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Acquisitions List November 2011

New Books and Journal Articles

Liste d'acquisitions Novembre 2011

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

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New Books

Nouveaux livres

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

Afgantsy : The Russians in Afghanistan, 1979-89 / by Rodric Braithwaite. - London : Profile Books, 2011.
xiv, 417 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80024149

Type: M

Library Location: 327.2 /00100 ISBN: 9781846680540

Author(s):

1. Braithwaite, Rodric

Bibliography: p. 385-391. Includes index.

'In December 1979 Soviet troops poured into Afghanistan, and special forces seized key objectives in Kabul, storming the president's palace and killing him. The intentions of the Soviet government were modest : they aimed to secure the main towns and roads, stabilise the government, train up the Afghan army and police, and withdraw within six months or a year. Instead they found themselves in a bloody war, from which it took them nine years and fifty-two days to extricate themselves. The story has been distorted not only by Cold War propaganda but also by the myths of the nineteenth-century Great Game. Here it is retold through the eyes of the Russians themselves. Based primarily on Russian sources and eye-witness accounts, it moves from the high politics of the Kremlin to the lonely conscripts in isolated mountain outposts.

ALMANACS, ENGLISH

Whitaker's Almanack : 2012. - 144th ed. - London : Bloomsbury, 2011.
1369 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024132

Type: REF

Library Location: 321 /00021 REF ISBN: 9781408130124

Includes index.

ARCTIC REGIONS--NATIONAL SECURITY

Arctic Security in an Age of Climate Change. - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2011.
xxvii, 312 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024115

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01734 ISBN: 9781107006607

Includes index.

'This is the first book to examine Arctic defense policy and military security from the perspective of all eight Arctic states. In light of climate change and melting ice in the Arctic Ocean, Canada, Russia, Denmark (Greenland), Norway, and the United States, as well as Iceland, Sweden, and Finland, are grappling with an emerging Arctic security paradigm. This volume brings together the world's most seasoned Arctic political-military experts from Europe and North

America to analyze how Arctic nations are adapting their security postures to accommodate increased shipping, expanding naval presence, and energy and mineral development in the polar region. The book analyzes the ascent of Russia as the first Arctic superpower', the growing importance of polar security for NATO and the Nordic states, and the increasing role of Canada and the United States in the region.'

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (1972)

Improving Implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention : The 2007-2010 Intersessional Process. - Geneva : UNIDIR, 2011.
xxviii, 299 p.; 21 cm.

ID number: 80024120

Type: M

Library Location: 327.3 /00693

'Implementation of the obligations of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) has lagged seriously behind other disarmament and non-proliferation regimes. Without an international organization to shoulder the burden, states have been left alone to establish ad hoc national arrangements. The two most recent work programmes within the BWC framework have helped to harmonize national approaches and focused on building capacity to translate international obligations into effective national action. States have begun to identify common ground in their approaches, to learn from each other's experiences and create a community of actors dedicated to ensuring that the life sciences are not used to cause deliberate harm. Over the last decade it has become increasingly clear that effective action will require a concerted effort from all those who can play a role in ensuring that the life sciences continue to be used safely, securely and solely for beneficial purposes. This book gathers together many of the best contributions from the recent work within the BWC framework and provides expert reviews of key themes, case studies of interesting national approaches, as well as unique perspectives from the ground. It is a practical tool for implementing the convention, an introductory guide to current best practice at the health/security interface and adds to the historical record of this important international instrument.'

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

The UN Security Council and Conflict Prevention : A Primer. - New York : International Peace Institute, 2011.
21 p.; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024134

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00499

'This report investigates the UN Security Council's resurgent interest in and activity related to conflict prevention. The Security Council has traditionally been reactive to crises, rather than proactive in forestalling them. Its resolutions have tended to focus largely on peacekeeping responses to crises rather than preventive measures as outlined in Chapter VI of the UN Charter. However, as this report demonstrates, there has been a considerable amount of activity in recent years in the council intensifying its preventive work, as well as its focus on postconflict peacebuilding to prevent relapse into violence.'

CYBERSPACE--GOVERNMENT POLICY

Cyberspace and the State : Toward a Strategy for Cyber-Power / by David J. Betz, Tim Stevens. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011. 158 p. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi ; 424)

ID number: 80024150

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01267 ISBN: 9780415525305

Author(s):

1. Betz, David J.

2. Stevens, Tim

'The so-called cyber-threat commands the attention of multinational corporations, governments and the strategic community, keen as they are to harness the power of digital communications yet anxious to protect their interests. Attacks such as those which disrupted online banking in Estonia and defaced government websites in Georgia, as well as the infamous Stuxnet worm that temporarily shut down Iran's nuclear programme, are vivid examples of what may be possible within this new strategic domain. But are our networked societies really vulnerable, as some have suggested, to a knock-out blow, perpetrated by state-sponsored hackers or terrorists ? And what can be done to defend the state from this and from the encroachment of external networks that transcend its borders and breach its laws ? This paper tackles the range of issues raised by our dependence on digital networks. It considers how instantaneous, global communications are challenging national and social orders and what shape those challenges may take as the net is cast ever wider. Comparing the transformations of the Information Age with those of previous generations, when new technologies and emerging transnational threats spread panic in political and strategic circles, the authors examine the real implications for states and statehood.'

DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

Rethinking Arab Democratization : Elections Without Democracy / by Larbi Sadiki. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2011. xxii, 324 p. ; 24 cm.

(Oxford Studies in Democratization)

ID number: 80024148

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00836 ISBN: 9780199699247

Author(s):

1. Sadiki, Larbi

Bibliography: p. 287-299. Includes index.

'This book unpacks and historicizes the rise of Arab electoralism, narrating the story of stalled democratic transition in the Arab Middle East. It provides a balance sheet of the state of Arab democratization from the mid-1970s into the 21st century. In seeking to answer the question of how Arab countries democratize and whether they are democratizing at all, the book pays attention to specificity, highlighting the peculiarities of democratic transitions in the Arab Middle East. To this end, it situates the discussion of such transitions firmly within their local contexts, but without losing sight of the global picture, namely, the US drive to control and 'democratize' the Arab world. The book rejects 'exceptionalism', 'foundationalism', and 'Orientalism', by showing that the Arab world is not immured from the global trend towards political liberalization. But by identifying new trends in Arab democratic transitions, highlighting their peculiarities and drawing on Arab neglected discourses and voices, the book pinpoints the contingency of some of the arguments underlying Western theories of democratic transition when applied to the Arab setting.'

EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Presidential Succession Scenarios in Egypt and their Impact on U.S.-Egyptian Strategic Relations / by Gregory L. Aftandilian. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.

x, 48 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024138

Type: M

Library Location: 328 /00077 ISBN: 9781584875062

Author(s):

1. Aftandilian, Gregory L.

'Although this monograph was written before the pro-democracy demonstrations in Egypt in January 2011, it examines the important question as to who might succeed President Hosni Mubarak by analyzing several possible scenarios and what they would mean for U.S. strategic relations with Egypt. The monograph first describes the importance of Egypt in the Middle East region and gives an overview of the U.S.-Egyptian strategic relationship. It then examines the power structure in Egypt to include the presidency, the military, and the ruling party. The monograph next explores various succession scenarios. Although some of the scenarios outlined in this monograph are no longer viable - for example, President Mubarak is now on trial for complicity in the deaths of protesters during the uprising that resulted in his ouster from power - other scenarios remain plausible, particularly given what we see as the more prominent role of the Egyptian military in this fluid political situation. In addition, some of the possible presidential successors that the author mentions have now risen to higher positions in the Egyptian government. The author also discusses the sensitive issue of the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's most organized opposition group that is opposed to many U.S. policies. He examines a scenario of a Muslim Brotherhood-dominated government, but notes that this is unlikely to occur unless both the Brotherhood and the Egyptian military split apart.'

ENERGY SECURITY--SOUTH ASIA

Energy and Security in South Asia : Cooperation or Conflict ? / by Charles K. Ebinger. - Washington : Brookings Institution Press, 2011.

xix, 224 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024131

Type: M

Library Location: 620 /00165 ISBN: 9780815704119

Author(s):

1. Ebinger, Charles K.

Includes index.

'Economic growth and burgeoning populations have put South Asia's energy security in a perilous state. Already energy and power shortages are stunting development in some of the region's least developed locations spurring political insurgences and social dislocation. Should this trend continue, the author argues the Subcontinent will face dire economic, social and political crises. He lays out the current regional energy picture arguing that the only way to achieve sustainable energy security is through regional collaboration both within the subcontinent as well as with regional neighbors in the Middle East and Central and Southeast Asia.'

EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

The European Union in the Security of Europe : From Cold War to Terror War / by Steve Marsh, G. Wyn Rees. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

x, 246 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024144

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00097 ISBN: 9780415341233

Author(s):

1. Marsh, Steve, 1967-

2. Rees, G. Wyn, 1963-

Bibliography: p. 210-237. Includes index.

'This book examines the European Union's contribution to providing security in Europe amidst an increasingly complex and challenging environment. The authors offer here an explanation of EU internal and external security regimes, and argue that the Union has become an important exporter of security within its region. However, the Union's rhetorical ambitions and commitments continues to outstrip its capabilities and it lacks both a common conceptualisation of security and a meaningful, shared strategic culture. Drawing extensively on primary sources the book examines the Union's relations with the US and Russia in a time of shifting geostrategic calculations and priorities. With the EU capacity for enlargement slowing, this text presents a detailed assessment of EU security policies towards Central Europe, the Mediterranean, the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Southern Caucasus.'

EU--USA

The Agenda for the EU-US Strategic Partnership. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2011.

79 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024125

Type: M

Library Location: 441 /00223 ISBN: 9789291981939

'Nothing is more imperative for EU foreign policy than defining a common agenda with the US. Regrettably, in recent times transatlantic relations have all too often been marred by ideological divergences that are largely a legacy of the Cold War era. Such dissensions are clearly dysfunctional in today's multipolar world, which calls for a concerted effort to build broader coalitions that transcend ideological divides. This volume brings together contributions based on reports originally presented at the 2010 EU Washington Forum, where the EUISS sought to define a transatlantic agenda around four major internal and external challenges facing both Europe and the United States. The four main chapters focus specifically on Europe's 'unfinished business' in the Western Balkans and the eastern neighbourhood, the Middle East, transatlantic cooperation on the economy and nuclear nonproliferation. In order to respond effectively to these pressing challenges, both the EU and the US need to demonstrate their joint commitment to forging a common policy agenda. For this, it is essential not only that they put past differences behind them but also that Europe overcomes its inner divisions and projects itself as a more cohesive actor in world affairs.'

FIREARMS

Annuaire sur les armes legeres : 2010 : des gangs, des groupes et des armes. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2011.
vii, 343 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024135

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01002 ISBN: 9782872910311

Includes index.

'Cet ouvrage examine un large éventail de questions sur les gangs et les groupes armes, l'utilisation qu'ils font de la violence, et les efforts qui ont vu le jour pour répondre aux dommages qu'ils causent à la société. Le livre examine les gangs dans les prisons, les aspects des gangs liés à la question du genre, ou encore les groupes armes pro-gouvernementaux. Il comprend également des études de cas sur l'Equateur et le Sud-Soudan. Des recherches inédites sur le commerce mondial des munitions et sur les possibilités de contrôle des armes à feu illicites transportées par voie aérienne complètent cet ouvrage.'

FIREARMS--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

Small Arms in Eastern Congo : A Survey on the Perception of Insecurity. - Brussels : GRIP, 2011.

179 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

(Livres du GRIP ; 302-303)

ID number: 80024136

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01133 ISBN: 9782872910328

'The proliferation of small arms has assumed frightening proportions in Eastern Congo, alongside with wars of rebellion and other related phenomena such as banditry; operations by armed Congolese and foreign groups; ethnic strife; poor discipline among the security forces and the illegal exploitation of natural resources. This toxic combination has created a spiral of poverty and inequality. Large numbers of civilians are now armed, either as a means of self-protection or for acts of plunder. The first part of the book analyses the security context of the region investigated; recent conflict developments; the sharp increase in the number of armed groups; legislative issues; action taken by the UN and Congolese government and prospects for disarmament. The second part contains the results from the survey - focusing on weapons held by civilians - and provides a wealth of previously unpublished information on small arms : where does demand for them come from ? Whose possession are they in ? Where are they hidden ? What are they used for ? How are they perceived and what impact do they have ?'

HUMAN RIGHTS--EU

The Human Rights Policy of the European Union : Between Ambition and Ambivalence. - The Hague : Advisory Council on International Affairs, 2011.

69 p.; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024119

Type: M

Library Location: 342 /00194

HUSSEIN, KING OF JORDAN, 1935-1999--BIOGRAPHY

Lion of Jordan : The Life of King Hussein in War and Peace / by Avi Shlaim. - New York : Vintage Books, 2007.

xxi, 723 p. : ill. ; 24 cm

ID number: 80024147

Type: M

Library Location: 92 HUSS/00002 ISBN: 9781400078288

Author(s):

1. Shlaim, Avi

Bibliography: p. 685-695. Includes index.

