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Acquisitions List October 2011

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Liste d'acquisitions Octobre 2011

Nouveaux livres et articles de revues



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New Books

Nouveaux livres

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Le bourbier afghan : comment en sortir ? / by Jean Fleury. -

Paris : Jean Picollec, 2011.

238 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80024088

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01731 ISBN: 9782864772491

Author(s):

1. Fleury, Jean, 1934-

Bibliography: p. 230-233. Includes index.

'La situation en Afghanistan est grave. L'insecurite y regne avec le retour des taliban, le modele democratique americain impose apporte fraudes et querelles, la prevarication s'est generalisee et les champs d'opium s'y sont multiplies, generant un essor du trafic de drogues. Enfin, le president Karzai est de plus en plus conteste par les opinions publiques occidentales tandis que les subventions accordees par de nombreux pays n'atteignent pas leurs destinataires prevus. Les remedes proposes sont nombreux et contradictoires, de la negociation immediate avec les taliban au rejet de tout contact avec les terroristes, du renforcement des moyens militaires de l'OTAN au depart rapide des troupes en place, du soutien aux institutions presentes au renversement des autorites actuelles, du rejet de certaines aides exterieures au controle renforce de celles-ci. Peu d'approches globales ont ete effectuees pour mettre fin a cette cacophonie. Tel est le but de cet ouvrage qui prend en compte la culture et les traditions afghanes, les strategies militaires possibles, les problemes economiques a resoudre et les interets des nombreux intervenants exterieurs. De l'analyse ainsi effectuee, l'auteur trace la seule ligne d'action qui lui parait adaptee a un probleme dont les repercussions sur le monde entier ne sont pas a sous-estimer et ou se heurtent les interets russes ou iraniens, ou les objectifs des Seoudiens ne sont pas ceux des Pakistanais ni ceux des Occidentaux. Et ou l'islam le plus radical joue son role pour miner et conquerir le monde. Voici l'enjeu de ce livre !'

AFGHAN WAR, 2001---PEACE

Afghan Peace Talks : A Primer / by James Shinn, James F. Dobbins. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2011. xxi, 104 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024074

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01730 ISBN: 9780833058195

Author(s):

1. Shinn, James
2. Dobbins, James F., 1942-

Bibliography: p. 103-104.

'The objective of a negotiated peace has been firmly embraced by both the Afghan and American governments and endorsed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and most of Afghanistan's neighbors. The potential parties to a treaty accept that the Taliban must be both involved in negotiations and granted some role in the resulting government. Although the priorities of all the potential parties overlap to a considerable degree, their interests and objectives vary greatly. Arriving at an agreement about the sequencing, timing and prioritization of peace terms is likely to be difficult. The American objective in these negotiations should be a stable and peaceful Afghanistan that neither hosts nor collaborates with international terrorists. Only to the extent that other issues impinge on this objective should American negotiators be drawn into a discussion of Afghanistan's social or constitutional issues. Because the United States is poorly placed to broker a peace settlement, and because third-party assistance in overseeing the implementation of an accord will be required, the authors recommend that the United States seek the appointment of a United Nations-endorsed facilitator to promote agreement on such issues as a venue for the talks, participation, and the agenda.'

AIR DEFENSES, MILITARY

Jane's Air-Launched Weapons : Issue Fifty-Eight. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2011.

775 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024080

Type: REF

Library Location: 623 /00561 REF

Includes index.

AIR POWER--HISTORY

The Age of Airpower / by Martin van Creveld. - 1st ed. - New York : PublicAffairs, 2011.

xii, 498 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024073

Type: M

Library Location: 358 /00042 ISBN: 9781586489816

Author(s):

1. Creveld, Martin van, 1946-

Includes index.

'This book vividly narrates the story of airpower from the scenes of its greatest exploits to the point where it is on the verge of being eclipsed, a victim of the changing nature of war and the ever more impersonal and computer-controlled weaponry of the future.'

AIRLIFT, MILITARY--NATO

NATO Air Transport Capability : An Assessment. - Kalkar : JAPCC, 2011.

60 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024098

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01143

'To mount and sustain air operations at long range from home base requires considerable resources and integrated logistic support. For expeditionary operations, the sustainability element may prove critical to mission success. Sustainability, however, is more than logistics; it embraces equipment, personnel and training.

Nevertheless, the movement of personnel and equipment remains of critical importance. With the expansion in NATO member states, and operations conducted beyond the geographical North Atlantic domain, this JAPCC assessment of NATO's air transport capability examines the increasing importance of air transport and addresses the key areas of command, control, coordination, interoperability and standardisation.'

CAUCASUS, SOUTH--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Ordres et desordres au Caucase. - Bruxelles : Editions de l'Universite de Bruxelles, 2010.

228 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Science Politique)

ID number: 80024086

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01262 ISBN: 9782800414904

'Vingt ans apres le declenchement des premiers conflits armes qui ont embrase la region, la violence ne s'est pas tue au Caucase : elle persiste de facon diffuse au Nord, tandis qu'eclatait en aout 2008 sur le territoire georgien un guerre qui remettait pour la premiere fois en cause les frontieres internationales issues de l'effondrement de l'URSS. Cette instabilite persistante ne doit toutefois pas occulter les transformations profondes qui ont affecte la region. Avec l'accession des Etats du Caucase du Sud a l'indépendance et leur entree dans la mondialisation, et la redefinition des relations entre Moscou et les entites nord-caucasiennes, les conflits ont change. Loin d'une lecture qui verrait dans ces violences la marque d'une culture locale, cet ouvrage s'attache a analyser les evolutions historiques et politiques qui determinent les conflits, en mettant l'accent sur les effets des mobilisations identitaires et des tutelles exterieures, mais aussi sur leurs ressorts internes. Le lien entre conflits et trajectoires etatiques est donc au coeur de sa problematique. En depit d'evolutions tres differentes au Nord et au Sud, le Caucase constitue un systeme de securite tant les interdependances restent importantes. Le defi consiste donc a apprehender la complexite de la region. Les auteurs - Caucasiens, Russes, Occidentaux, tous fins connaisseurs de leur terrain d'etude -, relevent le defi avec originalite, en restituant l'heterogeneite de la region. La diversite des points de vue exprimes dans ce livre constitue a cet egard une richesse indeniable.'

CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--LATIN AMERICA

China-Latin America Military Engagement : Good Will, Good Business, and Strategic Position / by Robert Evan Ellis. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.

xiii, 61 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024096

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01733 ISBN: 1584875011

Author(s):

1. Ellis, Robert Evan

'This monograph examines Chinese military engagement with Latin America in five areas: (1) meetings between senior military officials; (2) lower-level military-to-military interactions; (3) military sales; (4) military-relevant commercial interactions; and, (5) Chinese physical presence within Latin America, all of which have military-strategic implications. This monograph reports that the level of PRC military engagement with the region is higher than is generally recognized, and has expanded in important ways in recent years : high-level trips by Latin American defense and security personnel to the PRC and visits by their Chinese counterparts to Latin America have become commonplace. The volume and sophistication of Chinese arms sold to the region has increased. Officer exchange programs, institutional visits, and other lower-level ties have also expanded. Chinese military personnel have begun participating in operations in the region in a modest, yet symbolically important manner. The monograph also argues that in the short term, PRC military engagement with Latin America does not focus on establishing alliances or base access to the United States, but rather, supporting objectives of national development and regime survival, such as building understanding and political leverage among important commercial partners, creating the tools to protect PRC interests in the countries where it does business, and selling Chinese products and moving up the value-added chain in strategically important sectors. It concludes that Chinese military engagement may both contribute to legitimate regional security needs, and foster misunderstanding. It argues that the U.S. should work for greater transparency with the PRC in regard to those activities, as well as to analyze how the Chinese presence will impact the calculation of the region's actors in the context of specific future scenarios.'

CLIMATIC CHANGES--POLITICAL ASPECTS

Tropic of Chaos : Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence / by Christian Parenti. - New York : Nation Books, 2011.

viii, 295 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024106

Type: M

Library Location: 551 /00052 ISBN: 9781568586007

Author(s):

1. Parenti, Christian

Includes index.

'This book is a survey of a world in peril and an urgent call to action : those living in the privileged Global North must recognize that our own future security is inextricably linked to the fate of the struggling nations of the Global South. Despite its bleak panorama, the book ends with pragmatic suggestions for moving towards a more just and sustainable world.'

COMMUNISM--EUROPE, CENTRAL

The Unfinished Revolution : Making Sense of the Communist Past in Central-Eastern Europe / by James Mark. - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press, 2010.

xxviii, 312 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024077

Type: M

Library Location: 329 /00352 ISBN: 9780300167160

Author(s):

1. Mark, James

Bibliography: p. 270-290. Includes index.

'While the West has repeatedly been sold images of a victorious people's revolution in 1989, the idea that dictatorship has been truly overcome is foreign to many in the former Communist bloc. In this wide-ranging work, the author examines how new democratic societies are still divided by the past. Some view 1989 as a betrayal and defeat, and continue an 'unfinished struggle' against the former regime; others seek to heal the divisions of history; and ex-Communists proclaim themselves to be the real liberators from dictatorship. This book also presents the voices of ordinary people who lived through Communism, and uncovers the variety of ways in which they have come to terms with their choices and experiences. Drawing on a broad range of themes and sources, this is the first work to integrate the study of politics, culture, society and memory across central-eastern Europe.'

ECONOMIC HISTORY

L'etat du monde : 2012 : nouveaux acteurs, nouvelle donne. - Paris :

La Decouverte, 2011.

237 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024091

Type: REF

Library Location: 321 /00396 REF ISBN: 9782707168887

EU--CSDP

Europe, Strategy and Armed Forces : The Making of a Distinctive Power / by Sven Biscop, Jo Coelmont. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xiii, 138 p. ; 24 cm.

(Cass Military Studies)

ID number: 80024075

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00096 ISBN: 9780415466257

Author(s):

1. Biscop, Sven

2. Coelmont, Jo

Bibliography: p. 128-132. Includes index.

