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Acquisitions List February 2012

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Liste d'acquisitions Février 2012

Nouveaux livres et articles de revues



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New Books

Nouveaux livres

ABDULLAH, KING OF JORDAN--BIOGRAPHY

La dernière chance : la recherche de la paix à l'heure des périls / Abdallah. - Paris : Odile Jacob, 2011.
394 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
ID number: 80024263
Type: M
Library Location: 92 ABDA/00001 ISBN: 9782738124500
Author(s):
1. Abdallah
Includes index.
'C'est un événement sans précédent qu'un roi au pouvoir écrit ses mémoires en abordant sans détour toutes les questions les plus explosives auxquelles il est confronté. C'est l'urgence qui a décidé Abdallah II à se livrer à un tel exercice, avec la conviction que la fenêtre ouverte pour une paix entre Israël et les Palestiniens est en train de se refermer.'

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Sustainable Strategies for Afghanistan and the Region after 2014. - Berlin : Aspen Institute Deutschland, 2012.
183 p. : ill. 30 cm.
ID number: 80024296
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01762
Bibliography: p. 179-182.

Afghanistan : How the West Lost Its Way / by Tim Bird; Alex Marshall - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press, 2011.
303 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80024260
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01756 ISBN: 9780300154573
Author(s):
1. Bird, Tim, 1962-
2. Marshall, Alex, 1976-
Bibliography: p. 289-298. Includes index.
'Western forces originally invaded Afghanistan in October 2001. Their initial aim, to topple the Taliban regime and replace it with a more democratic government aligned with Western interests, was swiftly achieved. However, stabilizing the country has proved much more difficult. Despite billions of dollars in aid and military expenditure, Afghanistan remains the world's major heroin producer; its government is riddled with corruption and its southern provinces form the site of a seemingly endless conflict between Islamists and NATO forces. The authors ask here how and why the international community has so signally failed to achieve its objectives in Afghanistan. They trace the story from the hurried post-9/11 decision to invade onwards, explaining how ambitious development plans failed

to bear fruit, how muddled Western policies allowed Afghans to grow more opium poppies than ever before, how poor counterinsurgency strategy entangled coalition troops in near-constant roadside attacks - and how, despite all promises, life has become worse rather than better for many Afghan citizens. Absorbing, rigorously researched and highly readable, this is a sobering account of an attempt at nation-building that went horribly wrong.'

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Lingering Conflict : Israel, the Arabs, and the Middle East, 1948-2011 / by Itamar Rabinovich. - Washington : Brookings Institution Press, 2011.

x, 308 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024284

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00502 ISBN: 9780815722281

Author(s):

1. Rabinovich, Itamar, 1942-

Includes index.

'The author, a former chief negotiator for Israel, provides unique and authoritative insight into the prospects for genuine peace in the Middle East. His presentation includes a detailed insider account of the peace processes of 1992-96 and a frank dissection of the more dispiriting record since then. His firsthand experiences as a negotiator and as Israel's ambassador to the United States provide a valuable perspective from which to view the major players involved. Fresh analysis of ongoing situations in the region and the author's authoritative take on key figures such as Ehud Barak and Benjamin Netanyahu shed new light on the long and tumultuous history of Arab-Israeli relations. His book is a shrewd assessment of the past and current state of affairs in the Middle East, as well as a sober look at the prospects for a peaceful future.'

BIOLOGICAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--IRAQ

Germ Gambits : The Bioweapons Dilemma : Iraq and Beyond / by Amy E. Smithson. - Stanford, CA : Stanford Security Studies, 2011.

xiv, 368 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024271

Type: M

Library Location: 327.3 /00696 ISBN: 9780804775526

Author(s):

1. Smithson, Amy E.

Includes index.

'The by far most difficult task for UNSCOM (United Nations Special Commission), embodied in its mission, was to identify and eliminate Iraq's clandestine biological weapons program. This is the story of how this was done. The author approaches her task of telling that story in a way that penetrates the complexities; clarifies the many obscure points; describes the operations; and provides understanding of the science of biological weapons research, development, and production. In addition, she demonstrates an understanding of the formidable political, organizational, and methodological difficulties facing UNSCOM, its leadership, and its inspectors.'

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

Territorial Disputes and Conflict Management : The Art of Avoiding War / by Rongxing Guo. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.
xiv, 206 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Studies in Security and Conflict Management ; 8)

ID number: 80024285

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00485 ISBN: 9780415682091

Author(s):

1. Guo, Rongxing

Bibliography: p. 187-199. Includes index.

'This book examines the problems of boundary demarcation and its impact on territorial disputes, and offers techniques to manage and resolve the resulting conflicts. Historically, many interstate conflicts and wars have been directly related to boundary or territorial disputes. Cross-border discord directly affects the sustenance and welfare of local populations, often resulting in disease, impoverishment, and environmental damage as well as creating refugees. Although the impact of territorial disputes is great, they can often be settled through bilateral and sometimes multilateral, agreements or international arbitration. This book sets out to probe into the problems of existing techniques on boundary demarcation and to test their possible impacts on boundary and territorial disputes. Various factors and their influences on cross-border tensions are tested, either qualitatively or quantitatively. After close examination of dozens of the most significant cases, the book presents various alternative solutions to the achievement of cross-border cooperation in disputed territories. An 'art of avoiding war' is included within the book, comprising six key schemes and five negotiating techniques. The comparative advantages, costs and benefits of each of these are analyzed and evaluated.'

CENTRAL-LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russian Regional Politics under Putin and Medvedev. - Abingdon, UK :
Routledge, 2012.

viii, 176 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.

(Routledge Europe-Asia Studies Series)

ID number: 80024282

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01280 ISBN: 9780415688901

Includes index.

'Many authors have alluded to the unique nature of Russia's dual transition and its difficult task of simultaneously reforming its economy and polity. But there is in fact a third transition still far from completed that is of no less importance, the need to reconfigure central-regional relations and to create a stable and viable form of federalism. There are vast economic, demographic and political variations across the Russian federation. Therefore an understanding of regions, and the causes and consequences of cross-regional diversity, is a vitally important dimension of Russian politics that should not be overlooked. It is only by studying regional level politics that we can gain a full understanding of the complexities of Russia's protracted transition. This edited volume examines regional politics and centre-regional relations over the period 200-2010, including the most recent developments which have taken place under the new dual leadership of Medvedev and Putin. All eight chapters have been written by leading experts in the field of Russian politics. In addition to chapters on regional elections, parties, regional governors and local politics, there are three chapters devoted to the important developments which are currently taking place in the Caucasus.'

CHILD SOLDIERS

Child Soldiers : From Recruitment to Reintegration. - Houndmills, UK
: Palgrave MacMillan, 2011.
xxi, 325 p. : ill., 23 cm.
ID number: 80024270

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00381 ISBN: 9780230241961

Includes index.

'This volume explains the processes involved in young people's participation in civil conflict. It seeks to define the course of children's lives in war zones and highlights the connections and impacts of recruitment, socialization, training and indoctrination in rebel groups. The authors show how immersion into the fighter's world is a disjuncture in the 'normal' pre-war life of children and how this influences post-conflict return and reintegration. One of the key lessons drawn is the need to undermine stereotypes and give young people a voice to articulate their compulsions, motivations and choices. Moreover, the contributors point out the importance of breaking the exclusive division between child/adult and combatant/civilian identities. While issues of recruitment have received considerable academic attention of late, this contribution is one of the first to take into account the processes and interconnections leading to a successful reintegration and transition to civilian identity.'

CHINA--MILITARY POLICY

Chinese Lessons from Other Peoples' Wars. - Carlisle, PA : US Army
War College, 2011.
vi, 329 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024286

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00607 ISBN: 1584875119

'The importance of China stems not only from its current international role and its influence on the Asia-Pacific region in particular, but also because China's impact on global developments will likely continue to grow. One of SSI's enduring imperatives is to accurately survey China's experiences as a means to grasp its existing perceptions, motivations, and ambitions. More than ever, solid, evidence-based evaluation of what the PLA has learned from the use of force and conflict elsewhere in the world is needed to shed light on the prospects for its cooperation, or rivalry, with the international community. This volume provides unique, valuable insights on how the PLA has applied the lessons learned from others' military actions to its own strategic planning.'

CIVILIZATION, WESTERN--PHILOSOPHY

Why the West Is Best : A Muslim Apostate's Defense of Liberal
Democracy / by Ibn Warraq. - New York : Encounter Books, 2011.
286 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024292

Type: M

Library Location: 308 /00019 ISBN: 9781594035760

Author(s):

1. Warraq, Ibn

Includes index.

'We in the West generally, and the United States particularly, have witnessed over the last twenty years a slow erosion of our civilizational self-confidence. We have become surprisingly unable or even unwilling to defend those values against aggressive challengers across the globe. The author offers here a frank and authoritative defense of the West looking in from the outside. He examines the strengths of Western civilization and the freedoms we often take for granted, beginning with a homage to New York City as a metaphor for

all we hold dear in the West - individualism, inventiveness, boundless energy, endless possibilities, an unmatched joie de vivre. The author contrasts these attributes with the stultifying and often degrading conditions of life that prevail in the majority of societies around the world. Along the way, he tackles such taboo subjects as racism in Asian culture, Arab slavery, and Islamic imperialism.'

COMMAND OF TROOPS

Real Leadership and the U.S. Army : Overcoming a Failure of Imagination to Conduct Adaptive Work / by John B. Richardson. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.
xii, 136 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Letort Papers)

ID number: 80024307

Type: M

Library Location: 355.1 /00065 ISBN: 9781584875178

Author(s):

1. Richardson, John B.

'This monograph begins with a case study that provides a means for analyzing the complexity of organizational leadership in the contemporary security environment. As such, it presents a high stakes problem-set that required an operational adaptation by a cavalry squadron conducting combat operations in Baghdad. This problematic reality triggered the struggle to find a creative response to a very deadly problem, while cultural norms served as barriers that prevented the rejection of previously accepted solutions that had proven successful in the past, even though those successful solutions no longer fit in the context of the reality of the present. The case study highlights leaders who were constrained by deeply-held assumptions that inhibited their ability to adapt quickly to a changed environment. The case study then moves on to provide an example of a successful application of adaptive leadership and adaptive work that was performed by the organization after a period of reflection and the willingness to experiment and assume risk. The case study serves as a microcosm of the challenges facing the U.S. Army, and the corresponding leadership framework presented in this monograph can be used as a model for the Army as it attempts to move forward in its effort to make adaptation an institutional imperative. The paper presents a more holistic approach to leadership where the leader transcends that of simply being an authority figure and becomes a real leader who provides a safe and creative learning environment where the organization can tackle and solve adaptive challenges. The paper concludes by recommending that U.S. Army leaders apply Harvard Professor Dean Williams's theory to the challenges confronting the Army's leader development process thereby fostering a culture of adaptive leaders.'

COMMUNICATION POLICY--USA

Strategic Communication : Origins, Concepts, and Current Debates / by Christopher Paul. - Santa Barbara, CA : Praeger, 2011.
x, 240 p. ; 25 cm.

(Contemporary Military, Strategic, and Security Issues)

ID number: 80024261

Type: M

Library Location: 659 /00136 ISBN: 9780313386404

Author(s):

1. Paul, Christopher

Bibliography: p. 217-229. Includes index.

'This is the first book explicitly focused on strategic communication as it is currently used and discussed in the US government. Written both for those who are new to strategic communication and those already steeped in these discussions, this incisive book clarifies the definitional debate, explores the history of the term and its

practice, and embraces a broad, practical definition. The author enumerates a host of challenges facing those who seek to actually do strategic communication, and provides a correspondingly wide range of solutions, suggestions, and practical advice for the practitioner and policy-maker alike. Most importantly, he offers consensus and clarity for the way ahead, discussing how disparate elements of the government can be coordinated to inform, influence, and persuade in pursuit of national policy objectives through fully integrated and synchronized communications and actions.'

COUNTERINSURGENCY--GREAT BRITAIN

The Counter-Insurgency Myth : The British Experience of Irregular Warfare / by Andrew Mumford. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xi, 201 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Cass Military Studies ; 45)

ID number: 80024283

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01760 ISBN: 9780415667456

Author(s):

1. Mumford, Andrew

Bibliography: p. 181-196. Includes index.

'This book examines the complex practice of counter-insurgency warfare through the prism of British military experiences in the post-war era and endeavours to unpack their performance. During the twentieth century counter-insurgency assumed the status of one of the British military's fortes. A wealth of asymmetric warfare experience was accumulated after the Second World War, as the small wars of decolonisation offered the army of a fading imperial power many opportunities to deploy against an irregular enemy. However, this quantity of experience does not translate into quality. This book argues that the British, far from being exemplars of counter-insurgency, have in fact consistently proved to be slow learners in counter-insurgency warfare. The book presents an analysis of the most significant British counter-insurgency campaigns of the past sixty years : Malaya (1948-60), Kenya (1952-60), South Arabia (1962-67), the first decade of the Northern Irish 'Troubles' (1969-79) and the recent British counter-insurgency campaign in southern Iraq (2003-09). Colonial history is used to contextualise the contemporary performance in Iraq and undermine the commonly held confidence in British counter-insurgency. Blending historical research with critical analysis, this book seeks to establish a new paradigm through which to interpret and analyse the British approach to counter-insurgency, as well as considering the mythology of inherent British competence in the realm of irregular warfare.'

CZECH REPUBLIC--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic in World Politics / by Ladislav Cabada, Sarka Waisova. - Lanham, MD : Lexington Books, 2011.

xx, 221 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024274

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01577 ISBN: 9780739167335

Author(s):

1. Cabada, Ladislav

2. Waisova, Sarka, 1978-

Bibliography: p. 199-213. Includes index.