'During his long reign (1953-1999), King Hussein of Jordan was one of the most dominant figures in Middle Eastern politics and a consistent proponent of peace with Israel. This is the first major account of his life, written with access to his official documents and with the cooperation (but not approval) of his family and staff, and also extensive interviews with international policy makers. For more than forty years, Hussein walked a tightrope between the Palestinians and Arab radicals on the one hand and Israel on the other. The author reveals that, for the sake of dynastic and national survival, Hussein initiated a secret dialogue with Israel in 1963 that encompassed more than one thousand hours with Golda Meir, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Shamir, Yitzhak Rabin, and countless others. He reconstructs this dialogue across battle lines from previously untapped Israeli records and the firsthand accounts of key participants, and makes clear that it was Israeli intransigence that was largely responsible for the failure to achieve a peaceful settlement between 1967 and 1994. At Hussein's memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Prince of Wales hailed him as 'a man amongst men, a king amongst kings'. This book illuminates the triumphs and disappointments, the qualities and character of this extraordinary soldier and statesman, and significantly rewrites the history of the Middle East over the past fifty years.'

IMPERIALISM--HISTORY

Postmodern Imperialism : Geopolitics and the Great Games / by Eric Walberg. - Atlanta, GA : Clarity Press, 2011.

300 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024108

Type: M

Library Location: 327.2 /00099 ISBN: 9780983353935

Author(s):

1. Walberg, Eric

Bibliography: p. 284-293. Includes index.

'The game motif is useful as a metaphor for the broader rivalry between nations and economic systems with the rise of imperialism and the pursuit of world power. This game has gone through two major transformations since the days of Russian-British rivalry, with the rise first of communism and then of Islam as world forces opposing imperialism. The main themes of this book include : US imperial strategy as an outgrowth of British imperialism, and its transformation following the collapse of the Soviet Union; the significance of the creation of Israel with respect to the imperial project; the repositioning of Russia in world politics after the collapse of the Soviet Union; the emerging role of China and Iran in Eurasia; and, the emerging opposition to the US and NATO. As the critical literature on NATO, the new Russia, and the Middle East is fragmented, this work brings these elements together in historical perspective with an understanding from the Arab/Muslim world's point of view, as it is the main focus of all the 'Great Games'. It strives to bridge the gap between Western, Russian and Middle Eastern readers with an analysis that is accessible and appeals to all critical thinkers, and at the same time provides the tools to analyse the current game as it evolves. The Great Games of yore - Britain vs. Russia and their empires in the 19th century, and the US vs. the

Soviet Union in the 20th century - no longer translate merely as the US vs. Russia or Russia/China. A major new player is a collective one, NATO, which today is as vital as the emperor's clothes to justify the global reach of US imperialism. Today, the 'playing field' - the geopolitical context- is broader than it was in either the 19th or 20th century games, though Eurasia continues to be 'centre field', where most of the world's population and energy resources lie. The existence of Israel is an anomaly which seriously complicates the shaping of the geopolitical game. Its roles in the Great Games as both colony and an imperial power in its own right, is analysed in the context of the history of Judaism and its relations with both the western Christian and the Muslim worlds.

INFORMATION WARFARE

Cyberguerre et guerre de l'information : strategies, regles, enjeux.

- Paris : Lavoisier, 2010.

319 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Management, Societe et Technologie)

ID number: 80024118

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01714 ISBN: 9782746230040

Includes index.

'Univers d'informations aux frontieres insaisissables, le cyberespace est desormais un cadre d'affrontement et d'expression de puissance dans lequel agissent acteurs etatiques et non etatiques. Confrontes au spectre des cyberattaques aux motivations diverses, nombre d'Etats, dont la France, ont place la cybersecurite au rang d'enjeu de securite et de defense nationale. Par une approche a la fois empirique et conceptuelle, cet ouvrage offre une reflexion sur les concepts-cles de 'guerre de l'information' et de 'cyberguerre' afin de comprendre les mecanismes, logiques et modalites qui caracterisent les rapports de force au sein du cyberespace. Les aspects historiques, operationnels et strategiques des cyberattaques sont developpes ainsi qu'une etude de la strategie de cybersecurite chinoise.'

INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Can Intervention Work ? / by Rory Stewart, Gerald Knaus. - 1st ed. -

New York : Norton, 2011.

xxvi, 236 p. ; 22 cm.

(Amnesty International Global Ethics Series)

ID number: 80024110

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00475 ISBN: 9780393081206

Author(s):

1. Stewart, Rory

2. Knaus, Gerald

'A member of the British Parliament and the founding chairman of the European Stability Initiative dissect the military efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan and discuss the policies that have informed interventionism and how they can realize positive change.'

INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--USA

American Military Intervention in Unconventional War : from the Philippines to Iraq / by Wayne Bert. - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2011.

xvii, 266 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024114

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00475 ISBN: 9780230119383

Author(s):

1. Bert, Wayne, 1939-

Bibliography: p. 235-255. Includes index.

'When should the United States intervene abroad militarily ? When does it have a security interest in going into another country, even if it means fighting an unconventional war ? Examining five case studies, this book concludes Americans have been too eager to intervene abroad, often exaggerating and misperceiving threats. They have also been ill prepared to fight unconventional wars like Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Iraq. The United States requires more discrimination in choosing to intervene, more awareness that the costs of intervention often outweigh the benefits, and more preparedness to fight unconventional wars when necessary.'

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY

Iran-Turkey Relations, 1979-2011 : Conceptualising the Dynamics of Politics, Religion and Security in Middle-Power States / by Suleyman Elik. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xii, 251 p.; 24 cm.

(Durham Modern Middle East and Islamic World Series ; 23)

ID number: 80024128

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01569 ISBN: 9780415680875

Author(s):

1. Elik, Suleyman

Includes bibliographical references and index. Bibliography: p. 219-233. Includes index.

'Both Turkey and Iran are large and important countries in the Middle East; how these two countries relate to each other is of crucial importance both for the region and for the wider world. This book explores the diplomatic, security and energy relations of these two middle-power states since 1979, analysing the impact of religious, political and social transformation on their bilateral relationship. It considers the nature of Turkey-Iran relations in the context of middle-power relations theory, and goes on to look at diplomatic crises that have taken place between Turkey and Iran since 1979. The author analyses Turkey and Iran's security relations with the wider Middle East, including the Kurdish-Turkish War, the Kurdish-Iranian War and the Kurdish-Arab War, and their impact on regional politics.'

ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA

Planning Ahead for a Peacekeeping Mission on the Golan Heights : A Role for NATO ? / by Celine Touboul. - Rome : NATO Defense College, 2011.

96 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

(NDC Forum Paper ; 19)

ID number: 80024123

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00416 ISBN: 9788896898055

Author(s):

1. Touboul, Celine

Bibliography: p. 90-94.

'This research aims at examining whether NATO could be the provider of an international force to supervise the implementation of an Israeli-Syrian peace treaty. It proceeds by outlining the main characteristics of the peacekeeping mission needed for that task, based on the likely provisions of the future Israeli-Syrian peace treaty. Based on previous Israeli-Syrian negotiations, the research assumptions are that any future Israeli-Syrian peace agreement will be based on two main demands : Syria's demand for Israel's full withdrawal from the Golan Heights and Israel's demand for well-defined security arrangements. As in the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, these security arrangements will include, without being limited to, the creation of demilitarized and limited force zones supervised by an international mission (IM).'

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

Defence Institution Building Self-Assessment Kit : A Diagnostic Tool for Nations Building Defence Institutions / by Hari Bucur-Marcu.

- Geneva : Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, 2010.

vii, 54 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024139

Type: M

Library Location: 355.3 /00123 ISBN: 9789292221331

Author(s):

1. Bucur-Marcu, Hari

'This volume is an instrument developed within the framework of the NATO initiative called Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building (PAP-DIB). It is aimed at the nations identified by the PAB-DIB document as primary beneficiaries of this initiative, as well as any other nation with an interest in building defence institutions, to look into their own endeavours and see where they stand in developing and sustaining efficient and democratically responsible defence institutions, including the armed forces, under democratic and civilian control.'

MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN--AFGHANISTAN

Security Force Assistance in Afghanistan : Identifying Lessons for Future Efforts / by Terrence K. Kelly... [et al.]. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2011.
xxviii, 131 p. : col. ill. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80024129

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01740 ISBN: 9780833052117

Author(s):

1. Kelly, Terrence K.
2. Bensahel, Nora
3. Oliker, Olga

Bibliography: p. 125-131.

'Security force assistance (SFA) is a central pillar of the counterinsurgency campaign being waged by U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan. The outcome of the campaign hinges, in large measure, on the effectiveness of the assistance given to the Afghan National Army, Afghan National Police, and other security forces, assistance that the International Security Force must provide while fighting the insurgents. Yet senior U.S. military and civilian officials have posed many questions about the effectiveness of SFA in Afghanistan, and no empirically rigorous assessments exist to help answer these questions. This monograph analyzes SFA efforts in Afghanistan over time and documents U.S. and international approaches to building the Afghan National Security Forces from 2001 to 2009. Finally, it provides observations and recommendations that emerged from extensive fieldwork in Afghanistan in 2009 and their implications for the U.S Army.'

NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

The Good War : NATO and the Liberal Conscience in Afghanistan / by M. J. Williams. - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2011.

xvii, 171 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024145

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00418 ISBN: 9780230294271

Author(s):

1. Williams, M. J., 1979-

Bibliography: p. 165-169. Includes index.

'This book tackles the issue of NATO in Afghanistan, exploring NATO's evolution in the 1990s and blending NATO's transformation from a reactive defense organization into a proactive risk manager with the ethic of liberalism. It raises questions, such as why an alliance built upon the territorial defense of Europe ended up in Afghanistan.'

NATO--ENLARGEMENT

NATO : The Power of Partnerships. - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2011.

xii, 224 p. ; 23 cm.

(New Security Challenges Series)

ID number: 80024116

Type: M

Library Location: 495.3 /00152 ISBN: 9780230273771

Includes index.

'NATO has many partner countries, not only in Europe but also globally. The political and military utility of all these partnerships is clear : they 'provide' more security than they 'consume'. But the utility for NATO of partners also changes over time. This book scrutinizes NATO's different kinds of partnerships systematically, both from NATO's perspective and that of partners. NATO experts from six countries (Argentina, Australia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and the United States) give different views on issues such as global terrorism and the decline of the US as hegemonic power.'

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

NATO's New Strategic Concept. - London : Newsdesk Communications, 2010.
126 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80024137
Type: M
Library Location: 496.3 /00417 ISBN: 9781906940294

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--FORECASTING

Forecasting Nuclear Proliferation in the 21st Century. Volume I : The Role of Theory. - Stanford, CA : Stanford Security Studies, 2010.

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

ID number: 80024117

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01116 ISBN: 9780804769723

Includes index.

'This volume provides a comprehensive and authoritative projection of nuclear proliferation over the next decade and offers a range of practical nonproliferation measures. The authors address a set of overarching questions regarding the propensity of selected states from different regions of the world to 'go nuclear', the sources of national decisions to do so, and the potential for one state's proliferation behavior to impact on that of other states. In addition, authors address the most effective policy tools available for impeding nuclear weapons spread.'

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

The NATO Lessons Learned Handbook. - Monsanto : Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned Centre, 2011.

47 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80024121

Type: M

Library Location: 65.012 /00209 ISBN: 9789284501885

'The purpose of this handbook is to guide and assist you in fulfilling your role in supporting your organization and NATO to effectively learn from experience. This handbook uses NATO's approach to Lessons Learned as the underlying model but has been written to be relevant to any organization.'

PEACE-BUILDING

Civil Society & Peacebuilding : A Critical Assessment. - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 2010.

ix, 511 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024112

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00476 ISBN: 9781588266965

Bibliography: p. 437-479. Includes index.

'Responding to the burgeoning interest in the role of civil society in peace processes, this groundbreaking collaborative effort identifies the constructive functions of civil society in support of peacebuilding both during and in the aftermath of armed conflict. The authors also highlight the factors that support those functions and the obstacles to their fulfillment. A comprehensive analytical framework is applied to 11 country cases, not only allowing comparative analysis, but also providing a new tool for further research.'

Evaluating Peace Operations / by Paul F. Diehl, Daniel
Druckman. - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 2010.
ix, 234 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80024111

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00477 ISBN: 9781588267337

Author(s):

1. Diehl, Paul F.
2. Druckman, Daniel, 1939-

Bibliography: p. 203-223. Includes index.

'There has been a great deal written on why peace operations succeed or fail ... But how are those judgments reached ? By what criteria is success defined ? Success for whom ? The authors explore the complexities of evaluating peace operation outcomes, providing an original, detailed framework for assessment. They address both the theoretical and the policy-relevant aspects of evaluation as they cover the full gamut of mission goals - from conflict mitigation, containment, and settlement to the promotion of democracy and human rights. Numerous examples from specific peace operations illustrate their discussion. A seminal contribution, their work is a foundation not only for the meaningful assessment of peace operations, but also for approaches that can increase the likelihood of successful outcomes.'

