670.)

ID Number: JA027816

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Arowosegbe, Jeremiah O.

Studies on post-conflict reconstruction in Africa have glossed over the need for state transformation as a prerequisite for sustainable peacebuilding in post-conflict societies. This article fills this gap and discusses the relevance of Claude Ake's political thought for state reconstruction in post-conflict Africa. It underscores the need for the autochthonous transformation of the state as a central component of peacebuilding and post-conflict transition in the continent as Ake had suggested. Drawing on Sierra Leone, it theorizes Ake's works on the state in Africa against the backdrop of externally driven state reconstruction projects hinged on hegemonic discourses of 'nation-building' in post-conflict situations. It presents Ake's corpus as a basis for critiquing ongoing state rehabilitation attempts and urges a return to endogenous initiatives of rebuilding the state from below as a condition for achieving a sustainable democratic reconstruction of the state in post-conflict Africa.

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

La campagne anti-francaise d'Al-Qaida au Sahara / by Jean-Pierre Filiu., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 131, printemps 2011, p. 147-160.)

ID Number: JA027897

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre

Faced with difficulties in its 'sanctuaries' in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Al-Qaeda is attempting to open up a new front in its self-declared war on the West. Its aim is for the Sahara to become the scene of an international jihad against the new 'crusaders', singling out France - the region's former colonial power - as enemy number one. In January 2007, the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), an offshoot of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA), declared its

allegiance to Osama Bin Laden's organization, subsequently renaming itself 'Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb' (AQIM). The terrorist group has since waged a series of attacks in Algeria, Mali and Niger in an attempt to push France to send in troops. A growing number of kidnapped hostages have been killed, several of them French civilians. The French government must not give in to this provocation and must refrain from deploying armed forces in the region as this is precisely what Bin Laden and his henchmen want.

Al-Qaeda and the Rise of China : Jihadi Geopolitics in a Post-Hegemonic World / by Brian Fishman., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 47-62.)
ID Number: JA027885
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fishman, Brian
China will undoubtedly play a larger role in Osama bin Laden's successors' reassessment of the global geopolitical picture. Beijing, in turn, must determine how its traditional foreign policy should evolve to respond to the increasing problems posed by al-Qaeda and its allies.

A-Qaeda's Franchising Strategy / by Barak Mendelsohn., 2011.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 29-49.)
ID Number: JA027766
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mendelsohn, Barak
Al-Qaeda's future depends not only on how its core leadership responds to bin Laden's death, but also on the reaction of groups that have adopted the al-Qaeda brand.

The Battle for Reform with Al-Qaeda / by Juan C. Zarate, David A. Gordon., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 103-122.)
ID Number: JA027887
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Zarate, Juan C.
2. Gordon, David A.
Paradoxically, the Arab Spring represents a strategic pivot for al-Qaeda and its associated movements - at once the moment is an existential threat to its ideology and a potential window to restore lost relevance amidst its core Sunny constituency and its concept of reform-by-jihad.

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

The New Politics of Protection ? Cote d'Ivoire, Libya and the Responsibility to Protect / by Alex J. Bellamy, Paul D. Williams., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July 2011, p. 825-850.)
ID Number: JA027860
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bellamy, Alex J.
2. Williams, Paul D.
In March 2011, the UN Security Council authorized the use of force to protect civilians in Libya. This was the first time that the Council has ever authorized the invasion of a functioning state for such purposes. International society's relatively decisive responses to recent crises in Cote d'Ivoire and Libya has provoked significant commentary, suggesting that something has changed about the way the world responds to violence against civilians. Focusing on these two cases, this article examines the changing practice of the UN Security

Council. It argues that we are seeing the emergence of a new politics of protection, but that this new politics has been developing over the past decade. Four things are new about this politics of protection : protecting civilians from harm has become a focus for international engagement; the UN Security Council has proved itself willing to authorize the use of force for protection purposes; regional organizations have begun to play the role of 'gatekeeper'; and major powers have exhibited a determination to work through the Security Council where possible. However, the cases of Cote d'Ivoire and Libya also help to highlight some key challenges that might halt or reverse progress. Notably, states differ in the way they interpret mandates; questions are being asked about the UN's authority to act independently of specific Security Council authorizations; the overlap of regional organizations sometimes sends conflicting messages to the Security Council; and there remains a range of difficult operational questions about how to implement protection mandates. With these in mind, this article concludes with some suggestions about how the future challenges might be navigated in order to maintain the progress that has been made in the past decade.