'The book focuses on the description and analysis of the historical formation of the Czechoslovak and Czech positions in the international system during the course of the twentieth century. The first part of the book presents a brief outline of the history of Czech foreign policy between the First World War and the end of the Cold War. The authors focus on the key periods and turning points in the role of the

small Central European state in the international system as well as on the significant actors formulating Czech foreign policy from the inside and influencing it from the outside. The second, analytical part of the book focuses on the key issues connected to the change of the position of Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic after 1993 in world politics, and on the formulation of Czech foreign policy priorities and strategies in the globalized world after the end of bipolar confrontation. The authors analytically investigate the activities of the Czech Republic in the (Central) European regional integration processes and the integration of the state in the global system of development cooperation. A great deal of attention is paid to the key political actors of the Czech foreign policy discussion and their impact on the formulation of foreign policy goals. Special attention is paid to the dilemmas of Czech foreign policy : the hesitation between the role of a small state and a medium power and also the span of Czech foreign policy between Atlanticism, anti-Americanism, and Europeanization.'

DEFENSE TRANSFORMATION--NATO

A Transformation Gap ? : American Innovations and European Military Change. - Stanford, CA : Stanford Security Studies, 2010.

x, 258 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024301

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00421 ISBN: 9780804763776

Includes index.

'NATO member states are all undergoing some form of military transformation. Despite a shared vision, transformation has been primarily a US-led process centered on the exploitation of new information technologies in combination with new concepts for 'networked organizations' and 'effects-based operations'. Simply put, European states have been unable to match the level of US investment in new military technologies, leading to the identification of a growing 'transformation gap' between the US and the European allies. This book assesses the extent and trajectory of military transformation across a range of European NATO member states, setting their transformation progress against that of the US, and examining the complex mix of factors driving military transformation in each country. It reveals not only the nature and extent of the transatlantic gap, but also identifies an enormous variation in the extent and pace of transformation among the European allies, suggesting both technological and operational gaps within Europe.'

DENG, XIAOPING, 1904-1997--BIOGRAPHY

Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China / by Ezra F. Vogel. - Cambridge, MA : Belknap Press, 2011.

xxiv, 876 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024259

Type: M

Library Location: 92 DENG/00001 ISBN: 9780674055445

Author(s):

1. Vogel, Ezra F.

Includes index.

'Deng was the pragmatic yet disciplined driving force behind China's radical transformation in the late twentieth century. He confronted the damage wrought by the Cultural Revolution, dissolved Mao's cult of personality, and loosened the economic and social policies that had stunted China's growth. Obsessed with modernization and technology, Deng opened trade relations with the West, which lifted hundreds of millions of his countrymen out of poverty. Yet at the same time he answered to his authoritarian roots, most notably when he ordered the crackdown in June 1989 at Tiananmen Square.'

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The European Court of Human Rights : Protector of Civil Rights and Liberties. - The Hague : Advisory Council on International Affairs, 2011.

10 p. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024279

Type: M

Library Location: 481 /00094

'Since the European Court of Human Rights was founded, its workload has steadily grown. Various changes in its procedures, most notably those laid down in Protocols 11 and 14 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR), have thus far failed to bring sufficient relief. Debate continues about the functioning of the Court, both in the Member States of the Council of Europe and in Strasbourg itself.'

INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Thirty Years of Conflict : Drivers of Anti-Government Mobilisation in Afghanistan, 1978-2011 / by Antonio Giustozzi, Niamatullah Ibrahim. - Kabul : AREU, 2012.

vi, 75 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024290

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01281

Author(s):

1. Giustozzi, Antonio
2. Ibrahim, Niamatullah

Bibliography: p. 66-74.

'This paper traces the structural factors driving anti-government mobilization in Afghanistan in each successive phase of the country's thirty years of conflicts. Drawing on extensive literature from both international and Afghan sources, it analyses the social and political factors behind the ideological war of the 1980s, the factional conflict of the 1990s, and the current insurgency. In doing so, it explores how such an extended period of warfare has fundamentally reshaped Afghan society, spurring changes which have in their turn altered why the conflict is fought. The study also devotes specific focus to examining the Taliban as an example of a political organization enabling and driving conflict. Starting with the origins of the Taliban insurgency, it goes on to explore what is known about their ability to mobilize communities and the kind of non-military, tacit support it receives from them. It also looks at the role played by different groups of individuals such as mullahs, madrassa students and young people, and the economic and funding dimensions of the movement.'

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

From Responsibility to Response : Assessing National Approaches to Internal Displacement / by Elizabeth Ferris... [et al.]. - Washington : Brookings Institution, 2011.

xiv, 328 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024295

Type: M

Library Location: 341.4 /00051

Author(s):

1. Ferris, Elizabeth
2. Mooney, Erin
3. Stark, Chareen

'It is a central tenet of international law that states bear the primary duty and responsibility to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of persons within their borders, including the internally displaced. While internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain entitled to the full protection of rights and freedoms available to the

population in general, they face vulnerabilities that nondisplaced persons do not face. Therefore, in order to ensure that IDPs are not deprived of their human rights and are treated equally with respect to nondisplaced citizens, states are obligated to provide special measures of protection and assistance to IDPs that correspond to their particular vulnerabilities. Reflecting these key notions of international law, the rights of IDPs and obligations of states are set forth in the Guiding Principles on International Displacement. Using the Guiding Principles as a departure for analysis, this study examines government response to internal displacement in fifteen of the twenty countries most affected by internal displacement due to conflict, generalized violence and human rights violations. The analysis seeks to shed light on how and to what extent, if any, governments are fulfilling their responsibility towards IDPs, with a view to providing guidance to governments in such efforts. In so doing, this study also seeks to contribute to research and understanding regarding realization of the emerging norm of the 'Responsibility to Protect'.'

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

A Revolution in Military Adaptation : The US Army in the Iraq War / by Chad C. Serena. - Washington : Georgetown University Press, 2011.

xvi, 206 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024281

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00608 ISBN: 9781589017832

Author(s):

1. Serena, Chad C.

Bibliography: p. 177-194. Includes index.

'During the early years of the Iraq War, the US Army was unable to translate initial combat success into strategic and political victory. Iraq plunged into a complex insurgency, and defeating this insurgency required beating highly adaptive foes. To achieve success, the US Army went through a monumental process of organizational adaptation - a process driven by soldiers and leaders that spread throughout the institution and led to revolutionary changes in how the army supported and conducted its operations in Iraq. How the army adapted and the implications of this adaptation are the subject of this study.'

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

Crisis in Korea : America, China and the Risk of War / by Tim Beal. - London : Pluto Press, 2011.

xii, 268 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

ID number: 80024258

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01576 ISBN: 9780745331621

Author(s):

1. Beal, Tim

Bibliography: p. 234-258. Includes index.

'The South Korean warship Cheonan was sunk in mysterious circumstances on 26 March 2010. The remarkable events that followed are analysed by the author and woven into a larger study of the increasingly volatile relations between North and South Korea and US concern about the rise of China. South Korea's stance towards the North has hardened significantly since the new conservative government came to power. The author argues that the South moved quickly to use the sinking of the Cheonan to put international pressure on the North, even before the cause of the sinking had been established. The US followed suit by attempting to pressurise China into condemning North Korea. The media reports at the time presented an open and shut case of unprovoked North Korean aggression, but the evidence points towards the accidental triggering of a South Korean mine as the cause and South

Korean fabrication to incriminate the North. With the South bent on forcing the fall of the North's regime with US help and China unlikely to stand idly by, this book offers an essential guide to the key factors behind the crisis and possible solutions.'

NATION-BUILDING

The International Community and Statebuilding : Getting Its Act Together ?. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xi, 207 p.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Studies in Intervention and Statebuilding ; 9)

ID number: 80024303

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00846 ISBN: 9780415695398

Bibliography: p. 184-198. Includes index.

'This book brings together policy-makers and academics to analyse the international community's performance in post-war statebuilding projects. In the past 20 years, statebuilding has emerged as a centerpiece of international efforts to stabilize violent conflicts. From the Balkans, to Iraq, to Afghanistan, it has become widely accepted that statebuilding - defined as the development of transparent and accountable political institutions, stable and sustainable economic structures, professional public administrations, and civilian-controlled security services - is essential to the long-term stability of post-conflict settlements. The book brings together senior-level policy-makers and academics in order to analyse the international community's performances in post-war statebuilding projects. Filling an important gap in the existing body of work on this topic, the contributors explore how international state builders have attempted to negotiate the intersections of multilateralism, competing strategic priorities and agendas, organizational complexity, and domestic politics.'

Intervention Hangovers in Stabilisation Operations : Case Studies from Afghanistan and Iraq / by Christian Dennys, Ann M.

Fitz-Gerald. - Copenhagen : Danish Institute for International Studies, 2011.

22 p.; 30 cm.

(DIIS Working Paper ; 2011:16)

ID number: 80024280

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00484 ISBN: 9788776054601

Author(s):

1. Dennys, Christian
2. Fitz-Gerald, Ann M.

Bibliography: p. 19-22.

'The emergence of stabilisation from peacebuilding, statebuilding and counter-insurgency theories has carried with it some of the key weaknesses of international intervention, in particular the fact that imposing western liberal systems in non-Western societies will contribute towards stability. With reference to two case studies, the Wheat Seed project in Afghanistan and a gas cylinder distribution project in Iraq, this paper argues that stabilisation activities do not engage fully with the underlying premise that stabilisation must support and engender local political legitimacy, in part because of the conceptual baggage that stabilisation has taken from other areas. The paper concludes by arguing that greater use should be made of the knowledge and histories of non-western state formation, characterized as being non-Weberian in a counter-balance to the overuse by interveners of the desire to support rational Weberian state structures in other countries.'

NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

NATO Partnerships and the Arab Spring : Achievements and Perspectives for the 2012 Chicago Summit / by Isabelle Francois.
- Washington : National Defense University Press, 2011.
27 p. ; 30 cm.
(Transatlantic Perspectives ; 1)
ID number: 80024264
Type: M
Library Location: 495.3 /00154
Author(s):
1. Francois, Isabelle
'The author highlights here the synergy between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's new, more flexible and efficient partnership policy and its response to the Libyan crisis. The paper points to some of the challenges facing the Alliance in the context of Operation Unified Protector and in further developing partnership with nations south of the Mediterranean. Finally, the author offers recommendations in preparation for the next NATO Summit (May 2012, in Chicago), so as to make best use of Alliance partnerships if the Allies decide to develop a new strategic direction in the region.'

NATO--USA

The Transatlantic Bargain. - Rome : NATO Defense College, 2012.
163 p. ; 21 cm.
ID number: 80024310
Type: M
Library Location: 495.2 /00180 ISBN: 9788896898062
'This volume provides an in-depth investigation of the past, present, and future face of politico-military relations between the United States and its transatlantic allies.'

NATO. SECRETARY-GENERAL

Diari NATO, 1964-1972 / by Manlio Brosio - Bologna : Il Mulino, 2011.
884 p. ; 22 cm.
ID number: 80024302
Type: M
Library Location: 491.3 /00004 ISBN: 9788815234162
Author(s):
1. Brosio, Manlio, 1897-1980
Includes index.
'Manlio Brosio e stato segretario generale della NATO negli anni 1964-1971 : nel suo diario i riflessi di un periodo di trasformazioni destinate a segnare l'evoluzione delle relazioni internazionali del secundo dopo-guerra. Dopo avere ricoperto l'incarico di ambasciatore italiano in prestigiose sedi diplomatiche, la segreteria della NATO porta Brosio al centro del sistema internazionale da un osservatorio privilegiato e sensibile come l'Alleanza atlantica. La narrazione degli eventi si intreccia con riflessioni e impressioni dell'autore, offrendo così un nuovo, significativo, strumento per comprendere l'evoluzione degli equilibri internazionali della guerra fredda.'

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Age of Deception : Nuclear Diplomacy in Treacherous Times / by Mohamed El Baradei. - 1st ed. - New York : Metropolitan Books, 2011.

340 p. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024267

Type: M

Library Location: 327.3 /0697 ISBN: 9780805093506

Author(s):

1. El Baradei, Mohamed

includes index.

'The author takes us here inside the international fray. Inspector, adviser, and mediator, he moves from Baghdad, where Iraqi officials bleakly predict the coming war, to behind-the-scenes exchanges with Condoleezza Rice, to the streets of Pyongyang and the trail of Pakistani nuclear smugglers. He dissects the possibility of rapprochement with Iran while rejecting hard-line ideologies of every kind, decrying an us-versus-them approach and insisting on the necessity of relentless diplomacy. Above all, he illustrates that the security of nations is tied to the security of individuals, dependent not only on disarmament but on a universal commitment to human dignity, democratic values, and the freedom from want. Probing and eloquent, this book is an unparalleled account of society's struggle to come to grips with the uncertainties of our age.'

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--USA

Forecasting Zero : U.S. Nuclear History and the Low Probability of Disarmament / by Jonathan Pearl. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.

x, 57 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024288

Type: M

Library Location: 327.3 /00698 ISBN: 158487516X

Author(s):

1. Pearl, Jonathan

'A vigorous debate is occurring among American elites with respect to whether and when the United States should relinquish its nuclear weapons. Bolstering hopes for tangible results is that a U.S. President is again publicly and forcefully supporting disarmament. While this debate, which addresses both technical and political factors related to abolition, may be the most serious one of its kind since the dawn of the nuclear age, the future of U.S. nuclear weapons policy remains uncertain. The general approach advanced today in U.S. policy circles largely hews, after all, to the logic of the past 65 years : arms control and nonproliferation now, disarmament at an undetermined time in the future. Moreover, several conceptual and strategic barriers continue to block serious progress toward U.S. disarmament. By situating the current pro-disarmament rhetoric in this larger historical and strategic context, this monograph argues that there is reason to doubt whether the current push for disarmament will produce meaningful and lasting results.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russian Nuclear Weapons : Past, Present, and Future. - Carlisle, PA
: US Army War College, 2011.
x, 511 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80024306

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01152 ISBN: 1584875046

'This book presents several essays analyzing Russia's extensive nuclear agenda and the issues connected with it. It deals with strategy, doctrine, European, Eurasian, and East Asian security agendas, as well as the central U.S.-Russia nuclear and arms control equations. This work brings together American, European, and Russian analysts to discuss Russia's defense and conventional forces reforms and their impact on nuclear forces, doctrine, strategy, and the critical issues of Russian security policies toward the United States, Europe, and China. It also deals directly with the present and future roles of nuclear weapons in Russian defense policy and strategy.'

PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Unraveling : Pakistan in the Age of Jihad / by John R.

Schmidt. - 1st ed. - New York : Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2011.
279 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024273

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01278 ISBN: 9780374280437

Author(s):

1. Schmidt, John R., 1948-

Bibliography: p. 259-264. Includes index.

'How did a nation founded as a homeland for South Asian Muslims, most of whom follow a tolerant, nonthreatening form of Islam, become a haven for Al Qaeda and a rogues' gallery of domestic jihadist and sectarian groups ? In this history of Pakistan's involvement with radical Islam, the author places the blame squarely on the rulers of the country, who thought they could use Islamic radicals to advance their foreign policy goals without having to pay a steep price. This strategy worked well at first - in Afghanistan during the anti-Soviet jihad, in Kashmir in support of a local uprising against Indian rule, and again in Afghanistan by backing the Taliban in the Afghan civil war. But the government's plans would begin to unravel in the wake of 9/11, when the rulers' support for the US war on terror caused many of their jihadist allies to turn against them. Today the army generals and feudal politicians who run Pakistan are by turns fearful of the consequences of going after these groups and hopeful that they can still be used to advance the state's interests. This book is the clearest account yet of the complex, dangerous relationship between the leaders of Pakistan and jihadist groups - and how the rulers' decisions have led their nation to the brink of disaster and put other nations at great risk. Can they save their country, or will we one day find ourselves confronting the first nuclear-armed jihadist state ?'

PEACE-BUILDING

Post-War Security Transitions : Participatory Peacebuilding after Asymmetric Conflicts. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.
xxii, 280 p.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Studies in Peace and Conflict Resolution)

ID number: 80024308

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00486 ISBN: 9780415680806

Includes index.

'This book explores the conditions under which non-state armed groups (NSAGs) participate in post-war security and political governance. The text offers a comprehensive approach to post-war security transition processes based on five years of participatory research with local experts and representatives of former NSAGs. It analyses the successes and limits of peace negotiations, demobilisation, arms management, political or security sector integration, socio-economic reintegration and state reform from the direct point of view of conflict stakeholders who have been central participants in ongoing and past peacebuilding processes. Challenging common perceptions of ex-combatants as 'spoilers' or 'passive recipients of aid', the various contributors examine the post-war transitions of these individuals from state challengers to peacebuilding agents. The book concludes on a cross-country comparative analysis of the main research findings and the ways in which they may facilitate a participatory, inclusive and gender-sensitive peacebuilding strategy.'

PETRAEUS, DAVID HOWELL

All In : The Education of General David Petraeus / by Paula Broadwell, Vernon Loeb. - New York : Penguin Press, 2012.
xxxii, 394 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024293

Type: M

Library Location: 92 PETR/00001 ISBN: 9781594203183

Author(s):

1. Broadwell, Paula
2. Loeb, Vernon

Includes index.

'General David Petraeus is the most transformative leader the American military has seen since the generation of Marshall. In this book, the author examines Petraeus's career, his intellectual development as a military officer, and his impact on the U.S. military. Afforded extensive access by General Petraeus, his mentors, his subordinates, and his longtime friends, she embedded with the general, his headquarters staff, and his soldiers on the front lines of fighting and at the strategic command in Afghanistan to chronicle the experiences of this American general in the terrible crucible of war. She draws on hundreds of hours of exclusive interviews with Petraeus and his top officers and soldiers to tell the inside story of this commander's development and leadership from every vantage point. The author ultimately appraises Petraeus's impact on the entire U.S. military : thanks to this man's influence, the military is better prepared to fight using a comprehensive blend of civil-military activities.'

PIRACY--PREVENTION

Maritime Private Security : Market Responses to Piracy, Terrorism and Waterborne Security Risks in the 21st Century. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

xix, 249 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(CASS Series : Naval Policy and History ; 48)

ID number: 80024299

Type: M

Library Location: 343 /00076 ISBN: 9780415688628

Bibliography: p. 224-240. Includes index.

'This book examines the evolution, function, problems and prospects of private security companies in the maritime sector. The private security industry continues to evolve after its renaissance over the past few decades, first in Africa, and later in Iraq and Afghanistan. Despite this, little academic work has been done to date on the role of private security in the maritime environment. This lacuna has become more pronounced as the threat of piracy, terrorism, and other acts of maritime political violence have caused littoral states and commercial entities alike to consider the use of private security to mitigate risks. This book is an edited volume specifically dedicated to combating the absence of academic research in this area. The discussion of this multifaceted subject is organized into four key parts : Part I : The historical and contemporary market in maritime private security services; Part II : The emergence of private anti-piracy escorts in the commercial sector; Part III : The privatization of Coast Guard services; Part IV : Private security responses to maritime terrorism.'

PROTECTORATES

The New Protectorates : International Tutelage and the Making of Liberal States. - London : Hurst, 2011.

xviii, 375 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024266

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00483 ISBN: 9781849041256

Bibliography: p. 343-367. Includes index.

'German troops fighting the Taliban in the Hindu Kush; EU judges sitting in courts in the Balkans; UN viceroys governing parts of Oceania; American occupation of the Middle East. Amid the myriad political experiences of the post-Cold War era, the historians of the future are likely to pay particular attention to attempts by outsiders to administer a host of post-conflict societies, to perform physical and social reconstruction, to establish functioning institutions, to open economies, and, ultimately, to transform the 'maladjusted' political cultures of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Few developments in the two decades after 1989 were as revealing of the character of the international system, of the gaps between liberal discourse and practice, and of the fleeting nature of the Western hegemonic moment. What made the new protectorates possible ? What were they like as an actual political experience ? How contradictory was their reception ? Why was the process of governing others for their own good so flawed and why were the outcomes so disappointing ? These are among the questions addressed by some of the leading authorities in the field.'

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Organizational Change in the Russian Airborne Forces : The Lessons of the Georgian Conflict / by Rod Thornton. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.

vii, 73 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024305

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00382 ISBN: 9781584875192

Author(s):

1. Thornton, Rod

'This monograph considers the recent history of organizational change in the Russian Airborne Forces (VDV). In particular, it looks at how the VDV has changed since the end of Russia's conflict with Georgia in 2008. The VDV, a force much admired in Russian media and society has, in fact, escaped fairly lightly during the comprehensive reform of the Russian Army more generally over the last few years. In large part this has been down to the personality of the current head of the VDV, Lieutenant-General Vladimir Shamanov. Close to Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, Shamanov - a 'maverick' - has used his political connections to help ward off many of the cuts and reforms that have impacted the rest of the Army. He has managed to keep the basic structure of the VDV intact, while also dealing with a number of problematic issues related to manning, equipment, and training regimes within his organization. This monograph goes on to point out the level of professionalism in the VDV that was demonstrated during the Georgian war. It also though, highlights the fact that, while some battalions within the VDV will be very effective and well trained, other battalions will not. Thus it is difficult to judge precisely how battle-ready the VDV's divisions now are. Ultimately, this monograph seeks to establish just what sort of Russian airborne forces U.S. or NATO troops may one day have to either work alongside or, indeed, face in some sort of confrontation.'

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Change or Decay : Russia's Dilemma and the West's Response / by Lilia Fedorovna Shevtsova, Andrew Wood. - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2011.

259 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024300

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01578 ISBN: 9780870033469

Author(s):

1. Shevtsova, Lilia Fedorovna

2. Wood, Andrew, 1940-

Includes index.

'The world is still coping with the consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union. Two decades later, the West has yet to adjust to the post-Soviet reality and Russia has not settled on its relationship with the rest of the world. Two of the most respected scholars on Russia analyze here how relations are shifting between Russia and the world. In a series of lively and candid conversations, they discuss how the Russia of Putin and Medvedev emerged from the ashes of the Soviet Union and the trajectory of Russia's relations with the West.'

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Security Sector Reform and the Dilemmas of Liberal Peacebuilding /
by Louise Riis Andersen. - Copenhagen : Danish Institute for
International Studies, 2011.

21 p. ; 30 cm.

(DIIS Working Paper ; 2011:31)

ID number: 80024265

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01277 ISBN: 9788776054823

Author(s):

1. Andersen, Louise Riis

'In recent years, Security Sector Reform (SSR) has emerged as a key component of international post-conflict reconstruction efforts. At the same time, however, it is becoming increasingly clear that the holistic approach to SSR that is outlined in policy papers is very difficult to translate into effective interventions in fragile states. This paper identifies two competing approaches for a 'contextualized' SSR agenda : a monopoly model that focuses on restoring the state's monopoly on the means of violence and a hybrid model that seeks to strengthen local community-based security and justice solutions. The paper argues that as a strategy for intervention, the choice is not simply between a top-down 'imposition' of a universal state model and a bottom-up approach of 'working with what is there'. It is also a choice between direct and indirect forms of rule. This makes the dilemma real for liberal-minded practitioners and observers who for good reasons remain reluctant towards the colonial practice of ruling through middle-men. The paper does not offer a solution to the dilemma. When two imperatives pull in opposite directions, 'answers' are bound to be ad hoc : specific and contextual, rather than principled and generic. The paper does, however, suggest that part of the way forward may be to move towards a more 'entry-oriented' mode of operation that recognizes that the role of external actors is to help establish a space for security and development solutions, rather than to fill that space.'

SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL

The Strategic Logic of the Contemporary Security Dilemma / by Max G.
Manwaring. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.

xi, 42 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024289

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01761 ISBN: 1584875143

Author(s):

1. Manwaring, Max G.

'The reality and severity of the threats associated with contemporary transnational security problems indicate that the U.S. and its national and international partners need a new paradigm for the conduct of unconventional asymmetric conflict, and an accompanying new paradigm for strategic leader development. The strategic-level basis of these new paradigms is found in the fact that the global community is redefining security in terms of nothing less than a reconceptualization of sovereignty. In the past, sovereignty was the acknowledged and/or real control of territory and the people in it. Now, sovereignty is the responsibility of governments to protect peoples' well-being and prevent great harm to those peoples. Thus, the security dilemma becomes, 'Why, when, and how to intervene to protect people and prevent egregious human suffering ?'

War and Governance : International Security in a Changing World
Order / by Richard Weitz. - Santa Barbara, CA : Praeger, 2011.
222 p. ; 25 cm.
(The Changing Face of War)
ID number: 80024269

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01759 ISBN: 9780313347351

Author(s):

1. Weitz, Richard

Includes index.

'It is one of the most pressing questions facing humankind : can war be avoided or limited ? To answer that question requires assessing the roles played by various types of actors on the international stage. More than that, it demands that we look beyond realities to recognize the possibilities that might lead to a more peaceful tomorrow. How do we avoid war ? To arrive at an answer, the author explores the ways nation states, international organizations, and individuals have sought to bring order to an inherently disorderly phenomenon - potential and actual violent conflict among organized political entities. Specifically, the book analyzes a number of critical issues such as whether regional security institutions have distinct advantages and liabilities in promoting international security, as compared with universal organizations like the United Nations. Other important questions are addressed as well. How will international organizations, such as the UN, EU, and NATO, change the nature of war in the 21st century - and be changed by it ? What role might less formal institutions and nongovernmental organizations play in peacemaking ? Will the nation-state remain the most important international security actor ? The book ends with a gap analysis that identifies incongruities between international needs and capabilities - and suggests ways to overcome them.'

SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

11 septembre : le jour du chaos / by Nicole Bacharan, Dominique Simonet. - Paris : Perrin, 2011.

329 p. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80024262

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01276 ISBN: 9782262032258

Author(s):

1. Bacharan, Nicole

2. Simonet, Dominique

Bibliography: p. 311-324. Includes index.

'Voici le recit complet et stupefiant d'un jour de chaos, raconte, minute par minute, a un rythme haletant : l'histoire vraie du 11-Septembre.'

SEX ROLE--EU COUNTRIES

Gender and the European Union / by Johanna Kantola. - Houndmills, UK
: Palgrave MacMillan, 2010.
xiii, 270 p.; 23 cm.
(The European Union Series)
ID number: 80024276
Type: M
Library Location: 392 /00003 ISBN: 9780230542327
Author(s):
1. Kantola, Johanna
Bibliography: p. 232-263. Includes index.
'This broad ranging text provides a systematic assessment of the emergence of gender as a significant issue on the EU agenda and of the EU's impact on gender inequality, both in terms of specifically gender-related policies and the gender dimensions of other policies.'

TALIBAN

An Enemy We Created : The Myth of the Taliban/Al-Qaeda Merger in Afghanistan, 1970-2010 / by Alex Strick van Linschoten, Felix Kuehn. - London : Hurst, 2012.
ix, 538 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80024268
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01279 ISBN: 9781849041546
Author(s):
1. Strick van Linschoten, Alex
2. Kuehn, Felix
Bibliography: p. 495-523. Includes index.
'To this day the belief is widespread that the Taliban and Al Qaeda are in many respects synonymous, that their ideology and objectives are closely intertwined and that they have made common cause against the West for decades. Such opinions have been stridently supported by politicians, media pundits and senior military figures, yet they have hardly ever been scrutinised or tested empirically. This is all the more surprising given that the West's entanglement in Afghanistan is predicated on the necessity of defeating the Taliban, thereby forestalling further terrorist attacks worldwide by the Al Qaeda 'allies'. This book responds to an urgent need to reexamine the facts of the Taliban/Al Qaeda relationship and to tell the story of the Taliban's encounter with internationalist militant Islamism. The authors challenge the overheated rhetoric that sustains a one-sided interpretation of the alleged merger between the two groups, and the policy implications for Afghanistan that flowed from its acceptance by Western governments and their militaries. The book forensically examines the evolution of the two groups against the background and historical context that informed their respective ideologies.'