QUINLAN, MICHAEL, 1930-2009

On Nuclear Deterrence : The Correspondence of Sir Michael Quinlan /
by Tanya Ogilvie-White. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.
407 p. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi ; 421-23)

ID number: 80024124

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01145 ISBN: 9780415521659

Author(s):

1. Ogilvie-White, Tanya

'Michael Quinlan's grasp of defence policy - particularly that relating to Britain's deterrence posture - was second to none. His career in the British civil service spanned three decades, during which time he advised various governments, including those of James Callaghan and Margaret Thatcher. He was closely involved in the decision to procure Trident from the United States and, within NATO, in shaping the policies that led to the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles. The letters gathered in this book reveal the industry and thorough consideration that Quinlan gave to his role in government. They also shed light upon complex matters of ethics and morality, which Quinlan took pains to reconcile with his work in Whitehall. What emerges is a portrait of a dedicated and gifted civil servant, who, partly due to his deep Catholic faith and horror of what he referred to as 'atheistic totalitarianism', regarded nuclear deterrence as a strategic necessity. But the correspondence also shows how, in his later years, Quinlan began to reassess the costs and benefits of nuclear weapons. Shifting power dynamics and uncertainties over the nuclear future mean that the insights of Michael Quinlan's career continue to be relevant today.'

REVOLUTIONS

Understanding Revolution / by Patrick Van Inwegen. - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 2011.
ix, 289 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80024130

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01264 ISBN: 9781588267481

Author(s):

1. Inwegen, Patrick Van, 1974-

Bibliography: p. 263-271. Includes index.

'This book concisely, but thoroughly, explains one of the most fundamental sources of political change in the modern world. It systematically explores such questions as : What should be defined as a revolution ? Is there a 'typical' pattern to the course of a revolution ? What are the roles of ideologies, structures (e.g., the state, class structures, the international system), and individuals in shaping revolutions ? What causes groups to mobilize behind revolutionary leaders ? What happens after a revolutionary group assumes power, or fails ? The discussion highlights points of agreement and debate within the social science literature, and brief case studies of revolutions and revolutionary movements bring concepts to life.'

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

Russia's Prospects in Asia. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2010.

viii, 97 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024133

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01539 ISBN: 1584874694

'This work goes to the heart of a question of vital significance for both Asia and Russia, namely what are Russia's prospects in Asia. It outlines the challenges Russia faces in Asia, the nature of the dynamic and complex Asian security environment, and the extent to which Russia is or is not meeting those challenges. These chapters represent both Russian and U.S. views and clearly do not agree in their conclusions or analyses. For this reason, they are all the more interesting. These chapters should provoke debate, reflection, and greater awareness as to the complexities of the current international scene in Asia and of Russia's success or lack thereof in participating in that environment. In view of the extraordinary dynamism that now characterizes Asia and the fact that it is the center of the world economy, the analysis provided here goes beyond obvious issues to address questions that we believe are unjustly neglected, e.g., Russia's prospects as an Asian power and as an independent great power player in Asia. The answers to these questions are urgent for Russians, but very consequential for the U.S. because getting Asia right will be among the most critical challenges to U.S. policymakers in the coming years.'

SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Coercing, Constraining and Signalling : Explaining UN and EU Sanctions After the Cold War / by Francesco Giumelli. - Colchester, UK : European Consortium for Political Research, 2011.

xiii, 210 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024109

Type: M

Library Location: 341.6 /00049 ISBN: 9781907301209

Author(s):

1. Giumelli, Francesco

includes index.

'The costs of military ventures and the attention towards human rights increases the importance of international sanctions in the twenty-first century, but our knowledge is still limited in this area. The United Nations sanctions on Libya, Al Qaeda and Rwanda, or the European Union restrictive measures on the US, Transnistria and Uzbekistan are covered in the press indistinctively and the attempt to measure the effectiveness of any of these sanctions clashes against unanswered fundamental questions : what can sanctions do and when ? This book undertakes an innovative approach that overcomes these problems by enhancing our understanding on how sanctions work and on explaining what we can expect from their imposition. Through the analysis of the sanctioning experience of the United Nations and the European Union after the Cold War, the investigation tests a comprehensive theoretical model and concludes that the context in which sanctions are imposed is a crucial element to explain the type of sanctions adopted. This book shakes the pre-constituted conception that we have on sanctions and sets the terms for more constructive debates in the future.'

SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

The 9/11 Effect : Comparative Counter-Terrorism / by Kent Roach. - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2011.

xiv, 477 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024141

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01266 ISBN: 9781107006164

Author(s):

1. Roach, Kent

Includes index.

'This book critically and comparatively examines the responses of the United Nations and a range of countries to the terror attacks on September 11, 2001. It assesses the convergence between the responses of Western democracies, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada, and those of countries with more experience with terrorism, including Egypt, Syria, Israel, Singapore, and Indonesia. A number of common themes - the use of criminal law and immigration law, the regulation of speech associated with terrorism, the review of the state's whole-of-government counter-terrorism activities, and the development of national security policies - are discussed. The book provides a critical take on how the United Nations promoted terrorism financing laws and listing processes and the regulation of speech associated with terrorism but failed to agree on a definition of terrorism or the importance of respecting human rights while combating terrorism. It also assesses the failures of the American approach of extralegalism and departures from criminal justice and the challenges of transnational cooperation and accountability for counter-terrorism.'

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS--JORDAN

Privatizing Welfare in the Middle East : Kin Mutual Aid Associations in Jordan and Lebanon / by Anne Marie Baylouny. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2010.

x, 301 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Indiana Series in Middle East Studies)

ID number: 80024127

Type: M

Library Location: 36 /00005 ISBN: 9780253354723

Author(s):

1. Baylouny, Anne Marie

Bibliography: p. 245-286. Includes index.

'The author examines here previously undocumented effects of neoliberal economic reforms on middle classes in the Middle East. As the state's safety network has been withdrawn, kin-based mutual aid associations - organized around new definitions of kinship and identity and geared to contemporary market and labour needs - have taken its place. Such organizations provide a measure of social and economic security for their members, and have come to dominate civil society in Jordan and Lebanon. Based on extensive fieldwork and interviews with members, non-members, and policymakers, the book provides compelling new insights into democratization, liberalization, and civil society.'

STRATEGY--HISTORY

The Evolution of Strategy : Thinking War from Antiquity to the Present / by Beatrice Heuser. - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2010.

xiii, 578 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024143

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01741 ISBN: 9780521199681

Author(s):

1. Heuser, Beatrice, 1961-

Bibliography: p. 506-570. Includes index.

'Is there a 'Western way of war' which pursues battles of annihilation and single-minded military victory ? Is warfare on a path to ever greater destructive force ? This magisterial new account answers these questions by tracing the history of Western thinking about strategy - the employment of military force as a political instrument - from antiquity to the present day. Assessing sources from Vegetius to contemporary America, and with a particular focus on strategy since the Napoleonic Wars, the author explores the evolution of strategic thought, the social institutions, norms and patterns of behaviour within which it operates, the policies that guide it and the cultures that influence it. Ranging across technology and warfare, total warfare and small wars as well as land, sea, air and nuclear warfare, she demonstrates that warfare and strategic thinking have fluctuated wildly in their aims, intensity, limitations and excesses over the past two millennia.'

TERRORISM--PAKISTAN--PREVENTION

Pakistan's War on Terrorism : Strategies for Combating Jihadist
Armed Groups since 9/11 / by Samir, 198 Puri-. - Abingdon, UK :
Routledge, 2012.
157 p. ; 24 cm.
(Asian Security Studies ; 30)
ID number: 80024140

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01265 ISBN: 9780415688345

Author(s):

1. Puri, Samir, 1981-

Bibliography: p. 139-152. Includes index.

'This book examines Pakistan's strategies in the war against Islamist armed groups that began in late 2001, following the 9/11 attacks. The significance of the war inside Pakistan can hardly be understated. Starting in the tribal territories adjacent to Afghanistan, Pakistan's war would come to engulf much of the country through a brutal campaign of suicide bombings. Many thousands of Pakistani lives have been lost, the country gravely destabilized and the geostrategic balance of the region has been thrown into deep uncertainty. This book chronicles the decade-long war inside Pakistan as a campaign of military manoeuvre and terrorist reprisal. The killing of Osama Bin Laden in 2011 on Pakistani soil by US forces suggested that Pakistan has been a duplicitous participant in the war on terror. The book addresses this theme, offering an analytic account of Pakistan's strategic calculus during this time, both in military and in political terms, and of how these factors have been filtered by Pakistan's unique strategic culture.'

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

The Militarisation of Peacekeeping in the Twenty-First Century / by
James Sloan. - Oxford, UK : Hart, 2011.
xxix, 306 p. ; 24 cm.
(Studies in International Law ; 35)
ID number: 80024146

Type: M

Library Location: 40 /00192 ISBN: 9781849461146

Author(s):

1. Sloan, James

Includes index.

'Since the end of the last century, UN peacekeeping has undergone a fundamental and largely unexamined change. Peacekeeping operations, long expected to use force only in self-defence and to act impartially, are now increasingly relied upon by the Security Council as a means to maintain and restore security within a country. Operations are established under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and some are empowered to use 'all necessary measures', language traditionally reserved for enforcement operations. Through a close examination of these twenty-first century peacekeeping operations - including those in Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti and the Darfur region of Sudan - the book shows that they are, for the most part, fundamentally ill-suited to the enforcement-type tasks being asked of them. The operations, which are under-funded, under-equipped and whose troops are under-trained, frequently lurch from crisis to crisis. There is scant evidence that matters are likely to improve. The book argues that bestowing enforcement-type functions on a peacekeeping operation is misguided. Such operations are likely to be unsuccessful in the enforcement-type tasks, causing serious damage to the excellent reputation of UN peacekeeping and the UN more broadly. In addition, because operations of this nature are likely to be perceived as partial, their ability to carry out traditional (non-forceful) peacekeeping tasks may be impeded. Finally, the Security Council's practice of charging peacekeeping operations with enforcement

functions lessens the pressure on the Council to work to establish genuine enforcement operations - that is, operations that are considerably better suited to restoring peace and security.'

WMD NONPROLIFERATION

The Global Partnership Against WMD : Success and Shortcomings of G8

Threat Reduction since 9/11 / by Alan Heyes... [et al.]. -

Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011.

iii, 140 p.; 24 cm.

(Whitehall Paper Series ; 76)

ID number: 80024122

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01144 ISBN: 9780415518628

Author(s):

1. Heyes, Alan
2. Bowen, Wyn Q.
3. Chalmers, Hugh

'The 9/11 terrorist attacks prompted a new urgency in efforts to deal with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear proliferation. The potential acquisition and use by terrorist groups of such weaponry was suddenly a much increased threat. The G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction subsequently encouraged some twenty-two countries and the European Union to pledge up to \$20 billion to address this challenge. The creation of the Global Partnership was the first time so many countries agreed to collaborate on a range of non-proliferation, security and nuclear safety programmes, as well as commit such an amount of resources to them. Based on extensive primary research, this paper assesses the success and shortcomings to date of the Global Partnership, and suggests how the mechanism can be bolstered and taken forward.

WOMEN AND THE MILITARY

Making Gender, Making War : Violence, Military and Peacekeeping

Practices. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xi, 252 p.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Advances in Feminist Studies and Intersectionality ; 6)

ID number: 80024142

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00378 ISBN: 9780415897587

Bibliography: p. 219-245. Includes index.

'This book is a unique interdisciplinary edited collection which explores the social construction of gender, war-making and peacekeeping. It highlights the institutions and processes involved in the making of gender in terms of both men and women, masculinity and femininity. The 'war question for feminism' marks a thematic red thread throughout; it is a call to students and scholars of feminism to take seriously and engage with the task of analyzing war. Contributors analyze how war-making is intertwined with the making of gender in a diversity of empirical case studies, organized around four themes : gender, violence and militarism; how the making of gender is connected to a (re)making of the nation through military practices; UN SCR 1325 and gender mainstreaming in institutional practices; and gender subjectivities in the organization of violence, exploring the notion of violent women and non-violent men.'

YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY

Yemen Divided : The Story of a Failed State in South Arabia / by
Noel Brehony. - London : Tauris, 2011.
xxii, 257 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024113

Type: M

Library Location: 953 /00005 ISBN: 9781848856356

Author(s):

1. Brehony, Noel

Bibliography: p. 240-249. Includes index.

'The author tells here for the first time the comprehensive history of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. He explains the power politics that came to form a communist republic a few hundred miles from the holiest site in Islam. He explores the factors and forces that led to the state's demise, forcing it to yield to northern acquisition in 1990. The book tells the little-known story of a struggle for independence, a flirtation with communism and the founding of a new state. It makes essential reading for anyone who wants to understand why Yemen, sensitive neighbour to Saudi Arabia and strategically vital to Middle East security, has veered towards massive instability.'