'This book examines how the European Union can pursue a grand strategy and become a distinct global actor in a world of emerging great powers. At the grand strategic level, its sheer economic size makes the EU a global power. However, the EU needs to take into account that many international actors continue to measure power mostly by assessing military capability. To preserve its status as an economic power, therefore, the EU has to become a power across the board, which requires a grand strategy, and the means and the will to proactively pursue one. The authors of this book aim to demonstrate that the EU can develop a purposive yet distinctive grand strategy that preserves the value-based nature of EU external action while also safeguarding its vital economic interests. The book analyses the existing military capability of the European Union and its bottom-up nature, which results in a national-based focus in the Member States, impeding deployment capability. A systematic realignment of national defence planning at the strategic level will enable each Member State to focus

its defence efforts on the right capabilities, make maximal use of pooling and specialization, and contribute to multinational projects in order to address Europe's strategic capability shortfalls. A stronger Europe will therefore result, it is argued, a real global actor, which can then become an equal strategic partner to the United States, leading to a revitalized transatlantic partnership in turn.'

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Climate Change and National Security : A Country-Level Analysis. -

Washington : Georgetown University Press, 2011.

vi, 310 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.

ID number: 80024078

Type: M

Library Location: 551 /00051 ISBN: 9781589017412

Includes index.

'In this unique and innovative contribution to environmental security, an international team of scholars explore and estimate the intermediate-term security risks that climate changes may pose for the United States, its allies and partners, and for regional and global order through the year 2030. In profiles of forty-two key countries and regions, each contributor considers the problems that climate change will pose for existing institutions and practices. By focusing on the conduct of individual states or groups of nations, the results add new precision to our understanding of the way environmental stress may be translated into political, social, economic, and military challenges in the future.'

LEARNED INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES--DIRECTORIES

The Europa World of Learning : 2012. Volume I : Introductory Essays.

International Organizations. Afghanistan-Myanmar. - 62nd ed. -

London : Routledge, 2011.

xiii, 1464 p. ; 29 cm.

ID number: 80024093

Type: REF

Library Location: 001 /00012 REF ISBN: 9781857436211

Includes index.

The Europa World of Learning : 2012. Volume II : Namibia-Zimbabwe.

Index. - 62nd ed. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

xi, 1529 p. ; 29 cm.

ID number: 80024094

Type: REF

Library Location: 001 /00012 REF ISBN: 9781857436228

Includes index.

MEXICO--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Adapting, Transforming, and Modernizing under Fire : The Mexican

Military, 2006-11 / by Inigo Guevara Moyano. - Carlisle, PA : US

Army War College, 2011.

viii, 41 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Letort Papers)

ID number: 80024097

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00377 ISBN: 1584875054

Author(s):

1. Moyano, Inigo Guevara

'Mexico's armed forces are in the midst of a transformation to better perform in an ongoing war against organized crime. Their role and visibility have escalated considerably since President Felipe Calderon assumed office in December of 2006. Although the fight against organized crime is clearly a law enforcement matter, the absence of effective and accountable police forces has meant that the Army, Navy,

and Air Force have been used as supplementary forces to defend the civilian population and enforce the rule of law. While the federal government has striven to stand up a capable police force in order to relieve and eventually replace the military, that possibility is still distant. Despite considerable attention to and investment in Mexico's law enforcement sector during the past 5 years, the armed forces continue to be the only Mexican institutions with the capabilities to conduct nationwide operations and the main implementers of the government's security policy. This paper analyzes how the counterdrug role has influenced, and in some cases directed, its modernization. It also addresses the main challenges the counterdrug role is associated with, including human rights concerns, and proposes some options for its future.'

NATIONAL SECURITY--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS--EUROPE

The Ethical Subject of Security : Geopolitical Reason and the Threat against Europe / by J. Peter Burgess. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

x, 235 p. ; 24 cm.

(PRIO New Security Studies)

ID number: 80024079

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01729 ISBN: 9780415499828

Author(s):

1. Burgess, J. Peter

Bibliography: p. 215-230. Includes index.

'While critical security studies largely concentrates on objects of security, this book focuses on the subject position from which 'securitization' and other security practices take place. First, it argues that the modern subject itself emerges and is sustained as a function of security and insecurity. It suggests, consequently, that no analytic frame can produce or reproduce the subject in some original or primordial form that does not already reproduce a fundamental or structural insecurity. It critically returns, through a variety of studies, to traditionally held conceptions of security and insecurity as simple predicates or properties that can be associated or not to some more essential, more primeval, more true or real subject. It thus opens and explores the question of the security of the subject itself, locating, through a reconstruction of the foundations of the concept of security in the modern conception of the subject, an irreducible insecurity. Second, it argues that practices of security can only be carried out as a certain kind of negotiation about values. The analyses in this book find security expressed again and again as a function of value cast in terms of an explicit or implicit philosophy of life, of culture, of individual and collective anxieties and aspirations, of expectations about what may be sacrificed and what is worth preserving. By way of a critical examination of the value function of security, this book discovers the foundation of values as dependent on a certain management of their own vulnerability, continuously under threat, and thus fundamentally and necessarily insecure.'

NATIONALISM--MONTENEGRO

Territoire et nationalisme au Montenegro : les voies de l'indépendance / by Amael Cattaruzza. - Paris : Harmattan, 2011.

310 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Géographie et Cultures)

ID number: 80024087

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01261 ISBN: 9782296137615

Author(s):

1. Cattaruzza, Amael, 1978-

Bibliography: p. 291-306.

'Le 21 mai 2006, 55,5 % des Monténégrins se prononçaient par référendum pour l'indépendance de leur pays. Pourtant, ce résultat n'allait pas de soi. En mars 1992, alors que la Yougoslavie était en voie d'éclatement, les Monténégrins votaient à plus de 95 % pour le maintien du Montenegro au sein d'une nouvelle fédération yougoslave avec la Serbie. Certes, l'abstention était importante (34 % des votants), mais ce basculement en l'espace de quatorze ans peut paraître paradoxal. Cet ouvrage décrit le processus qui a conduit le pays dans cette voie, celle de l'indépendance. L'auteur analyse en particulier les modes de diffusion du nationalisme monténégrin au cours de cette période, et la manière dont ce territoire s'est peu à peu imposé dans les représentations de ses populations comme un territoire national. Issu de quatre ans de recherches et de multiples séjours dans la région, ce travail est basé sur une hypothèse de départ, celle de l'existence d'une relation intime entre nationalisme, espace politique et représentations territoriales. L'auteur déconstruit les discours nationalistes et les dynamiques de construction d'une identité et d'un territoire national. Il s'interroge aussi sur les voies de transmission sociale du nationalisme, et s'intéresse autant aux discours historiques, aux ouvrages scolaires et aux débats identitaires, qu'aux partis politiques, à l'affirmation progressive de l'État monténégrin et aux vecteurs familiaux et médiatiques du sentiment national. Enfin, parce que l'on ne construit jamais sur du vide ni à partir de rien, l'auteur étudie également ce nationalisme 'par le bas', fondé sur les représentations individuelles et intimes de la nation et de son territoire.'

NATO

NATO's Retirement ? : Essays in Honour of Peter Volten. - Groningen : Centre for European Security Studies, 2011.

202 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

(Greenwood Paper ; 26)

ID number: 80024085

Type: M

Library Location: 49 /00187 ISBN: 9789076301280

NATO : A Guide to the Issues / by Brian J. Collins. - Santa Barbara, CA : ABC-CLIO, 2011.

xiv, 178 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

(Contemporary Military, Strategic, and Security Issues)

ID number: 80024104

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00415 ISBN: 9780313354915

Author(s):

1. Collins, Brian J.

Bibliography: p. 153-171. Includes index.

'The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, is an alliance of 28 countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of a treaty signed on April 4, 1949. NATO's fundamental role is to safeguard the freedom and security of its member countries by political and military means. What, exactly,

does that commitment mean in today's world ? In the more than half-century since NATO was founded, there has been endless debate about its purpose, about whether it is meeting that purpose, and about the strategies it employs to that end. Speculation has also been rife about the organization's 'imminent demise'. Those questions and more are the subject of this book.

Transforming NATO : New Allies, Missions, and Capabilities / by Ivan Dinev Ivanov. - Lanham, MD : Lexington Books, 2011.
xxv, 281 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80024072

Type: M

Library Location: 49 /00186 ISBN: 9780739137147

Author(s):

1. Ivanov, Ivan Dinev

'This book examines the three dimensions of NATO's transformation since the end of the Cold War : the addition of a dozen new allies; the undertaking of new missions such as peacekeeping, crisis response, and stabilization; and the development of new capabilities to implement these missions. The book explains these processes through two mutually reinforcing frameworks : club goods theory and the concept of complementarities. NATO can be viewed as a diverse, heterogeneous club of nations providing collective defense to its members, who, in turn, combine their military resources in a way that enables them to optimize the alliance's capabilities needed for overseas operations. The book makes a number of theoretical contributions. First, it offers new insights into understanding how heterogeneous clubs operate. Second, it introduces a novel concept, that of complementarities. Finally, it reevaluates the relevance of club goods theory as a framework for studying contemporary international security. These conceptual foundations apply to areas well beyond NATO. They provide useful insights into understanding the operation of transatlantic relations, alliance politics, and a broader set of international coalitions and partnerships.'

NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

NATO-Russia Relations under Putin : Emergence and Decay of a Security Community ? : An Analysis of the Russian Discourse on NATO (2000-2008) / by Matthias Conrad. - Berlin : Lit, 2011.
98 p.; 21 cm.

(Forschungsberichte internationale Politik ; 42)

ID number: 80024102

Type: M

Library Location: 495.3 /00153 ISBN: 9783643800909

Author(s):

1. Conrad, Matthias

Bibliography: p. 86-97.

'Identifying conditions under which peaceful cooperation emerges and erodes represents one of the great challenges for policymakers and scholars of International Relations. To address this question, the author analyzes the Russian discourse on NATO to understand the heavily oscillating curve of NATO-Russian relations under Putin. Drawing on the constructivist approach of security communities, the present study shows how the lack of a common identity undermined the nascent security community that had developed on the surface in the early years of Putin's presidency. This, in turn, enabled rhetorical brinkmanship and political actions that brought both sides to the verge of war in August 2008.'