TERRITORY, NATIONAL

Enduring Territorial Disputes : Strategies of Bargaining, Coercive Diplomacy, and Settlement / by Krista Eileen Wiegand. - Athens, GA : University of Georgia Press, 2011.
xvi, 340 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Studies in Security and International Affairs)
ID number: 80024275
Type: M
Library Location: 341.2 /00482 ISBN: 9780820337388
Author(s):
1. Wiegand, Krista Eileen, 1971-
Bibliography: p. 305-330. Includes index.
'This book is about the endurance of territorial disputes, and why they last for years and years, while others are resolved over time. This puzzle is a critical question for policy makers and scholars alike because multiple past studies of international conflict have

demonstrated that the presence of territorial disputes is the most important factor in explaining armed conflict compared to all other issues about which states can potentially disagree. Therefore, territory is important not only to the citizens of the countries where territory is disputed, but also to the international community of states. Understanding the strategies used by governments involved in territorial disputes is critical to working toward peace. This book is an attempt to broaden our knowledge of this important topic and to answer some of the important questions of our time.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

The United States and China in Power Transition / by David Lai. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2011.

xvi, 265 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024304

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01579 ISBN: 9781584875154

Author(s):

1. Lai, David

'The most profound change that the United States and China have experienced in their relations over the past 30 years is perhaps the onset of an apparent power transition between the two nations. This potentially titanic change was set in motion as a result of China's genuine and phenomenal economic development, and the impact of this economic success on the United States and the U.S.-led international system has been growing steadily. This perceived power transition process will continue to be a defining factor in U.S.-China relations for the next 30 years. As China's economic, political, cultural, and military influence continue to grow globally, what kind of a global power will China become ? What kind of a relationship will evolve between China and the United States ? How will the United States maintain its leadership in world affairs and develop a working relationship with China so that China can join hands with the United States to shape the world in constructive ways ? In this book, the author offers an engaging discussion of these questions and others. The analysis addresses issues that trouble U.S. as well as Chinese leaders. The author puts the conflicting positions in perspective, most notably presenting the origins of the conflicts, highlighting the conflicting parties' key opposing positions, and pointing out the stalemates.'

USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

US-Japan-North Korea Security Relations : Irrepressible Interests / by Anthony DiFilippo. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.

248 p. ; 24 cm.

(Asian Security Studies)

ID number: 80024272

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01758 ISBN: 9780415782975

Author(s):

1. DiFilippo, Anthony, 1950-

Bibliography: p. 232-240. Includes index.

'This book examines the major security and related issues between the United States, Japan and North Korea. The central purpose of the book is to analyze the policymaking processes of Washington, Tokyo and Pyongyang with respect to the DPRK's nuclear weapons and other important security issues, and ultimately to provide practical ways to improve the security environment in Northeast Asia. Ongoing security-related issues examined here include nuclear missile testing by the DPRK; its removal from the US list of states sponsoring terrorism, and the abduction of Japanese nationals by North Korean agents during the 1970s and 1980s. Unlike many other books, which typically take the position that North Korea is a rogue state run by

an irrational, belligerent and autocratic leader, this book reveals the fundamentals of Pyongyang's security concerns in the region.'

VIETNAM WAR, 1961-1975--USA

Vietnam : The History of an Unwinnable War, 1945-1975 / by John Prados. - Lawrence, KA : University Press of Kansas, 2009.

xxvii, 665 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

(Modern War Studies)

ID number: 80024277

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01757 ISBN: 9780700616343

Author(s):

1. Prados, John

Bibliography: p. 613-631. Includes index.

The Vietnam war continues to be the focus of intense controversy. While most people, liberals, conservatives, Democrats, Republicans, historians, pundits, and citizens alike, agree that the United States did not win the war, a vocal minority argue the opposite or debate why victory never came, attributing the quagmire to everything from domestic politics to the press. The military never lost a battle; how then did it not win the war ? Stepping back from this overheated fray and drawing upon several decades of research the author takes a fresh look at both the war and the debates about it to produce a reassessment of one of our nation's most tragic episodes. He weaves together multiple perspectives across an epic-sized canvas where domestic politics, ideologies, nations, and militaries all collide. He patiently pieces back together the events and moments, from the end of World War II until our dispiriting departure from Vietnam in 1975, that reveal a war that now appears to have been truly unwinnable due to opportunities lost, missed, ignored, or refused. He shows how, from the Truman through the Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations, American leaders consistently ignored or misunderstood the realities in Southeast Asia and passed up every opportunity to avoid war in the first place or avoid becoming ever more mired in it after it began. Highlighting especially Eisenhower's seminal and long-lasting influence on our Vietnam policy, he demonstrates how and why our range of choices narrowed with each passing year, while our decision making continued to be distorted by Cold War politics and fundamental misperceptions about the culture, psychology, goals, and abilities of both our enemies and our allies in Vietnam.'

WAR--PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS--AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan : Annual Report 2011 : Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. - Kabul : United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, 2012.

iii, 39 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024311

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00218

Journal Articles

Articles de revues

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Afghanistan : danger de mort ! (1/3) / by Rene Cagnat., 2012.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 746, janvier 2012, p. 88-93.)

ID Number: JA028284

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cagnat, Rene

Dans cette premiere partie, l'auteur esquisse les conditions dangereuses d'un depart force de la coalition en 2014 et offre une grille d'explication regionale a la posture militaire attentiste des Etats-Unis. Il continue de militer pour un repli rapide du dispositif sur l'Asie centrale.

A New Turn in U.S. Policy in Afghanistan and Concomitant Risks for Central Asia / by Eldar Gabdullin, Aida Abirova., 2011.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 12, no. 3, 2011, p. 18-27.)

ID Number: JA028308

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gabdullin, Eldar

2. Abirova, Aida

Winning with Warlords in Afghanistan / by Mark Peceny, Yury Bosin., 2011.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 22, no. 4, October 2011, p. 603-618.)

ID Number: JA028286

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Peceny, Mark

2. Bosin, Yury

A fundamental contradiction has been built into America's intervention in Afghanistan since the first days of the war in 2001. On the one hand, US policymakers have viewed the promotion of liberal democracy, economic development, and strong centralized state institutions as essential to achieve victory over the long term. On the other hand, however, the US has relied on local warlords to win its battles against the Taliban from the first day of the intervention. The Obama administration's tortured policy review reflects the intractable dilemmas involved in trying to build a modern democratic state while relying on local warlords as crucial allies in the war against the Taliban.

AFRICA, NORTH--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Un an apres 'le Printemps arabe' : bilan d'etape et nouveaux enjeux au Maghreb / by Khalifa Chater., 2012.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 746, janvier 2012, p. 88-93.)

ID Number: JA028283

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chater, Khalifa

C'est la conjonction des calendriers politiques et sociaux plus qu'un effet domino lie au 'Printemps arabe' qui explique le reformisme maghrebin actuel. Les partis islamistes qui en sont les acteurs principaux cherchent a maintenir l'equilibre entre leurs mentors du Golfe et leurs partenaires occidentaux, americains et europeens. Pragmatisme et opportunisme dictent les reclassements en cours.

ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The International Dimension of the Arab Spring / by Roberto Aliboni., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p. 5-9.)

ID Number: JA028316

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Aliboni, Roberto

The Arab spring is a transition away from the alliance between the West and the moderate Arab states, as well as a transition on the part of these states from being more or less passive clients of the US and the West to more or less vibrant democracies with an assertive agenda in the region. As elections take place, they will generate more democratically and Islamist-based governments, certainly more sensitive than previous ones to nationalist feelings and with foreign policy objectives more or less diverging from Western ones. This compels Western countries to revisit and possibly adjust foreign strategies and policies. In this perspective, American and European policy towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in recent years may remain a stumbling block in the West's relations with the Middle East and may make the ongoing process of political change in the region more difficult and uncertain.

Arab Spring : A Partial Awakening / by Vincent Cannistraro., 2011.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 36-45.)

ID Number: JA028337

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cannistraro, Vincent

The 2011 Uprisings in the Arab Middle East : Political Change and Geopolitical Implications / by Katerina Dalacoura., 2012.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2012, p. 63-79.)

ID Number: JA028359

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dalacoura, Katerina

The Arab uprisings of 2011 are still unfolding, but we can already discern patterns of their effects on the Middle East region. This article offers a brief chronology of events, highlighting their inter-connections but also their very diverse origins, trajectories and outcomes. It discusses the economic and political grievances at the root of the uprisings and assesses the degree to which widespread popular mobilization can be attributed to pre-existing political, labour and civil society activism, and social media. It argues that the uprisings' success in overthrowing incumbent regimes depended on the latter's responses and relationships with the army and security services. The rebellions' inclusiveness or lack thereof was also a crucial factor. The article discusses the prospects of democracy in

the Arab world following the 2011 events and finds that they are very mixed : while Tunisia, at one end, is on track to achieve positive political reform, Syria, Yemen and Libya are experiencing profound internal division and conflict. In Bahrain the uprising was repressed. In Egypt, which epitomizes many regional trends, change will be limited but, for that reason, possibly more long-lasting Islamist movements did not lead the uprisings but will benefit from them politically even though, in the long run, political participation may lead to their decline. Finally, the article sketches the varied and ongoing geopolitical implications of the uprisings for Turkish, Iranian and Israeli interests and policies. It assesses Barack Obama's response to the 2011 events and suggests that, despite their profound significance for the politics of the region, they may not alter the main contours of US foreign policy in the Middle East in a major way.

Arab Revolts Upend Old Assumptions / by Augustus Richard Norton., 2012.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 111, no. 741, January 2012, p. 14-18.)

ID Number: JA028297

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Norton, Augustus Richard

The uprisings have ushered in a new era in Arab politics, a time bursting with potential for the growth of freedom, yet also laden with risks and challenges for the West.

Alienation and Rebellion in the Arab World / by Paul R. Pillar., 2011.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 8-19.)

ID Number: JA028335

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pillar, Paul R.

Arab Riots in the 21st Century : What Next ? / by Aleksei Podtserob., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 6, 2011, p. 58-66.)

ID Number: JA028305

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Podtserob, Aleksei

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Palestine, the UN and the One-State Solution / by James Ron., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 4, Winter 2011, p. 59-67.)

ID Number: JA028292

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ron, James

ARCTIC REGIONS--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

The Arctic is Hot. Part II., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 66, no. 4, Autumn 2011, p. 781-977 (several articles).)

ID Number: JA028354

Type: ART

ASTRONAUTICS, MILITARY--CHINA

Assessing Chinese Intentions for the Military Use of the Space Domain / by Paul Oh., 2012.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 64, 2012, p. 91-98.)
ID Number: JA028301
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Oh, Paul

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--EUROPE

Does Missile Defence in Europe Threaten Russia ? / by Dean A. Wilkening., 2012.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 1, February - March 2012, p. 31-51.)
ID Number: JA028365
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Wilkening, Dean A.
Concerns that the later phases of the proposed European missile-defence architecture threaten Moscow's strategic deterrent lack technical merit.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--USA

Missile Defense : Where Does the Danger Lie ? / by Alexandra Khodakova., 2012.
(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 37-46.)
ID Number: JA028311
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Khodakova, Alexandra
The global missile defense system being built at the start of the 21st century is a purely American project, in which American missile defense elements and American money spent to deploy those elements play the key role. At present the American global missile defense system includes five deployment areas. Two of them are in the United States itself, one in Europe (NATO missile defense system), one in the Middle East (Kuwait and Israel), and one in the Asia-Pacific, maintained jointly with Japan, South Korea, Australia, and Taiwan. Would it be worthwhile to join the missile defense project ?

BALLISTIC MISSILES--IRAN

Containing Iran's Missile Threat / by Michael Elleman., 2012.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 1, February - March 2012, p. 119-126.)
ID Number: JA028368
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Elleman, Michael
The breathing space offered by a regional flight-test ban could facilitate cooperation on missile defences and the building of greater trust and confidence between Moscow and Washington.

BIOSECURITY--USA

From Biodefence to Biosecurity : The Obama's Administration's Strategy for Countering Biological Threats / by Gregory D. Koblentz., 2012.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2012, p. 131-148.)

ID Number: JA028363

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Koblentz, Gregory D.

The Seventh Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the first international treaty to outlaw an entire class of weapons, was held in Geneva in December 2011. On 7 December, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton became the highest-ranking US government official to address a BWC meeting. Secretary Clinton told the assembled delegation that 'we view the risk of bioweapons attack as both a serious national security challenge and a foreign policy priority'. At the same time, she warned that a large-scale disease outbreak 'could cripple an already fragile global economy'. Secretary Clinton's speech reflected a new understanding that the range of biological threats to international security has expanded from state-sponsored biological warfare programmes to include biological terrorism, dual-use research and naturally occurring infectious diseases such as pandemics. Recognizing these changes, President Barack Obama released a new national strategy for countering biological threats in 2009. This strategy represents a shift in thinking away from the George W. Bush administration's focus on biodefence, which emphasized preparing for and responding to biological weapon attacks, to the concept of biosecurity, which includes measures to prevent, prepare for and respond to naturally occurring and man-made biological threats. The Obama administration's biosecurity strategy seeks to reduce the global risk of naturally occurring and deliberate disease outbreaks through prevention, international cooperation, and maximizing synergies between health and security. The biosecurity strategy is closely aligned with the Obama administration's broader approach to foreign policy, which emphasizes the pragmatic use of smart power, multilateralism and engagement to further the national interest. This article describes the Obama administration's biosecurity strategy; highlights elements of continuity and change from the policies of the Bush administration; discusses how it fits into Obama's broader foreign policy agenda; and analyses critical issues that will have to be addressed in order to implement the strategy successfully.