Journal Articles

Articles de revues

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

The Missing Endgame for Afghanistan : A Sustainable Post-Bin Laden Strategy / by David M. Abshire, Ryan Browne., 2011.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 59-72.)

ID Number: JA028160

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Abshire, David M.
2. Browne, Ryan

As US and NATO troops draw down in Afghanistan, our current strategy is insufficient. Two helpful models exist for a complementary, long-term regional economic and entrepreneurial development program to help foster sustainable Afghan and regional stability.

Afghanistan : Alternative Futures and Their Implications / by Naveed Mukhtar., 2011.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 41, no. 2, Summer 2011, p. 62-75.)

ID Number: JA028169

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mukhtar, Naveed

This article examines the context of the current conflict in Afghanistan, assesses the interests and activities of major stakeholders in a regional and global context, and advances alternative scenarios for the future.

ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA

American and European Responses to the Arab Spring : What's the Big Idea ? / by Uri Dadush, Michele Dunne., 2011.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 131-145.)

ID Number: JA028165

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dadush, Uri
2. Dunne, Michele

How can Arab democratic transitions be supported by Europe and the United States when both continents are confronting fiscal crises ? A new and compelling vision is needed for closer and more equitable economic relations, both among Arab countries and between them and the trans-Atlantic community.

ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Revolution Will Not Be Tweeted / by Jon B. Alterman., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 103-116.)
ID Number: JA028163

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Alterman, Jon B.

Twitter and Facebook certainly played a part in the Arab revolts of 2011 - making at least three important contributions - but it was actually old-fashioned, 20th-century television that was absolutely fundamental to the events that unfolded.

The Transnational Challenge to Arab Freedom / by Jason Brownlee., 2011.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 739, November 2011, p. 317-323.)
ID Number: JA028175

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brownlee, Jason

Washington, though it belatedly hailed the ouster of Egypt's Hosni Mubarak, continues to prioritize the stability of allied autocracies over democratization in the Middle East.

Whither the Arab Spring ? 1989 or 1848 ? / by Robert Springborg., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 3, September 2011, p. 5-12.)

ID Number: JA028114

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Springborg, Robert

Potential Arab democratic transitions will face more substantial obstacles than Eastern Europe did in 1989. These obstacles include the intense securitisation of the Middle East, the absence of agreed upon models for future polities and economies, the residual power of authoritarian systems, and the limited capacities of newly emerging political and civil societies. Even the poster children of the Arab Spring, Tunisia and Egypt, are not well equipped to imitate the success of Eastern European countries. The Arab Spring of 2011 may thus be more akin to the 1848 failed revolutions than to the democratic transitions set in motion by the crumbling of the Soviet Union in 1989.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russia-NATO Cooperative Missile Defense / by Vyacheslav Trubnikov., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 5, 2011, p. 16-19.)

ID Number: JA028141

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Trubnikov, Vyacheslav

BELARUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Belarusian Foreign Policy in a Time of Crisis / by Elena Korosteleva., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27, nos. 3-4, September - December 2011, p. 566-586.)

ID Number: JA028071

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Korosteleva, Elena

As with the rest of the world, Belarus has been affected by the global economic crisis. However, the main consequences for the country were less economic, but rather political in nature. Although closely connected with Russia, it was not the spillover of the crisis, such as the reduction in its hitherto 'miraculous' levels of economic growth to almost nothing in one year, that hit Belarus hard. Instead, it was Russia's deliberate politics of 'pragmatization', directed at its 'near abroad' to facilitate compliance of and interdependence with its neighbours, which dramatically altered Belarus' foreign policy landscape. The two principal corollaries of the global crisis for Belarus therefore included the new and irreversible search (successful or otherwise) for diversification away from Russia, and the reinvigorated sense of sovereignty with which Belarus now attempts to rebuild itself domestically and internationally.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (1972)

La transparence dans le controle des armes biologiques / by Iris Hunger., 2011.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 117-132.)

ID Number: JA028090

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hunger, Iris

La Convention sur l'interdiction des armes biologiques (CIAB) de 1972 reste depourvue de dispositions relatives a la verification. Apres un silence presque total a ce propos au cours de la derniere decennie, la verification - ou controle du respect des dispositions - a recemment fait l'objet d'une plus grande attention pendant la periode preparatoire a la 7e Conference d'examen qui doit se derouler en decembre 2011. Les procedures permettant d'ameliorer la transparence representent un element important de tout mecanisme de verification. L'existence de mesures de confiance (MDC) dans le cadre de la CIAB peut constituer les germes de telles procedures. A l'heure actuelle, des demandes imprecises en ce qui concerne les declarations et une participation irreguliere limitent l'efficacite des MDC en termes de renforcement de la transparence. Lors de la Conference d'examen de 2011 puis des reunions annuelles de la Convention a venir, les Etats devraient s'engager dans un processus de revision des MDC, avec un double objectif : cibler les themes pertinents les plus importants, sans dupliquer les regimes de declaration existants, et donner mandat a l'Unite d'appui (ISU) pour entreprendre our organiser des activites de suivi.

Dans la perspective de la 7e Conference d'examen de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes biologiques (CIAB) / by Elisande Nexon., 2011.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 111-116.)

ID Number: JA028089

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nexon, Elisande

BLACK SEA REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Managing Distrust in the Wider Black Sea Region., 2011.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 11, no. 3,
September 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA028120

Type: ART

The wider Black Sea region - understood in a broad sense and including Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey - is a region torn by instability and distrust. This special issue is based on the belief that trust is a key element in establishing long-term security and effective cooperation between and inside states. Even in the absence of direct military conflict in the wider Black Sea region, the threats to regional stability are serious : weak and poor states with disputed uncontrolled zones are fertile seeding grounds for organized crime, human trafficking and irregular migration. Human security remains weak and distrust of corrupt authorities is widespread in many places in the region. Many of these challenges are transnational in character. The solution of these threats and as well as regional economic development needs a cooperative and regional approach from the states and other actors in the region. This issue explores the current politics of trust and distrust in the wider Black Sea region on multiple levels and their implications to security and stability in the region.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chinese Nationalism and Its Discontents / by Robert S. Ross., 2011.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 116, November - December 2011, p. 45-51.)

ID Number: JA028079

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ross, Robert S.

Beijing's belligerence has alienated almost every Asian neighbor - and almost every industrialized nation. The Communist Party is being forced to choose between kowtowing to domestic nationalism and submitting to a peaceful rise. The White House is overreacting, encircling China and forging menacing alliances. Chinese prowess is greatly exaggerated. Yet the latent rivalry is ratcheting up to dangerous levels.

CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

No 'Jasmine' for China / by Bruce J. Dickson., 2011.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 737, September 2011, p. 211-216.)

ID Number: JA028170

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dickson, Bruce J.

Though local protests proliferate, the Chinese people's growing prosperity, optimism about the future, and patience for political change do not make a recipe for revolution.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--EGYPT

The Egyptian Military, Part One : From the Ottomans through Sadat /
by Ahmed S. Hashim., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 63-78.)

ID Number: JA028105

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hashim, Ahmed S.

This study is divided into two parts. Part I is a historical analysis of modern Egyptian civil-military relations from the nineteenth century to the end of the presidency of Anwar al-Sadat in 1981. Part II consists of an analysis of civil-military relations under Hosni Mubarak and the political role of the armed forces during the revolution of 2011 and the post-Mubarak period, when the army took direct political power, pending a revamping of the political system. Part II also advances some scenarios concerning Egypt's political evolution, in which the military is bound to play an important role.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION

CSTO : 10 Years of Countering Threats and Challenges / by Nikolai
Bordyuzha., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 5, 2011, p.
40-49.)

ID Number: JA028142

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bordyuzha, Nikolai

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY (1996)

A Detour Strategy for the Test Ban Treaty / by Liviu Horovitz.,
2011.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 87-99.)

ID Number: JA028162

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Horovitz, Liviu

With CTBT ratification unrealistic by 2012, supporters should now work on a detour strategy : parallel but mutually reinforcing fronts in three countries - the United States, China, and Israel - that have the potential to strengthen the chances of ratification before 2015.

CORRUPTION

Reflexions sur la corruption / by Henri Hude., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 743, octobre 2011, p. 35-40.)

ID Number: JA028155

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hude, Henri

Le philosophe s'interroge sur l'impact de la corruption sur la securite nationale, et par des detours juridiques, moraux et economiques, met en evidence les menaces majeures que presente pour la democratie la combinaison des phenomenes de corruption politique et mediatique.

Aspects strategiques de la corruption / by Pierre Lacoste., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 743, octobre 2011, p. 41-44.)

ID Number: JA028156

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lacoste, Pierre

Rarement evoquees, la corruption et la criminalisation larvee des echanges internationaux constituent une menace pour la securite et le developpement de la planete. C'est, selon l'auteur, autour de reflexes collectifs et de societes equilibrees que peut s'organiser la defense contre ces nouveaux ennemis communs.

DEMOCRACY

Democracy's Third Wave Today / by Larry Diamond., 2011.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 739, November 2011, p. 299-307.)

ID Number: JA028173

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Diamond, Larry

Twenty years after Samuel Huntington published his seminal study of the 'third wave' of global democratization, authoritarianism has retrenched and restlessness in democracies is rampant. Yet long-term prospects for the spread of liberal political institutions remain encouraging.

DEMOCRACY--AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

Political Opposition and Democracy in Sub-Saharan Africa., 2011.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 18, no. 5, October 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA028082

Type: ART

DEMOCRATIZATION

The New World of Democracy Promotion / by Lincoln Mitchell., 2011.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 739, November 2011, p. 311-316.)

ID Number: JA028174

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mitchell, Lincoln

Twenty years ago, leaders of many post-Soviet and developing countries welcomed Western assistance in building their democratic institutions. Things have changed since then.

DEMOCRATIZATION--EGYPT

The Arab Spring : U.S. Democracy Promotion in Egypt / by Erin A.

Snider, David M. Faris., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 49-62.)

ID Number: JA028106

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Snider, Erin A.

2. Faris, David M.

DEMOCRATIZATION--TURKEY

The Turkish Example : A Model for Change in the Middle East ? / by Seymen Atasoy., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 86-100.)

ID Number: JA028103

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Atasoy, Seymen

Despite its unique political evolution, Turkey has gradually become a general inspiration for political and economic liberalization in other Middle Eastern societies. But a review of democratization in Turkey also illustrates the significant problems the country has yet to solve for the consolidation of genuine liberal democracy. Rather than a completed model for other countries to emulate, Turkey is an illustrative case of ongoing democratization from which other Muslim-majority nations can draw lessons. This paper focuses on democratic deepening and associated hurdles in Turkey during the past decade and searches for insights that may be useful to contemporary democratization efforts elsewhere in the Middle East.

DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)--USA

The Limits of Tailored Deterrence / by Sean P. Larkin., 2011.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 63, 2011, p. 47-57.)

ID Number: JA028109

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Larkin, Sean P.

Deterrence is back. Although the Cold War concept lost its centrality in security policy for many years, the United States embraced a modified version of it in its 2006 and 2010 National Security Strategies. The original concept of deterrence - preventing an attack by credibly threatening unacceptable retaliation - has been reborn as tailored deterrence. Tailored deterrence seeks to customize whole-of-government deterrence strategies to specific actors and scenarios. Ideally, this approach would address the flaws in rational deterrence theory, which assumes that adversaries will make decisions exclusively on the basis of the expected costs and benefits of a contemplated course of action.

DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA

Drone Warfare : Blowback from the New American Way of War / by Leila Hudson... [et al.]., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 122-132.)

ID Number: JA028101

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hudson, Leila

2. Owens, Colin S.

3. Flannes, Matt

Targeted killing by unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), commonly known as drones, has become the central element of US counterterror operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan, a safe haven for Taliban and al-Qaeda militants. Over nearly a decade, drone-attack frequency and death rates have increased dramatically. Rather than calming the region through the precise elimination of terrorist leaders, however, the accelerating counterterror program has compounded violence and instability. These consequences need to be addressed, since the summer of 2011 has seen the dramatic expansion of the drone program into Yemen, Somalia and Libya.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

U.S. Economic Sanctions against Iran : Undermined by External Factors / by Nikolay A. Kozhanov., 2011.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 144-160.)
ID Number: JA028102
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kozhanov, Nikolay A.

EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Egypt's Spring : Causes of the Revolution / by Ann M. Lesch., 2011.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 35-48.)
ID Number: JA028107
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lesch, Ann M.

Liberty, Democracy, and Discord in Egypt / by Tarek Masoud., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 117-129.)
ID Number: JA028164
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Masoud, Tarek
Shortly after Mubarak's overthrow, Egypt's political landscape is already bitterly divided between liberals who fear democracy, democrats who fear liberty, and a military content to play these forces off against each other in a bid to retain its preeminence. Now what ?