Mainstreaming the Responsibility to Protect in Peace Operations / by Charles T. Hunt, Alex J. Bellamy., 2011.

(CIVIL WARS, vol. 13, no. 1, March 2011, p. 1-20.)

ID Number: JA027865

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hunt, Charles T.
2. Bellamy, Alex J.

The 'Responsibility to Protect' (RtoP) principle represents a commitment to prevent and halt mass atrocity crimes. However, in his 2009 report on implementing the RtoP, the UN Secretary-General noted that more work was needed to understand the measures that states might take to exercise their RtoP. Given that UN peace operations are now customarily mandated to 'protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence', it would seem prudent to ask how peace operations can contribute to operationalising the RtoP and how the RtoP might support peacekeeping. This article explores the potential for implementing the RtoP through peace operations. It argues that the RtoP and peace operations are mutually reinforcing. Notwithstanding systemic challenges, peace operations offer a legitimate vehicle for implementing RtoP, whereas RtoP provides a facilitating norm for harnessing political will and buttressing the legitimacy and credibility of contemporary peace operations.

Saints Go Marching In / by David Rieff., 2011.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 114, July - August 2011, p. 6-15.)

ID Number: JA027880

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rieff, David

Armed intervention is on the rise. And there is an ever-growing belief that eliminating atrocities the world over is the responsibility of the great powers. Yet these idealists adhere to a false promise of abolishing not only war crimes but war writ large. NATO's Libya campaign proves once again that humanitarian adventurism is a mere shroud for Western imperialism.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Die russische Militarreform unter Verteidigungsminister Serdjukow /
by Eberhard Schneider., 2011.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 2011, S. 29-32.)
ID Number: JA027774
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Schneider, Eberhard

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Centrality of the United Nations in Russian Foreign Policy / by
Ritsa A. Panagiotou., 2011.
(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27,
no. 2, June 2011, p. 195-216.)
ID Number: JA027781
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Panagiotou, Ritsa A.
Russia's relations with and attitude towards the United Nations (UN)
cannot be viewed in isolation from its greater foreign policy goals.
As these goals changed and evolved throughout various periods of
Soviet and Russian history, relations with the UN have reflected these
changes and have adapted accordingly. One of the key components of
Russia's early post-Soviet foreign policy was the desire to
re-establish great power status and to reverse its post-Cold War
irrelevance and decline in prestige. At the time, this could be
achieved only through its status as a permanent member of an empowered
Security Council. The shifting global equilibrium of the past few
years - characterized by the re-emergence of a multipolar global
configuration and a resurgent Russian foreign policy - suggests that
Russia will no longer be relying on membership of the Security Council
to assert its great power status.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Russia's Growing Afghan Re-Engagement / by Vishal Chandra., 2011.
(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 4, July 2011, p. 552-558.)
ID Number: JA027908
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Chandra, Vishal

SAUDI ARABIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Arabie saoudite : demain, la tempete ? / by Madawi Al-Rasheed.,
2011.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 132, etc 2011, p. 199-222.)
ID Number: JA027890
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Al-Rasheed, Madawi
The winds of the 'Arab spring' have reached Saudi Arabia, but the
Wahhabi kingdom is standing firm. When the events that swept Tunisia
and Egypt in early 2011 unfurled upon the island kingdom of Bahrain, a
few miles off the coast of the Arabian peninsula, Riyadh reacted
instantly by sending its troops and solidly supporting the Bahraini
regime, while the powerful Saudi media unanimously described the
protest movements in Bahrain as the work of the national enemy, Iran.
The same technique was applied in the weeks that followed, this time
in Saudi Arabia itself, where discontent towards the royal House of
Saud was voiced in various parts of the country. The palace used every
means at its disposal to quell the dissent, orchestrating a media
campaign and ordering police crackdowns - while also distributing
largesse and enlisting the support of the Sunni clergy. So far, the

regime is holding out, but the impending succession to aging King Abdullah's throne is likely to rock the system to its foundations.

SECESSION--SUDAN

Sudan's Separation : An Uneven Path Ahead for Two Unstable Countries / by Irene Panozzo., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 2, June 2011, p. 23-28.)