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Nuclear Deterrence in Europe : Russian Approaches to a New Environment and Implications for the United States / by James T. Quinlivan, Olga Olikier. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2011.

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

(Project Air Force)

ID number: 80024070

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01141 ISBN: 9780833052148

Author(s):

1. Quinlivan, James T.

2. Olikier, Olga

Bibliography: p. 81-91.

'The United States and Russia no longer face each other as perpetual adversaries in a conflict of political ideology. However, as in the Cold War, Europe continues to be a key focus of possible contention between these powers, and, as in the Cold War, nuclear weapons have a role in how claimed interests might be defended within an overall deterrent framework. Through a variety of policies and actions - and most recently in a new military doctrine adopted in February 2010 - Russia has indicated the types of situations that might cause it to resort to using nuclear weapons. This monograph examines the elements of Russia's emerging deterrent framework : Russia's statements of claimed interests, its force development and posture, its military doctrine and practice, major military exercises it has conducted, and, importantly, whether Russia's highest political authorities have endorsed these military doctrines and exercises. The authors discuss the implications of Russia's evolving deterrence doctrine for US military operations in Europe, particularly for the US Air Force.'

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Multilateralization of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle : A Long Road Ahead / by Yury Yudin. - Geneva : UNIDIR, 2011.

xiv, 134 p. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80024084

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01142

Author(s):

1. Yudin, Yury

'The world continues to wrestle with the dual nature of nuclear energy. The proliferation risks stemming from the spread of sensitive technologies point to the need for a multilateral approach to the nuclear fuel cycle. Taking the dangerous aspects of nuclear energy out of national hands and placing them in multilateral hands could strengthen the non-proliferation regime and provide states with secure and equitable access to the benefits of peaceful nuclear energy. This book presents two studies. The first provides a historical overview of the issue of multilateralization and discusses the present situation and future prospects. The second discusses prospects for regional approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle using Eastern and South-Eastern Asia as a case study.'

ORDNANCE, NAVAL

Jane's Naval Weapon Systems : Issue Fifty-Five. - Coulsdon, UK :

Jane's Information Group, 2011.

684 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024100

Type: REF

Library Location: 623 /00585 REF

Includes index.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--GOVERNMENT POLICY--GREAT BRITAIN

The Official History of North Sea Oil and Gas. Volume I : The Growing Dominance of the State / by Alex Kemp. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xiv, 626 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Whitehall Histories : Government Official History Series)

ID number: 80024069

Type: M

Library Location: 665 /00079 ISBN: 9780415447546

Author(s):

1. Kemp, Alex

Includes index.

'This book provides a new, unique, in-depth analysis of the development of British policies towards the North Sea oil and gas industry from the early 1960s to the early 1980s. Drawing on full access to the UK Government's relevant archives, the author examines the thinking behind the initial legislation in 1964, the early licensing arrangements, and the events leading up to the boundary delimitation agreements with Norway and other adjacent North Sea countries. He explains the debate in the later 1960s about the appropriate role of the state in the exploitation of the gas and oil resources, the prolonged negotiations resulting in the early long-term gas contracts, and the continuing debate on the role of the state following the large oil discoveries in the first half of the 1970s, resulting in the formation of the BNOC (British National Oil Corporation). The debate leading up to the introduction of, and subsequent increase in, the Petroleum Revenue Tax is fully explained, as is the introduction of Supplementary Petroleum Duty. The author also outlines the debates around interventionist depletion policies and how the oil revenues should best be utilised.'

The Official History of North Sea Oil and Gas. Volume II : Moderating the State's Role / by Alex Kemp. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xi, 714 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Whitehall Histories : Government Official History Series)

ID number: 80024082

Type: M

Library Location: 665 /00079 ISBN: 9780415570947

Author(s):

1. Kemp, Alex

Includes index.

'This study provides a new, unique, in-depth analysis of the development of British policies towards the North Sea oil and gas industry from the early 1980s to 1993. The author examines here the controversial decisions to raise gas prices to consumers and to introduce the Gas Levy, and the thinking behind the gradual reduction in taxation, including the abolition of Supplementary Petroleum Duty and the removal of royalties on new developments. He explains the various options considered to reduce the powers of the BNOC (British National Oil Corporation), then privatise its upstream assets, and finally to abolish the state company altogether. He goes on to outline the thinking leading up to the privatisation of the BGC (British Gas Corporation) in 1986. This volume also discusses the development of policies onshore, particularly the role of the Offshore Supplies Office, the response of British industry to the North Sea opportunity and, finally, the evolution of policies relating to health, safety, decommissioning and the environment over the whole period of the study.'

REPUBLIKA SRPSKA (BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTSError! Bookmark not defined.

Bosnia : What Does Republika Srpska Want ?. - Brussels : International Crisis Group, 2011.
ii, 33 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Europe Report ; 214)
ID number: 80024099

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01263

'This report looks into the most important question in Bosnia today : do RS leaders and residents really want outright independence or merely autonomy within a loose federation ? Republika Srpska's flirtation in June with a referendum is a reminder that the smaller of the two entities still threatens the stability of the country that was wracked with four years of war (1992-1995) when Yugoslavia broke up.

RESTITUTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)

Regularizing Property Rights in Kosovo and Elsewhere : COHRE's Impact as Non-State Actor for the International Protection of Housing, Land & Property Rights / by Khaled Hassine. - Koln : WiKu-Wissenschaftsverlag Dr. Stein, 2010.

221 p.; 21 cm.

ID number: 80024101

Type: M

Library Location: 347 /00132 ISBN: 9783865533401

Author(s):

1. Hassine, Khaled

'Throughout most of human history, refugees and others displaced during war or violent conflicts stood little or no chance of ever returning to or re-inhabiting their original homes. Drawing on his experience with the United Nations and more specifically, as a research fellow with the Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) in Geneva, the author analyzed the impact of COHRE as a non-state actor for the international protection of housing, land & property (HLP) rights, on the example of the United Nations' Housing & Property Directorate/Claims Commission (HPD/CC) in Kosovo and on the institution's conceptualization, establishment and the subsequent mandate implementation. This publication constitutes a comprehensive compendium of HLP restitution efforts and an important account in terms of HLP law and practice and as such, the future settlement of conflict- and/or climate change-induced claims. COHRE's initial proposal for a claims settlement procedure in Kosovo as well as other concrete and detailed proposals for claims commissions and tribunals for East Timor, Georgia and Iraq are annexed.'

RUMSFELD, DONALD, 1932- --BIOGRAPHY

Known and Unknown : A Memoir / by Donald Rumsfeld. - New York : Sentinel, 2011.

xvi, 815 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024076

Type: M

Library Location: 92 RUM /00002 ISBN: 9781595230676

Author(s):

1. Rumsfeld, Donald, 1932-

Includes index.

'Few Americans have spent more time near the center of power than Donald Rumsfeld. Now he has written an unflinching memoir of his half-century career, sharing previously undisclosed details.'

SPACE SECURITY

Space Security 2011 : Building on the Past, Stepping towards the Future. - Geneva : UNIDIR, 2011.
xxv, 56 p. ; 21 cm.
ID number: 80024083

Type: M

Library Location: 629 /00218

Conference Report, 4-5 April 2011.

'This conference is the tenth annual conference held by UNIDIR on the issue of space security, the peaceful uses of outer space and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. The conference focused on current and emerging threats in the space domain and the ongoing efforts to address them, the technical aspects of ensuring space security and enabling regimes supporting that end, the necessity and benefits of cooperation among the many actors now involved in space and space-related issues, and identifying and engaging those actors that will be necessary to the success of regimes set up to protect and encourage the long-term safety and accessibility of space.'

SYRIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

La Syrie en cinquante mots cles / by Barah Mikail. - Paris : Harmattan, 2009.
184 p. ; 22 cm.

(Comprendre le Moyen-Orient)

ID number: 80024089

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01260 ISBN: 9782296086883

Author(s):

1. Mikail, Barah

Bibliography: p. 183-184.

'La Syrie demeure un pays tres mal compris en general. Et pour cause : le pouvoir qui la regit n'a jamais reellement cherche a communiquer sur ses ambitions, la nature de ses politiques, et ses propres realites. Cette situation, combinee a son recours a une rhetorique aggressive, et a son maniemment de politiques regionales comme nationales raides, en ont des lors fait aux yeux des opinions publiques internationales l'exemple d'un Etat qu'il ne fait pas bon frequenter. Or, une analyse plus en profondeur des realites syriennes conduit rapidement a en saisir les nuances, les particularites et les elements qui en font, au final, un pays pas comme les autres. L''enfant terrible du Proche-Orient' est en effet loin de pouvoir etre range dans la categorie des dictatures irrecuperables. Plus que tout, la modestie et la rationalite dans l'approche des perspectives syriennes s'imposent, particulierement a un moment ou le Proche-Orient continue a connaitre des convulsions toujours aussi peu rassurantes.'

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

The UN Human Rights Council / by Bertrand G. Ramcharan. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.
p. cm.

(Routledge Global Institutions Series ; 55)

ID number: 80024103

Type: M

Library Location: 405 /00013 ISBN: 9780415583985

Author(s):

1. Ramcharan, Bertrand G.

Bibliography: p. 137-138. Includes index.

'This book provides a detailed insight into this important organization. The United Nations was founded in the hope that lasting peace would be built on the foundations of human rights and economic and social progress. In 2006 the Commission on Human Rights was replaced by the Human Rights Council as the principal UN body concerned with human rights. It is even possible that the council

might eventually become a principal organ of the world organization. The Human Rights Council is already the subject of major public interest and controversy. The council has been criticized for having dropped some of the protection strategies of the former commission, and this book aims to present a balanced view of the council, outlining its current role, acknowledging where it has made positive contributions, highlighting its deficiencies, and identifying options for improving the body's future world.'