BRAIN DRAIN

Retooling Efforts to Stop the Proliferation of WMD Expertise / by Sharon K. Weiner., 2011.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 41, no. 10, December 2011, p. 14-20.)

ID Number: JA028374

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Weiner, Sharon K.

As part of its nonproliferation agenda, the United States has given an increasing role to programs focused on the scientists and engineers who make weapons of mass destruction (WMD), with a particular emphasis on reducing opportunities and incentives for scientists to disseminate their skills and knowledge. Terrorist access to nuclear weapons knowledge became the focal point of US nonproliferation policy after the September 11 attacks.

CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--AFRICA

'Going Out' : Is China's Skilfull Use of Soft Power in Sub-Saharan Africa a Threat to U.S. Interests ? / by JoAnne Wagner., 2012. (JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 64, 2012, p. 99-106.)

ID Number: JA028302

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wagner, JoAnne

This article explores the current state of and reasons behind China's soft power offensive, particularly its scramble for Africa's natural resources; analyzes its impacts on several African states; demonstrates why the potential for generating stability and expanding and deepening our relationship with Beijing through African ventures outweighs the competitive dangers posed to US interests and recommends US policy approaches - including cooperative partnerships - to capitalize on the Chinese model.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

China in Its Neighbourhood : A 'Middle Kingdom' not Necessarily at the Centre of Power / by Zhimin Chen, Zhongqi Pan., 2011. (INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p. 79-96.)

ID Number: JA028320

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chen, Zhimin

2. Pan, Zhongqi

China's regional policy is mainly centred on its efforts to forge a friendly, stable and prosperous neighbourhood. To achieve this end, China has developed an approach combining both partnership bilateralism and tailored regional multilateralism. By and large, China does not consider its neighbourhood as a whole, and has been very cautious and hesitant to engage in overarching 'region-building'. China has relied mostly on soft (attractive) use of power, particularly economic power, supported by cultural and assurance diplomacy, even though diplomatic and economic coercion have been exercised occasionally. China has once again become the biggest economy in Asia. Yet, neither the new power configuration in Asia nor China's own ambitions point to a return to the old 'Middle Kingdom' with China holding a dominant position in its neighbourhood. China will most probably continue to see itself as a self-restrained regional power in the foreseeable future.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--EGYPT

The Egyptian Military, Part Two : From Mubarak Onward / by Ahmed S. Hashim., 2011. (MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 4, Winter 2011, p. 106-128.)

ID Number: JA028293

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.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

A Programme of Global Pacification : US Counterinsurgency Doctrine and the Biopolitics of Human (In)Security / by Markus Kienscherf., 2011.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 42, no. 6, December 2011, p. 517-535.)

ID Number: JA028349

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kienscherf, Markus

This article argues that US counterinsurgency doctrine forms a programme of both liberal rule and liberal war whose ultimate purpose is the pacification of recalcitrant populations and their eventual (re)integration into the networks of liberal governance. Designed to promote 'safe' forms of life while eradicating 'dangerous' ones, the doctrine constitutes a response to both the biopolitical problematization of human (in)security and the geostrategic problematization of US national security. Counterinsurgency aims to harness sociocultural knowledge in order to conduct a form of triage between elements of targeted populations. It also seeks to inscribe the divisions on which such a triage is based into space by means of practices that derive from earlier methods of imperial policing. Ultimately, counterinsurgency's production and implementation of a biopolitical differentiation between 'safe' and 'dangerous' human lives is likely not only to reinforce existing societal divisions within targeted populations but also to create new global, regional and local divisions and to generate resistance to what many people will always view as imperial domination. The societal divisions and resistance engendered by counterinsurgency may reinforce Western problematizations of insecurity and hence lead to further counterinsurgency campaigns in the future. Counterinsurgency doctrine is thus not so much a programme of peace and stability as one of spatially and temporally indeterminate pacification.

COUPS D'ETAT--PAKISTAN

Appraising the Threat of an Islamist Military Coup in Post-OBL Pakistan / by Julian Schofield, Michael Zekulin., 2011.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 27, no. 4, December 2011, p. 311-324.)

ID Number: JA028289

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Schofield, Julian

2. Zekulin, Michael

The authors raise the question of whether a military coup is likely, or possible, in Islamabad. The country has a long record of military coups and attempted coups, so the precedent is certainly there. Current circumstances, with US involvement in combating Islamist extremists, the Taliban within Pakistan's North West frontier and incidents such as the killing of Osama bin Laden within sight (almost) of the Pakistan Military Academy, have been politically unsettling. The authors conclude, however, that despite there being reasons enough to contemplate a coup, it would be unlikely for two principal reasons : first, there is an established consultation process within the military, so no independent initiatives can be taken; and, second, extremist Islamists have not been able to gain a foothold within the Pakistan military, so there is no potential for a coup from within that source.

CYBERTERRORISM--PREVENTION

Prospects for Global Restraints on Cyberattack / by John Steinbruner., 2011.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 41, no. 10, December 2011, p. 21-26.)
ID Number: JA028375
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Steinbruner, John
The Obama administration has issued four documents dealing with issues of cybersecurity. Two are concerned with protecting the United States against the many real and imagined forms of cyberattack, one announces an effort to establish protective norms of behavior among 'like-minded' countries, and one accuses China and Russia of stealing economic information by cyberintrusion, making it evident that they are not included among the like-minded countries.

ENERGY SECURITY--ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)

Armenia's Energy Security : Main Achievements and Challenges / by Sevak Sarukhanian., 2011.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 12, no. 3, 2011, p. 171-179.)
ID Number: JA028309
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sarukhanian, Sevak

EU

Centrifugal Europe / by Charles A. Kupchan., 2012.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 1, February - March 2012, p. 111-118.)
ID Number: JA028367
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kupchan, Charles A.
Unless the growing gap between governance and governed is resolved, the EU may be headed for fragmentation, if not outright dissolution.

Towards a Mighty Union : How to Create a Democratic European Superpower / by Brendan Simms., 2012.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2012, p. 49-62.)
ID Number: JA028362
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Simms, Brendan
A strong European Union is needed today more than ever : to act as a reliable partner to the United States, Great Britain and the other great democracies; to deal with the growing threats on her southern and eastern periphery; and most pressingly of all, to deal with the euro sovereign debt crisis. In order to do so, Europeans will have to abandon the gradualist fallacy that union will be achieved in small incremental steps and learn the lesson of history that all successful mergers, such as the British and the American, have been carried out in one fell swoop at a time of extreme crisis. They will have to recognize that the road to unity took a fatal turn when the failure of the European Defence Community caused a bifurcation between politico-military and economic integration. Today, as we face potential fiscal and economic meltdown and as the external threats to Europe mount, we have another opportunity. We can only seize it, however, if we realize that full European union, if there is to be one, will be an event, not a process. It must follow more or less the American example with a directly elected presidency, a house of representatives elected by population and a senate, which represents the former nation-states and regions. There is no need for the United Kingdom to be part of this project, but it is essential that both

unions work together for the common good. Because the existing political elites are incapable of rising to the occasion - and in many cases are actually antipathetic to it, the task must fall to a new-European party : the Party of Democratic Union.

EU--CSDP--OPERATIONS--EUTM

The European Union Training Mission in Somalia and the Limits of Liberal Peacebuilding : Can EUTM Contribute to Sustainable and Inclusive Peace ? / by Kseniya Oksamytna., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p. 97-113.)

ID Number: JA028321

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Oksamytna, Kseniya

The European Union Training Mission (EUTM) in Somalia, the EU's mission to contribute to the training of the Somali Security Forces, was deployed in April 2010 and extended for another 12-month period in July 2011. Despite the positive assessment of the outcome of the first training period, the overall feebleness of Somalia's Transitional Federal Government puts the political feasibility of the mission into question. EUTM Somalia can be subjected to many of the same criticisms as the liberal peacebuilding agenda in general for trying to contain rather than resolve conflict and maintaining a top-down perspective which ignores organic, indigenous local structures.

EU--ENP

Just Good Friends ? The European Union's Multiple Neighbourhood Policies / by Michael Emerson., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p. 45-62.)

ID Number: JA028319

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Emerson, Michael

The EU's self-definition as an integrating civilian, democratic and legal space of political norms and economic regulation, without any significant military power structure, profoundly affects the conception of its neighbourhood policies. It tries to promote with its neighbours what it has achieved itself at home. While the EU has one explicit neighbourhood policy, there are no less than 13 concentric circles of graduated neighbourhood relationships surrounding its territory, with a continuous blurring of categories between them. The EU can be described as engaging in a policy of Eurocentric normativism. But does trying to make neighbours 'become like us' amount to an effective strategy ? There is widespread agreement that although the enlargement process for accession of new member states has proved impressively transformative, the official ENP, sometimes called 'enlargement-lite', has not. Nevertheless, while the conditionality mechanism has proved weak in the absence of the accession incentive, the alternative of Europeanisation by socialisation might still work gradually in the longer term in the outer neighbourhood.

EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

No Friend of Democratization : Europe's Role in the Genesis of the 'Arab Spring' / by Rosemary Hollis., 2012.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2012, p. 81-94.)
ID Number: JA028360

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hollis, Rosemary

The argument advanced in this article is that EU policies helped to trigger the so-called Arab Spring, not by intention but by default. This contention is advanced through an examination of four strands of EU policy towards those countries designated as Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) under the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Programme (EMP) and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), namely : trade and economic development, political reform, the 'peace process', and regional security (including migration control). What emerges is that the EU has not just departed from its own normative principles and aspirations for Arab reform in some instances, but that the EU has consistently prioritized European security interests over 'shared prosperity' and democracy promotion in the Mediterranean. The net result is a set of structured, institutionalized and securitized relationships which will be difficult to reconfigure and will not help Arab reformers attain their goals.

EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

European Security Policy : Strategic Culture in Operation ?., 2011.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 3, December 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA028315

Type: ART

The EU's Security and the Sea : Defining a Maritime Security Strategy / by Basil Germond., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2011, p. 563-584.)

ID Number: JA028332

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Germond, Basil

This article comprehensively discusses the maritime dimension of the European Union's security, which encompasses military and civilian aspects, intergovernmental and community components as well as institutional and geopolitical elements. First, the article provides a narrative of the development of the maritime element in the EU's security policy since the adoption of the European Security Strategy in 2003. By depicting the interrelations between the sea and the EU's security, the article shows that the maritime dimension of EU security is generally well established, but often obscured by the complicated institutional structure of the Union. Thereafter, the article emphasises the need to define an effective EU Maritime Security Strategy, which would provide a strategic framework for the Union's security-related activities regarding the sea that encompasses maritime power projection, as well as maritime security and safety. Accordingly the article provides some recommendations concerning the definition of such a strategy and for appropriate constituting elements : the maritime-related risks and threats, the maritime strategic objectives, the means to implement the strategy, and the theatres of EU maritime operations.

EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russia's European Policy under Medvedev : How Sustainable Is a New Compromise ? / by Arkady Moshes., 2012.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2012, p. 17-30.)

ID Number: JA028357

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Moshes, Arkady

This article argues that Dmitry Medvedev's term in office, despite the continuity in Russia's foreign policy objectives, brought about a certain change in Russia's relations with the European Union and the countries of the Common Neighbourhood. The western perceptions of Russia as a resurgent power able to use energy as leverage vis-a-vis the EU were challenged by the global economic crisis, the emergence of a buyer's market in Europe's gas trade, Russia's inability to start internal reforms, and the growing gap in the development of Russia on the one hand and China on the other. As a result, the balance of self-confidence shifted in the still essentially stagnant EU-Russian relationship. As before, Moscow is ready to use all available opportunities to tighten its grip on the post-Soviet space, but it is less keen to go into an open conflict when important interests of EU member states may be affected. The realization is slowly emerging also inside Russia that it is less able either to intimidate or attract European actors, even though it can still appeal to their so-called 'pragmatic interests', both transparent and non-transparent. At the same time, whereas the new modus operandi may be suboptimal from the point of view of those in the country who would want Russia's policy to be aimed at the restoration of global power status, it is the one that the Kremlin can live with - also after the expected return of Vladimir Putin as Russia's president. Under the current scheme, the West - and the EU in particular - does little to challenge Russia's internal order and leaves it enough space to conduct its chosen course in the former Soviet Union.

EUROPE--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING

The Struggle for Value in European Defence / by Bastian Giegerich, Alexander Nicoll., 2012.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 1, February - March 2012, p. 53-81.)

ID Number: JA028366

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Giegerich, Bastian

2. Nicoll, Alexander

If European countries are to build capabilities that match the significant amounts they spend on defence, effective cooperation on investments, force structures and equipment is necessary.

GAS PIPELINES--ASIA, CENTRAL

The TAPI Gas Pipeline : Pro et Contra / by Sergei Afonin., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 6, 2011, p. 113-120.)

ID Number: JA028306

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Afonin, Sergei

GREECE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Greece's Struggle to Escape the Past : A View from Inside / by
Thomas J. Miller, J. Michael Cleverley., 2011.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 46-61.)
ID Number: JA028338

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Miller, Thomas J.
2. Cleverley, J. Michael

Whereas many of Greece's domestic difficulties today are bogged down in enduring quagmires from the past, much in fact has changed in the country's foreign relations, particularly with the United States.