ID Number: JA027853

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Panozzo, Irene

On 9 July 2011, South Sudan will become formally independent. Will it be able to avoid becoming a new failed state ? And will its leadership be able to meet the high expectations of the Southern Sudanese people ? Creating a proper administration and facing the many political and military divisions within the region are just two of the many and multi-faced challenges ahead. The South's secession will affect internal balances in North Sudan as well, while the many issues relating to the future relationship between the two regions will need to be settled to avoid further instabilities.

Le referendum sud-soudanais et son impact regional / by Gerard Prunier., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 131, printemps 2011, p. 169-180.)

ID Number: JA027898

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Prunier, Gerard

The referendum held in January offered the people of South Sudan the chance to shape their own future. They voted overwhelmingly (98.7 %) to secede from the north and the capital, Khartoum. The official proclamation of independence is slated for July 9, 2011, when the six and a half year interim period enshrined in the 2005 Nairobi peace agreement expires. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement puts an end to the broad conflict which had broken out in May 1983 when the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), led by Colonel John Garang, rebelled against the central government. Contrary to fears voiced in some quarters, the South's emancipation has not led to chaos in the region. While it has raised the likelihood of the Sahel region falling into lawlessness and reigniting the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, this unrest is not new - nor is it caused by the civil war in Sudan. It would be unfair to blame South Sudan for tensions that existed before its independence and which are bound to continue afterwards.

SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008

The War in Georgia and the Western Response / by Mike Bowker., 2011.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 30, no. 2, June 2011, p. 197-211.)

ID Number: JA027805

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bowker, Mike

This article considers Western, and most particularly American, policy towards Tbilisi in the Russo-Georgian war of August 2008. The article does not accept the view of Russian leaders that the United States actively promoted the Georgian attack on South Ossetia. It does, however, argue that Washington's alliance with Georgia was sufficiently close to make President Saakashvili believe he would receive American support in the event of war with Russia. The war, however, was not in America's interest since it threatened its position in the South Caucasus and provided Russia with an opportunity to re-emphasize its growing power in the world.

TERRORISM

New Frontiers of Terrorism Research., 2011.
(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 48, no. 3, May 2011, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA027836
Type: ART

TERRORISM--FINANCE

The Sources of Terrorist Financing : Theory and Typology / by Michael Freeman., 2011.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 34, no. 6, June 2011, p. 461-475.)
ID Number: JA027812
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Freeman, Michael
Terrorism costs money. Although the costs of specific operations may be relatively inexpensive, terrorist organizations require much larger budgets in order to function. But how do terrorist groups acquire funding ? What explains the variation in the particular sources used by different groups ? This article develops a theory of terrorist financing that identifies criteria by which we can evaluate the different sources of terrorist funding, particularly in terms of their advantages and disadvantages to the terrorist group. These criteria are then applied across a typology of four primary types of terrorist financing : state sponsorship, illegal activity, legal activity, and popular support.

TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

Ten Years On : Obama's War on Terrorism in Rhetoric and Practice / by Trevor MacCrisken., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July 2011, p. 781-801.)
ID Number: JA027858
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. MacCrisken, Trevor
Ten years after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington DC on September 11, 2001, the United States remains embroiled in a long-term struggle with what George W. Bush termed the existential threat of international terrorism. On the campaign trail, his successor as US President, Barack Obama, promised to reboot the 'war on terror'. He claimed that his new administration would step back from the rhetoric and much of the Bush administration policy, conducting a counterterrorism campaign that would be more morally acceptable, more focused and more effective - smarter, better, nimbler, stronger. This article demonstrates, however, that those expecting wholesale changes to US counterterrorism policy misread Obama's intentions. It argues that Obama always intended to deepen Bush's commitment to counterterrorism while at the same time ending the 'distraction' of the Iraq War. Rather than being trapped by Bush's institutionalized construction of a global war on terror, the continuities in counterterrorism can be explained by Obama's shared conception of the imperative of reducing the terrorist threat to the US. The article assesses whether Obama has pursued a more effective counterterrorism policy than his predecessor and explores how his rhetoric has been reconstituted as the actions of his policy have unfolded. By addressing his policies toward Afghanistan and Pakistan, Guantanamo Bay and torture, the uses of unmanned drone attacks and domestic wire-tapping, this article argues that Obama's 'war' against terrorism is not only in keeping with the assumptions and priorities of the last ten years, but also that it is just as problematic as that of his predecessor.

TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (1968)

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Universalization of the Additional Protocol / by Masahiko Asada., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2011, p. 3-34.)

ID Number: JA027809

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Asada, Masahiko

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has been under serious strain for nearly two decades since the 'discovery' after the 1991 Gulf War of the clandestine development of nuclear weapons in Iraq. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors responded to the revelation by adopting the Model Additional Protocol in 1997, which would give the IAEA a much broader power than the comprehensive safeguards agreements (CSA) and would provide credible assurance of the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities on the territories of its parties. However, the universalization of the Additional Protocol is still a distant goal. This article first considers whether one can argue that the conclusion and bringing into force of an additional protocol is an obligation under the NPT. It then discusses the ways and means to make the Additional Protocol universal. Such ways and means may take the form of a direct call for the conclusion of an additional protocol. Its universalization may also be pursued indirectly by requiring a State to conclude an additional protocol as a condition for benefiting in nuclear cooperation. Legal possibilities and limitations are explored for both of these (direct and indirect) approaches. In doing so, an analysis of the relevant discussions at the 2010 NPT Review Conference held in May 2010 in New York is also provided.

TUNISIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Tunisie : une transition tumultueuse / by Sophie Bessis., 2011.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 131, printemps 2011, p. 101-112.)

ID Number: JA027895

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bessis, Sophie

January 14, 2011 will go down in history as the day when Tunisia saw the dictator Ben Ali, who had been in power since 1987, flee the country after several weeks of turmoil. His departure paved the way for a period of transition which has proved to be anything but smooth. On January 17, Speaker of Parliament Fouad Mebazaa was appointed interim president and immediately restored Mohamed Ghannouchi as prime minister, the post he had held since 1999. Ghannouchi attempted to form a government of national unity, but one that included members of the old guard. The protestors refused to accept this and Ghannouchi was forced to step down on February 27. He was replaced by Beji Caid Essebsi, a statesman in his 80s who had been shuttled aside by Ben Ali. The new PM immediately announced elections on July 24, 2011 to form a constituent assembly, aware that real regime change will only come about once a new constitution has been enacted. Tunisia's long path towards democracy is only just beginning.

TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Beyond the Democratic Wave : A Turko-Persian Future ? / by Mohammed Ayooob., 2011.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 2, Summer 2011, p. 110-119.)
ID Number: JA027839
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ayooob, Mohammed

Turkisches 'Weissbuch' macht Frieden mit den Nachbarn / by Heino Matzken., 2011.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 2011, S. 47-50.)
ID Number: JA027776
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Matzken, Heino

UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

Maintien de la paix robuste : le cas de la FINUL renforcee / by Benoit Michel., 2011.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 2, 2011, p. 403-414.)
ID Number: JA027875
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Michel, Benoit
Depuis 2006, les Nations unies déploient au Liban une FINUL 'renforcee', politiquement - le maintien de la paix devient 'robuste' - et militairement. Ce renforcement du dispositif permet aux Casques bleus d'agir plus efficacement. Il reste que le statu quo demeure fragile. Et la capacite a agir de la force internationale est determinee par l'evolution de la situation politique. Cette derniere est determinante : le militaire ne peut resoudre les problemes politiques.

UNITED NATIONS--CHINA

Cina and the United Nations : The Stakeholder Spectrum / by Michael Fullilove., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 63-85.)
ID Number: JA027886
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fullilove, Michael
In the past quarter-century, China has become a far more active and effective player in the UN, sometimes even outperforming the United States. Yet, the last five years have defined more clearly the limits of Beijing's conversion : China wants respect, but not responsibility.