USA--NATIONAL SECURITY

National Security Reform 2010 : A Mid-Term Assessment. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.
xi, 197 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80024095
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01732 ISBN: 1584874996
'On April 22, 2010, the Bush School of Government and Public Service and the Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College co-sponsored a colloquium in Washington, DC, on a midterm assessment of leadership and national security reform in the Obama administration. Panelists included experts from the Project on National Security Reform; the Foreign Policy Research Institute; the Hudson Institute; the Council on Foreign Relations; the Reserve Officers Association; the American Security Project; and Creative Associates International, Inc. The colloquium theme focused on the need for advancing the research and study of national security reform by engaging the invited participants to share their expertise on ways to develop a deeper awareness and understanding of the reform issues facing the U.S. Government. Three panels of national security experts discussed : 'Assessing National Security Reform'; 'Legislative Imperatives'; and, 'Assessing National Security Reform - The Way Forward'. This book includes a summary of the panelists' presentations, along with chapters written after the colloquium to further address and to assess the effectiveness and the near-term potential for Obama administration's national security reform initiatives.'

USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Reappraising the Resort to Force : International Law, Jus ad Bellum and the War on Terror / by Lindsay Moir. - Oxford, UK : Hart, 2010.
xiv, 176 p.; 24 cm.
(Studies in International Law ; 27)
ID number: 80024081
Type: M
Library Location: 341.3 /00194 ISBN: 9781841136097
Author(s):
1. Moir, Lindsay
Bibliography: p. 157-172. Includes index.
'This book seeks to place the 'war on terror' within the context of international law, assessing how, or whether, it can be accommodated within the existing legal framework limiting the use of force. Through an examination of the lawfulness (or otherwise) of both Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, including the legal justifications advanced by those states involved and the reaction of the international community, and involving a detailed discussion of the most important developments (ie, the permissibility of self-defence against non-state terrorist actors and the 'Bush doctrine' of pre-emptive self-defence against terrorists as proclaimed in the 2002 US National Security Strategy) the book determines whether, and to what extent, the right to use force - or the acceptability of such military action - is currently undergoing a radical transformation.'

WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009--WOMEN

(En)Gendering the War on Terror : War Stories and Camouflaged Politics. - Farnham, UK : Ashgate, 2006.
xvi, 234 p. ; 24 cm.

(Gender in a Global/Local World)

ID number: 80024071

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01259 ISBN: 9780754644811

Bibliography: p. 201-227. Includes index.

'Many years after the war on terror began, there is a growing body of literature examining the development, motivation, and effects of this US-led aggression. Virtually absent from these accounts is an examination of the central role that gender, race, class, and sexuality play in the war on terror. This lack of attention reflects a continued resistance by analysts to acknowledge and engage identity-related social issues as central elements within global politics. As this conflict grows, spreads and deepens, it is more important than ever to examine how diverse international actors are using the war on terror as an opportunity to reinforce existing gendered, raced, classed, and sexualized inter/national relations. This book examines the official war stories being told to the international community about why and against whom the war on terror is being waged.'

WATER-SUPPLY--ASIA

Water : Asia's New Battleground / by Brahma Chellaney. - Washington : Georgetown University Press, 2011.

ix, 386 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024105

Type: M

Library Location: 628 /00080 ISBN: 9781589017719

Author(s):

1. Chellaney, Brahma

Includes index.

'This book is a pioneering study of Asia's murky water politics and the relationships among freshwater, peace, and security. The author expertly paints a larger picture of water across Asia, highlights the security implications of resource-linked territorial disputes, and proposes real strategies to avoid conflict and more equitably share Asia's water resources.'

WORLD POLITICS

Ramses 2012 : rapport annuel mondial sur le systeme economique et les strategies. - Paris : Dunod, 2011.

335 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024107

Type: REF

Library Location: 338.9 /00287 REF ISBN: 9782100567294

Includes index.

Journal Articles

Articles de revues

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

Parallels with the Past - How the Soviets Lost in Afghanistan, How the Americans are Losing / by Larry Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson., 2011.

(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 577-599.)

ID Number: JA028050

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Goodson, Larry
2. Johnson, Thomas H.

This article assesses seven startling and unsettling similarities between Soviet strategies and tactics in Afghanistan during their Afghan war of 1979-1989 and American coalition strategies and tactics in Afghanistan since October 2001. It concludes with the implications of this dynamic. In particular, the similarities between Soviet and US approaches to Afghanistan that focus on key population centers, reconciliation/reintegration, and the development of 'Afghan' solutions to a variety of security concerns are extremely disturbing and, the authors believe, should be the focus of national attention and debate.

ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

La démocratie dans l'aire arabo-musulmane / by Marc Crapez., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 647-659.)

ID Number: JA028011

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Crapez, Marc

Y a-t-il une spécificité du déficit démocratique dans l'aire arabo-musulmane ? L'évolution de situations très diverses (exemples de la Tunisie, de l'Égypte, de la Libye, etc.) empêche pour l'heure de savoir si nous sommes en face de révolutions réussies ou de simples révolutions de palais. L'impossibilité de satisfaire une pressante demande démocratique pourrait à terme avoir pour effet de mettre en selle un islamisme qui garde dans les sociétés arabo-musulmanes une légitimité propre.

The Middle East : A Perfect Storm / by Sergei Filatov., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 3, 2011, p. 55-74.)

ID Number: JA028039

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Filatov, Sergei

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2011 et la question palestinienne / by
Jalal Al Hussein., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 547-558.)

ID Number: JA028018

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Al Hussein, Jalal

Les attentats du 11 septembre ont profondement modifie la scene israelo-palestinienne. L'alliance Washington/Tel-Aviv en a ete renforcee et Israel a reussi a marginaliser l'idee d'un Etat palestinien aux frontieres viables. L'ingerence exterieure a nui a la credibilite de l'Autorite palestinienne, avec des consequences institutionnelles qui perdurent. C'est l'ensemble de ces impasses qui a oriente les Palestiniens vers le debat sur la reconnaissance de leur Etat a l'ONU.

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

Russia's Armed Forces and the Arctic : All Quiet on the Northern
Front ? / by Kristian Atland., 2011.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 2, August 2011, p.
267-285.)

ID Number: JA028025

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Atland, Kristian

In 2008, Russian leaders stated their intention to make the Arctic Russia's 'primary resource base'. This, and the region's growing importance as an arena for marine transportation and resource extraction, has led observers to question the long-term stability of the northern part of the globe and predict a new military build-up on the Kola Peninsula. Based on a review of Russia's previous behaviour in the Arctic, recent strategies and doctrines, the pattern of civil-military relations, and trends in the development of Russia's military forces in the region, this article argues that the role of the region in contemporary Russian security policy and defence planning should not be exaggerated. This analysis concludes that the character of Russian Arctic policy will largely depend on relations with NATO and the policies adopted by other Arctic rim states. The region's growing economic significance, the existence of unresolved jurisdictional issues, and the 'action-reaction' dynamics in the military field may lead to a strengthening of the military dimension in Russia's Arctic policies, but this does not mean greater militarization of the region is inevitable or even likely. Tensions in the Barents Sea region and other parts of the Arctic are much lower today than in the days of the Cold War, and hard security concerns in the Arctic do not figure at the top of Russia's current security agenda. While Russia's Arctic policy in the past was governed by national security interests, it is now increasingly governed by national economic interests and the interests of companies closely associated with the Russian state.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION--IRAQ

WMD Monitoring and Verification Regimes : Lessons from Iraq / by Joseph F. Pilat, Nathan E. Busch., 2011.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 2, August 2011, p. 401-431.)

ID Number: JA028029

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pilat, Joseph F.
2. Busch, Nathan E.

In the years following the 2003 invasion of Iraq, there emerged a generally accepted view that the US government misinterpreted, or even deliberately misconstrued, the intelligence on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and that, in sharp contrast, international monitoring and verification regimes correctly verified prior to the war that Iraq had no WMD and deterred Saddam Hussein from pursuing them. Critiques of international inspections tend to overstate their capabilities and the levels of confidence that inspection processes can give the international community in verifying weapons development and rollback claims. The Iraqi case is important for thinking about current and future monitoring and verification regimes, but important lessons are being overlooked - and the wrong lessons are being learned. A sober reassessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the monitoring and verification in Iraq provides important lessons for those dealing with difficult cases now and in the future.

BELARUS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Lukashenko's Game Is Up / by Andrew Wilson., 2011.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 738, October 2011, p. 277-282.)

ID Number: JA028058

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wilson, Andrew

The Belarusian dictator has preserved power by securing subsidies for his supporters through a balancing game involving Russia and the West. This strategy has run its course.

CAUCASUS, SOUTH--FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Caucasus in Limbo / by Svante E. Cornell., 2011.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 738, October 2011, p. 283-289.)

ID Number: JA028059

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cornell, Svante E.

Conflicts in the Caucasus are hardly frozen. Effects of the 2008 Georgia war linger, hostilities between Armenia and Azerbaijan could resume at any time, and insurgency is spreading in the North Caucasus.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

China and India : Awkward Ascents / by Shashank Joshi., 2011.
(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 558-576.)

ID Number: JA028049

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Joshi, Shashank

This article surveys the key loci of Sino-Indian tension, situating them within the context of a classical if uneven security dilemma. It then examines the sources of stability within the relationship, arguing that the scope and intensity of conflict is attenuated by a series of military, political, economic and other factors. Lastly, the essay discusses the implications of the analysis for external powers, and the possible trajectories of the relationship.

CLIMATIC CHANGES--POLITICAL ASPECTS

The Geopolitics of Climate Change : Power Transitions, Conflict and the Future of Military Activities / by Paul J. Smith., 2011.
(CONFLICT, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT, vol. 11, no. 3, July 2011, p. 309-334.)

ID Number: JA027995

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Smith, Paul J.

Climate change is emerging as one of the primary geopolitical challenges of the early twenty-first century, one that will likely involve military engagements and deployments in both traditional and non-traditional missions. Unlike mass casualty terrorism, climate change does not have a single galvanising event that can encourage collective mitigation efforts by both developed and developing states. International efforts to counter putative climate change causes have, thus far, been only marginally successful. Consequently, some of the more pernicious effects of climate change - extreme weather, heat waves, droughts and floods - will likely continue to manifest in the years and decades ahead. From a geopolitical perspective, climate change may influence the trajectory of rising or declining states in an increasingly multipolar world. It may also induce or exacerbate resource competition between states, particularly with regard to energy resources, water and food. Climate change may also exert a general weakening effect on lesser developed countries, thus necessitating increasingly intrusive and costly humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HADR) missions, some of which may be conducted by military agencies. Overall, these trends suggest that climate change will continue to emerge as a significant factor that shapes and defines future military missions and deployments.