HUMAN SECURITY--BALKAN PENINSULA

Human Security in the Balkans., 2011.
(SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 11, no. 4,
December 2011, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA028334

Type: ART

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

L'acteur humanitaire en crise existentielle : les défis du nouvel
espace humanitaire / by Francois Audet., 2011.
(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 42, no. 4, decembre 2011, p.
447-472.)

ID Number: JA028341

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Audet, Francois

Cet article examine l'evolution du terrain d'action de l'humanitaire au cours des dernieres decennies. L'analyse de cet espace conduit a reflechir a l'avenir de l'acteur humanitaire dans le nouveau contexte international. En effet, la reticence de celui-ci a travailler dans un environnement non securise le force a reconsiderer les principes qui ont edifie le mouvement humanitaire. La dilution de la rhetorique humanitariste et la politisation de son espace d'action sont les principaux defis qui se posent a lui. Ce contexte contraint l'acteur humanitaire a revoir son role et a remettre en question sa presence en zone de conflit.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA

Indian Strategic Thinking about East Asia / by David Brewster.,
2011.
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 34, no. 6, December 2011, p.
825-852.)

ID Number: JA028313

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brewster, David

Since the end of the Cold War, India's strategic horizons have moved beyond its traditional preoccupations in South Asia. India is developing a strategic role in East Asia in particular. At the same time India's strategic thinking has undergone a revolution, as the country that prided itself on non-alignment has moved closer to the West. But India's culture, history and geography still fundamentally shape its worldview. In engaging with East Asia, India is guided by a mosaic of strategic objectives about extending its sphere of influence, developing a multipolar regional system and balancing against China. The interplay of these objectives will frame India's role in East Asia in coming years.

INSURGENCY

Setting a Place at the Table : Ending Insurgencies through the Political Process / by Heather S. Gregg., 2011.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 22, no. 4, October 2011, p. 644-668.)

ID Number: JA028288

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gregg, Heather S.

This article argues that, under certain conditions, allowing insurgents into the political process - through elections or government posts - can be a useful tool in the peace process and can help end insurgencies. However, bringing insurgents into the political process is unlikely to end insurgencies on its own, particularly if insurgents, the government, or the population believes that force is still a viable means of defeating the opponent and changing the status quo. The article begins with a brief overview of the causes of insurgency and on conflict resolution for internal wars. The article then considers two examples of insurgents that have entered the political process - the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland and Hezbollah in Lebanon - and the differing degrees of success in transforming these insurgents to non-violent participants in the political process. It concludes by suggesting how insurgents can be brought into the political process as part of conflict resolution and the implications for Afghanistan.

INSURGENCY--PAKISTAN

Rebels of the Frontier : Origins, Organization, and Recruitment of the Pakistani Taliban / by Shehzad H. Qazi., 2011.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 22, no. 4, October 2011, p. 574-602.)

ID Number: JA028285

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Qazi, Shehzad H.

The Pakistani Taliban, factionalized into some 40 groups, form a decentralized insurgent movement, often characterized by infighting, divergent motivations, and a shifting web of alliances. The Pakistani Taliban remain little understood because most scholars have avoided a serious treatment of the insurgent movement and instead focused on analyzing the geopolitics of the region and Pakistan's 'double game'. This article seeks to fill this gap by dissecting the movement through selected theories of organization and mobilization. First, the author explains the various dimensions of the conflict and the origins of the insurgency. Next, he discusses the Pakistani Taliban's political organization, categorizing it as composed of various warlord regimes. He further lists the Taliban's component groups and numerical strength and charts the leadership structure. Lastly, the author analyzes insurgent recruitment strategies, accounting for the role of selective incentives, coercion, and genuine grievances.

INTERNAL SECURITY--EU

The Stockholm Solution ? Papering over the Cracks within the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice / by David Brown., 2011.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2011, p. 481-503.)
ID Number: JA028328

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brown, David

In 2010, the EU agreed its third five year programme for internal security, with the Stockholm Programme building on pre-existing arrangements from Tampere and The Hague. This article seeks firstly, to highlight the nature of the problem that has confronted the EU in the area of internal security, by exploring a range of thematic concerns regarding both the institutional and conceptual construction of the EU's internal security regime, from the lack of an effective statistical analysis into the nature of the problem confronting the member states to the continued fragmentation of the European level as a practical venue for policymaking. Having considered the consequences of these continuing structural flaws, in terms of both the EU's wider credibility and legitimacy as an actor in this key security field, the second half of the article proceeds to critically appraise the solutions contained both within the 2010 Stockholm programme and the Treaty of Lisbon. Having considered both, it is argued that, at best, the 'Stockholm solution' simply papers over pre-existing cracks, leaving the EU with a continued credibility gap in this important and developing area of co-operation.

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Leaving Iraq / by Andrew Parasiliti., 2012.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 1, February - March 2012, p. 127-136.)

ID Number: JA028369

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Parasiliti, Andrew

The end of the war brings no sense of triumphalism. In addition to its human costs, the war has been a blow to US prestige, revealing the limits rather than the extent of US power.

IRAQ WAR, 2003---PARTICIPATION, DUTCH

A Gentle Occupation : Unravelling the Dutch Approach in Iraq, 2003-2005 / by Thijs Brocades Zaalberg, Arthur ten Cate., 2012.
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 23, no. 1, March 2012, p. 117-143.)

ID Number: JA028345

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zaalberg, Thijs Brocades

2. Cate, Arthur ten

This article examines the so-called 'Dutch approach' to conducting stabilisation operations. The term is mostly used in relation to the mission carried out by the Netherlands armed forces in Afghanistan's Uruzgan province from 2006 to 2010, but actually originates in the Iraqi province of Al Muthanna. Here, a 1350-strong battle group operated from July 2003 until March 2005 as part of the US-led coalition, after which the Dutch forces left Iraq relatively unscathed and self-confident of their ability in dealing with this type of conflict. On the basis of archival research and interviews, the authors unravel the 'Dutch approach' in southern Iraq by tracing its roots and by examining the Dutch operation in the context of the American and British experiences. They argue that despite predominantly effective tactical reflexes and an overall adequately broad interpretation by battle group commanders of a too narrowly defined political mandate, stability in Al Muthanna was

conditions-driven rather than the result of a unique and effective approach. The term 'Dutch approach' turned out to be a convenient fabrication which, after the relatively successful mission in Al Muthanna, became increasingly politicised in the run-up to a dangerous new operation in southern Afghanistan.

IRREGULAR WARFARE

Guerre irreguliere et analyse institutionnelle : le cas de la strategie asymetrique des Gardiens de la revolution en Iran / by Pierre Pahlavi., 2011.
(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 42, no. 4, decembre 2011, p. 473-492.)

ID Number: JA028342

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pahlavi, Pierre

Les forces armees occidentales ont beaucoup de mal a affronter les forces irregulieres. Au-dela de la difficulte a relever ce defi sur le champ de bataille, la guerre irreguliere constitue aussi un probleme pour la communaute scientifique, qui, malgre une longue experience dans ce domaine, ne parvient toujours pas a la conceptualiser ni a la comprendre adequatement. Les Gardiens de la revolution en Iran sont l'illustration par excellence d'une telle force. A travers l'application de l'analyse socio-institutionnelle de Richard Scott, le but de cet article est de definir les divers mecanismes expliquant la transformation des Gardiens de la revolution qui, d'une organisation paramilitaire rudimentaire en 1979, sont devenus en trente ans une formidable machine de guerre irreguliere.

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--EUROPE

Identity and Islamic Radicalization in Western Europe / by Syed Mansoob Murshed, Sara Pavan., 2012.
(CIVIL WARS, vol. 13, no. 3, September 2011, p. 259-279.)

ID Number: JA028346

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Murshed, Syed Mansoob

2. Pavan, Sara

This article argues that both socio-economic disadvantage and political factors, such as foreign policy of the West about the Muslim world, along with historical grievances, play a part in the development of Islamic radicalized collective action in Western Europe. The authors emphasize the role of group identity-based individual behaviour in organizing collective action within radicalized Muslim groups. Inasmuch as culture plays any role at all in radicalization, it is because individuals feel the imperative to act on the basis of their Muslim identity, something to which different individuals will attach varying degrees of salience, depending on how they place their Muslim identity-based actions in the scheme of their multiple identities. They also emphasize the role of the opportunistic politician, from the majority European community, in fomenting hatred for Muslims, which also produces a backlash from radicalized political Islam. The authors present comparative evidence of socio-economic, political and cultural disadvantage faced by Muslim minorities in five West European countries : Germany, the UK, France, Spain and the Netherlands.

KAZAKHSTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Kazakhstan : Looming Instability ? / by Yury Fedorov., 2012.
(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 59-70.)
ID Number: JA028312

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fedorov, Yury

Kazakhstan's strategic importance goes beyond the borders of Central Asia. Meanwhile, analysts are increasingly predicting the possibility of an explosive escalation of tensions between political power groups in Kazakhstan. The authorities may lose control of the situation as the succession crisis draws near. The article analyses the current mechanisms of power in Kazakhstan and unstable factors, and the outcome of the early presidential election held in 2011. The key question is, whether and how instability and chaos can be avoided ?

KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

Military Confrontation on the Korean Peninsula / by Kongdan Oh, Ralph Hassig., 2012.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 64, 2012, p. 82-90.)

ID Number: JA028300

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Oh, Kongdan

2. Hassig, Ralph

LIBYA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-

The EU and the Libyan Crisis : In Quest of Coherence ? / by Nicole Koenig., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p. 11-30.)

ID Number: JA028317

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Koenig, Nicole

The EU's reaction is slow; the EU is divided; the EU is unable to deliver : time and time again, newspapers depict the image of an incoherent and uncoordinated EU foreign policy. This time, the topic under discussion was the EU's response to the Libyan crisis. Many have compared the EU's internal divisions over Libya with those over the Iraq war, and often used example to illustrate the limits of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). This article aims to assess the coherence of the EU's short- to medium-term response to the Libyan crisis. It distinguishes between the horizontal, inter-institutional, vertical and multilateral dimensions of EU coherence. The analysis shows that unilateral actions or inactions of the member states mainly account for the EU's incoherent response. The post-Lisbon institutional structure has done little to compensate for these internal divisions. While the EU cannot change the course of national foreign policies, it should increase its 'leadership for coherence', Europeanise its crisis response in the medium term and aim at preventing incoherence in the longer term.

Families, Tribes and Cities in the Libyan Revolution / by Wolfram Lacher., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 4, Winter 2011, p. 140-154.)

ID Number: JA028294

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lacher, Wolfram

This article analyzes the composition of the forces that led the revolution, and traces their social origins. It argues that the interests of prominent families, as well as tribal and local loyalties, played a key role on both sides of the Libyan revolution. This does not mean that the conflict represented a tribal civil war or a contest among Libya's regions for political supremacy. However, political mobilization and military organization largely occurred along tribal or local lines.

The Berlusconi Government and Intervention in Libya / by Ben Lombardi., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p. 31-44.)

ID Number: JA028318

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lombardi, Ben

Rome's approach to the Libyan unrest has been guided by two objectives : to protect the commercial relationship that it has built up with Libya over the past decade, and to prevent a mass exodus of migrants toward Italy. Initially, it was believed that these objectives would be endangered by the intervention advocated by Great Britain and France. By early April, principally because Washington's support for the military missions became clearer, the government's policy changed. Italy secured commitments from the rebel leaders to honour existing agreements and to scale future relations to the level of support they receive. Although Rome's concern about immigration proved to be exaggerated, it was also addressed in late April when France agreed to support a proposed reform of Schengen. Once it concluded that the Qadhafi regime was unlikely to survive, Italy cast aside its earlier caution and joined the NATO-led war.

NATO

The Changing Role of NATO : Exploring the Implications for Security Governance and Legitimacy / by Arita Holmberg., 2011.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2011, p. 529-546.)

ID Number: JA028330

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Holmberg, Arita

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's changing role was debated in the face of the Strategic Concept adopted in late 2010. Two main roles can be identified in the debate; that of NATO as a defence organisation and a security organisation. The article analyses the implications of these roles for security governance and the Alliance's legitimacy - with emphasis on the novelties associated with the role of NATO as a security organisation. This development suggests an increasing need for security governance, something which is reflected in the debate. However, how for instance decision-making and implementation function in a more fragmented environment is unclear. If NATO develops its role as a security organisation new audiences are introduced that determine its appropriateness and the basis of the Alliance's input and output legitimacy changes.

NATO's Role in the Strategic Concept Debate : Watchdog,
Fire-Fighter, Neighbour or Seminar Leader ? / by Charlotte
Wagnsson., 2011.
(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p.
483-501.)

ID Number: JA028340

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wagnsson, Charlotte

This article argues that traditional Westphalian powers are increasingly pressured to move beyond Westphalia towards institutionalization of security cooperation and a broader definition of referent objects of security. Focusing on the case of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, it notes that the Alliance is severely torn between traditional constructions of 'the self' and a need for change. Exploring how NATO handles this dilemma, the article examines how the Alliance articulated its constitutive story during the strategic concept process of 2009-10. Four roles are crystallized from the reading of the narrative : the fire-fighter, the watchdog, the good neighbour and the seminar leader. It is argued that NATO will be able to meet the exigencies of the post-Westphalian world more or less effectively depending on how it develops in each of these roles. The article concludes that NATO largely remains Westphalian in its four roles, but the launching of the seminar leader role indicates that it may be preparing a farewell to Westphalia. NATO is a composite actor and tensions between academic, global reformist and traditionalist regional story-lines will prevail. Nevertheless, the globalized threat environment is likely eventually to force NATO to fully recognize the need for a more post-Westphalian approach to security.

NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN--PUBLIC OPINION

Shaping Public Attitudes towards the Deployment of Military Power :
NATO, Afghanistan and the Use of Strategic Narratives / by Jens
Ringsmose, Berit Kaja Borgeesen., 2011.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2011, p. 505-528.)