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Status of Forces Deployed on UN Peacekeeping Operations : Jurisdictional Immunity / by Roisin Burke., 2011.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2011, p. 63-104.)
ID Number: JA027811
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Burke, Roisin
UN military peacekeepers are increasingly being accused of human rights abuses while deployed on UN missions. These personnel are rarely held accountable for their conduct given that they are granted immunity from criminal prosecution by the host State by a plethora of legal instruments, in particular a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). This article examines the legal status of UN military contingents

while deployed on peacekeeping missions and the consequences this has on the delimitation of jurisdictional line. It explores the possible theoretical basis for the grant of jurisdictional immunities, to include the law of the visiting forces, diplomatic immunity and the doctrine of 'functional necessity'. UN SOFAs grant exclusive criminal jurisdiction over military contingents to sending States. However, the UN does not invariably succeed in negotiating a SOFA with the host State. While consent of the host State to the presence of the UN mission might render the UN's Model SOFA applicable automatically, in its absence the status of UN military contingents is unclear. This article argues that the immunity granted to UN military personnel is derived from conventional as opposed to customary international law and goes beyond more qualified or restricted forms of immunity granted elsewhere. It posits that the theoretical justification for the grant of these immunities is the doctrine of 'functional necessity'. It then questions the nature and extent of immunities actually required by UN operations, positing that 'functional necessity' might not require such extensive jurisdictional immunities as those currently granted.

The Enabling Factor : The Influence of US-EU Cooperation on UN Peace Operations / by Carla Monteleone., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2011, p. 265-289.)

ID Number: JA027873

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Monteleone, Carla

The article analyzes the influence of US-EU cooperation on the UN decision-making process in the area of peace operations and its impact in the period 1991-2008. The article claims that US-EU cooperation transforms the positional power of the US, the EU and its member states into a coalition with dominant influence in the area of UN peace operations and becomes an enabling factor for the authorization of UN peace operations.

URBAN WARFARE

Operationen im urbanen Umfeld / by Dietmar Klos., 2011.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 2011, S. 39-45.)

ID Number: JA027775

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Klos, Dietmar

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Does Obama Have a Grand Strategy ? / by Daniel W. Drezner., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 4, July - August 2011, p. 57-68.)

ID Number: JA027831

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Drezner, Daniel W.

In uncertain times, grand strategies are important because they help others interpret a country's behavior. Despite some missteps, the Obama administration has in fact developed such a strategy, and a good one. But it has done a terrible job explaining it, which defeats the whole purpose of the exercise.

George W. Bush, Barack Obama and the Future of US Global Leadership
/ by James M. Lindsay., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July 2011, p. 765-779.)

ID Number: JA027857

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lindsay, James M.

The foreign policy world views of George W. Bush and Barack Obama differ dramatically. Bush made terrorism the focal point of his foreign policy and dismissed the idea that either allies or international institutions should constrain America's freedom of action. Obama sees terrorism as one of many transnational problems that require the cooperation of other countries to combat and, as a result, the United States must invest more in diplomatic efforts to build partnerships. Despite these differences, both presidents share one common conviction : that other countries long for US leadership. Bush believed that friends and allies would eventually rally to the side of the United States, even if they bristled at its actions, because they shared America's goals and had faith in its motives. Obama believed that a United States that listened more to others, stressed common interests and favored multinational action would command followers. In practice, however, both visions of American global leadership faltered. Bush discovered that many countries rejected his style of leadership as well as his strategies. Obama discovered that in a globalized world, where power has been more widely dispersed, many countries are not looking to Washington for direction. The future success of US foreign policy depends on the ability of policy-makers to recognize and adapt to a changing geopolitical environment in which the US remains the most significant military, diplomatic and economic power but finds it, nonetheless, increasingly difficult to drive the global agenda.

The Art of Declining Politely : Obama's Prudent Presidency and the Waning of American Power / by Adam Quinn., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July 2011, p. 803-824.)

ID Number: JA027859

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Quinn, Adam

Predictions of American decline have come and gone before, apparently in cycles, leading some to regard it as a cultural trope stemming from domestic insecurities rather than a serious prospect. There is reason to believe, however, that this time is different. Fundamental erosion of the United States decades-long primacy may finally be at hand, and wise analysis should resist the temptations of contrarianism or denial. Critics of 'declinism' have offered important caveats with which we should qualify any overly simplistic or deterministic portrait of America's trajectory from hegemon to lesser status. This article gives such qualifications due weight while nevertheless seeking to steer our gaze back towards the core truth at the heart of the declinist thesis. That is : unless something very significant changes to jolt the course of events onto a different track, the relative power of the United States - measured in terms of its advantage over others in economic and military capacity - will be shrinking significantly over the decades to come. Happily, the nation's current president seems to have a disposition well fitted to leading the nation into the opening stages of an era of relative decline. President Obama has made headlines in recent months for his boldness in orchestrating the killing of Osama bin Laden. A full survey of his foreign policy, however, reveals that its most signal feature has been prudence and circumspection regarding American power and its exercise. Major divergence between the ends pursued and the capacities available for their pursuit is one of the cardinal sins giving rise to strategic failure. It is thus fortunate for the United States that it should have a president who, even if he may not be

inclined to cast it in such words himself, seems disposed not to 'rage against the dying of the light' of American primacy, but to practice the admirable art of declining politely.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES

Beware the Duck Test / by Bruce W. Jentleson., 2011.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 137-149.)