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

The Operational Challenges of the Comprehensive Approach : Ending the International Involvement in Afghanistan / by Peter Dahl Thruelsen., 2011.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 64, no. 2, 2011, p. 57-83.)

ID Number: JA028034

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thruelsen, Peter Dahl

In this article the focus is on the comprehensive approach as an aspect of ending a war - or more precisely as part of ending the international involvement in a war. Through recent field trips to Afghanistan and interviews with key officials working in the country, this article sets out to investigate the operational challenges to the comprehensive approach in the context of ending a counterinsurgency campaign. The article proceeds by briefly describing the comprehensive approach through a review of the recent historical development of the concept. Following this, the context of the analysis is presented by describing how the end game for the international involvement in Afghanistan will proceed - what will enable the international military forces to leave. This is done through a detailed presentation of the transition plan (the Inteqal process), followed by identifying the primary element of the transition. The analysis is structured in respect of two dimensions to the development of the Afghan National Security Forces : governance and security. Through these dimensions, the delivery of governance and the build-up of the Afghan National Security Forces is analysed with the aim of identifying the operational challenges to the comprehensive approach.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

L'Amerique en guerre : grandeur et decadence de la
contre-insurrection / by Elie Tenenbaum., 2011.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 617-629.)
ID Number: JA028013

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tenenbaum, Elie

Après l'echec du concept de 'regime change' en Irak, la
'contre-insurrection' a constitue depuis quelque temps le paradigme
des operations exterieures americaines. Elle obtient un certain succes
en Irak, mais echoue en Afghanistan. La contre-insurrection a une
histoire complexe dans les rivalites entre services des armees et
exige une mobilisation de moyens, surtout humains, hors de portee des
guerres limitees. La sortie d'Afghanistan marquera sans doute la fin
du cycle de la contre-insurrection.

DRONE AIRCRAFT--GERMANY

Ein Stuck vom Himmel fur das Heer : Sachstand und Perspektiven zu
Unmanned Aerial Systems des Heeres / by Georg Neuhaus., 2011.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2011, S.
25-28.)

ID Number: JA028040

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Neuhaus, Georg

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN

A Path to Peace in Afghanistan : Revitalizing Linkage in
Development, Diplomacy and Security / by Greg Mills, Ewen
Maclay., 2011.
(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 600-612.)

ID Number: JA028051

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mills, Greg

2. Maclay, Ewen

The authors delineate five factors that constitute challenges to the
success of stability operations in Afghanistan and suggest five
proposals to address those factors.

EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Egypt : Time for Renovation / by Vladimir Beliaikov., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 3, 2011, p.
173-185.)

ID Number: JA028037

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Beliaikov, Vladimir

ELECTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

New Uncertainties Enliven Russia's Election Season / by Timothy J.
Colton., 2011.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 738, October 2011, p. 259-265.)

ID Number: JA028056

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Colton, Timothy J.

The powers that be are almost certain to dominate the 2011
parliamentary and 2012 presidential balloting. But election victories
will not suffice to sustain the system Vladimir Putin has erected.

EU--CAUCASUS, SOUTH

Non Man's Land ? A Comparative Analysis of the EU and Russia's Influence in the Southern Caucasus / by Oscar B. Pardo Sierra., 2011.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 44, no. 3, September 2011, p. 233-243.)

ID Number: JA028047

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pardo Sierra, Oscar B.

The article investigates, through a comparative analysis, the different mechanisms of influence that the EU and Russia are projecting in their shared neighborhood in shaping domestic politics. It focuses on the economic and energy sectors in order to analyze two relevant policies for contrasting EU and Russia's influence in the case of the Southern Caucasus. Contrary to commonly held opinions, Russian influence is receding in both areas and is a dominant external actor only in Armenia. In contrast, the EU is slowly increasing its presence in the economic area and has become a key player in the energy sector.

EU--CSDP

The EU's Comprehensive Approach to Security : A Culture of Co-ordination ? / by Margriet Drent., 2011.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 64, no. 2, 2011, p. 3-18.)

ID Number: JA028031

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Drent, Margriet

Although the comprehensiveness of the EU's security and defence policy was regarded as its added value as a security actor, there has been much criticism of the EU's ability to act coherently in CSDP crisis management missions, such as in DR Congo or Bosnia Herzegovina. Part of a culture of coordination is also a shared understanding and sense of purpose. Therefore, this article first looks into the background of the EU's thinking about security in an integrated manner. Secondly, the main concepts of this EU comprehensive approach are discussed. The third section is devoted to the main challenges to the EU in delivering effective comprehensive crisis management policies. Lastly, the Lisbon Treaty is looked at as a response to the challenge of bringing about a culture of coordination. Although too soon to tell, the article concludes with tracing the evolution of ESDP/CSDP in terms of the possible emergence of a culture of coordination underpinning the EU's comprehensive approach.

PSDC : le jeu des lettres et des 'directoires' / by Andre Dumoulin., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 661-671.)

ID Number: JA028010

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dumoulin, Andre

Dans un contexte de blocage de la PSDC europeenne, diverses initiatives bi- ou trilaterales ont tente, depuis 2010, de relancer les cooperations de defense : accord franco-britannique, lettre franco-germano-polonaise, lettre germano-suedoise, etc. Ces axes partiels de cooperation seront certainement utiles, mais ils ne pourront a terme se substituer a une volonte politique globale qui, seule, pourrait permettre de mettre en oeuvre les dispositifs prevus par le traite de Lisbonne.

EU--NATO

The EU, NATO and the Lisbon Treaty : Still Divided within a Common City / by Simon Duke., 2011.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 64, no. 2, 2011, p. 19-35.)

ID Number: JA028032

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Duke, Simon

This article considers the extent to which the EU's Lisbon Treaty promotes partnership between the EU and NATO or whether it merely highlights existing incongruence. Although there are many dimensions that could directly or indirectly influence EU-NATO relations, this analysis limits itself to three specific treaty-based aspects that are seen as of core importance to the future of mutual relations. The first is the extent to which the Lisbon Treaty contributes to the formation of a compelling strategic direction for the EU and, by implication, what type of partner (or competitor) the EU may become. The second broad theme goes beyond the general security heading, which touches on the missions of both the EU and NATO, and considers three inter-related terms - collective defence, mutual aid and assistance and the solidarity clause. The third area to be examined considers the perennial resource issue, which features heavily in the CSDP provisions of the Lisbon Treaty. The conclusions argue that the Lisbon Treaty does little to actually change CSDP, or to fundamentally realign EU-NATO relations.

HUMANITARIAN LAW

Conceptions of War and Paradigms of Compliance : The 'New War' Challenge to International Humanitarian Law / by Nicolas Lamp., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 16, no. 2, Summer 2011, p. 225-262.)

ID Number: JA027997

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lamp, Nicolas

The article argues that the so-called 'new wars' pose a fundamental challenge to international humanitarian law (IHL). Although not historically new, this type of war differs in crucial respects from the conception of war that underlies the traditional paradigm of compliance of IHL. At the heart of this paradigm lie certain assumptions : that IHL embodies a compromise between the interests of the warring parties and humanitarian concerns, and that the warring parties face of number of incentives to comply with the law. The article argues that these assumptions lose their plausibility under the circumstances of the 'new wars'. As a result, the traditional enforcement mechanisms of IHL invariably fail in these conflicts. The second part of the article discusses the international legal response to the 'new wars'. In particular, it considers international criminal prosecutions, the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and measures by the United Nations Security Council. In the common elements of these measures the article identifies the contours of a new paradigm of compliance in IHL that shifts the emphasis from voluntary compliance to external enforcement.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--UNITED NATIONS

Towards Intelligence-Driven Peace Operations ? / by Per Martin Norheim-Martinsen, Jacob Aasland Ravndal., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 4, August 2011, p. 454-467.)

ID Number: JA028002

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Norheim-Martinsen, Per Martin
2. Ravndal, Jacob Aasland

Comprehensive intelligence support has become a key requirement in contemporary peace operations. To deal with complex security challenges, international organizations are required not only to develop relevant intelligence structures but also to integrate civilian and military information and actors within them. There is an inherent risk, however, that too much integration will water down intelligence as a concept, in so far as it becomes more difficult to protect sensitive information, sources and methods. Both the UN and the EU have sought to establish integrated intelligence structures, but with mixed results. In tracing the evolution of UN and EU intelligence, this article sheds light on the trend in international peacekeeping towards intelligence-driven operations, In bringing together new empirical knowledge about the two organizations, the article also identifies key determining factors behind the development of intelligence structures within international organizations - a capacity normally seen as belonging to the national domain.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURTS

Justice Delayed ? Internationalised Criminal Tribunals and Peace-Building in Lebanon, Bosnia and Cambodia / by Chandra Lekha Sriram... [et al.]., 2011.
(CONFLICT, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT, vol. 11, no. 3, July 2011, p. 335-356.)