ELECTIONS--TURKEY

The 2011 Elections and Prospects for Change in Turkey / by Paul Kubicek., 2011.
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 16, no. 3, November 2011, p. 443-448.)
ID Number: JA028150
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kubicek, Paul
While much remains unsettled in Turkish politics, there was little doubt about who the winner of the 12 June 2011 parliamentary elections would be. The Justice and Development Party (AKP), which had ruled the country since first winning elections in 2002, was widely predicted to be re-elected for a third term. On election day, the AKP won half the vote, allowing it to continue to govern as the majority party. The AKP had, however, promised significant changes to the Turkish political system if it won the elections. It remains to be seen if the AKP can deliver on these promises and what the nature of the changes will be.

ENERGY SECURITY--CHINA

Has China's Foreign Energy Quest Enhanced Its Energy Security ? / by
Chen Shaofeng., 2011.

(CHINA QUARTERLY, no. 207, September 2011, p. 600-625.)

ID Number: JA028154

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shaofeng, Chen

In recent years China's national oil companies (NOCs) have proactively ventured abroad to look for more fossil fuel supply. Despite the divided views on their foreign energy quest, previous studies tend to consider the Chinese government and its NOCs to be a monolithic organism, and explicitly or implicitly presuppose that the Chinese NOC's foreign energy quest could enhance China's energy security. This is, however, an untested hypothesis. To fill the gap, this article assesses the impact of Chinese NOC's foreign energy quest on the country's energy security. Findings show that the Chinese NOCs have made some progress in their foreign energy quest, which contributes to their coffers and reserves, but that does not mean that China's energy security is greatly enhanced; in particular, the diversity and reliability of China's foreign oil sources are questionable.

ENERGY SECURITY--ISRAEL

Israel's Energy Security : Regional Implications / by Gawdat
Bahgat., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 25-34.)

ID Number: JA028108

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

In the first section, the author discusses the changes in Israel's energy sector and the controversy over state taxes. In the second, he analyzes the regional context - Lebanese and Turkish claims in the Levant basin. These claims and counterclaims aside, Israel is likely to move fast in developing these natural gas fields. Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and Syria are likely to invest more resources in searching for oil and gas off their own shores. This is followed by an examination of the Egyptian gas pipeline. The analysis suggests that, rhetoric aside, Egyptian supplies will continue, but Israel will have to pay a higher price.

EU

Night Thoughts on Europe / by Walter Laqueur., 2011.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 116, November - December 2011, p. 27-33.)

ID Number: JA028078

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Laqueur, Walter

The Continent is fast becoming no more than a cultural theme park for well-to-do tourists from East Asia. Its problems go far beyond deflating currency and rising debt. Europe suffers from a lack of will, a crisis of confidence - and a serious identity problem. The once-great superpower has already fallen. We watch as centuries of predominance slip away.

EU--ARAB COUNTRIES

L'Union europeenne et le printemps arabe / by Bastien Nivet., 2011.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 744, novembre 2011, p. 77-85.)

ID Number: JA028152

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nivet, Bastien

Comme la plupart des acteurs internationaux, l'Union europeenne a ete surprise par les 'printemps arabes'. Ses difficultes dans ce contexte, autant que ses velleites d'y etre un acteur, sont porteuses de lecons utiles sur la capacite d'adaptation de l'UE an changement international.

EU--CSDP--GERMANY

Europe's Missing Piece / by Julian Lindley-French., 2011.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 12, no. 6, Nobember - December 2011, p. 26-31.)

ID Number: JA028100

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lindley-French, Julian

As one of Europe's major powers, Germany has both the capability and the responsibility to contribute to Europe's hard-pressed defense effort. But Berlin has consistently neglected its commitment to the Common Security and Defence Policy, exemplified by the newest plans for cuts to the Bundeswehr.

EU--CSDP--OPERATIONS--EUNAVFOR--ATALANTA

Finally Flexing Its Muscles ? Atalanta : The European Union's Naval Military Operation Against Piracy / by Marianne Riddervold., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2011, p. 385-404.)

ID Number: JA028129

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Riddervold, Marianne

What happens to EU (European Union) foreign policy when the EU has military force at its disposal ? Will it then still be correct to talk of the EU as a 'normative' power, or will military capabilities make the EU more inclined to act as a traditional great power and instead promote its interests on the world scene ? This article aims to contribute to an answer by studying why the EU launched its first naval operation, operation Atalanta. The analysis suggests that taking responsibility for the long-term protection of humanitarian aid to Somalia was a mobilizing argument behind Atalanta and that this has been followed up in practice. Opposed to what one would expect of a traditional actor, the EU has not prioritised to protect European ships and has bound itself to global law when using force against pirates. Piracy is defined as criminal acts and pirates have been treated in accordance with their human rights.

EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY

Free Riding or Restraint ? Examining European Grand Strategy / by Christopher J. Fettweis., 2011.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 30, no. 4, September - October 2011, p. 333-346.)
ID Number: JA028076
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fettweis, Christopher J.
The major US allies seem to be content to let the United States shoulder the burden associated with assuring the security of the West and promoting freedom and democracy around the world, passively free riding on the security provided by the US taxpayer. A different explanation is available, if rarely discussed : perhaps instead the decisions they have made with regard to their own defense are part of active, coherent, logical, rational grand strategies. Perhaps the choice to pursue strategic restraint is not due to the stability provided by US hegemony but a conscious response to declining threat. This article seeks to explain the grand strategies of some of the great and potentially great powers of the post-Cold War world. Far from being irresponsible international actors, our allies are acting quite rationally in a world virtually absent of serious threat, at least compared to all those that have come before.

GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Limits of German Power / by Thomas Kleine-Brockhoff, Hanns W. Maull., 2011.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 12, no. 6, November - December 2011, p. 7-17.)
ID Number: JA028098
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kleine-Brockhoff, Thomas
2. Maull, Hanns W.
As the eurozone faces economic crisis, European countries are looking to Germany to save the day, and find themselves disappointed with the results. Many have overestimated German power. Without a rethink of its economic and foreign policies, Berlin risks losing influence on the world stage.

More Money, More Problems / by Hans Kundnani., 2011.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 12, no. 6, November - December 2011, p. 18-25.)
ID Number: JA028099
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kundnani, Hans
Berlin remains unwilling to project military force, even alongside allies. But it has become less hesitant to flex its economic muscles, especially in Europe. Traditionally thought of as a 'civilian power', Germany's foreign policy has become more assertive in pursuit of profits for its firms, even perhaps at the cost of its broader political interests.

GREAT BRITAIN--MILITARY POLICY

Missed Opportunity : How Failures of Leadership Derailed the SDSR / by Matt Cavanagh., 2011.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 5, October - November 2011, p. 6-13.)

ID Number: JA028135

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cavanagh, Matt

The SDSR was a chance to lay the groundwork for serious defence reform, but it was little more than a rushed spending review, argues the author. Its failure is both a missed opportunity and a threat to the ability of the government's other defence reforms to have a serious impact. The Ministry of Defence must overcome its chronic failure to prioritise and be more realistic in its specifications - and the government must bring the SDSR up to date with post-Libya foreign policy.

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Humanitarian Intervention : Loose Ends / by Fernando R. Teson., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 10, no. 3, September 2011, p. 192-212.)

ID Number: JA028081

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Teson, Fernando R.

The article addresses three aspects of the humanitarian intervention doctrine. It argues, first, that the value of sovereignty rests on the justified social processes of the target state - the horizontal contract. Foreign interventions, even when otherwise justified, must respect the horizontal contract. In contrast, morally objectionable social processes (such as the subjection of women) are not protected by sovereignty (intervention, of course, may be banned for other reasons). In addition, tyrants have no moral protection against interventions directed at them. Second, the article addresses the internal legitimacy of humanitarian intervention. It concludes that the liberal state may only use voluntary soldiers (either the voluntary army or mercenaries) to conduct humanitarian intervention. Conscription for that purpose is not permissible. The article shows that the long-stranding criticism of mercenaries stems from a romantic prejudice and is thus unfair. Third, the article makes a distinction between intention (the determination to perform an action) and motive (a further goal that the agent seeks with that action) and shows that only intention is relevant for humanitarian intervention. A justified humanitarian intervention requires the intention to liberate the victims, but not necessarily a good further motive. It shows how mainstream doctrine has impermissibly confused the two concepts.

The True Costs of Humanitarian Intervention / by Benjamin A. Valentino., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 6, November - December 2011, p. 60-73.)

ID Number: JA028095

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Valentino, Benjamin A.

Intervening militarily to save lives abroad often sounds good on paper, but the record has not been promising. The ethical calculus involved is almost always complicated by messy realities on the ground, and the opportunity costs of such missions are massive. Well-meaning countries could save far more lives by helping refugees and victims of natural disasters and funding public health.

Humanitarian Intervention Comes of Age / by Jon Western, Joshua S. Goldstein., 2011.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 6, November - December 2011, p. 48-59.)

ID Number: JA028096

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Western, Jon
2. Goldstein, Joshua S.

Despite the fall of the Qaddafi regime in Libya, humanitarian intervention still has plenty of critics. But their targets are usually the early, ugly missions of the 1990s. Since then - as Libya has shown - the international community has learned its lessons and grown much more adept at using military force to save lives.

INDIA--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Facing Future Challenges : Defence Reform in India / by Anit Mukherjee., 2011.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 5, October - November 2011, p. 30-37.)

ID Number: JA028137

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mukherjee, Anit

In July 2011, India appointed the Naresh Chandra Committee to re-visit the issue of defence reform. Addressing such fundamental problems as poor institutional knowledge, confused civil-military relations and a lack of inter-service and interagency co-ordination will help India to realise its ambitions on the world stage. However, the committee may find it difficult to define reforms that are acceptable to all of the principal actors : the military, politicians and civilian bureaucracy.

INFORMATION WARFARE--NATO

Estonia : Cyber Window into the Future of NATO / by Haly Laasme., 2011.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 63, 2011, p. 58-63.)

ID Number: JA028110

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Laasme, Haly

This article examines Estonia's role in the development of the NATO cyber defense policy, the adequacy of the current cyberspace concepts for defending NATO, and the Alliance's embracing of this new challenge with the help of the cyber center in Estonia.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

What's Reconciliation Got to Do With It ? The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) as Antiwar Profiteer / by Robert M. Hayden., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 5, no. 3, September 2011, p. 313-330.)

ID Number: JA028068

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hayden, Robert M.

This article argues that the actions and activities of the ICTY have not been beneficial to achieving reconciliation or stability in the Balkans, but to the contrary are part of the reason that parts of the region have remained unstable. This result should not be unexpected as there is very little evidence, if indeed any, that indicates that protracted tribunals like the ICTY (and unlike, therefore, Nuremberg), have ever had, or even could have, beneficial effects on

reconciliation. It argues, further, that the primary beneficiaries of the ICTY have been international human rights lawyers and human rights agencies, and in the region itself, the political parties of indicted. Considering the amounts of money spent on the Tribunal compared to those spent on rebuilding the region it seems that the ICTY has functioned better as an antiwar profiteer than it has as a promoter of peace and reconstruction.

IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Iraq's Long Road to National Reconciliation / by Myriam Benraad., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 3, September 2011, p. 25-33.)

ID Number: JA028116

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Benraad, Myriam

As the US prepares to pull out of Iraq, the 'national reconciliation' process that was launched in the summer of 2006 remains stalled. The March 2010 legislative elections, which were expected to consecrate the rebuilding of a national pact between Iraqis, have led to even greater fragmentation of Iraq's socio-political landscape. The power sharing agreement ultimately presages more tensions to come. With the essence and reality of the Iraqi 'nation' long debated and subjected to continued deconstruction under the combined effects of authoritarianism, military conflagrations and economic sanctions, it will likely take decades before a genuine reconciliation can come about.

JUST WAR DOCTRINE

The Just War Tradition and the Continuing Challenges to World Public Order., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 10, no. 3, September 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA028080

Type: ART

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

The Korean Peninsula on the Verge / by Charles K. Armstrong., 2011.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 737, September 2011, p. 229-235.)

ID Number: JA028171

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Armstrong, Charles K.

Isolation and sanctions have not improved North Korea's behavior, much less brought down the regime. Fortunately, Washington and Seoul appear ready to engage with Pyongyang again.

KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Collapse of North Korea : Military Missions and Requirements /
by Bruce W. Bennett, Jennifer Lind., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 36, no. 2, Fall 2011, p. 84-119.)
ID Number: JA028072

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bennett, Bruce W.
2. Lind, Jennifer

In North Korea, the upcoming leadership transition in the Kim Jong-il regime will be a precarious time for the Kim family's hold on power. A collapse of the North Korean government could have several dangerous implications for East Asia, including 'loose nukes', a humanitarian disaster, a regional refugee crisis, and potential escalation to war between China and the United States. To respond to a collapse and these problems, neighboring countries may perform several military missions to stabilize North Korea. These include the location and securing of North Korean weapons of mass destruction, stability operations, border control, conventional disarmament, and combat/deterrence operations. Assuming that collapse occurs in a relatively benign manner, military missions to stabilize North Korea could require 260,000 to 400,000 troops. If collapse occurs after a war on the peninsula, or if it sparks civil war in North Korea, the number of missions - and their requirements - would grow. Because of the size and complexity of these missions, and because of the perils associated with mismanaging them, advance and combined planning is essential. Combined planning should include those actors (e.g., China, South Korea, and the United States) that could otherwise take destabilizing action to protect their own interests.