ID Number: JA027889

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jentleson, Bruce W.

Historically, four strategic miscalculations have shaped U.S. views of major regional events like recent change in the Arab world and led to policy failures. While learning the right lessons won't assure success, not learning them makes failure more likely.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

The United States in Central Asia : Reassessing a Challenging

Partnership / by Marlene Laruelle, Sebastien Peyrouse., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 3, 2011, p. 427-438.)

ID Number: JA027779

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Laruelle, Marlene

2. Peyrouse, Sebastien

This article focuses on the evolving place of the US in the Central Asian arena, analysing how US interests have changed in this region since the 1990s. It studies how strategic relations were transformed around the NATO Partnership for Peace, the growing cooperation in the Caspian Sea, and the building of a regional security architecture surrounding Afghanistan. It also analyses Washington's difficulties in promoting 'civil society' and the limits of the US economic engagement in the region. It concludes that the United States must show more interest in societal development, and demonstrate its willingness to respond to Central Asian needs and perspectives.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Balancing US Interests in India and Pakistan / by Rudra Chaudhuri., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 2, June 2011, p. 75-89.)

ID Number: JA027856

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chaudhuri, Rudra

Convincing the Pakistani military to focus its attention on the Afghan Taliban and associated groups has so far proved unsuccessful. The Obama administration's reliance on economic incentives and regional peace initiatives, such as a dialogue with India on Kashmir, has failed to deliver tangible results. Instead, India's footprint within Afghanistan has expanded, leaving Pakistani elites ever more anxious. Balancing Indian and Pakistani interests in South Asia remains a top priority for Western governments, and most importantly the US. In the current milieu this will require shifting Western bureaucratic focus from the age old and seemingly intractable Kashmir dispute to maintaining the peace within Afghanistan. This article outlines why this shift should be considered, and how the India-Pakistan trust deficit might be bridged.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

The Trust Deficit : Seven Steps Forward for U.S.-Arab Dialogue / by
Mina Al-Oraibi, Gerard Russell., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 151-162.)
ID Number: JA027888

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Al-Oraibi, Mina
2. Russell, Gerard

A pan-Arab journalist and a former British spokesperson to global Muslim audiences sketch seven principles for the United States, still uniquely capable of influencing regional events, to help with the war of ideas in the Middle East.

WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2001-2011, Al-Qaida et la guerre contre le terrorisme., 2011.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 2, 2011, p. 249-317.
(plusieurs articles))

ID Number: JA027878

Type: ART

WATER-SUPPLY--ASIA, CENTRAL

Water Resources in Central Asia : Regional Stability or Patchy
Make-Up ? / by Kai Wegerich., 2011.
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 30, no. 2, June 2011, p. 275-290.)
ID Number: JA027807

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wegerich, Kai

This article explores the cooperation after independence on four Central Asian transboundary rivers. The paper shows that, even though the Central Asian states agreed in 1992 to continue with the basic water-sharing principles, new agreements had to be made. New agreements were only made in basins with large-scale water-control infrastructure, which have transboundary significance or are transboundary themselves. The inequitable water allocation between the riparian states has continued and has not triggered new agreements.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

La fin de l'UEO et l'avenir de l'interparlementarisme / by Andre
Dumoulin., 2011.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 741, juin 2011, p. 161-166.)

ID Number: JA027791

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dumoulin, Andre

Une organisation, l'UEO, disparaît, qui a joué un rôle décisif dans plusieurs épisodes de l'élaboration de la communauté de destin et d'intérêts de l'Europe. Abordant résolument les questions de sécurité et de défense, elle laisse derrière elle un héritage utile qui a servi l'actuelle PSDC et quelques convulsions mais laisse orphelin le parlementarisme européen.