ID Number: JA027996

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sriram, Chandra Lekha
2. Martin-Ortega, Olga
3. Herman, Johanna

In countries emerging from violent conflict and/or mass atrocity, there is an urgent need to promote stability and often also widespread demand for accountability for abuses which have taken place. Debate has raged among scholars and practitioners about whether justice should be sacrificed or delayed for the sake of peace, or should be promoted even if it is in the short term destabilising. In many countries emerging from conflict processes of accountability, or transitional justice processes, operate almost simultaneously alongside processes of peace-building such as disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants, reform of the security sector and rule of law promotion, in the immediate aftermath of conflict. These can include domestic processes of truth-telling, prosecution, reparation and amnesty, or internationally promoted processes such as international criminal tribunals. They can also include internationalised criminal tribunals, which have mixed national-international staff. While scholarship has increasingly focused on the engagement between transitional justice and peace-building processes in the relatively near term, far less has examined the role of processes of accountability that follow conflict termination by a significant period of time, justice delayed. Drawing on recent fieldwork, the authors examine three internationalised criminal tribunals developed some 15 years after the termination of conflict in countries that experienced three very different types of conflict, conflict resolution and peace-building or reconstruction in Bosnia, Lebanon and Cambodia. They find that despite claims made by

advocates for such institutions, such tribunals may only have limited impact on longer term peace-building and that the effects of flawed peace-building activities affect the operating environment of the tribunals.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The Hague : Doodling in Medialandia / by Peter Brock., 2011.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 53-71.)
ID Number: JA028008
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Brock, Peter

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

After Unipolarity : China's Visions of International Order in an Era of US Decline / by Randall L. Schweller, Xiaoyu Pu., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 36, no. 1, Summer 2011, p. 41-72.)
ID Number: JA028045
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Schweller, Randall L.
2. Pu, Xiaoyu

The emerging transition from unipolarity to a more multipolar distribution of global power presents a unique and unappreciated problem that largely explains why, contrary to the expectations of balance of power theory, a counter-balancing reaction to US primacy has not yet taken place. The problem is that, under unipolarity and only unipolarity, balancing is a revisionist, not a status quo, behavior : its purpose is to replace the existing unbalanced unipolar structure with a balance of power system. Thus, any state that seeks to restore a global balance of power will be labeled a revisionist aggressor. To overcome this ideational hurdle to balancing behavior, a rising power must delegitimize the unipole's global authority and order through discursive and cost-imposing practices of resistance that pave the way for the next phase of full-fledged balancing and global contestation. The type of international order that emerges on the other side of the transition out of unipolarity depends on whether the emerging powers assume the role of supporters, spoilers, or shirkers. As the most viable peer competitor to US power, China will play an especially important role in determining the future shape of international politics. At this relatively early stage in its development, however, China does not yet have a fixed blueprint for a new world order. Instead, competing Chinese visions of order map on to various delegitimation strategies and scenarios about how the transition from unipolarity to a restored global balance of power will develop.

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Teheran/Washington : une relation immobile ? / by Suzanne Maloney., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 573-585.)

ID Number: JA028016

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Suzanne

Après les attentats du 11 septembre 2001, les intérêts américains et iraniens ont convergé sur la question afghane. Washington et Teheran ont entamé une coopération fructueuse qui a pris fin avec l'émergence du Freedom Agenda de George W. Bush et la révélation du programme nucléaire iranien. Si Barack Obama a voulu tendre la main aux dirigeants iraniens au début de son mandat, il est ensuite revenu à une politique plus traditionnelle, misant sur les sanctions pour faire plier Teheran.

IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

After Khamenei : Who Will Succeed Iran's Supreme Leader ? / by Clifton W. Sherrill., 2011.

(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 631-647.)

ID Number: JA028053

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sherrill, Clifton W.

Since succeeding the Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khomeini in 1989, Ali Khamenei has striven to make himself indispensable to the fate of Islamic fundamentalism in Iran. However, the measures Khamenei has taken to secure his power have left his succession in doubt, with no consensus heir. The lack of clear successors among the clergy, weakness of the government institutions, and concerns about regime strength could lead to instability and the potential for an Islamic Revolution Guard Corps coup.

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Les Etats-Unis en Irak : les errances du 'regime change' / by Alexandra de Hoop Scheffer., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 559-572.)

ID Number: JA028017

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hoop Scheffer, Alexandra de

L'intervention américaine en Irak n'a pas eu l'effet domino escompté, à savoir une succession de 'regime change' conduisant à la démocratisation de la région. L'Irak a, dans les faits, plus vécu un 'remplacement de régime' qu'un 'changement de régime'. La balbutiante démocratie irakienne n'a pu servir de modèle pour les révolutions arabes de 2011. Ce sont au contraire ces dernières qui pourraient influencer, dans l'avenir, sur les équilibres internes en Irak.

ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Israel/Etats-Unis : du bon usage politique de l'islamisme radical /
by Frederic Encel., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 535-546.)

ID Number: JA028019

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Isole diplomatiquement et confronte a la deuxieme intifada, Israel se saisit du 11 septembre pour resserrer ses liens avec Washington au nom de la lutte contre le terrorisme. Le rapport de force israelo-palestinien en est profondement modifie. Dix ans plus tard pourtant, l'Administration Obama peine a adopter une attitude de distance efficace vis-a-vis d'Israel, mais la menace terroriste semble s'affaiblir et remettre en cause le dispositif mis en place par l'Etat juif apres le 11 septembre.

JIHAD

Every Kingdom Divided Against Itself Will Be Ruined : A Reflection,
a Deflection, and a Qualified Reinterpretation of the Global
Jihad / by Liam Martin, M. L. R. Smith., 2011.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 34, no. 9, September
2011, p. 672-695.)

ID Number: JA027994

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Martin, Liam

2. Smith, M. L. R.

Much analytical commentary implies that a generic West is the principal target of jihadist activism. This study contends that this is a misconception, fostered by jihadist groups like Al Qaeda in order to accentuate their stature in the Islamic world and to obscure their true aims, which are first and foremost to secure the dominance of the Salafist interpretation of Islam. The analysis situates Al Qaeda in the tradition of Islamic reform movements and shows that a violent Sufi/Salafist conflict pervades nearly all current examples of strife within the Muslim world. In these conflicts, the role of the 'West' is instrumental, not central to the struggle. Consequently, this study offers a qualification to notions of a 'global jihad' and suggests this has important considerations for policymakers in determining the nature of the threat posted by Islamist militancy.

LIBYA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Libya : Dream versus Reality / by William Lewis., 2011.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 42-52.)

ID Number: JA028007

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lewis, William

MERCENARY TROOPS

Mercenaries in Libya : Ramifications of the Treatment of 'Armed Mercenary Personnel' under the Arms Embargo for Private Military Company Contractors / by Hin-Yan Liu., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 16, no. 2, Summer 2011, p. 293-319.)

ID Number: JA027998

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Liu, Hin-Yan

The inclusion of 'armed mercenary personnel' within the terms of the arms embargo imposed upon Libya in SC Resolution 1970, and further elaborated in SC Resolution 1973, although largely unnoticed, holds three significant implications. First, there is the apparent reduction of mercenary personnel from the category of combatancy to that of a method or means of warfare. This may have the subtle effect of reducing or eliminating the human dimension in any such persons. Secondly, there is an implicit departure from the notoriously restrictive definition of 'mercenary' under international law. While this may have the welcomed effect of reinvigorating the stigmatising appellation and renew its potential utility such an inference may not only be subject to a semantic explanation but further obfuscate what objectionable characteristics are being targeted. Thirdly, the explicit use of the broader term 'armed mercenary personnel' is likely to include a significant category of contractors working for Private Military Companies (PMCs). The effect of this is not only to deny armed PMC contractors access to Libyan territory, but crucially illuminates their close proximity to the stigmatised individual mercenary, as defined under international law; the result will be to elucidate the contrived and artificial nature of the legal distinction between the traditional mercenary and the armed PMC contractor. This proximity questions the appropriateness of recent British suggestions of employing PMCs to aid Libyan rebels and may act as a yardstick by which to gauge contemporary regulation frameworks.

MILITIAS--DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Origins and Persistence of State-Sponsored Militias : Path Dependent Processes in Third World Military Development / by Ariel I.

Ahram., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 34, no. 4, August 2011, p. 531-555.)

ID Number: JA028004

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ahram, Ariel I.

This article uses a sequential mixed method approach to examine the origins and persistence of paramilitaries and state-sponsored militias in the developing world. Combining comparative case studies of Southeast Asia and the Middle East with statistical analysis, it shows that revolutionary decolonization produces more decentralized and localized force structures, while direct inheritance of colonial armies leads to more conventional force structures. Subsequently, the level of competition within the regional system influences whether a state can persist in the use of paramilitaries or must transition to a more centralized, conventional force.

NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

Azerbaijan's Prospects in Nagorno-Karabakh / by Alec Rasizade., 2011.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 72-94.)

ID Number: JA028009

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rasizade, Alec

It is impossible to understand the hostilities, the territorial claims, or the current conflict in and surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh without making at least a short excursion into the history of the region. The author presents first an overview of the region from the fourth century to the late twentieth century. Following this is a description of the war from 1988 to 1994 and the subsequent negotiations to 2010. These provide a context for an analysis of Azerbaijan's current position and prospects in this much-disputed part of the Caucasus.

NATO

Explaining NATO's Resilience : Is International Relations Theory Useful ? / by Zoltan Barany, Robert Rauchhaus., 2011.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 2, August 2011, p. 286-307.)

ID Number: JA028023

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barany, Zoltan

2. Rauchhaus, Robert

Over the past two decades, NATO's membership and mission have expanded. Practitioners and scholars have extensively debated the pros and cons of the changes, but few have sought to explain why the alliance is so resilient. This paper directly asks and answers the question : Why has NATO mission and membership expanded since the end of the Cold War ? Three leading approaches of international relations are used to answer this question. The empirical analysis finds that in isolation, none of the theories perform well at predicting or explaining NATO's adaptation to the post-Cold War environment. However, when combined, they do offer a coherent explanation for the alliance's enlargement and the development of out-of-area operations.

Of Sirens and Deceptive Virtue : A Critical Look at NATO's Comprehensive Approach / by Sten Rynning., 2011.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 64, no. 2, 2011, p. 37-55.)

ID Number: JA028033

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rynning, Sten

NATO--FLANKS--NORTHERN FLANK

How the High North Became Central in NATO Strategy : Revelations from the NATO Archives / by Gjert Lage Dyndal., 2011. (JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 34, no. 4, August 2011, p. 557-585.)