MILITARY PLANNING

Ten Trends in Capability Planning for Defence and Security / by
Stephan De Spiegeleire., 2011.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 5, October - November 2011, p.
20-28.)

ID Number: JA028136

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Spiegeleire, Stephan De

Capability-based planning has become the gold standard for defence planning. It is increasingly understood as encompassing a broad range of abilities beyond just military materiel and personnel, evolving into a much wider range of factors. It has also helped NATO defence planners adapt forces to requirements rather than fit ends to means. But there is still more to be done to improve defence planning, not least understanding the challenge posed by 'black swans' and guarding against presentism.

NATO

Un point de vue philosophico-politique sur l'OTAN / by Henri Hude.,
2011.
(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 97-108.)

ID Number: JA028085

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hude, Henri

L'OTAN est le bras arme de l'empire liberal. L'affaiblissement de la credibilite des Etats-Unis et les contradictions de leur politique liberale globale classique requierent, pour l'exercice de la fonction d'empire liberal, l'emergence d'un nouveau partenaire global, qui ne peut etre pour l'heure que l'Europe. L'Europe sera d'abord une communaute de defense, une alliance ou restera un neant politique. L'OTAN peut etre la matrice de l'Europe politique. C'est a partir de

cette vision politique que peuvent être traitées les autres questions telles que l'extension de l'OTAN, ses missions, etc.

Les valeurs de l'Alliance atlantique sont-elles les valeurs occidentales ? / by Olivier Kempf., 2011.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 744, novembre 2011, p. 37-42.)
ID Number: JA028151

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kempf, Olivier

Après avoir énoncé les valeurs de l'Alliance atlantique telles qu'elles résultent de la charte de l'ONU et montre que les valeurs occidentales s'en écartaient peu sauf par la posture résolument défensive, l'auteur suggère que les valeurs positives de doute critique et de plasticité fondaient la particularité d'un Occident à la flexibilité préservée.

NATO--ARCTIC REGIONS

NATO and the Arctic : Is the Atlantic Alliance a Cold War Relic in a Peaceful Region Now Faced With Non-Military Challenges ? / by Helga Haftendorn., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2011, p. 337-361.)

ID Number: JA028128

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Haftendorn, Helga

This article analyzes which role the Atlantic Alliance plays in the Arctic and whether it can contribute to the security and territorial integrity of its members in the region. In a dramatic change from the cold war era, the Arctic is no longer at the center of a conflict between two hostile superpowers. But what can a basically military organization such as NATO - though with proven political functions - contribute to stabilizing the Arctic region if its major challenges are non-military ? With regional challenges resulting mostly from globalization and climate change, it is open to question whether a military alliance such as NATO has the will and the capability to cope with them. We might thus need to look also at individual members' interests and abilities besides searching for joint alliance action. If we find NATO not up to the challenges, which alternative institutions offer themselves for coping with the political conflicts and controversies in the Polar region ?

NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

L'OTAN en Afghanistan : analyse d'une inefficacité militaire / by Michel Goya, Guillaume Lasconjarias., 2011.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 43-49.)

ID Number: JA028087

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Goya, Michel

2. Lasconjarias, Guillaume

Après une année 2010 qui fut de nouveau la plus meurtrière pour la coalition en Afghanistan, et au moment où un certain nombre de pays contributeurs annoncent le retrait de leurs forces, on peut s'interroger sur l'efficacité de l'Alliance atlantique. Initialement conçue pour combattre les divisions mécanisées du Pacte de Varsovie, l'OTAN se retrouve enlisée face à une insurrection faiblement armée mais très motivée, et incapable de s'adapter à ce nouveau type de conflit. Cette crise, tant doctrinale que militaire, trouve ses racines à la fois dans l'évolution des missions confiées à l'Alliance, notamment à partir de 2006, et son expansion vers un contrôle de l'ensemble du pays. Et si les États contributeurs évoquent d'une seule voix la nécessité d'une stratégie commune, fondée sur la gouvernance et la

securite, les restrictions d'emploi et les questions de politique interieure reduisent l'efficacite de l'OTAN, comme le soulignait le faible nombre de troupes deployees jusqu'a la reprise en main americaine et le plan Obama a partir de 2009.

NATO--FRANCE

The French Return to NATO / by Kaare Dahl Martinsen, Annette Hurum., 2011.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 30, no. 4, September - October 2011, p. 333-346.)

ID Number: JA028074

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Martinsen, Kaare Dahl
2. Hurum, Annette

The French return to NATO has been met with standing ovations in the alliance and perceived as France finally returning to the fold. This article traces the evolution of the French process and suggests that it does not entail a major change in French policy, nor is it taking place at the expense of the European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy. The French have been given central position within the Command Structure that will enable them to influence NATO's transformation and achieve the ultimate goal of developing a European Union strong enough to be considered an equal partner to the United States.

NATO--PALESTINE

L'Alliance atlantique et la Palestine / by Catherine Defontaine, Kristyna Pelikanova., 2011.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 65-80.)

ID Number: JA028091

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Defontaine, Catherine
2. Pelikanova, Kristyna

Au lendemain de la Guerre froide, l'Alliance atlantique a cherche a redefinir ses objectifs, tout en developpant ses partenariats, notamment dans la region mediterraneenne et moyen-orientale, mettant ainsi fin au debat hors zone. C'est dans ce contexte que l'Alliance s'est interessee a la question de la Palestine, qui constitue pour l'ensemble de la communaute internationale un veritable enjeu. Avec la mise en place du Dialogue mediterraneen et de l'Initiative de cooperation d'Istanbul, l'Alliance a pose les jalons necessaires pour la creation d'un cadre de cooperation viable avec les Etats de la region. Mais la strategie de l'Alliance vis-a-vis de la Palestine reste vague et l'evocation d'une possible intervention se heurte a de nombreux obstacles, que resume bien la doctrine des 'trois si'. Des lors, peut-on s'attendre a une evolution de la strategie de l'Alliance sur la question de la Palestine, notamment dans le contexte du printemps arabe ?

NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

L'OTAN et la Russie apres le sommet de Lisbonne : un improbable 'partenariat strategique' entre adversaires-partenaires / by Jean-Sylvestre Mongrenier., 2011.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 51-63.)

ID Number: JA028084

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mongrenier, Jean-Sylvestre

Au fil de la decennie 2000, les relations entre la Russie et l'OTAN n'ont cesse de se degrader, jusqu'a ce que la guerre russo-georgienne d'aout 2008 provoque la suspension d'un certain nombre de 'partenariat strategique' entre adversaires-partenaires. cooperations. Amorcee apres la mise en place d'une nouvelle administration a Washington, la politique de relance entre les Etats-Unis et la Russie (le reset) a connu des prolongements dans le cadre de l'OTAN, une instance ou s'exprime la solidarite geopolitique des puissances occidentales. Le Conseil OTAN-Russie (COR) s'est de nouveau reuni et la presence de Dmitri Medvedev a Lisbonne, lors du dernier sommet atlantique (19-20 novembre 2010), estensee ouvrir une nouvelle epoque. Si les marges de manoeuvre existent, la politique d'engagement de l'OTAN se heurte aux logiques qui sont celles d'une 'Russie-Eurasie' dont un grand nombre de dirigeants pensent l'avenir en opposition a l'Occident.

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

The Equilibrium of the 2010 NATO Strategic Concept / by Alessandro Marrone., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 3, September 2011, p. 93-111.)

ID Number: JA028113

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Marrone, Alessandro

The 2010 Strategic Concept reaches an equilibrium among different Allies' views by rejecting extreme options, combining 'regional' and 'global' elements in a new common ground, and setting up flexible guidelines for NATO's future evolution. It is the result of 20 years of transatlantic debate over NATO's role and geographic reach, and represents a significant step forward with respect to the previous Strategic Concept approved in 1999.

NATO--SUMMITS--LISBON, 2010

L'Alliance en 2011 : Lisbonne, Abbottabad, Benghazi / by Olivier Kempf., 2011.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 17-42.)

ID Number: JA028086

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kempf, Olivier

Le sommet de Lisbonne en novembre 2010 a ete un sommet important : il a permis l'adoption d'un nouveau concept strategique, il a decide de lancer une defense antimissile de territoire, et il a acte le principe de reformes qui ont ete precisees six mois plus tard, en juin 2011, touchant notamment la structure de commandement et l'organisation des agences. Toutefois, le premier semestre 2011 a vus deux elements d'importance : la mort de Ben Laden au Pakistan a lance la dynamique des retraits de troupes, de facon plus rapide que prevue; et les operations en Libye, declenchees sans l'Alliance, ont vu celle-ci prendre finalement en charge une operation delicate, avec des moyens mesures et une cohesion transatlantique et intra-europeenne mise en difficulte. Cela ne remet pas en cause les resultats de Lisbonne mais force l'Alliance a poursuivre sa mutation.

NATO--UNITED NATIONS

L'OTAN et l'ONU : une relation complexe et ambiguë / by Benjamin Roehrig., 2011.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 81-89.)

ID Number: JA028083

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Roehrig, Benjamin

L'ONU et l'OTAN symbolisent le nouvel ordre international qui se met en place après la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les Nations unies représentent le rêve d'un système de relations entre États fondées sur la notion de sécurité collective. L'OTAN, créée deux ans après l'ONU, en raison de la Guerre froide, repose sur la notion plus pragmatique de défense collective. Les deux organisations entretiennent depuis leur création des relations difficiles. L'ignorance qu'elles se vouent de 1947 à la chute du mur de Berlin devient une coopération forcée dans les années 1990 avec l'embrassement des Balkans. Une forme de division du travail apparaît alors : l'ONU fournit la légitimité quand l'OTAN apporte son efficacité. Mais la situation se complique avec le Kosovo en 1999 quand l'OTAN prétend incarner à la fois la légitimité et l'efficacité. S'ensuit une période de déclin des deux organisations qui correspond en parallèle à une montée de l'unilatéralisme américain. Ce dernier culmine avec l'invasion de l'Irak en 2003 : ni la légitimité de l'ONU, ni l'efficacité de l'OTAN ne font plus partie de l'équation. L'intervention en Afghanistan semble être l'occasion du rachat ; mais les rates de la coopération entre les deux organisations, qui peinent à conjuguer leurs efforts, font oublier les bonnes intentions affichées tant à l'ONU qu'à l'OTAN. Le cas libyen confirme cette incapacité des deux organisations à agir de conserve.

NEW START

Right-Sizing Russia's Nuclear Deterrent : Offensive Reductions and Defense Uncertainties / by Stephen J. Cimbala., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 24, no. 3, July - September 2011, p. 428-438.)

ID Number: JA028167

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cimbala, Stephen J.

Russia and the United States face conflicting pressures with respect to broadening and deepening the regime of strategic nuclear arms reductions agreed to in New START. The Obama administration favors additional reductions in long-range nuclear weapons as well as talks on the status of NATO and Russian non-strategic nuclear weapons located in Europe. At the 2010 Lisbon summit NATO and Russia agreed to prompt discussions on the possibility of creating a European missile defense system with shared responsibility. Against these positives, Russia remains wary of US intent with respect to missile defenses, both states face near term presidential elections that distract from prior commitments, and neither the Obama administration nor the US congressional leadership is ready for a bruising post-new START debate.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Scaling the Nuclear Abolition Mountain : Is the United Nations Up to the Task ? / by Alyn Ware., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 6, November 2011, p. 934-940.)

ID Number: JA028124

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ware, Alyn

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Minimum Deterrence and Missile Defenses : U.S. and Russia Going Forward / by Stephen J. Cimbala., 2011.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 30, no. 4, September - October 2011, p. 347-362.)

ID Number: JA028075

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cimbala, Stephen J.

Ratification and entry into force of the New START agreement open the door for possible additional reductions in both states' numbers of deployed long-range nuclear weapons and launchers, but the matrix of post-New START agreement involves nonlinearities with respect to the relationship between minimum deterrence and missile defenses. NATO's Lisbon summit in 2010 invited Russia to participate in a European missile defense system, but Russia is wary of any theaterwide antimissile system that could grow into a more ambitious deterrent-denial force pointed at Russia. Minimum deterrence would drop the numbers of US and Russian strategic nuclear weapons to 1,000 or fewer, but getting Moscow and Washington to move well below 1,000 would require parallel reductions and/or restraints on the part of other nuclear weapons states and a missile defense regime of 'cooperative security' rather than mutual suspicion.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--INDIA

Low-Profile Deterrence : Lessons from the Indian Experience / by Rajesh Basrur., 2011.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 5, October - November 2011, p. 38-43.)

ID Number: JA028138

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Basrur, Rajesh

India's disarmament policy has often been regarded as long on rhetoric and short on delivery. But, argues the author, its approach to arms stability and reduction has been consistent, maintaining that non-proliferation and universal disarmament are mutually dependent. India has developed a minimalist nuclear posture that offers deterrence stability at low numbers, and could be a model for other nuclear powers seeking to reduce their arsenal.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Global Status of the Nuclear Industry and Its Opportunities for Expansion / by Antony Froggatt, Mycle Schneider., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 3, September 2011, p. 41-59.)

ID Number: JA028117

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Froggatt, Antony

2. Schneider, Mycle

Three factors - meeting climate change objectives, dwindling conventional fossil fuel reserves and rapidly growing energy demand from emerging economies - require the rapid transformation of the global energy industry. Within this context, nuclear power is being promoted in new countries and regions of the world. However, even prior to the Japanese earthquake and tsunami and subsequent nuclear crisis at Fukushima, the global expansion of nuclear power was occurring in a handful of countries only and globally reactor numbers were falling. While it is too early to make accurate forecasts of the long-term impact of Fukushima, it is clear that most countries are reviewing from a safety and/or policy perspective their existing and future programmes. The impact that these will have on future reactor

orders will be dependent not only on the engineering and operational recommendations, but also on the economic and financial viability of the non-fossil fuel alternatives.

NUCLEAR ENERGY--USA

Why We Still Need Nuclear Power / by Ernest Moniz., 2011.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 6, November - December 2011, p. 83-94.)

ID Number: JA028094

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Moniz, Ernest

The world cannot let the March disaster at Japan's Fukushima power plant scare it into forgoing the benefits of nuclear energy - a cheap, reliable, and safe source of electricity. Still, the United States does need to update its safety standards and reform its handling of nuclear waste.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--MIDDLE EAST

Israel and the 2012 Middle East Nuclear Meeting / by Liviu Horovitz., 2011.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 5, October - November 2011, p. 52-58.)

ID Number: JA028140

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Horovitz, Liviu

In May 2010, the NPT review conference agreed to hold a meeting in 2012 on advancing the vision of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction. But the uncertainties brought about by the Arab Spring, the Obama government's recent 'nuclear policy fatigue' and Israel's opposition seem to have destroyed even the slimmest hope for the survival of this initiative. What will this mean for regional security and the global non-proliferation effort ?

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

Pakistan's Nuclear Calculus / by Andrew Bast., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 73-86.)

ID Number: JA028161

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bast, Andrew

What is driving Pakistan's rapid nuclear buildup ? To devise any long-term strategy to reverse its momentum, one should understand exactly where Islamabad's nuclear program is heading, and why it is on a trajectory at odds with nearly every other nuclear-capable country in the world.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--EUROPE

Les Etats-Unis, l'Alliance et la dissuasion nucleaire / by Andre Dumoulin., 2011.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 17, automne 2011, p. 91-96.)

ID Number: JA028088

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dumoulin, Andre

L'entrechoquement des decisions et des attentes autour du nucleaire militaire americain va avoir des consequences sur le paysage nucleaire en Europe. La nouvelle politique nucleaire americaine devra tenir compte de l'evolution du dossier antimissile sur le Vieux Continent, des gesticulations iraniennes, des attentes europeennes ambivalentes et de la prise en compte du nouveau Concept strategique. Au-dela va se poser la place du nucleaire francais et britannique dont les specificites et les contraintes budgetaires imposent coordination, cooperation et maintien des garanties en matiere de credibilite dissuasive.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--INDIA

India's Nuclear Odyssey : Implicit Umbrellas, Diplomatic

Disappointments, and the Bomb / by Andrew B. Kennedy., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 36, no. 2, Fall 2011, p. 120-153.)

ID Number: JA028073

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kennedy, Andrew B.

Why did India merely flirt with nuclear weapons in the 1960s and 1970s only to emerge as a nuclear power in the 1990s ? Although a variety of factors informed India's prolonged restraint and subsequent breakthrough, new evidence indicates that India's 'nuclear odyssey' can be understood as a function of Indian leaders' ability to secure their country through nonmilitary means, particularly implicit nuclear umbrellas and international institutions. In the 1960s and 1970s, India was relatively successful in this regard as it sought and received implicit support from the superpowers against China. This success, in turn, made acquiring the bomb a less pressing question. At the end of the Cold War, however, nonmilitary measures ceased to be viable for India. In the late 1980s, waning Soviet support and the failure of Rajiv Gandhi's diplomatic initiatives led to the creation of India's de facto nuclear arsenal. In the 1990s, India developed a more overt capability, not simply because the pro-bomb Bharatiya Janata Party came to power, but also because its external backing had vanished and because its efforts to improve its security through diplomacy proved unsuccessful.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Transatlantic Diplomacy in the Iranian Nuclear Issue : Helping to Build Trust ? / by Tytti Erasto., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2011, p. 405-430.)
2011.

ID Number: JA028130

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Erasto, Tytti

Three European Union (EU) member states - the UK, France and Germany - have played a central role in the Iranian nuclear issue since 2003. However, their contribution cannot be understood without consideration of America's hard-line approach regarding its recent non-proliferation policies in the Middle East and its past policies toward the Islamic Republic. The author argues that these policies have highlighted Iran's military and energy insecurity, and that they cast doubt on the limited nature of the demands made to Iran by the Security Council.

The fact that European positions have in recent years moved closer to the US also with respect to the key issues that contribute to Iran's lack of trust can actually be seen to undermine the goals of non-proliferation diplomacy.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

Minimum Deterrence : Pakistan's Dilemma / by Feroz Hassan Khan.,
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 5, October - November 2011, p.
44-51.)

ID Number: JA028139

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Khan, Feroz Hassan

For Pakistan, nuclear capability is an instrument of war prevention and insurance against invasion. Its nuclear doctrine is heavily influenced by India's conventional superiority, making it difficult for Pakistan to eschew first use and setting its deterrence policy apart from India.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Chickens Talking with Ducks : The U.S.-Chinese Nuclear Dialogue / by
Gregory Kulacki., 2011.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 41, no. 8, October 2011, p. 15-20.)

ID Number: JA028126

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kulacki, Gregory

Talks between China and the United States on the countries' respective nuclear weapons programs are going nowhere. Each side expresses frustration and disappointment with the other. The problem could be that the two sides are talking past each other, like chickens talking with ducks, as the Chinese say.

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES--MIDDLE EAST

A Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East : A Pipe Dream ? / by
Gawdat Bahgat., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 36, no.
3, Fall 2011, p. 360-383.)

ID Number: JA028127

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

This study seeks to examine the prospects of establishing a NWFZME (nuclear weapons-free zone in the Middle East). The first section provides a definition of the concept 'nuclear weapons free zone' and the roots of this concept and how it is related to the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). This is followed by a close examination of other regions' experiments with NWFZ. Specifically, the author discusses the already-established five NWFZs. Then the analysis focuses on the efforts to reach a consensus on creating a similar zone in the Middle East and the opposing Arab-Iranian and Israeli approaches. The author also discusses the potential impact of the growing interest in peaceful nuclear power in Iran and several Arab countries on the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In the concluding section he summarizes the main findings of the study and explores the potential of ridding the Middle East of nuclear weapons. He argues that the efforts to create a NWFZME should be part of a broader strategy to slow the conventional arms race and reach a genuine and comprehensive peace agreement. The intense unrest in several Arab countries since early 2011 adds more urgency to reaching a consensus on a regional security system.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES

La diversification des pratiques internationales au sein des opérations de paix., 2011.
(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 42, no. 3, septembre 2011, numero entier.)
ID Number: JA028145
Type: ART

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--ASIA, CENTRAL

Energy Interests of the 'Great Powers' in Central Asia : Cooperation or Conflict ? / by Midkhatovich Shamil Yenikeyeff., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 3, September 2011, p. 61-78.)
ID Number: JA028118
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Yenikeyeff, Midkhatovich Shamil
The geographic proximity of Central Asia to Russia, China, the Caucasus and the Caspian region, as well as to the Middle East, makes this oil and gas-producing region a crucial and ever-developing player in regional and global energy markets. The method by which Central Asian producers choose to develop their hydrocarbon resources and export infrastructure will have significant implications for the plans for diversification of oil and gas supplies of Europe, China and India, as well as for Russia's energy exports to Europe. It is still too early to tell whether the economic and political incentives are strong enough to promote cooperation between the various actors or whether the energy interests of these key external powers are so diverse as to clash in Central Asia.

POLICE--AFGHANISTAN

Policing Mars or Venus ? Comparing European and US Approaches to Police Assistance / by Felix Heiduk., 2011.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2011, p. 363-383.)
ID Number: JA028132
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Heiduk, Felix
This article examines European and US approaches to police assistance in Afghanistan through the lens of strategic culture analysis. It is widely assumed that the Europeans are engaged in establishing a democratic, civilian police force in Afghanistan, while the US aim to transform the Afghan National Police (ANP) into a militarized auxiliary force of the Afghan army. Drawing on Kagan's famous dichotomy of Mars and Venus, the article first outlines the concept of strategic culture analysis with regard to US and European foreign policy strategies. It then describes the historical experiences of Western powers with police assistance in the so-called Third World in order to explore historical patterns of police assistance that have shaped specific strategic cultures of police assistance. Against this background European and US approaches to police assistance are contrasted with the practices of reforming the ANP on the ground. The article concludes that, contrary to the 'Mars-Venus' divide, the US and the EU both pursue police assistance policies on the ground that produces a highly militarized ANP.

POPULATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

The Dying Bear / by Nicholas Eberstadt., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 6, November - December 2011, p. 95-108.)

ID Number: JA028093

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Eberstadt, Nicholas

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia has been gripped by a devastating population crisis almost unprecedented during peacetime. The country's demographic decline will undermine the Kremlin's plans for economic and military modernization - and could make Moscow more dangerous in the international arena.

POWER RESOURCES--TRANSPORTATION--TURKEY

Turkey : An Emerging Energy Transit State and Possible Energy Hub / by Gareth Winrow., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 3, September 2011, p. 79-91.)

ID Number: JA028119

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Winrow, Gareth

Officials in Ankara are pressing for Turkey to become a key energy hub for the transportation of hydrocarbons from the Caspian region and the Middle East to Europe. It appears that they are seeking to secure certain strategic and economic advantages. Turkey's increasing energy needs could be satisfied, re-export rights obtained, and ambitions to become a significant regional state fulfilled which could facilitate accession to the EU. It seems more likely, though, that Turkey will become an important energy transit state, especially for the Southern Gas Corridor. Here, Turkey could still diversify its gas imports and reduce dependence on Russia.

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

The Other Side of the COIN : Private Security Companies and Counterinsurgency Operations / by Ulrich Petersohn., 2011.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 34, no. 10, October 2011, p. 782-801.)

ID Number: JA028146

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Petersohn, Ulrich

The Iraq War was a watershed regarding the scope of battlefield support by Private Security Companies (PSC). Skeptics soon raised concerns about these new actors being an impediment to the success of the very same operations they are meant to support. According to the critics, PSCs are grist to the mill for insurgents as they employ aggressive tactics and thereby alienate the population, cause credibility problems because they enjoy impunity, and increase coordination problems since they are not subordinated under the military chain of command. This article argues that this is not a necessary result of their employment, but rather the consequence of a lack of preparedness to operate alongside PSCs. However, the military is accustomed to adapting to new unexpected circumstances. Hence, when problems occurred, the armed forces underwent a trial and error learning process that improved PSC employment. The empirical picture supports this view. Initially, the counterinsurgency effort did indeed suffer from the actions, lack of oversight, and lack of coordination of PSCs. However, over the course of the Iraq War, most of the shortfalls were either improved significantly or even resolved.

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES--LAW AND LEGISLATION

It Wasn't in My Contract : Security Privatization and Civilian Control / by Lindsay P. Cohn., 2011.
(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 37, no. 3, July 2011, p. 381-398.)

ID Number: JA028153

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cohn, Lindsay P.

An increase in the use of private military and security contractors over the last two decades has sparked a debate over whether their employment enhances or detracts from government control of its security agents. Although there is a rich literature on civilian control of military agents, there is still disagreement on the operationalization of control, and there has been little attempt to apply these theories to private actors. This article contributes to both discussions by offering a synthesis of theories of control and comparing features specific to public versus private agents that may affect control. The author offers the hypothesis that the principles of democratic governance are likely to be more secure when policy is carried out by public agents.

REFUGEES--AFGHANISTAN

The Transformation of the Afghan Refugee : 1979-2009 / by Maliha Safri., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 65, no. 4, Autumn 2011, p. 587-601.)

ID Number: JA028149

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Safri, Maliha

In the last 30 years, the social and linguistic articulation of the Afghan in Pakistan and Iran has gone from muhajir (refugee), to migrant, and even to terrorist. This article provides an overview of that transformation to demonstrate that it depends more on external factors rather than any fundamental change in the conditions structuring Afghan migration. Examining the migration regime operating between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran further confirms the problems of a refugee/migrant dualism.

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

State Sovereignty to Sovereignty of Individuals : Evolution of R2P / by Keerthi Sampath Kumar., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 6, November 2011, p. 966-972.)

ID Number: JA028125

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kumar, Keerthi Sampath

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--DEFENSES

Les raisons profondes du rearmement russe / by Henri Paris., 2011.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 743, octobre 2011, p. 91-98.)

ID Number: JA028157

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Paris, Henri

En denoncant les faiblesses militaires apparues notamment a l'ete 2008, le Premier ministre russe alimente sa reflexion au besoin de grandeur et de fierte russe frustre par les deux decennies post-sovietiques. En detaillant ses lacunes nombreuses, il se propose de restaurer l'appareil militaire russe en esquisant une politique de rearmement. L'auteur livre son analyse d'un discours poutinien patriotique a usage electoral.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Russia's Geo-economic Future : The Security Implications of Russia's Political and Economic Structure / by Stephen Blank., 2011. (JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 24, no. 3, July - September 2011, p. 351-395.)

ID Number: JA028166

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen

Russia's political-economic structure is a neo-Tsarist patrimonial one that fuses together power and position in traditional, even medieval ways. As a result its economy is hobbled by pervasive systemic corruption, misrule, and chronic sub-optimal outcomes. Of necessity these outcomes have a profound impact on Russian security and defense agendas. This article focuses on the relationship between these pathologies of Russian governance and the security and defense situation in regard to Russia's positions in the Russian Far East (RFE) and in comparison with China. It argues that these security and defense outcomes arising out of these pathologies of misrule are undermining Russia's basis for independent action in the Far East and its ability to assume not only a strong security and defense posture in that region, but also its ability to play an independent role in Asia.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Statism in Russia : The Implications for US-Russian Relations / by Shavkat Kasymov., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 24, no. 3, July - September 2011, p. 529-552.)

ID Number: JA028168

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kasymov, Shavkat

This article seeks to identify and assess the general shift in Russian foreign policy thinking during Vladimir Putin's presidency. The main thesis of this article is that a general shift in Russian foreign policy had occurred during Putin's presidency owing to the rise in Statist thinking. To substantiate the thesis, the author uses the State of the Nation addresses of Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin to make a comparative analysis of the presidents' foreign policy approaches. As is demonstrated in the article, the Russian foreign policy had experienced a dramatic influence of state power during Vladimir Putin's presidency, which resulted in the relative quantitative and qualitative reduction of cooperative initiatives between the United States and Russia.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Central Asia and Afghanistan in Russia's Strategy / by Alexander Lukin., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 5, 2011, p. 57-63.)

ID Number: JA028143

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lukin, Alexander

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY

Quo vadis Russland ? Die aktuelle russische Sicherheitstrategie / by Christian Wolf., 2011.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 49 Jg., Heft 6,
November - Dezember 2011, S. 682-693.)
ID Number: JA028111
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Wolf, Christian

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--ASIA, CENTRAL

Security Sector Reform in Authoritarian Regimes : The OSCE Experience of Police Assistance Programming in Central Asia / by David Lewis., 2011.
(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 22, no. 2, 2011, p. 103-117.)
ID Number: JA028148
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lewis, David
Security sector reform - including police reform - has been an important element in international programmes in many post-conflict and so-called 'fragile' states. In Central Asian states - mostly ruled by authoritarian regimes - the OSCE has been engaged in a variety of programmes to help reform the police, which have often been accused of abuses of human rights. There has been a significant police assistance programme in Kyrgyzstan, and smaller initiatives and activities have been implemented in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Most of these initiatives have failed to achieve their objectives; in certain cases they may have had a negative impact on the OSCE's credibility in the region as an organization that promotes a comprehensive view of security, including attention to human rights and civil liberties. The article suggests that external assistance to the security sector in authoritarian political systems poses particularly difficult challenges, if there is no parallel process of political democratisation. In addition, a complex relationship between state security forces and organised crime poses additional challenges to police reform programmes. The article suggests that the OSCE might usefully review its policies to improve its effectiveness in this area and to ensure that its approach remains consistent with its basic principles.

SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION

SCO : A New World in World Politics / by Kirill Barsky., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 5, 2011, p. 64-76.)
ID Number: JA028144
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Barsky, Kirill

SLOVAKIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Verschiedene Prioritäten : die Aussenpolitik der Slowakischen Republik von Meciar bis Fico - eine 'Vision einer politischen Selbstständigkeit' ? / by David Noack., 2011.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 49 Jg., Heft 6,
November - Dezember 2011, S. 732-736.)
ID Number: JA028112
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Noack, David

SOUTH CHINA SEA

Deep Danger : Competing Claims in the South China Sea / by Marvin C. Ott., 2011.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 737, September 2011, p. 236-241.)

ID Number: JA028172

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ott, Marvin C.

If China is truly asserting sovereignty over the entire sea and its busy sea-lanes, the implications are troubling, to say the least, for international security.

TERRORISM--AFRICA, NORTH--PREVENTION

The European Union's Counter-Terrorism Policy towards the Maghreb : Trapped Between Democratisation, Economic Interests and the Fear of Destabilisation / by Franz Eder., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2011, p. 431-451.)

ID Number: JA028131

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Eder, Franz

This article sheds light on the European Union's counter-terrorism policy in the Maghreb taking into account the diverse influences and interests shaping its strategic thinking. To explain the complex web of opportunities and constraints, the article refers to Terry Deibel's framework for the analysis of foreign and security affairs. The author concludes that the Union's counter-terrorism policy in the Maghreb has been shaped more by the desire for regional stability and greater trade relations and energy security than by the goal of promoting democratic values and human rights. Moreover, the promotion of democracy is perceived by EU policy-makers as a destabilising factor that could endanger counter-terrorism efforts.

TERRORISM--EU COUNTRIES--PREVENTION

Preventive Counter-Terrorism and Non-Discrimination Assessment in the European Union / by Quirine Eijkman., 2011.

(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 22, no. 2, 2011, p. 89-101.)

ID Number: JA028147

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Eijkman, Quirine

As a result of the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the bombings in Madrid and London, a prevention-focused counter-terrorism approach has developed across the European Union. Preventive counter-terrorism is appealing because it implies interventions that remove the ability or, better still, the motivation of potential terrorists to carry out their lethal designs. Member states such as the United Kingdom and the Netherlands that primarily have experience in addressing 'home-grown' terrorism, have developed preventive counter-terrorism measures in response. Even though the majority of these laws, regulations and policies recognize the importance of the rule of law and human rights, it remains relevant to examine whether in theory and in practice particular measures have had disproportionate effects on ethnic and religious minorities and thereby violate non-discrimination standards.

UKRAINE--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Ukraine's Foreign Policy Choices after the 2010 Presidential Election / by Elena Kropatcheva., 2011.
(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27,
nos. 3-4, September - December 2011, p. 520-540.)

ID Number: JA028070

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kropatcheva, Elena

The main foreign policy puzzle after the 2010 presidential election in Ukraine is whether Viktor Yanukovych will reverse the Western-oriented policy of his predecessor in favour of a single pro-Russian vector. Another question is what impact the global financial crisis has had and will have on Ukraine's foreign policy choices. Finally, what factors are influencing foreign policy choices made in Ukraine ? Neoclassical realism helps us to delineate the complexity of the situation in and around Ukraine, which makes various scenarios plausible : from a single pro-Russian or a single pro-Western orientation to attempts to conduct a balanced multi-vector policy.

UKRAINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Counterrevolution in Kiev / by Rajan Menon, Alexander J. Motyl., 2011.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 6, November - December 2011, p. 137-148.)

ID Number: JA028092

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Menon, Rajan

2. Motyl, Alexander J.

President Viktor Yanukovych has led Ukraine, no stranger to crisis, into yet another round of turmoil. He has rolled back democracy and the rule of law while failing to take on corruption or bring the country closer to Europe. Now, much of the public has turned against him - and the nation could be headed for still more serious unrest.

UNITED NATIONS

Focus on the United Nations., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 6, November 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA028121

Type: ART

UNITED NATIONS--REFORM

Reforming the United Nations / by Prakash Shah., 2011.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 6, November 2011, p. 910-914.)

ID Number: JA028122

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shah, Prakash

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Power, Leadership and US Foreign Policy / by Erik Jones., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 3, September 2011, p.
13-23.)

ID Number: JA028115

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jones, Erik

The Obama administration is attempting to 'lead from behind' in Libya, causing much concern among its allies and derision among its adversaries. Nevertheless this strategy represents an appropriate response both to the specific situation in Libya and to the wider constraints on American global leadership. With the shift in global resources from North to South and West to East, collective action has become more difficult to organise and global institutions have become harder to reinforce. Meanwhile governments in the United States and elsewhere must wrestle to bring their fiscal accounts back under control. A cooperative approach is the only answer. The difficulty for the Obama administration is that by emphasizing cooperation they make the success of their Libya intervention depend upon the actions of the other countries involved. Should France and Great Britain fail in Libya, President Obama's new conception of American global leadership will falter as well.

The Wisdom of Retrenchment / by Joseph M. Parent, Paul K.
MacDonald., 2011.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 6, November - December 2011, p.
32-47.)

ID Number: JA028097

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Parent, Joseph M.

2. MacDonald, Paul K.

The United States can no longer afford a world-spanning foreign policy. Retrenchment - cutting military spending, redefining foreign priorities, and shifting more of the defense burden to allies - is the only sensible course. Luckily, that does not have to spell instability abroad. History shows that pausing to recharge national batteries can renew a dominant power's international legitimacy.

The End of the American Era / by Stephen M. Walt., 2011.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 116, November - December 2011, p. 6-16.)

ID Number: JA028077

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Walt, Stephen M.

It may be lonely at the top, but Americans have always found the view compelling. As Washington's dominance wanes, a frightening future awaits. Two lost wars. Eroding infrastructure. A crippled economy. The time when the United States could create and lead a political, economic and security order in virtually every part of the world is over. The cure ? A new American strategy.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE

The European Security Order between American Hegemony and French Independence / by Ulrich Krotz, James Sperling., 2011.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2011, p. 305-335.)
ID Number: JA028134

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Krotz, Ulrich
2. Sperling, James

The authors investigate the impact of historically rooted domestic constructions of purpose and ambition on the patterns of discord and collaboration in the Franco-American relationship over the course of the postwar and post-cold war periods. They stress the importance and tenacity of domestic historical constructions for explaining and understanding the foreign policy strategies that would otherwise confound a power-based analysis. The Franco-American bilateral relationship, in particular, illustrates the persistence and tenacity of each nation's historically constructed foreign policy conception during the bipolar distribution of power during the cold war and the contested unipolarity of the post-cold war era. The authors conclude with an assessment of the salience and relevance of domestic elements of foreign policy role and purpose for explaining and understanding how their bilateral relationship has affected the European security order into the second decade of the twenty-first century.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Doubling Down on Iran / by Kenneth M. Pollack, Ray Takeyh., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 7-21.)

ID Number: JA028158

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Kenneth M.
2. Takeyh, Ray

It is time to acknowledge that the current carrot-and-sticks policy toward Tehran has reached its limits, and is unlikely to achieve its objectives with the current Iranian regime. Unfortunately, the only manner of inducing meaningful change in the Islamic Republic's behavior without the resort to war is to otherwise imperil its very existence.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Should the United States Abandon Taiwan ? / by Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, Bonnie Glaser., 2011.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 23-37.)

ID Number: JA028159

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tucker, Nancy Bernkopf
2. Glaser, Bonnie

While some prominent Americans argue it is time to walk away, the United States should neither abandon nor reduce its commitments to Taiwan, but strengthen them. US support is even helpful to Beijing's interests. To that end, the US should move forward with arms sales to Taiwan.

WAR--PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

The Protection of Civilians and the United Nations / by Vijay Nambiar., 2011.
(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 35, no. 6, November 2011, p. 921-926.)
ID Number: JA028123
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Nambiar, Vijay

WMD TERRORISM

Predicting Peril or the Peril of Prediction ? Assessing the Risk of CBRN Terrorism / by Gregory D. Koblentz., 2011.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 23, no. 4, September - October 2011, p. 501-520.)
ID Number: JA028069
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Koblentz, Gregory D.
Since the mid-1990s, academic and policy communities have debated the risk posed by terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons. Three major schools of thought in the debate have emerged : the optimists, the pessimists, and the pragmatists. Although these three schools of thought draw on the same limited universe of data on CBRN terrorism, they arrive at strikingly different conclusions. Given the highly subjective process of CBRN terrorism risk assessment, this article analyzes the influence of mental shortcuts (called heuristics) and the systemic errors they create (called biases) on the risk assessment process. This article identifies and provides illustrative examples of a range of heuristics and biases that lead to the underestimation of risks, the overestimation of risks and, most importantly, those that degrade the quality of the debate about the level of risk. While these types of biases are commonly seen as affecting the public's perception of risk, such biases can also be found in risk assessment by experts. The article concludes with recommendations for improving the CBRN risk assessment process.

YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Yemen : A Social Intifada in a Republic of Sheikhs / by Khaled Fattah., 2011.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 79-85.)
ID Number: JA028104
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fattah, Khaled