ID Number: JA028329

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ringsmose, Jens

2. Borgeesen, Berit Kaja

This article seeks to explain variations in public support for the deployment of military troops to Afghanistan by means of the strategic narratives employed by national governments. Focusing on the UK, Canada, the Netherlands and Denmark, the authors argue that strong narratives about the why-what-and-how of overseas military missions increase the likelihood of popular support, while weak story lines are likely to result in a souring public opinion environment. Contrary to most current studies of public opinion and the support for international missions, they thus emphasise the role played by political leaders in shaping public attitudes towards the projection of military power. Surely, politicians are affected by polls and the wishes of public opinion - but popular attitudes are far from immune from political elites' attempts to rationalise the use of military force via strategic narratives.

NATO--EU

Overlap or Opposition ? EU and NATO's Strategic (Sub-)Culture / by Benjamin Zyla., 2011.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 32, no. 3, December 2011, p. 667-687.)

ID Number: JA028314

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zyla, Benjamin

This paper discusses the inter-organizational relationship of the two leading security organizations in Europe : the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Rather than discussing the two organizations' material overlaps, the paper discusses their quest for organizational identity and role in the domain of foreign and defence policy, as well as the ideational structures that affect both institutions' social behaviour and their behaviour toward each other. It aims first to tease out how structures of meaning in the form of norms, values, and beliefs have affected the two organizations' behaviour toward each other; and second to introduce explanatory arguments about their subcultural relationship that can help explain their attitudinal divergences. The article makes two arguments : first, there is a significant normative overlap between the two institutions, especially with regard to future challenges and threats and the role of third parties and international organizations. Second, the author introduces a preliminary argument by holding that the best way to make sense of the ideational divergences between the two organizations is to conceptualize NATO's strategic culture as a subculture of the European Union's strategic culture.

NATO--SWEDEN

A Security Community in the Making ? Sweden and NATO post-Libya / by Charlotte Wagnsson., 2011.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2011, p. 585-603.)

ID Number: JA028333

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wagnsson, Charlotte

The article asks what the evolution of NATO-Swedish relations signifies for the understanding of the evolution of security communities. Given the astonishing evolution of NATO and Sweden as a community of practise, it is logical to imagine the two as forming part of the same security community. It could then be argued that common practise can bring about new security communities rather hastily. Analysing NATO's and Sweden's recent discourses on security, the author identifies a significant gap between a principally realist and a predominantly idealist discourse that indicates that the two parties do not share key characteristics of a security community - identities, values and meanings. However, if Libya is the case of the future, the discursive differences may fade and Sweden could more easily pursue its journey towards inclusion in NATO, not as a member of an Alliance, but as a member of NATO as a security community.

NONLETHAL WEAPONS

Ethical Interventions : Non-Lethal Weapons and the Governance of Insecurity / by Seantel Anais., 2011.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 42, no. 6, December 2011, p. 537-552.)
ID Number: JA028350

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Anais, Seantel

This article employs some of the theoretical and methodological tools devised by Michel Foucault to explore the political rationale suggested by the proliferation and use of a class of weapons collectively referred to as 'non-lethal'. The invention and continued use of non-lethal weapons has been treated in existing literature as an ethical crisis. This article connects the emergence of non-lethal weaponry to the mobilization of a sense of ethical crisis concerning the humane treatment of civilians and combatants in conflicts in the United States and beyond. Policies related to non-lethal weaponry, along with the practices that they engender, are also explored in relation to the notion of 'partial citizenship'. Offering a contribution to the genealogy of non-lethal weapons, this article traces their involvement in the policing by US military agents of a variety of sites, actors, and contexts outside of the theater of war.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--NATO

NATO's Incredible Nuclear Strategy : Why U.S. Weapons in Europe Deter No One / by Edmond Seay., 2011.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 41, no. 9, November 2011, p. 8-11.)
ID Number: JA028295

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Seay, Edmond

NATO's nuclear strategy is 'incredible' in the strictest sense : it does not have the credibility necessary to deter potential aggressors. This shortcoming raises fundamental questions about the value of the US B61 bombs deployed in Europe.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--FRANCE

Britain and France as Nuclear Partners / by Matthew Harries., 2012.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 1, February - March 2012, p. 7-30.)
ID Number: JA028364

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Harries, Matthew

The 2010 treaty is modest in scope, but there are intriguing possibilities for future collaboration, and perhaps for trilateral cooperation involving the United States.

Bound by History ? Exploring Challenges to French Nuclear Disarmament / by Matthew Moran, Matthew Cottee., 2011.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 27, no. 4, December 2011, p. 341-357.)

ID Number: JA028290

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Moran, Matthew

2. Cottee, Matthew

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Learning from a Troubled Experience : Transatlantic Lessons from the Nuclear Standoff with Iran / by Riccardo Alcaro., 2011.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 4, December 2011, p. 115-136.)

ID Number: JA028322

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Alcaro, Riccardo

With the US eventually embracing the European-devised 'dual track' approach comprising both sanctions and incentives, the transatlantic partners have currently reached a remarkable level of convergence on how to deal with the Iranian nuclear conundrum. Although EU-US unity might not be enough to solve the dispute, the experience of transatlantic cooperation on Iran offers some important lessons. It shows that strategic convergence between the transatlantic partners, or lack thereof, has a considerable impact on the way a crisis unfolds in an area in which both parties have a stake. It highlights the added value represented by European/EU political and economic assets in a situation in which US military options are both unlikely to have the desired effect and at grave risk of backlash. Finally, it sets an important precedent for a specific option for intra-EU and EU-US cooperation - the contact or lead group - that seems to suit the emerging multipolar world better than other, more institutionalised methods.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Reviewing Nuclear Guidance : Putting Obama's Words Into Action / by Hans M. Kristensen, Robert S. Norris., 2011.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 41, no. 9, November 2011, p. 12-19.)

ID Number: JA028296

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kristensen, Hans M.

2. Norris, Robert S.

A nuclear policy review under way in the Obama administration is examining how the structure and mission of US nuclear forces can change to facilitate deeper nuclear reductions. The president will need to keep a close eye on the review to ensure that it is not co-opted by various bureaucracies.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--SECURITY MEASURES

The Emerging Nuclear Security Regime : Challenges Ahead / by Rajiv Nayan., 2012.
(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 36, no. 1, January 2012, p. 87-99.)

ID Number: JA028373

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nayan, Rajiv

Several measures are being initiated by the international community to secure sensitive materials. Al Qaeda's open interest in acquiring nuclear weapons and the rise of terrorist activity in nuclear-armed Pakistan have triggered a global interest in the need to secure nuclear weapons and materials. In April 2010 President Obama invited some key countries and international organisations in Washington to frame a new regime for nuclear security. The emerging regime includes some older initiatives as well as some new mechanisms, and it must address a number of issues. These range from defining nuclear security threats to finding the right kind of institution promoting nuclear security. The enthusiasm for the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit will depend on how the participating countries and the international community deal with these challenges.

OLYMPIC GAMES (2014)

The Olympic Challenge : Russia's Strategy for the Establishment of Security in the North Caucasus before 2014 / by W. Alejandro Sanchez Nieto., 2011.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 24, no. 4, October - December 2011, p. 582-604.)

ID Number: JA028327

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nieto, W. Alejandro Sanchez

This article discusses the ongoing security situation in the Russian North Caucasus, with a particular focus on the upcoming Winter 2014 Olympics in the resort of Sochi. The aim is to discuss groups that could be a source of potential problems, including non-violent groups like the Circassians, which have an issue with the Olympics taking place in their ancestral homeland, and violent rebel organizations like the one led by Doku Umarov. Finally, the author discusses what initiatives Moscow is expected to carry out over the next three years, as well as providing some policy suggestions.

OSCE--MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

The OSCE Contribution to Democratization in North African Countries / by Monika Wohlfeld., 2011.

(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 22, no. 4, 2011, p. 383-397.)

ID Number: JA028324

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wohlfeld, Monika

The article focuses on a possible assistance of the OSCE to North African countries in political transition following the events of the so called 'Arab Spring'. The OSCE has extensive experience in relevant realms. It also has a long-standing institutionalized dialogue and cooperation with a number of North African states. The discussion within the Organization itself on what the OSCE could offer and with states such as Tunisia on their needs has begun in January 2011, and is ongoing. The OSCE has also implemented first hands-on projects aimed at supporting the transitions processes in those countries, and linked to the on-going election processes there. But the OSCE Mediterranean dialogue suffers from the institutional context in which the Mediterranean Partners have the status akin to that of observers, and a certain lack of vision.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Contemporary Peace Support Operations : The Primacy of the Military and Internal Contradictions / by Kabi Michael, Eyal Ben-Ari., 2011.

(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 37, no. 4, October 2011, p. 657-679.)

ID Number: JA028352

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Michael, Kabi

2. Ben-Ari, Eyal

In this article the authors examine two sets of issues that constrain contemporary peace support operations (PSOs) : one centered on the kinds of knowledge prevalent in PSOs and the second involving the organizational structures that characterize them. The authors' aim is to show the deep discursive and structural limitations and contradictions that continue to characterize the actions of armed forces and the dominance of militaristic thinking within PSOs. This article centers on multidimensional peacekeeping marked by emphasizing two main points in regard to the complex nature of such peacekeeping. First, Western military thinking is still dominant in the professional

discourse of peacekeeping despite the fact that in many cases it is less relevant to the arenas where it is applied (in weakened or failed states). Second, forces in second-generation peacekeeping missions are by definition a form of hybrid organizations, and therefore conceptual changes in regard to PSOs not only involve the realm of knowledge but also entail practical consequences for the very organizational means used to achieve their aims. The authors' analysis demonstrates the blending, hybridization, and linkages that are an essential part of PSOs as processes that carry both advantages and disadvantages for organizational action.

PIRACY--SOMALIA--PREVENTION

Convoys to Combat Somali Piracy / by Benjamin Hughes, Simon Jones., 2012.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 23, no. 1, March 2012, p. 74-92.)

ID Number: JA028344

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hughes, Benjamin
2. Jones, Simon

As the world becomes increasingly globalized, interruptions to international trade cannot be permitted. Piracy off the coast of Somalia has hampered international trade in the region and poses significant risks to the sailors required to navigate those waters. Over the past three years the global community has attempted, through a number of different naval tactics, to stop these acts of piracy; however, these tactics have proven ineffective. This article looks at historical precedence and military theory to support the concept of using convoys to protect the thousands of cargo vessels traveling round the Horn of Africa every year. This tactic will greatly decrease the number of successful pirate attacks and save countless lives in the process.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Economic Reconstruction Amidst Conflict : Insights from Afghanistan and Iraq / by Christopher J. Coyne, Adam Pellillo., 2011.

(DEFENCE AND PEACE ECONOMICS, vol. 22, no. 6, December 2011, p. 627-643.)

ID Number: JA028347

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Coyne, Christopher J.
2. Pellillo, Adam

Economic reconstruction typically takes place after the end of war. Yet recently, economic reconstruction has been viewed as a means to 'win hearts and minds' during ongoing conflict. Drawing on a variety of reconstruction experiences from Afghanistan and Iraq, the authors identify four 'reconstruction traps' that result from the incentives and constraints faced by actors involved in economic reconstruction during ongoing conflict. These traps include : 1. the credible commitment trap, 2. the knowledge trap, 3. the political economy trap, and 4. the bureaucracy trap. Avoiding these traps is critical for successful economic reconstruction; and the authors discuss potential strategies for doing so.

POWER RESOURCES

The End of Easy Everything / by Michael T. Klare., 2012.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 111, no. 741, January 2012, p. 24-28.)
ID Number: JA028299
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Klare, Michael T.
The transition from easy to increasingly difficult extraction of oil, gas, coal, and other resources is fraught with risks for international politics and the global environment.

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

Private Security Companies and International Relations., 2012.
(MILLENNIUM, vol. 40, no. 2, January 2012, p. 303-388 (several articles).)
ID Number: JA028353
Type: ART

Guns for Hire : Motivations and Attitudes of Private Security Contractors / by Volker Franke, Marc von Boemcken., 2011.
(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 37, no. 4, October 2011, p. 725-742.)
ID Number: JA028351
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Franke, Volker
2. Boemcken, Marc von
Whereas the values, attitudes, and motivations of soldiers serving in their countries' armed forces have been widely studied, to date we know very little about the motivations and occupational self-perceptions of individuals working for the private security industry. Using data obtained through an online survey, this article explores the values and attitudes of more than 200 private contractors with law enforcement backgrounds and operational experience providing armed security services in conflict regions. Contrary to media-dominating images of ruthless, money-grabbing mercenaries, respondents in the sample displayed attitudes comparable to those of military professionals, adhering to high levels of professionalism and ethical conduct and motivated largely by altruistic factors.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Vertikal : Power and Authority in Russia / by Andrew Monaghan., 2012.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2012, p. 1-16.)
ID Number: JA028356
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Monaghan, Andrew
Power and authority in Russia are traditionally seen to reside with the president. Such an understanding was emphasized during the eight years of Vladimir Putin's presidency, from 2000 to 2008, as he sought to centralize power, strengthen the state and establish a strong vertical of power to implement policy. This article examines the nature of this power and authority in the light of the tandem, the ruling arrangement between current President Dmitry Medvedev and Prime Minister Putin. While acknowledging the central importance of Vladimir Putin in Russian political life, the article argues that emphasis on his role draws too much attention away from the leadership team that he has shaped with Medvedev. This team takes shape in formal institutional structures such as the Security Council, which has become an increasingly important group as a reservoir of experience and authority. It also takes shape in an informal network that stretches across state and business boundaries. Although there are

some tensions in the network, this team ensures broad policy continuity. Furthermore, the article questions Putin's success in establishing a vertical of power, and the authority of both President Medvedev and Prime Minister Putin. The analysis explores evidence that suggest that, despite the appointment of loyal personnel in this vertical of power, presidential instructions, orders and personnel commands often remain incompletely and tardily carried out or even unfulfilled. In essence, therefore, although many have suggested a split within the leadership, particularly between Medvedev and Putin, the article suggests that the more important splits are horizontal ones between different layers of authority. Thus, a process of direct control is necessary, whereby the most senior officials are obliged personally to oversee the implementation of their instructions. The article concludes by suggesting a reconsideration of our terms of reference for Russian politics, replacing the tandem with the team, and introducing 'manual control'.