ID Number: JA028005

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dyndal, Gjert Lage

From the late 1970s and until the end of the Cold War, the 'High North' constituted a central theatre for military forces. Extensive NATO preparations were made, a solid infrastructure developed in northern Norway, and frequent and large-scale exercises were carried out. These developments, from the late 1970s, were much discussed by scholars and strategists. However, the change of perception, laying the foundation for the military build-up, had actually occurred a decade earlier, in the late 1960s. This change has not yet been given its rightful attention, partly because the relevant documents have only recently become available. This essay takes the chronology of events back into the 1960s and to NATO's secret discussions between the national Ministers of Defence and Chiefs of Staff. The most significant turning-points were the Flexible Response strategy of 1967; SACLANT's concern over increased Soviet naval activity and his 'Maritime Strategy' studies of 1965 and 1967; NATO's awakening to the Soviet SSBN threat in 1967; and the concept of 'External Reinforcement of the Flanks' of 1968 - finally followed by the 'Brosio Study' (named after the then NATO Secretary-General) of 1969. As a consequence of these developments NATO's 'tactical northern flank' was set to become an independent strategic theatre.

NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY

Embedded Politics, Growing Informalization ? How NATO and the EU Transform Provision of External Security / by Sebastian Mayer., 2011. (CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 2, August 2011, p. 308-333.)

ID Number: JA028024

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mayer, Sebastian

This article investigates changes in the ways NATO and EU states have pursued security since the end of the Cold War, and the repercussions for the state monopoly of external force. Both organizations have autonomous roles, security identities and norm-shaping abilities, making them more consequential than is often acknowledged. Using the analytical concept of internationalization - the increasing importance of political or administrative authorities beyond the nation-state - this article scrutinizes the institutionalization of new functions, mechanisms and operational roles within NATO and the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy. The resulting process of internationalization can be labelled embedded security politics, a political order characterized by fragmented responsibilities in which underlying national preferences are altered by transgovernmental and transnational contacts and pressure to reach consensus, by thicker institutional structures of rules and common practices that constrain national decision-making, and by schemes that subject national capabilities for autonomous action to institutional and physical constraints. The desirable degree of internationalization is still contested among capitals. There are also unspecific signs of an informalization of decision-shaping or -making : governments use ad hoc networks outside the treaty-based international organizations, allowing more freedom with regard to the interpretation of institutional obligations. The article concludes that internationalization and informalization have more in common than is

often admitted, with fundamental implications for the future of national action and security cooperation.

NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russia-NATO Relations in the Context of NATO's Strategic Concept of 2010 / by Alexander Orlov., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 3, 2011, p. 75-83.)

ID Number: JA028035

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Orlov, Alexander

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

Looking for a 'Berlin-Plus' in Reverse ? NATO in Search of a New Strategic Concept / by Arnold Kammel, Benjamin Zyla., 2011.

(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 648-662.)

ID Number: JA028054

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kammel, Arnold

2. Zyla, Benjamin

The Future of NATO / by Hans-Joachim Spanger., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 3, 2011, p. 156-166.)

ID Number: JA028036

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Spanger, Hans-Joachim

NEUTRALITY

Neutrality and 'Military Non-Alignment' : Exploring Norms, Discourses and Practices., 2011.

(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 46, no. 3, September 2011, p. Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA028044

Type: ART

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--USA

The Strategy of Nonproliferation : Maintaining the Credibility of an Incredible Pledge to Disarm / by Anne Harrington de Santana., 2011.

(MILLENNIUM, vol. 40, no. 1, September 2011, p. 3-19.)

ID Number: JA028043

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Harrington de Santana, Anne

This article criticises the leadership of the new nuclear disarmament movement in the United States for not going far enough. Whether the US administration actually wants to achieve disarmament or not, implementing the current US nuclear policy agenda will not produce a world free of nuclear weapons. Rather, it will reinvigorate an ailing non-proliferation regime by adapting it to confront new nuclear threats. This conclusion is based on a two-part argument. Firstly, non-proliferation is a strategy much like the Cold War-era strategy of extended deterrence. Just as extended deterrence required the US to maintain the credibility of an incredible threat to attack, non-proliferation requires the US to maintain the credibility of an incredible pledge to disarm. Thus, re-establishing disarmament as a credible long-term goal of US nuclear policy will persuade other

states in the short term to forgo nuclear weapons and cooperate in restricting access to fissile materials. Secondly, contrary to the common-sense interpretation of the relationship between non-proliferation and disarmament, it does not follow that a robust non-proliferation regime will lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. In fact, experience suggests just the opposite : non-proliferation does not lead to disarmament. In conclusion, whatever the Obama administration's aim, the current US nuclear policy will reduce the threat nuclear weapons pose to the US, while obviating the need for the US to disarm itself.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

The Promise of Prague versus Nuclear Realities : From Bush to Obama / by Aiden Warren., 2011.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 2, August 2011, p. 432-457.)

ID Number: JA028030

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Warren, Aiden

Contrasting the nuclear guidance documents and public statements of the George W. Bush and Barack Obama administrations reveals significant differences in American nuclear policy, but also surprising continuities. Bush's aim was never disarmament, but rather extending the life and potential role of American nuclear weaponry. An evaluation of the guidance documents that developed this approach, and major development programmes like the Reliable Replacement Warhead, shows that the Bush strategy was an attempted quiet revolution that foreshadowed a new nuclear era in which the former 'weapon of last resort' became a usable and necessary war-fighting device. In contrast, Barack Obama promised significant changes in American nuclear policy. In his April 2009 speech in Prague, Obama offered a vision of a transformed international security context and the goal of total nuclear disarmament. Although he made eventual nuclear disarmament the central goal of American nuclear weapons policy, Obama stopped short of change on critical issues that have lingered since the Cold War. A moderate NPR and New START Treaty, together with pragmatic developments at the Nuclear Security Summit and the 2010 NPT Review Conference, as well as on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, indicate that the role of nuclear weapons in American security policy has changed less than is widely assumed. Obama has pursued a policy of nuclear balance, with incremental steps toward disarmament accompanied by measures to retain American primacy and nuclear options.

PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Etats-Unis/Pakistan : la relation a haut risque / by Anatol Lieven., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 601-615.)

ID Number: JA028014

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lieven, Anatol

La strategie americaine vis-a-vis du Pakistan privilegie des objectifs lies aux operations d'Afghanistan, sans prendre en compte les interets propres d'Islamabad. L'armee et l'opinion pakistanaises sont pourtant de plus en plus sensibles aux intrusions americaines dans le pays. Un eventuel accord avec les Talibans, ou le Pakistan jouerait un role decisif, pourrait redonner toute leur place aux interets nationaux pakistanais, qui restent obsedes par le poids croissant de l'Inde dans la region.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Airpower in Peace Operations Re-examined / by Erik Lin-Greenberg., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 4, August 2011, p. 439-453.)

ID Number: JA028001

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lin-Greenberg, Erik

This article examines the role of airpower in peace operations and asserts that, when carried out as part of a multidimensional operation, aviation is a force multiplier that enhances the effectiveness of typically undermanned peace operations forces. Emerging state and commercial actors, even if equipped only with relatively low-tech aircraft, are able to provide intelligence, airlift, information operations and armed support to peace operations. The article examines media reports, academic publications and openly available government and UN documents to assess potential roles for peace operations and to identify political and logistical challenges that must be overcome in deploying airpower.

PIRACY--SOMALIA--PREVENTION

Pirates, Fishermen and Peacebuilding : Options for Counter-Piracy Strategy in Somalia / by Christian Buegger... [et al.], 2011.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 23, August 2011, p. 356-381.)

ID Number: JA028027

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Buegger, Christian

2. Stockbruegger, Jan

3. Werthes, Sascha

The dominant approach to counter-piracy strategy off Somalia is astonishingly narrow-minded. Deterrence, surveillance and military operations do not provide sustainable or efficient solutions; better strategic alternatives must draw on the lessons of 21st-century peace operations. This perspective leads to an understanding of counter-piracy as a problem of peacebuilding. This allows restructuring and reframing of the problem to permit a much wider repertoire of policy solutions than is currently conceived. This repertoire may include development and security assistance programmes as well as state-building programmes. The approach also permits integration of lessons learned in the frame of international peacebuilding operations, including avoiding technocratic solutions, focusing on power constellations, integrating local knowledge and incrementalism. If the international community wishes to take piracy seriously and respond to its complexities, it would be well advised to adopt a policy in which such alternatives are considered.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Russia's Post-Imperial Condition / by Dmitri Trenin., 2011.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 738, October 2011, p. 272-276.)

ID Number: JA028057

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Trenin, Dmitri

Two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the 'post-Soviet space' no longer exists. Never again will Russia be an empire. The question now is : can it be a great power ?

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA

Russia and Asia / by Karen Brutents., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 3, 2011, p. 84-99.)
ID Number: JA028038
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Brutents, Karen

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION--AFGHANISTAN

Communication Breakdown : Strategic Communications and Defeat in Afghanistan / by David Betz., 2011.
(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 613-630.)
ID Number: JA028052
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Betz, David
The author reflects on the American decade long conflict in Afghanistan and identifies what he considers a main contributor to the malaise. He believes it is a failure to communicate : a message of purpose which answers the oft-asked 'why are we there ? ' question amongst Western audiences; a message of resolve on which Afghans can bet their lives that ISAF will remain there until the Taliban is beaten or compelled to reasonable compromise; and, a message of what success will look like which is accompanied by a compelling rationalization of the cost.

TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

La Turquie, alliee de toujours des Etats-Unis et nouveau challenger / by Dorothee Schmid., 2011.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 587-599.)
ID Number: JA028015
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Schmid, Dorothee
Membre de l'OTAN depuis 1952, la Turquie est un allie traditionnel des Etats-Unis, malgre des desaccords sur des dossiers comme Chypre ou l'Irak. Depuis la fin de la guerre froide, et particulierement apres l'arrivee de l'AKP au pouvoir, les relations entre les deux pays se sont toutefois tendues. Il va desormais falloir trouver un equilibre entre le besoin de reconnaissance d'une Turquie toujours plus ambitieuse a l'echelle regionale et les imperatifs de securite americains.