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Security Sector Stabilisation in Counterinsurgency Operations : The Case of Afghanistan / by Peter Dahl Thruelsen., 2011.
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 22, no. 4, October 2011, p. 619-643.)

ID Number: JA028287

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thruelsen, Peter Dahl

This article argues that the debate on security sector reform (SSR) needs to be taken further by taking into consideration the fact that, even though the SSR concept was not originally developed as an element in stabilising states undergoing an insurgency, it is very much being used for exactly that. When conducting counterinsurgency with a focus on the creation of stability, the baseline will ultimately have to be security sector stabilisation (SSS) as a precondition for complete SSR implementation. However, the two must be connected to avoid them undermining each other. This is important if a comprehensive approach to programme implementation and especially sustainability is to guide the programme, and not just isolated 'train and equip' stand-alone projects that do not solve either the initial need for stabilisation or the long-term need for accountable security forces. Currently, in Afghanistan the surge for security by the international military is in danger of overtaking the other elements of the SSR, thereby undermining the primary end state and thus risking laying the wrong foundation for the long-term process of SSR.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social Networks in International and National Security / by Oleg Demidov., 2012.
(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 23-36.)

ID Number: JA028310

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Demidov, Oleg

The purpose of this article is to analyze the individual social networking services and their impact on the world in terms of security. Given the trends in recent years, as well as the recent and ongoing 'online revolution' in the Middle East and other regions, the key question is what to make of the impact of social networks on international security and Russian national security. That question entails two related questions. First, should we regard social networks as a challenge and a threat - or as a technology that can potentially strengthen security ? And second, how should government policy - Russian government policy, in particular - take into account internet technologies and use those technologies to strengthen security ?

SYRIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Requiem for the Baath Party : Struggle for Change and Freedom in Syria / by Hafizullah Emadi., 2011.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 62-79.)
ID Number: JA028339
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Emadi, Hafizullah

Syria : From 'Authoritarian Upgrading' to Revolution ? / by Raymond Hinnebusch., 2012.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2012, p. 95-113.)
ID Number: JA028361
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hinnebusch, Raymond
Syria was, until recently, seen as a 'successful' example of authoritarian 'upgrading' or 'modernization' : yet in 2011 the Syrian regime faced revolution from below : what went wrong ? Bashar al-Asad inherited a flawed regime yet managed to start the intergration of his country into the world capitalist market, without forfeiting the nationalist card by, for instance, attempting to acquire legitimacy from opposition to Israel and the US invasion of Iraq. Yet, despite his expectations and that of most analysts, his regime proved susceptible to the Arab uprising. This article examines the causes and developments of the Syrian uprising of 2011. It contextualizes the revolt by showing how the construction of the regime built in vulnerabilities requiring constant 'upgradings' that produced a more durable regime but had long term costs. It focuses on Bashar al-Asad's struggles to 'modernize' authoritarianism by consolidating his own 'reformist' faction, balancing between the regime's nationalist legitimacy and its need for incorporation into the world economy; his shifting of the regime's social base to a new class of crony capitalists; and his effort to manage participatory pressures through limited liberalization and 'divide and rule'. The seeds of the uprising are located in these changes, notably the abandonment of the regime's rural constituency and debilitating of its institutions. Yet, it was Asad's inadequate response to legitimate grievances and excessive repression that turned demands for reform into attempted revolution. The article then analyses the uprising, looking at the contrary social bases and strategies of regime and opposition, and the dynamics by which violence and foreign intervention have escalated, before finishing with comments on the likely prognosis.

TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS--EUROPE

NATO, Ballistic Missile Defense and the Future of US Tactical Nuclear Weapons in Europe / by Andrew Futter., 2011.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2011, p. 547-562.)
ID Number: JA028331
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Futter, Andrew
Within the next few years, NATO will need to make a collective decision about the future of US tactical nuclear weapons (TNW) in Europe. While opinion about the value of these weapons is not as split as conventional wisdom might suggest, and while NATO will remain a nuclear alliance irrespective of this decision, balancing politics and strategy looks likely to be a difficult task. This decision is made far more complex by the determination of NATO officials to link the withdrawal of these weapons to reciprocal reductions in Russian TNW in Europe, and by the possibility of substituting the key strategic and political link they provide with a ballistic missile defense (BMD) system. This article shows how we have arrived at this position, highlights the potential benefits to NATO Europe of BMD, and considers

the key questions that the Alliance will face in achieving this. Ultimately, this article shows how the future of TNW in Europe is likely to be linked to whether NATO values arms cuts with Russia, or the deployment of missile defenses, as its central priority.

TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS--USA

Tactical Nuclear Weapons / by Andrei Zagorski., 2011.

(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 22, no. 4, 2011, p. 399-409.)

ID Number: JA028325

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zagorski, Andrei

Russia and the US have significantly reduced their tactical nuclear weapons over the past twenty years. The remaining weapons have been moved from active service and stored separate from their delivery systems. However, both still keep tactical nuclear weapons available for eventual deployment and Moscow maintains not only a larger but also a much more diverse stockpile of such weapons than the US. The prospects for designing an arms control regime covering TNW are complicated by a series of factors. Technically, verifying any limitations or reductions of non-deployed weapons is an extremely sensitive and challenging task as it would require opening nuclear depots for inspection. Politically, the two countries differ in the assessment of a future role of nuclear arms. While the US anticipates that further development of its advanced conventional capabilities would lead to diminishing the role of nuclear weapons, it is exactly the weakness of its conventional forces which causes the Russian defence establishment to project a growing role for nuclear weapons. These two distinct trajectories largely explain the differences in the two countries' approaches to the TNW arms control and make any agreement less likely to materialize any time soon. They also explain why Moscow has become increasingly sceptical with regard to including TNW within an arms control regime.

TARGETED KILLING--USA

Targeted Killing, the Law, and Terrorists : Feeling Safe ? / by Mark David Maxwell., 2012.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 64, 2012, p. 123-130.)

ID Number: JA028303

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Maxwell, Mark David

This article traces the history of targeted killing from a US perspective. It next explains how terrorism has traditionally been handled as a domestic law enforcement action within the United States and why this departure in policy to handle terrorists like al Qaeda under the law of war - that is, declaring war against a terrorist organization - is novel.

TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

Terrorism in Afghanistan and Instability in Central Asia., 2011.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 12, no. 3, 2011, p. 28-38.)

ID Number: JA028307

Type: ART

TERRORISM--NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland as Metaphor : Exception, Suspicion and Radicalization in the 'War on Terror' / by Didier Bigo, Emmanuel-Pierre Guittet., 2011.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 42, no. 6, December 2011, p. 483-498.)
ID Number: JA028348
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Bigo, Didier
2. Guittet, Emmanuel-Pierre

This article questions the fashionable view that Northern Ireland is a counterinsurgency lesson to be learned for the global 'war on terror'. It suggests that Britain's involvement in the Northern Ireland conflict - one of the longest conflicts within Europe in which a government has been at war with a clandestine organization - can be regarded as a meaningful metaphoric utterance in efforts to analyse the practical failures and threat discourses of the global 'war on terror'. Northern Ireland is more than a specific case study : it acts as an appealing metaphor in attempts to understand the logics and pitfalls of the 'war against terrorism', where the increasing primacy granted to terror control - present and future - means that Western governments are increasingly more willing to infringe otherwise inviolable rights in the pursuit of a supposed greater good - security. The article explores the political economy of unease, suspicion, exception and radicalization in the 'war against terrorism'. It concludes that Northern Ireland is not a model than can be exported around the globe but an invitation to analyse contingency, daily operations of security, and their effects on social practices and routines. Northern Ireland also represents a remarkable inducement to assess how exception, suspicion and radicalization are correlated, as well as to recognize that efforts to contain the unpredictability of the future are self-defeating.

TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (1990)

Russia and the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) : A Paradigm Change ? / by Mark R. Wilcox., 2011.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 24, no. 4, October - December 2011, p. 567-581.)
ID Number: JA028326

Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Wilcox, Mark R.

Since Mikhail Gorbachev's signing of the CFE Treaty in 1990, Moscow has viewed the agreement as a 'cornerstone of European security'. Vladimir Putin's announcement in 2007 that Russia would 'suspend' implementation of the treaty appeared to signal a paradigm shift in Moscow's approach to conventional arms control. As the European security landscape changed in ways not always favorable to Russia, the Russians' view of the CFE Treaty evolved from cautious optimism through growing frustration to outright hostility. An examination of Russian official thinking at key points in the life of the treaty - as expressed in official journals and statements by government officials - points to a crisis that nevertheless remains short of a paradigm shift.

TREATY ON OPEN SKIES (1992)

Open Skies in Turbulences, a Well Functioning Treaty Is Endangered
by Outside Developments / by Hartwig Spitzer., 2011.

(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 22, no. 4, 2011, p. 373-382.)

ID Number: JA028323

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Spitzer, Hartwig

Today the Treaty on Open Skies is confronted with contradictory developments : continuing adherence of all parties, in particular Russia and the United States to the treaty and preparations for modernisation of the technical monitoring capabilities on the one hand, while the general support for conventional arms control and military confidence building in the OSCE region declines. Since January 2011 an intervention of Turkey over the accession application of Cyprus has prevented any regular sessions and decisions of the Open Skies Consultative Commission (OSCC). The treaty is taken hostage for an unsolved status conflict which has much wider dimensions. Since the impasse in the OSCC could not be solved on the diplomatic level so far (Oct. 2011), high level political intervention is needed to save the treaty from erosion.

TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Turkey and the West : The Rise of Turkey-Centric Westernism / by
Tarik Oguzlu., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 66, no. 4, Autumn 2011, p. 981-998.)

ID Number: JA028355

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Oguzlu, Tarik

This article argues that Turkey's approach towards its western partners, meaning the United States and the European Union, has recently evolved into Turkey-centric westernism. Contrary to the argument that Turkey has begun to turn its face away from the west under the Justice and Development party (AKP) governments since 2002, this article contends that what has changed in Turkey's approach towards the west is not Turkey's commitment to successfully complete its western-friendly transformation process at home and abroad, but the decades-old fixation with the idea that membership in western institutions, most notably the European Union, is a must for this to happen. Turkey is also less concerned that its western and European identity be recognized by western/European countries themselves.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES--FOREIGN RELATIONS

The United Arab Emirates at 40 : A Balance Sheet / by Abdulla
Al-Suwaidi., 2011.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 4, Winter 2011, p. 44-58.)

ID Number: JA028291

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Al-Suwaidi, Abdulla

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES

The Arab Spring : America's Search for Relevancy / by Robert J. Pranger., 2011.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 20-35.)

ID Number: JA028336

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pranger, Robert J.

This essay is divided into four parts : (1) 'being Arab', an existential as well as a political vocation; (2) the American search for connection - relevancy - with an Arab world fast evolving in directions as yet unclear, a veritable revolution in political space and time; (3) the challenge of 'being Arab' to the US-Israel relationship; and (4) a prognosis for future American policy in the Middle East.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

USA and the Islamic Republic of Iran : From Irangate to Armed Conflict / by Maxim Raku., 2011.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 57, no. 6, 2011, p. 48-57.)

ID Number: JA028304

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Raku, Maxim

USA--NATIONAL SECURITY

America's Outmoded Security Strategy / by David B. Kanin, Steven E. Meyer., 2012.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 111, no. 741, January 2012, p. 19-23.)

ID Number: JA028298

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kanin, David B.

2. Meyer, Steven E.

Washington has yet to craft national security structures and policies appropriate to a world transformed by rising powers, non-state actors, and networked technologies.

WAR--CAUSES

After Iraq : The Trigger Doctrine / by David MacKean., 2012.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 1, February - March 2012, p. 159-174.)

ID Number: JA028371

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. MacKean, David

An unfounded rush to war is often precipitated by events. The president, Congress, the press and the public would benefit from a benchmark against which to measure the advisability of a military response.

WAR--TERMINATION

Measuring Progress in Modern Warfare / by Ethan B. Kapstein., 2012.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 1, February - March 2012, p. 137-157.)

ID Number: JA028370

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kapstein, Ethan B.

In a counter-insurgency, metrics should seek to capture the population's beliefs about the future. Economic choices during periods of intense conflict are a reasonable proxy for such beliefs.

WATER-SUPPLY--CHINA

Examining China's Hydro-Behaviour : Peaceful or Assertive ? / by

Uttam Kumar Sinha., 2012.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 36, no. 1, January 2012, p. 41-56.)

ID Number: JA028372

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sinha, Uttam Kumar

China is a thirsty country desperately in need of water - a lot of it. In order to meet its water and energy requirements in the densely populated and fertile northern plains, it is successively making interventions in the Tibetan rivers in the southern part through dams and diversions. While China is well within its riparian rights to do so, a set of externalities involving the principles of water-sharing and lower riparian needs - stretching from Afghanistan to Vietnam - raise concerns. Politically controlling Tibet and thereby having control over the mighty rivers that originate there allows Beijing to overcome its uneven water distribution but also importantly gives its leaders strategic width and diplomatic clout for dealing with its neighbours. Based on the theoretical framework of power and hydro-hegemony this article examines how China's hydro-behaviour on the Brahmaputra (Yarlung Ysangpo) could impact power relations with India and what India's counter-hydro-hegemony strategy should be.