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Operationalizing the Responsibility to Protect in the Context of Civilian Protection by UN Peacekeepers / by Hitoshi Nasu., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 18, no. 4, August 2011, p. 364-378.)
ID Number: JA028000
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Nasu, Hitoshi
This article examines how operationalizing the 'responsibility to protect' (R2P) concept may assist in defining the scope of civilian protection mandates for peacekeepers, which are ambiguously restricted by three caveats - 'imminent threat of physical violence', 'area of deployment' and 'capabilities'. It is argued that by restrictively interpreting civilian protection mandates in the light of R2P the limited resources of peacekeeping troops would be more effectively utilized to protect civilians from mass atrocity crimes. Greater investment would be required to build capacity among the more creative

and specially trained units to protect civilians from physical violence, in addition to greater coordination between the military and those specially trained units.'

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC.

The Amended UN Model Memorandum of Understanding : A New Incentive for States to Discipline and Prosecute Military Members of National Peacekeeping Contingents ? / by Zsuzsanna Deen-Racsmany., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 16, no. 2, Summer 2011, p. 321-355.)

ID Number: JA027999

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Deen-Racsmany, Zsuzsanna

In the past decades, allegations of human rights violations (e.g. sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) committed by UN peacekeepers against the local population repeatedly surfaced, affecting the credibility of UN peacekeeping. In response to reports of such crimes, the UN has implemented various measures to prevent, and ensure accountability for, SEA or the local population by its peacekeepers since 2005. In this process, due to their unique legal position (i.e. the troop contributors' exclusive jurisdiction over their criminal conduct in the host state under Statute of Forces Agreements) the accountability of military members of national contingents (MMsNCs) was addressed distinctly from other categories of personnel, by way of amendments to the UN Model Memorandum of Understanding. The present study evaluates these amendments against the background of the previously prevailing accountability regime applicable to MMsNCs, in the context of the broader package of preventive and accountability measures adopted by the UN, and in light of previous - more ambitious - amendment proposals that have been circulated since 2005. While recognizing the (theoretical) potential of the amendments to contribute to increased accountability, the article critically assesses whether this solution is sufficient to ensure that UN peace operations are not seen as safe havens by paedophiles and sex tourists. In addition, it considers briefly if and how the accountability of MMsNCs could further be enhanced.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Les Etats-Unis et le multilateralisme depuis le 11 septembre / by Jussi M. Hanhimaki., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 507-519.)

ID Number: JA028021

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hanhimaki, Jussi M.

Unilateralisme et multilateralisme doivent etre vus comme les instruments conjoncturels d'une diplomatie americaine dont l'objectif reste la protection des interets du pays. George W. Bush a en son temps opere un virage moins brusque qu'il n'y parait. L'Administration Obama tient un discours plus ouvert au multilateralisme. Et c'est l'evolution globale des rapports de puissance qui devrait inciter Washington a recourir davantage, dans l'avenir, a la negociation multilaterale.

Staying Power and the American Future : Problems of Primacy, Policy, and Grand Strategy / by Robert J. Lieber., 2011.
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 34, no. 4, August 2011, p. 509-530.)

ID Number: JA028003

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lieber, Robert J.

Many scholars, strategists and pundits contend that the US is in decline. They argue that America's national capabilities are significantly eroding, and that with the rise of important regional powers, its primacy in world affairs is rapidly diminishing as well. Yet America continues to possess significant advantages in critical sectors such as economic size, technology, competitiveness, demography, force size, power projection, military technology, and in the societal capacity to innovate and adapt. This article argues that the nature of material problems has been overstated, and that the US should be able to withstand modest erosion in its relative strength for some time to come without losing its predominant status. Instead, where limits to American primacy do exist, they are as or more likely to be ideational as they are material. The problem inheres as much or more in elite and societal beliefs, policy choices, and political will, as in economic, technological or manpower limitations at home, or the rise of peer competitors abroad.

Applied Grand Strategy : Making Tough Choices in an Era of Limits and Constraint / by Clark Murdock, Kevin Kallmyer., 2011.
(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 541-557.)

ID Number: JA028048

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Murdock, Clark

2. Kallmyer, Kevin

This article hopes to contribute to the strategic content of US foreign policy by offering a definition of grand strategy and case for reorienting US policy around it. Rather than advocate a specific grand strategy - a matter still open for debate - the analysis concludes with a set of attributes to assess whether a proposed grand strategy constitutes a 'good' grand strategy. It concludes by introducing the concept of an applied grand strategy approach, which may help to identify and assess the strategic implications of foreign policy choices.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES

Washington face aux revolutions arabes / by Mansouria Mokhefi., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 631-643.)

ID Number: JA028012

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mokhefi, Mansouria

L'arrivee au pouvoir de Barack Obama avait suscite beaucoup d'espoirs dans les pays arabes, apres les deux mandats de George W. Bush, marques notamment par la guerre en Irak. Surprise par l'ampleur et par la rapidite des revolutions de 2011, l'Administration Obama a reagi au cas par cas, de facon pragmatique et conformement aux interets americains. A l'espoir a succede la desillusion, et le president americain est aujourd'hui tres impopulaire dans le monde arabe.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--DECISION MAKING

De Bush a Obama : l'effet 11 septembre sur la prise de decision a la Maison-Blanche / by Charles-Philippe David., 2011.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 521-533.)

ID Number: JA028020

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. David, Charles-Philippe

Le 11 septembre a sans doute ete facilite par les dysfonctionnements du systeme d'information et de decision americain. Mais les attentats ouvrent aussi une periode particuliere, ou les decisions sont prises par un groupe d'hommes tres restreint, court-circuitant les processus normaux et marginalisant l'echange de positions contradictoires. D'ou les errances de la 'guerre contre la terreur', que s'efforce de rectifier, avec d'autres procedures, l'Administration de Barack Obama.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ

Chronic Misperception and International Conflict : The US-Iraq Experience / by Charles A. Duelfer, Stephen Benedict Dyson., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 36, no. 1, Summer 2011, p. 73-100.)

ID Number: JA028046

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Duelfer, Charles A.

2. Dyson, Stephen Benedict

Why did the United States and Iraq find themselves in full-scale conflict with each other in 1990-91 and 2003, and in almost constant low-level hostilities during the years in-between ? The situation was neither inevitable nor one that either side, in full possession of all the relevant information about the other, would have purposely engineered : in short, a classic instance of chronic misperception. A combination of the psychological literature on perception and its pathologies with the almost unique firsthand access of one of the authors to the decisionmakers on both sides - the former deputy head of the United Nations weapons of mass destruction inspection mission in the 1990s, the author of the definitive postwar account of Iraqi WMD programs for which he and his team debriefed the top regime leadership, and a Washington insider in regular contact with all major foreign policy agencies of the US government - reveals the perceptions the United States and Iraq held of each other, as well as the biases, mistakes, and intelligence failures of which these images were, at different points in time, both cause and effect.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Du 11 septembre aux revolutions arabes : les Etats-Unis et le Moyen-Orient / by Philippe Droz-Vincent., 2011.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 3, 2011, p. 495-506.)

ID Number: JA028022

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Droz-Vincent, Philippe

Barack Obama a du gerer le lourd heritage de l'Administration Bush au Moyen-Orient. La 'militarisation de la politique etrangere' continue de se faire sentir, en particulier en Irak et en Afghanistan. La politique americaine dans le monde arabe connait actuellement une phase de reorientation, la reaction de Washington face aux revolutions de 2011 n'ayant pas ete exempte d'hesitations et de contradictions.

WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Can We Win a War If We Have to Fight by Cosmopolitan Rules ? / by
Jeremy Rabkin., 2011.

(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 700-716.)

ID Number: JA028055

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rabkin, Jeremy

After months of bombing, NATO achieved only a stalemate in Libya. That disappointing result may reflect NATO's commitment to respect 'international humanitarian law', now understood to impose severe limits on military operations that might harm civilians. This body of rules is a departure from traditional understandings of the law of war. The embrace of these inhibiting rules raises serious questions about whether western nations are now prepared to fight and win actual wars.

WEAPONS INDUSTRY--EUROPE, EASTERN

East-Central European Arms Industries : Between Consolidation and
Crisis / by Yudit Kiss., 2011.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 23, August 2011, p.
334-355.)

ID Number: JA028026

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kiss, Yudit

This article examines the post-Cold War transformation of defence industries in six East-Central European (ECE) countries, all former members of the Warsaw Pact and now members of the European Union and NATO. In the past, the arms industry was one of the pillars of the region's economic and political systems. In the past twenty years the region has gone through a profound transformation that brought fundamental changes in its defence industry. After painful adjustment a renewed arms sector, which is partially integrated into today's global arms production system, emerged. Although its size and prominence declined everywhere, this comparison reveals two distinct regional models, illustrated here by the Polish and Hungarian experiences. In Poland and similar countries the crucial importance of the defence industry was confirmed, whereas in Hungary and similar countries the industry's role has eroded. The ECE experience highlights the crucial role that defence industrial policy still plays in the sector's development. But the article also concludes that arms industry policy is not a suitable tool for national economic policy or management of economic crises.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Farewell to WMD : The Language and Science of Mass Destruction / by
Christian Enemark., 2011.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 2, August 2011, p.
382-400.)

ID Number: JA028028

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Enemark, Christian

This article critically assesses the ongoing use of the term 'weapons of mass destruction' (WMD) in policy and academic discourse. Nuclear, biological and chemical weapons are commonly lumped together as WDM, but such conflation is misleading from a technological viewpoint and renders the term vulnerable to political manipulation. There are important scientific and strategic differences between weapon types, and glossing over these leads to confusion in accurately assessing and effectively addressing threats of nuclear weapons, exaggerates the destructive power of chemical weapons, and is unhelpful or

counterproductive when used in the context of biological weapons. In the areas of deterrence, defence, and non-proliferation, WMD-based language can mischaracterize the challenges that are uniquely associated with each weapon type, and this potentially generates adverse security consequences flowing from the implementation of inadequate or misdirected countermeasures. The article concludes that it would be both desirable and feasible to abandon the term 'WMD'.

YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995--PROPAGANDA

Cynical Myths and US Military Crusades in the Balkans / by Ted Galen Carpenter., 2011.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 10-25.)

ID Number: JA028006

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen