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New Books and Journal Articles

Liste d'acquisitions Avril 2012

Nouveaux livres et articles de revues



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New Books

Nouveaux livres

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

A Long Goodbye : The Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan / by Artemy M. Kalinovsky. - Cambridge, MA : Harvard University Press, 2011. 304 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80024415
Type: M
Library Location: 327.2 /00101 ISBN: 9780674058668
Author(s):
1. Kalinovsky, Artemy M.
Bibliography: p. 278-294. Includes index.
'The conflict in Afghanistan looms large in the collective consciousness of Americans. What has the United States achieved, and how will it withdraw without sacrificing those gains ? The Soviet Union confronted these same questions in the 1980s, and the author's history of the USSR's nine-year struggle to extricate itself from Afghanistan and bring its troops home provides a sobering perspective on exit options in the region.'

ALLIANCES--HISTORY

Pacts and Alliances in History : Diplomatic Strategy and the Politics of Coalitions / by Melissa P. Yeager, Charles Carter. - London : Tauris, 2012. x, 295 p. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80024419
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01589 ISBN: 9781848857735
Author(s):
1. Yeager, Melissa P.
2. Carter, Charles
Bibliography: p. 265-287. Includes index.
'Agreements between nations constitute the fundamental framework for the ordering of international affairs; and their successes and failures have led to some of the great turning points in modern history. The results of a unique collaboration by historians and political scientists, this book delineates, defines and assesses the idea of pacts and alliances as a key model of political organisation. Anchored by leading academics in the field, it presents numerous case studies covering a broad chronological sweep. Through theoretical and empirical methodology, the contributors address pacts and alliances from the fifteenth century onwards including, among others, the Korean-American and Moscow-Cairo alliances, the Sevres Pact, Turkey's accession to NATO and US alliances around the world. Through a close reading of these historical diplomatic relationships, fundamental yet relatively unaddressed research questions are developed and explored. First, what are the common denominators shared by successful alliances ? Second, why do pacts and alliances disintegrate ? Third, is the eventual demise of pacts and alliances inevitable ? Finally, what are the implications of these issues on pact and alliance making today ?'

ALMANACS, AMERICAN

The World Almanac and Book of Facts : 2012. - New York : World Almanac Books, 2012.
1007 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.
ID number: 80024385
Type: REF
Library Location: 321 /00262 REF ISBN: 9781600571473
Includes index.

ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Listening to Unfamiliar Voices : The Arab Democratic Wave / by Alvaro Vasconcelos. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2012.
126 p. : ill. 24 cm.
ID number: 80024383
Type: M
Library Location: 449 /00060 ISBN: 9789291982004
Author(s):
1. Vasconcelos, Alvaro
'In 2011, millions of citizens in the Southern Mediterranean took to the streets demanding an end to dictatorship and the right to choose their governments, as well as to express their cultural and religious identities. Within months this extraordinary popular movement led to the downfall of three dictators. The Arab democratic wave is part of a wider shift towards a post-Western world in which the global agenda is no longer defined by the West alone and other 'unfamiliar' voices may be heard. This book assesses the democratic wave one year on, and what the options are for the EU in a post-Western international context. European initiatives, starting with the Barcelona summit in 2005, have given renewed impetus to the project of Euro-Mediterranean inclusion, and countered the view of Muslims as the enemy that has prevailed for too long in the West. Against this background, the challenge will be to accept the democratic choices of citizens in the South and to learn to live with the fact that Islamist parties are likely to come to power all over the region. In fact, the democratic revolutions in the Arab countries offer a unique opportunity for the EU to contribute to a peaceful and democratic neighbourhood and to give a new impetus and *raison d'être* to the European project.'

BELARUS--HISTORY

Belarus : The Last European Dictatorship / by Andrew Wilson. - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press, 2011.
xii, 304 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80024416
Type: M
Library Location: 947 /00078 ISBN: 9780300134353
Author(s):
1. Wilson, Andrew, 1961-
Includes index.
'This book is the first in English to explore Belarus's complicated road to nationhood and to examine in detail its politics and economics since 1991, the nation's first year of true independence. The author focuses particular attention on Aliaksandr Lukashenka's surprising longevity as president, despite human rights abuses and involvement in yet another rigged election in December 2010. He looks at Belarusian history as a series of false starts in the medieval and pre-modern periods, and at the many rival versions of Belarusian identity, culminating in the Soviet Belarusian project and the establishment of the current borders of Belarus during the Second World War. He also addresses Belarus's on-off relationship with Russia, its simultaneous attempts to play a game of balance in the no-man's-land between Russia and the West, and how, paradoxically, Belarus is at last becoming a true nation under the rule of Europe's 'last dictator'.'

BELGIUM--NAVY

De evolutie en toekomst van de Belgisch-Nederlandse marinesamenwerking : spill-over en politieke samenwerking / by Pieter-Jan Parrein. - Brussel : Koninklijk Hoger Instituut voor Defensie, 2011.

215 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

(Veiligheid & Strategie ; 111)

ID number: 80024391

Type: M

Library Location: 359 /00046

Author(s):

1. Parrein, Pieter-Jan

Bibliography: p. 194-216.

'The Belgian-Dutch Navy cooperation is with 11.000 military personnel only a defence cooperation of limited size. Still, this cooperation could be of great importance for people who want to get a better understanding of European military cooperation since it was able to develop its own spillover dynamic that made an ever deeper cooperation possible. As the central capabilities of the binational cooperation, namely the mine hunters and multipurpose frigates, were brought into line, a cooperation developed for military instruction, material-logistic support and operational steering, training and working-up. The spillover dynamic also pushes towards defence-wide and cooperation on the political level of defence. Initiatives from the heads of the Belgian and Dutch Navy gave the cooperation a new impetus after the Cold War and currently the defence-wide spillover from the navy cooperation is complemented by top-down initiatives to obtain a defence-wide Benelux cooperation. In this study, the author also emphasizes that a rapid evolution towards a cooperation on the political level is a necessity in support of the military capabilities of the Benelux countries and as such the position of the Benelux in international security. In the current state of affairs, important top-down initiatives to deepen the cooperation could give an additional impetus to a more European defence.'

COLD WAR

The Atlantic and Its Enemies : A Personal History of the Cold War / by Norman Stone. - New York : Basic Books, 2010.

xix, 668 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024407

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00505 ISBN: 9780465020430

Author(s):

1. Stone, Norman

Bibliography: p. 599-604. Includes index.

'The author assesses here the years between World War II and the collapse of the Iron Curtain. He vividly demonstrate that for every Atlantic success there seemed to be a dozen Communist triumphs, as the USSR and its proxies crushed dissent and humiliated the United States on both military and cultural grounds. Even in the late 1970s, with the collapse of Iran, the rise of the oil states, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the initiative still seemed to lie with the Soviets. Then, suddenly and against all odds, the Atlantic won - economically, ideologically, militarily - with astonishing speed and finality. This book is a monument to the immense suffering and conflict of the twentieth century, and an illuminating exploration of how the Atlantic triumphed over its enemies at last.'

DEMOCRACY

The Clash of Ideas : The Ideological Battles that Made the Modern World and Will Shape the Future. - New York : Foreign Affairs, 2012.
iv, 340 p. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80024403
Type: M
Library Location: 321 /00852 ISBN: 9780876095300
'This book tells the story of the great ideological debates of the past century and the emergence of the modern order, combining several new essays with highlights from 90 years of 'Foreign Affairs'.

DRUG CONTROL

Drugs, Insecurity and Failed States : The Problems of Prohibition / by Nigel Inkster, Virginia Comolli. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.
163 p. ; 24 cm.
(Adelphi ; 428)
ID number: 80024374
Type: M
Library Location: 343 /00079 ISBN: 9780415627061
Author(s):
1. Inkster, Nigel
2. Comolli, Virginia
'The world's wealthiest nations have expended vast blood and treasure in tracking and capturing traffickers, dealers and consumers of narcotics, as well as destroying crops and confiscating shipments. Yet the global trade in illicit drugs is thriving with no apparent change in the level of consumption despite decades of prohibition. This paper argues that the present enforcement regime is not only failing to win the 'war on drugs'; it is also igniting and prolonging that conflict on the streets of producer and transit countries, where the supply chain has become interwoven with state institutions and cartels have become embroiled in violence against their rivals and with security forces. What can be done to secure the worst affected regions and states, such as Latin America and Afghanistan ? By examining the destabilizing effects of prohibition, as well as alternative approaches such as that adopted by the authorities in Portugal, this book shows how progress may be made by treating consumption as a health-care issue rather than a criminal matter, thereby freeing states to tackle the cartels and traffickers who hold their communities to ransom.'

ENERGY SECURITY

Energy Security : An Interdisciplinary Approach / by Gawdat Bahgat. - Chichester, UK : Wiley, 2011.
xxvii, 226 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80024375
Type: M
Library Location: 620 /00167 ISBN: 9780470689042
Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat
Includes index.
'This book is split into four parts. Part I introduces the reader to the topic of energy security by providing a theoretical framework. It addresses climate change and gives a balanced view of both producers' and consumers' perspectives. Part II addresses energy security from consuming countries' perspective. There are chapters dedicated to the United States, the European Union, China, India, and Japan. Each examines the diversification of energy mix and energy sources, public institutions in charge of governing energy issues, and laws and other legislations that promote energy security and protect the environment. The next chapter focuses on the role the International Energy Agency

has played in coordinating policy between nations. Part III addresses energy security from producing nations' perspective. Chapters cover the Middle East, Africa, Russia, and the Caspian Sea. These examine how producing regions seek to secure a steady income and stable revenues. This section also discusses national oil companies and their cooperation/confrontation with international companies. The last chapter in this section focuses on the role the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) plays in promoting cooperation among major oil producers. The concluding chapter addresses the joint efforts by consumers and producers to stabilize global energy markets and the different forums to promote such cooperation (i.e. International Energy Forum). The chapter also provides a summary of the main findings of the study (i.e. the similarities and differences between the case-studies). Part IV concludes the book with a section on international energy outlook and information on the International Energy Forum.'

ESPIONAGE, RUSSIAN

Deception : Spies, Lies and How Russia Dupes the West / by Edward Lucas. - London : Bloomsbury, 2012.

372 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024413

Type: M

Library Location: 327.8 /00186 ISBN: 9781408802847

Author(s):

1. Lucas, Edward

Includes index.

'From the capture of Sidney Reilly (the 'Ace of Spies') by Lenin's Bolsheviks in 1925, to the deportation from the USA of Anna Chapman (the 'Redhead under the Bed') in 2010, Kremlin and Western spymasters have battled for nearly a century. The author uncovers here the real story of Chapman and her sleeper colleagues in Britain and America, unveiling their clandestine missions and the spy-hunt that led to their downfall. It reveals unknown triumphs and disasters of Western intelligence gathering. To tell the story of post-Soviet spy wars, the author draws on exclusive interviews with Russia's top mole in NATO, Herman Simm, and unveils the horrific treatment of Sergei Magnitsky, a Moscow lawyer who dared to challenge the ruling criminal syndicate there. Once the threat from Moscow was international communism; now it comes from the Siloviki, Russia's ruthless 'men of power'. This book is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand the threat they pose to the outside world - and their own people.'

EU--MILITARY POLICY

European Defence Cooperation : Sovereignty and the Capacity to Act.

- The Hague : Advisory Council on International Affairs, 2012.

55 p. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024389

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00101

'This report is structured as follows. The introduction starts by briefly describing the political context in which the present debate on European defence cooperation is being conducted. It goes on to list various forms of defence cooperation and raises a few important questions about sovereignty and dependence. Chapter I deals with a number of sovereignty issues connected with defence cooperation. It also examines the initiatives for capability enhancement that have been developed in NATO and the EU, as well as some regional and bilateral initiatives. Chapter II identifies the main lessons that can be learned from defence cooperation in Europe in practice. Chapter III makes specific proposals for further measures to embed the Dutch armed forces in an international framework. In Chapter IV, the AIV considers the need for more far-reaching European defence cooperation and makes

policy recommendations for a cohesive approach to this subject.'

HUMAN RIGHTS

Humanity's Law / by Ruti G. Teitel. - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2011.

xii, 304 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024404

Type: M

Library Location: 342 /00198 ISBN: 9780195370911

Author(s):

1. Teitel, Ruti G.

Includes index.

'The author offers a powerful account of one of the central transformations of the post-Cold War era : the profound normative shift in the international legal order from prioritizing state security to protecting human security. As she demonstrates, courts, tribunals, and other international bodies now rely on a humanity-based framework to assess the rights and wrongs of conflict; to determine whether and how to intervene; and to impose accountability and responsibility. Cumulatively, the norms represent a new law of humanity that spans the law of war, international human rights, and international criminal justice. The author explains how this framework is reshaping the discourse of international politics with a new approach to the management of violent conflict. She maintains that this framework is most evidently at work in the jurisprudence of the tribunals - international, regional, and domestic - that are charged with deciding disputes that often span issues of internal and international conflict and security. The book demonstrates how the humanity law framework connects the mandates and rulings of diverse tribunals and institutions, addressing what has been identified as the fragmentation of global legal order.'

INFORMATION WARFARE--NETHERLANDS

Cyber Warfare. - The Hague : Advisory Council on International Affairs, 2011.

38 p.; 30 cm.

ID number: 80024388

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01773

'The first part of this report considers the nature of cyber conflicts and the Dutch armed forces' development of appropriate operational capabilities in this area. The second part looks at relevant aspects of international law, in particular the conditions governing the use of force and the application of international humanitarian law. The third part considers international cooperation, including agreements on standards of conduct aimed at reducing cyber conflicts and on cooperation within NATO and the EU. The report closes with a summary of the main conclusions and recommendations.'

INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--USA

Leaders at War : How Presidents Shape Military Interventions / by
Elizabeth Nolan Saunders. - Ithaca, NY : Cornell
University Press, 2011.
ix, 302 p.; 24 cm.
(Cornell Studies in Security Affairs)
ID number: 80024414

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00490 ISBN: 9780801449222

Author(s):

1. Saunders, Elizabeth Nolan, 1978-

Bibliography: p. 275-292. Includes index.

'One of the most contentious issues in contemporary foreign policy - especially in the United States - is the use of military force to intervene in the domestic affairs of other states. Some military interventions explicitly try to transform the domestic institutions of the states they target; others do not, instead attempting only to reverse foreign policies or resolve disputes without trying to reshape the internal landscape of the target state. The author provides here a framework for understanding when and why great powers seek to transform foreign institutions and societies through military interventions. She highlights a crucial but often-overlooked factor in international relations : the role of individual leaders. She argues that leaders' threat perceptions - specifically, whether they believe that threats ultimately originate from the internal characteristics of other states - influence both the decision to intervene and the choice of the intervention strategy. These perceptions affect the degree to which leaders use intervention to remake the domestic institutions of target states. Using archival and historical sources, the author concentrates on US military interventions during the Cold War, focusing on the presidencies of Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. After demonstrating the importance of leaders in this period, she also explores the theory's applicability to other historical and contemporary settings including the post-Cold War period and the war in Iraq.'

IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Iran : A Revolutionary Republic in Transition. - Paris : European
Union Institute for Security Studies, 2012.
103 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Chaillot Papers ; 128)
ID number: 80024377

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00851 ISBN: 9789291981984

'This paper examines recent domestic developments in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The volume presents an in-depth assessment of the far reaching changes that the Iranian state and Iranian society have undergone since the 1979 revolution, with a particular focus on the social and political turmoil of the past five years. It is clear that in many ways the Islamic Republic is in the throes of a transition where many of its fundamental tenets are being called into question. Profound and ongoing internal transformations in Iranian society already affect the country's foreign policy posture, as some of its domestic and external issues converge and will most likely continue to do so. Pertinent examples are the nuclear issue and the socio-political upheaval in neighbouring Arab countries.'

ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Israel and Iran : A Dangerous Rivalry / by Dalia Dassa Kaye... [et al.]. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2011.
xv, 100 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024395

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01585 ISBN: 9780833058607

Author(s):

1. Kaye, Dalia Dassa
2. Nader, Alireza
3. Roshan, Parisa

Bibliography: p. 89-100.

'Israel and Iran have come to view each other as direct regional rivals over the past decade, with Iran viewing Israel as being bent on undermining Iran's revolutionary system and Israel viewing Iran as posing grave strategic and ideological challenges to the Jewish state. But the two countries have not always been rivals. Both before and after the 1979 Islamic revolution, shared geopolitical interests led to years of pragmatic policies and, at times, extensive cooperation. But the growing rivalry between them has intensified in recent years, particularly with the rise of principlist (fundamentalist) leaders in Iran and the prospect of a nuclear-armed Iran. Israeli leaders now view every regional threat through the prism of Iran, even if their strategic community is divided about how to address this challenge and particularly the utility of a military strike option. Iran, which currently views Israel in more ideological and less pragmatic terms, may be emboldened to further challenge Israel if it has a nuclear weapons capability. The United States can help manage this rivalry by focusing on policies aimed at prevention and preparation. This means discouraging an Israeli military strike while bolstering Israeli capabilities in preparation for a future where Iran has managed to acquire nuclear weapons. For Iran, this means dissuading that regime from weaponizing its nuclear program and, if that fails, making preparations to deter it from brandishing or using its weapons.'

MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Strategic Rebellion : Ethnic Conflict in FYR Macedonia and the Balkans / by Pavlos I. Koktsidis. - Oxford, UK : Peter Lang, 2012.

xvi, 261 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

(Nationalisms Across the Globe ; 5)

ID number: 80024400

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01296 ISBN: 9783034301480

Author(s):

1. Koktsidis, Pavlos I.

Bibliography: p. 243-256. Includes index.

'Since the end of the Cold War, the consolidation of peace and security in south-eastern Europe has been one of the most complex and troublesome issues facing the international community. The sequence of conflicts in the Balkans has resulted in serious loss of life, economic collapse, and a number of controversial interventions, leading contemporary scholars to reconsider old perceptions about violent ethnic conflict. Drawing on a wealth of theoretical and empirical sources, this book tackles some of the prevailing questions on the root causes and management of ethnic conflict. Under what conditions do ethnic minorities become violent ? How credible are the theories of 'relative deprivation' and 'greed' in explaining the outbreak of conflict ? Is the use of coercive diplomacy a superior alternative to direct military forms of intervention ? This book provides an analytical account of the socio-economic roots of ethnic conflict, the opportunities for violent mobilization and the success of strategic coercion in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and it also examines related developments in Kosovo and the Balkans.'

MONARCHY--THAILAND

Saying the Unsayable : Monarchy and Democracy in Thailand. -
Copenhagen : NIAS Press, 2010.
x, 271 p.; 24 cm.

(NIAS Studies in Asian Topics ; 47)

ID number: 80024412

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00853 ISBN: 9788776940713

includes index.

'The Thai monarchy today is usually presented as both guardian of tradition and the institution to bring modernity and progress to the Thai people. It is moreover seen as protector of the nation. Scrutinizing that image, this volume reviews the fascinating history of the modern monarchy. It also analyses important cultural, historical, political, religious, and legal forces shaping the popular image of the monarchy and, in particular, of King Bhumibol Adulyadej. Thus, the book offers valuable insights into the relationships between monarchy, religion and democracy in Thailand - topics that, after the September 2006 coup d'etat, gained renewed national and international interest. Addressing such contentious issues as Thai-style democracy, lese majeste legislation, religious symbolism and politics, monarchical traditions, and the royal sufficiency economy, the book is of interest to a broad readership.'

NATO--DEFENSES

Smart Defense : A Critical Appraisal / by Jakob Henius, Jacopo Leone
MacDonald. - Rome : NATO Defense College, 2012.

47 p.; 21 cm.

(NDC Forum Paper ; 21)

ID number: 80024378

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00423 ISBN: 9788896898079

Author(s):

1. Henius, Jakob
2. MacDonald, Jacopo Leone

'This analysis is divided into two sections. The first section places Smart Defence in perspective, presenting the concept in its political dimension by focusing not only on references to it in official documents and speeches but also on the institutional approach to it within NATO. Considerations that seem to make Smart Defence appealing in the current international scenario are also examined, focusing in particular on three interrelated factors. To conclude this first section, a brief description of several concrete projects gives an idea of the many different forms Smart Defence can take in actual practice. The second part of the analysis focuses on the critical issues Smart Defence is likely to be faced with throughout its implementation. Drawing a distinction between technical and political difficulties, this section indicates that NATO must make full allowance for several crucial elements which emerged during past attempts at pooling and sharing if Smart Defence is to have any real prospect of success.'

NATURAL RESOURCES

Wars of Plunder : Conflicts, Profits and the Politics of Resources /
by Philippe Le Billon. - London : Hurst, 2012.
xi, 363 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80024399

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00611 ISBN: 9781849041454

Author(s):

1. Le Billon, Philippe

Bibliography: p. 313-353. Includes index.

'Focusing on key resources - oil, diamonds, and timber - the author argues that resources and wars are linked in three main ways. First, resource revenues finance belligerents, a trend that has become all the more conspicuous since the withdrawal of Cold War foreign sponsorship in the late 1980s. Second, resource exploitation generates conflict. As global demand for raw materials has sharply increased, competition over critical resources such as oil has resulted in a flurry of resource conflicts, from local community struggles against mining multinationals to regional and international tensions. Third, economic shocks and poor governance sharply increase the risk of war (the 'resource curse'). While today's resource boom is a major economic opportunity for resource-rich but otherwise poor countries, reliance on resource exports often leads to sharp and unexpected economic downturns. Not all resources are the same, however, and effective responses are a hand. Sanctions, military interventions and wealth sharing have helped bring an end to conflicts, yet only deeper domestic and international reforms in resource governance can stop the plunder.'

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Nuclear Deterrence in the 21st Century : Lessons from the Cold War
for a New Era of Strategic Piracy / by Therese Delpech. - Santa
Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2012.

xiii, 181 p. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80024421

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01156 ISBN: 9780833059307

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Bibliography: p. 165-179.

'Deterrence remains a primary doctrine for dealing with the threat of nuclear weapons in the 21st century. In this book, the author calls for a renewed intellectual effort to address the relevance of the traditional concepts of first strike, escalation, extended deterrence, and other Cold War-era strategies in today's complex world of additional superpowers (e.g., China), smaller nuclear powers (e.g., Pakistan and North Korea), and nonstate actors (e.g., terrorists), as well as the extension of defense and security analysis to new domains, such as outer space and cyberspace. The author draws upon the lessons of the bipolar Cold War era to illustrate new concepts of deterrence that properly account for the variety of nuclear actors, the proliferation of missiles and thermonuclear weapons, and the radical ideologies that all are part of the nuclear scene today.'

PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Pakistan on the Brink : The Future of America, Pakistan, and Afghanistan / by Ahmed Rashid. - New York : Viking, 2012.
xxi, 234 pages : ill. ; 22 cm

ID number: 80024406

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01586 ISBN: 9780670023462

Author(s):

1. Rashid, Ahmed

Includes index.

'What are the possibilities and hazards facing America as it withdraws from Afghanistan and reviews its long engagement in Pakistan ? Where is the Taliban now in both of these countries ? What does the immediate future hold, and what are America's choices going forward ? These are some of the crucial questions that the author takes on in this book.'

PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan and Pakistan : Conflict, Extremism, and Resistance to Modernity / by Riaz Mohammad Khan. - Washington : Woodrow Wilson Center Press, 2011.

xii, 385 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024417

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01601 ISBN: 9781421403847

Author(s):

1. Khan, Riaz Mohammad

Bibliography: p. 365-367. Includes index.

'This timely study surveys the conflict in Afghanistan from Pakistan's point of view and analyzes the roots of Pakistan's ambiguous policy - supporting the United States on one hand and showing empathy for the Afghan Taliban on the other. The author, a former foreign secretary of Pakistan, considers a broad range of events and interweaves his own experiences and perspectives into the larger narrative of the Afghanistan-Pakistan relationship. Beginning with the 1989 departure of Soviet troops - and especially since the 2001 NATO invasion - he examines the development of Afghanistan and surveys the interests of external powers both there and in Pakistan. He discusses the rise of extremism and religious militancy in Pakistan and its links with ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan. Ultimately, the author argues, Pakistan reveals a deep confusion in its public discourse on issues of modernity and the challenges the country faces, an intellectual crisis that Pakistan must address to secure the country's survival, progress, and constructive role in the region.'

PEACE-BUILDING--BALKAN PENINSULA

Peace Psychology in the Balkans : Dealing with a Violent Past while Building Peace. - New York : Springer, 2012.

xvi, 248 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Peace Psychology Book Series)

ID number: 80024410

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00489 ISBN: 9781461419471

Includes index.

'From a history of repressive regimes and genocidal warfare, the Balkan region is undergoing full-scale transformation, politically, economically, culturally, and psychologically. These conditions make this part of the world a microcosm of peacebuilding, in terms of both the traumatic past that must be addressed and prospects for future nonviolence. Balancing optimism with realism, this book analyzes the complex causes of violence and explores peace efforts in Romania, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia. The range of peace objectives is shown in this unique context, from promoting the absence

of conflict to advocating for justice, equality, and positive relations between groups. Contributors consider the peacebuilding potential of the schools, the arts and media, national symbols, and other cultural institutions. And an analysis of ethnocentrism offers valuable insights into why conflict arises and how it may be prevented.'

PIRACY--SOUTHEAST ASIA

Oceans of Crime : Maritime Piracy and Transnational Security in Southeast Asia and Bangladesh / by Carolin Liss. - Singapore : Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2011.

xviii, 425 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(IIAS/ISEAS Series on Maritime Issues and Piracy in Asia)

ID number: 80024411

Type: M

Library Location: 343 /00080 ISBN: 9789814279468

Author(s):

1. Liss, Carolin

Bibliography: p. 369-406. Includes index.

'Southeast Asia and Bangladesh are at present global hot-spots of pirate attacks on merchant vessels and fishing boats. This book explains why, and in what form, piracy still exists. It offers an integrated analysis of the root causes of piracy, linking declining fish stocks, organized crime networks, radical politically-motivated groups, the use of flags of convenience, the lack of state control over national territory and the activities of private security companies to piracy and identifies their wider security implications.'

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The Rhetoric of Soft Power : Public Diplomacy in Global Contexts / by Craig Hayden. - Lanham, MD : Lexington Books, 2012.

vii, 300 p. ; 24 cm.

(Lexington Studies in Political Communication)

ID number: 80024423

Type: M

Library Location: 341.7 /00142 ISBN: 9780739142585

Author(s):

1. Hayden, Craig, 1972-

Includes index.

'This study explores the notion of soft power as a set of theoretical arguments about power and as a reflection of how nation-states perceive what is an increasingly necessary perspective on international relations in an age of ubiquitous global communication flows and encroaching networks of non-state actors. Through an analysis of policy discourse, public diplomacy initiatives, and related programs of strategic influence, soft power in each case represents a localized set of assumptions about the requirements of persuasion, the relevance of foreign audiences to state goals, and the perception of what counts as a soft power resource. This timely analysis provides an unprecedented comparative investigation of the relationship between soft power and public diplomacy.'

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Delegitimizing al-Qaeda : A Jihad-Realist Approach / by Paul Kamolnick. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2012.
ix, 64 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024379

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01291 ISBN: 1584875224

Author(s):

1. Kamolnick, Paul

'Disrupting, dismantling, and ultimately defeating al-Qaeda based and inspired terrorism is a declared policy of the U.S. Government. Three key strategic objectives have been identified for accomplishing this : attacking al-Qaeda's terror network, undermining radicalization and recruitment, and hardening homeland defense. The present monograph proposes a distinct 'jihad-realist' approach for undermining radicalization and recruitment to al-Qaeda. First, a brief discussion of six means for ending terrorist organizations is provided. Second, the premises of a jihad-realist approach are described. Third, a jihad-realist Shari'a case against al-Qaeda's terrorism is presented. In conclusion, key assertions are summarized, and several specific policy recommendations offered for national security personnel charged with formulating and executing counterterrorist messaging strategy.'

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Russia : Insights from a Changing Country. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2012.

71 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Report ; 11)

ID number: 80024384

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01292 ISBN: 9789291982011

SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL

The EU-US Security and Justice Agenda in Action. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2011.

118 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 127)

ID number: 80024376

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01771 ISBN: 9789291981977

'Over the last ten years, several EU-US agreements have been concluded on issues like mutual legal assistance, personal data exchanges or transfers of financial data. The trend towards increasing transatlantic integration in the security domain has seen the emergence of new policy instruments which have often been criticised for their lack of transparency and accountability. This has given rise to a serious debate concerning data protection and civil liberties. The transatlantic debate that has accompanied the development of homeland security policies in the post 9/11 context is therefore focused on the two poles of liberty and security, and how to achieve a balance between them. The tenth anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington D.C. offers a good opportunity to re-examine this dichotomy. This paper examines transatlantic security cooperation in a broader context and highlights new policy avenues worth exploring. The contributions in part one of the volume focus on the extent of bilateral EU-US cooperation at various levels, while part two provides an insight into how the transatlantic security agenda is implemented beyond the Euro-Atlantic territory.'

SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL--BALTIC STATES

The Baltic States from the Soviet Union to the European Union :
Identity, Discourse and Power in the Post-Communist Transition of
Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania / by Richard C. M. Mole. -
Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2012.
xviii, 196 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(BASEES/Routledge Studies on Russian and East European Studies)
ID number: 80024398

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01295 ISBN: 9780415394970

Author(s):

1. Mole, Richard C. M., 1968-

Bibliography: p. 178-191. Includes index.

'The Baltic States are unique in being the only member-states of the EU to have fought to regain their sovereignty from the Soviet Union, only then to cede it to Brussels in certain key areas. Similarly, no member-states have had to struggle as hard as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to preserve their identity after 50 years of Soviet nationality policy in the face of sub-state and supra-state challenges. The post-communist experience of the Baltic States thus allows us to examine debates about identity as a source of political power, the conditioning and constraining influence of identity discourses on social, political and economic change, and the orientation and outcome of their external relations. In particular, the book examines the impact of Russian and Soviet control of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Baltic independence movements of the late 1980s/early 1990s, the citizenship debates, relations with Russia vis-a-vis the withdrawal of the troops of the former Soviet Army, the drawing of the shared boundary and the rights of Russian-speaking minorities, and the efforts undertaken by the three Baltic States to rebuild themselves, modernize their economies, cope with the ensuing social changes and facilitate their accession to the EU and NATO.'

STRATEGY

Categorical Confusion ? : The Strategic Implications of Recognizing
Challenges Either as Irregular or Traditional / by Colin S. Gray.
- Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2012.

ix, 59 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024380

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01772 ISBN: 1584875208

Author(s):

1. Gray, Colin S.

'Strategic theory should educate to enable effective strategic practice, but much of contemporary theory promotes confusion, not clarity, of suitable understanding. A little strategic theory goes a long way, at least it does if it is austere and focused on essentials. Unfortunately, contemporary strategic conceptualization in the U.S. defense community is prolix, over-elaborate, and it confuses rather than clarifies. Recent debate about irregular, as contrasted allegedly with traditional, challenges to U.S. national security have done more harm than good. Conceptualization of and for an operational level of war can imperil the truly vital nexus between strategy and tactics. In much the same way, the invention of purportedly distinctive categories of challenge endangers the relationship between general theory for statecraft, war, and strategy, and strategic and tactical practice for particular historical cases. It is not helpful to sort challenges into supposedly distinctive categories. But, if such categorization proves politically or bureaucratically unavoidable, its potential for harm can be reduced by firm insistence upon the authority of the general theory of strategy.'

SYRIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Baas et islam en Syrie : la dynastie Assad face aux oulémas / by Thomas Pierret. - Paris : Presses Universitaires de France, 2011. 329 p. ; 22 cm.

(Proche Orient)

ID number: 80024393

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01293 ISBN: 9782131588054

Author(s):

1. Pierret, Thomas

Bibliography: p. 295-315. Includes index.

'Les oulémas sunnites syriens ont été au cœur des transformations socio-politiques préalables au soulèvement de 2011 : ils seront également parmi ceux qui décideront in fine du sort de la dynastie Assad. Cet ouvrage comble un vide majeur en mettant en lumière les acteurs les plus influents d'une scène religieuse particulièrement méconnue. Avec l'éradication des Frères musulmans suite à l'insurrection manquée de 1982, les oulémas deviennent les représentants quasi exclusifs de la mouvance islamique dans le pays. En dépit de la répression, ils profitent de la désaffection du régime baasiste pour accroître patiemment leur influence sociale mais aussi économique et politique. Se met ainsi en place une configuration paradoxale, où un pouvoir de tradition laïque et dominé par des militaires alaouites d'extraction rurale se voit contraint de nouer un partenariat ambigu avec l'élite religieuse urbaine sunnite. Cette ambiguïté sera mise à nu par les événements de 2011, qui démontreront à la fois la robustesse des liens tissés par le régime avec certaines factions cléricales, et l'indépendance qu'ont préservée d'autres réseaux. Entraînant le lecteur dans les mosquées et madrasas syriennes, l'auteur analyse des dynamiques méconnues, comme l'émergence de vastes mouvements éducatifs informels chapeautés par des oulémas mais recrutant dans les facultés séculières, le rôle fondamental des clercs dans le développement des associations de bienfaisance, la défaite historique des savants salafistes face à leurs rivaux traditionalistes ou encore le poids des tribus bedouines au sein de l'élite religieuse alepine. Ce livre constitue donc une lecture indispensable pour qui s'intéresse au présent et à l'avenir de la Syrie.'

TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS--NATO

Tactical Nuclear Weapons and NATO. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2012.

xix, 517 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024424

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00424 ISBN: 1584875259

'This volume is the result of the collaboration of scholars and security experts from many disciplines and nations who have come together to tackle questions that are long overdue for an answer. What role is left, if any, for tactical nuclear arms ? What are the strategic implications of their presence - or their removal ? How have US, Russian, and European views evolved on this issue, and how much opportunity is there to bring them into a coordinated agreement ? What does it mean for NATO to be a 'nuclear alliance' ? Should arms control processes like the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties (START) or conventional arms control include NSNWs, or are tactical nuclear arms so outdated that they should be removed from the agenda and reduced unilaterally ?'

TAX HAVENS

Les Paradis fiscaux : enquete sur les ravages de la finance neolibérale / by Nicholas Shaxson. - Bruxelles : Andre Versailles, 2012.

446 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024390

Type: M

Library Location: 336 /00242 ISBN: 9782874951800

Author(s):

1. Shaxson, Nicholas

Includes index.

'Voici un livre essentiel - et accessible a tous - pour quiconque veut comprendre les raisons cachees de la crise mondiale. En ouvrant des pages jusqu'ici meconnues de la mondialisation, l'ouvrage devoile en effet les mecanismes, les abus et la corruption qui se trouvent au coeur du systeme des paradis fiscaux et la facon dont ceux-ci compromettent gravement nos democraties.'

TERRORISM--PREVENTION

Terrorism, Security, and Human Rights : Harnessing the Rule of Law / by Mahmood Monshipouri. - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 2012.

ix, 309 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024402

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01294 ISBN: 9781588268266

Author(s):

1. Monshipouri, Mahmood, 1952-

Bibliography: p. 291-302. Includes index.

'Scholars and policymakers disagree on the most effective way to counter transnational terrorism, generating debate on a range of questions : Do military interventions increase or decrease the recruitment capability of transnational terrorists ? Should we privilege diplomacy over military force in the campaign against terror ? Can counterterrorist measures be applied without violating human rights ? More fundamentally, is it possible to effectively wage a war against terrorism ? Grappling with these questions, the author reviews alternative strategies for combating terrorism and makes the case for the continued relevance of international law and diplomacy as measures for severing its roots in the Middle East and elsewhere. He underlines the need to redefine security to include the protection of human rights. In that context, he examines the limits of the use of force, torture, and externally imposed democratization and focuses on the conditions under which alternative counterterrorism tools can be viable. While acknowledging that there is no easy remedy to the tensions between security needs and human rights, he makes a compelling argument that the pursuit of a security template that sacrifices civil liberties is not only morally debilitating, but also politically imprudent.'

USA--ARMED FORCES--PROCUREMENT

Rearming for the Cold War, 1945-1960. Volume I / by Elliott Vanveltner Converse. - Washington : Office of the Secretary of Defense, 2012.

xiii, 766 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.

(History of Acquisition in the Department of Defense ; 1)

ID number: 80024397

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00610

Author(s):

1. Converse, Elliott Vanveltner

Bibliography: p. 673-717. Includes index.

'The author presents here a meticulously researched overview of changes in acquisition policies, organizations, and processes within the United States military establishment during the decade and a half following World War II. Many of the changes that shaped the nature and course of weapons research and development, production, and contracting through the end of the century were instituted between 1945 and 1960; many of the problems that have repeatedly challenged defense policymakers and acquisition professionals also first surfaced during these years.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Bending History : Barack Obama's Foreign Policy / by Martin S.

Indyk... [et al.]. - Washington : Brookings Institution Press, 2012.

ix, 342 p. ; 23 cm.

(Brookings Focus Book)

ID number: 80024422

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01588 ISBN: 9780815721826

Author(s):

1. Indyk, Martin S.

2. Lieberthal, Kenneth G.

3. O'Hanlon, Michael E.

Includes index.

'The authors measure here Obama not only against the record of his predecessors and the immediate challenges of the day, but also against his own soaring rhetoric and inspiring goals. The book assesses the considerable accomplishments as well as the failures and seeks to explain what has happened.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Obama and China's Rise : An Insider's Account of America's Asia Strategy / by Jeffrey A. Bader. - Washington : Brookings Institution Press, 2012.

xix, 171 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80024420

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01587 ISBN: 9780815722427

Author(s):

1. Bader, Jeffrey A.

Includes index.

'Obama's original intent was to extend US influence and presence in East Asia, which he felt had been neglected by a Bush administration fixated on the Middle East, particularly Iraq, and the war on terror. China's rise, particularly its military buildup, was heightening anxiety among its neighbors, including key US allies Japan and South Korea. The author explains the administration's efforts to develop stable relations with China while improving relationships with key partners worried about Beijing's new assertiveness.'

A Contest for Supremacy : China, America, and the Struggle for
Mastery in Asia / by Aaron L. Friedberg. - 1st ed. - New
York : Norton, 2011.
xvi, 360 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80024418

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01600 ISBN: 9780393068283

Author(s):

1. Friedberg, Aaron L., 1956-

Includes index.

'There may be no denying China's growing economic strength, but its impact on the global balance of power remains hotly contested. The author argues that our nation's leaders are failing to act expeditiously enough to counter China's growing strength. He explains how the United States and China define their goals and reveals the strategies each is now employing to achieve its ends. He demonstrates that the ultimate aim of Chinese policymakers is to 'win without fighting', displacing the United States as the leading power in Asia while avoiding direct confrontation. The United States, on the other hand, sends misleading signals about our commitments and resolve, putting us at risk for a war that might otherwise have been avoided. A much-needed wake-up call to U.S. leaders and policymakers, this is a compelling interpretation of a rivalry that will go far to determine the shape of the 21st century.'

USA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Conflict Management and 'Whole of Government' : Useful Tools for
U.S. National Security Strategy ?. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War
College, 2012.

xi, 447 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80024401

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01775 ISBN: 1584875240

'Today, America faces security challenges that are exceedingly dynamic and complex, in part because of the ever changing mix and number of actors involved and the pace with which the strategic and operational environments change. To meet these new challenges more effectively, the Obama administration advocated strengthening civilian instruments of national power and enhancing America's whole-of-government (WOG) capabilities. Although the need for comprehensive integration and coordination of civilian and military, governmental and nongovernmental, national and international capabilities to improve efficiency and effectiveness of post-conflict stabilization and peacebuilding efforts is widely recognized, Washington has been criticized for its attempts at creating WOG responses to international crises and conflicts for overcommitment of resources, lack of sufficient funding and personnel, competition between agencies, ambiguous mission objectives, and undermining the military's primary purpose of defending the national interest. Presenting the results of an international Symposium held at Kennesaw State University in February 2011, this volume traces the genesis of WOG, critically examines current WOG practices, and draws lessons from the operational contexts of Iraq and Afghanistan. The first part of the book describes the overall global security context within which peacebuilding and stability operations are currently conducted, examines the merits of WOG approaches, and discusses their efficacy for responding to a range of emerging threats. The second part addresses some of the practical challenges of implementing WOG approaches to international conflict management and specifically to U.S. intervention in fragile states. The third and final part examines WOG efforts in the field and draws lessons learned from operational experiences in Afghanistan and Iraq to potential future interventions.'

Arsenal of Democracy : The Politics of National Security - from
World War II to the War on Terrorism / by Julian E. Zelizer. -
New York : Basic Books, 2010.
v, 583 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80024405

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01774 ISBN: 9780465015078

Author(s):

1. Zelizer, Julian E.

Includes index.

'It has long been a truism in America that 'politics stops at the water's edge' - that is, that partisanship has no place in national security. The author shows this to be demonstrably false : partisan fighting has always shaped American foreign policy, and the issue of national security has always been part of our domestic conflicts. Based on original archival findings, this book offers new insights into nearly every major national security issue since the beginning of the Cold War : from FDR's masterful management of World War II to the partisanship that scarred John F. Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis; from Ronald Reagan's fight against Communism to George W. Bush's controversial War on Terrorism.'

WORLD POLITICS

The Annual Register : World Events : 2010. - Ann Arbor, MD :
ProQuest, 2011.
xxix, 672 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80024386
Type: REF
Library Location: 321 /00071 REF ISBN: 9781615402373
Includes index.

Journal Articles

Articles de revues

AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Afghans Look at 2014 / by Thomas Barfield., 2012.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 111, no. 744, April 2012, p. 123-128.)
ID Number: JA028522
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Barfield, Thomas
Afghanistan has experienced the departure of foreign forces before. Now, as US and NATO troops prepare to draw down, is the country facing fragile stability or renewed civil war ?

AFGHAN WAR, 2001---PARTICIPATION, BRITISH

Cross-Government Planning and the Helmand Decision, 2005-06 / by Josh Arnold-Forster., 2012.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 157, no. 2, April - May 2012, p. 44-47.)
ID Number: JA028528
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Arnold-Forster, Josh
In this account of the British decision to deploy to Helmand in 2006, the author, at the time special adviser to the defence secretary, gives a personal assessment of the inner workings of the inter-departmental machine within which the government elaborated its Afghan policy.

Ministerial Decision-Making in the Run-Up to the Helmand Deployment / by Matt Cavanagh., 2012.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 157, no. 2, April - May 2012, p. 48-53.)
ID Number: JA028533
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Cavanagh, Matt
The decision-making process leading to the Helmand deployment in 2006 was seriously flawed. The author, special adviser to the government at the time, revisits the dynamics behind the ministers' failure to devise and maintain a successful strategy.

Learning the Strategic Lessons from Afghanistan / by Mungo Melvin., 2012.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 157, no. 2, April - May 2012, p. 56-61.)
ID Number: JA028534
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Melvin, Mungo
Decisions surrounding Britain's involvement in Afghanistan continue to be the subject of heated debate among policy-making and military circles. Far from apportioning blame, a constructive assessment of the decisions made on Afghanistan will provide useful lessons for the

future of Britain's strategy-making.

ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Do the Post-Communist Transitions Offer Useful Lessons for the Arab Uprisings ? / by Adrian A. Basora., 2012.
(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 278-288.)

ID Number: JA028520

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Basora, Adrian A.

In January 2011, when the Arab protest movements were just beginning in Tunisia and Egypt, few experts predicted the speed and extent of their spread. Fewer still suggested that there were significant analogies to the wave of post-communist revolutions that swept through Europe and Eurasia starting in 1989. However, such comparisons have become more frequent as the uprisings have continued. This article examines whether the current uprisings and political ferment in the Arab world have enough in common with the transitions that began two decades ago in Eastern Europe to provide useful analytical and policy comparisons.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--NATO

Cooperating with Russia on Missile Defense : A New Proposal / by Dean A. Wilkening., 2012.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 42, no. 2, March 2012, p. 8-13.)

ID Number: JA028545

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wilkening, Dean A.

Russia has opposed US ballistic missile defense plans for decades, and differences over that issue currently are a major irritant in US-Russian relations. There have been numerous proposals for US-Russian and NATO-Russian missile defense cooperation, but often they lack reciprocity and fail to significantly improve the security of all countries involved. This article's proposal for a joint NATO-Russian early-warning radar located in central Russia provides genuine security benefits for all countries, improves strategic stability, and involves potential industrial partnerships, which ought to be of interest to Russian semiconductor firms.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--USA

The Elephant in the Room : US Ballistic Missile Defence under Barack Obama / by Andrew Futter., 2012.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 28, no. 1, March 2012, p.

3-16.)

ID Number: JA028562

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Futter, Andrew

Conventional wisdom seems to hold that under Barack Obama, the US ballistic missile defence programme has been pushed aside to allow for a refreshed domestic and international agenda. Proponents point to Obama's campaign thinking and rhetoric, the ballistic missile defence (BMD) budget cuts, the decision to end the Third Site in Europe, and the reset relations with Russia through the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) as evidence that the programme has undergone a significant period of change, retraction and rationalisation. This article argues instead that BMD has not fallen from prominence and that there is a change in focus rather than retraction of its strategic goal. Consequently, BMD continues to grow in importance as a component of US national security strategy.

The Obama's Administration's Phased-Adaptive Architecture :
Technological, Operational and Political Issues / by Daniel
Goure., 2012.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 28, no. 1, March 2012, p.
17-35.)

ID Number: JA028563

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Goure, Daniel

In 2009, the Obama administration announced a new missile defense strategy, termed a phased-adaptive architecture (PAA) focused primarily on countering the growing threat from theater ballistic missiles. The success of this strategy is predicated on the rapid development and fielding of successive increments of defensive capability in a manner adapted to the specific requirements for missile defenses in different regions of the world. The administration is committed to building a European regional missile defense system, the European PAA or EPAA between now and 2020. The first elements of the EPAA were deployed in late 2011. However, much progress is still required in order to reach the goals set for the PAA. This article addresses the technological, operational and political issues confronting the Obama administration in its efforts to make the PAA a reality.

The Politics of US Missile Defence Cooperation with Europe and
Russia / by Jeffrey Mankoff., 2012.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March 2012, p. 329-347.)

ID Number: JA028490

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mankoff, Jeffrey

Pushed by the realities of domestic politics to proceed with plans to deploy a US missile defense (MD) capability in Europe, the Obama administration has made cooperation on MD a key element in its strategy for engaging both NATO and Russia. While addressing many of the shortcomings of the Bush administration's approach, the current US vision underestimates both the technical and political obstacles ahead. European states and NATO see MD as a lower priority, particularly in the aftermath of the conflicts in Afghanistan and Libya, and are unlikely to commit the resources necessary to making a shared NATO MD architecture a reality. Russia's cautious support for MD cooperation is based on a desire to create a more inclusive model of European security, an idea that has limited support in Washington and the European capitals. By trying to do too much with MD cooperation, the Obama administration risks the whole effort collapsing. Given domestic constraints, the administration cannot pull back from its European MD plans, but should nudge them off centre stage in its conversations on security with both NATO allies and the Russians.

Russia, America and Missile Defense / by Mikhail Tsypkin., 2012.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 28, no. 1, March 2012, p.
55-64.)

ID Number: JA028565

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tsypkin, Mikhail

Russia has sharply objected to US plans for ballistic missile defense. The Russian official explanation is that the real purpose of the US missile defense plan is to make it impossible for Russia to retaliate against a US nuclear (or massive conventional) attack, thus making Russia subject to military blackmail by the US. The Russian response has been the result of a sum total of various factors, mostly political and cultural, while the technical capabilities of the proposed system have played a secondary role.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

The Pakistan Thorn in China-India-U.S. Relations / by Harsh V. Pant., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 83-95.)

ID Number: JA028497

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pant, Harsh V.

Although some are calling for Washington and/or New Delhi to partner with Beijing to restore stability in Pakistan, Islamabad's utility for Beijing is only likely to increase, resulting in a further tightening of the Sino-Pakistan entente cordiale.

CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Reassessing China : Awaiting Xi Jinping / by William H. Overholt., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 121-137.)

ID Number: JA028542

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Overholt, William H.

The author contends that China's future is far less certain today, with possibilities ranging from Japanese-style decay to gradual world leadership, and depends on a rising generation of leaders far more risk-averse than its predecessors.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

American Civil-Military Relations : Samuel P. Huntington and the Political Dimensions of Military Professionalism / by Dayne E. Nix., 2012.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 65, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 88-104.)

ID Number: JA028575

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nix, Dayne E.

Huntington held that the American constitutional system inevitably draws military leaders into the political process. Has the result been a 'troubled quality' in American civil-military relations or proof of the vitality of the constitutional system ?

What Military Officers Need to Know about Civil-Military Relations / by Mackubin Thomas Owens., 2012.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 65, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 67-87.)

ID Number: JA028576

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Owens, Mackubin Thomas

How informed are civilian leaders when they choose to commit the military instrument ? How well does the prevailing pattern of civil-military relations enable the integration of divergent and even contradictory views ? Does this pattern ensure a practical military strategy that properly serves the ends of national policy ?

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--OSCE

Strengthening the OSCE's Capacities in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution / by Alice Ackermann., 2012. (SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 23, no. 1, 2012, p. 11-18.)
ID Number: JA028525
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ackermann, Alice

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW--TURKEY

Turkey : The Politics of a New Democratic Constitution / by Michael M. Gunter., 2012. (MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 119-125.)
ID Number: JA028511
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gunter, Michael M.
The purpose of this article is to show how the continuing political and social divisions among the AKP, opposition Kemalists, and military and Kurdish elements probably preclude agreement on a new constitution at this time.

CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--EUROPE

Conventional Arms Control in Europe : Is There a Last Chance ? / by Wolfgang Zellner., 2012. (ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 42, no. 2, March 2012, p. 14-18.)
ID Number: JA028546
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Zellner, Wolfgang
European security policy currently is characterized by a striking contradiction between declarations and deeds. The November 2010 NATO Strategic Concept says the alliance is striving for 'true strategic partnership between NATO and Russia', in the Astana Commemorative Declaration, the 56 member states of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) even commit themselves to the 'vision of a free, democratic, common and indivisible Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community stretching from Vancouver to Vladivostok'.

CORRUPTION--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

Explaining Georgia's Anti-Corruption Drive / by Alexander Kapatadze., 2012. (EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 21, no. 1, March 2012, p. 16-36.)
ID Number: JA028501
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kapatadze, Alexander
This article explains Georgia's achievements against rampant corruption that plagued the country for decades. It demonstrates how Georgia has moved from being a 'failed state' to the state with low corruption rates following the Rose Revolution of 2003. It is argued that several internal and external drivers motivated Georgian leadership to fight corruption in the post-revolutionary setting, including drawing legitimacy from anti-corruption campaign and using it for political purposes, 'the West' as allure and desire to drift away from Russian trajectory of development.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--GREAT BRITAIN

Organizing for Counter-Insurgency : Explaining Doctrinal Adaptation in Britain and Germany / by Tom Dyson., 2012. (CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 33, no. 1, April 2012, p. 27-58.)

ID Number: JA028589

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dyson, Tom

Why do allies not adapt evenly even in time of war ? This article maps and explains differentiation in the development of the stabilization and counter-insurgency doctrines of the British and German militaries during deployment in Afghanistan. In doing so the study analyses the neglected issue of the organizational capabilities of the British and German militaries to develop and apply military doctrine that is appropriate to the exigencies of the contemporary operational environment. Drawing upon documentary analysis and semi-structured interviews, this article uncovers new empirical material on the institutional reforms which have been undertaken to strengthen the adaptability of doctrine and its application in operations. It finds that while the British military's organizational capabilities were characterized by deficits at the tactical level between 2006 and 2009, recent years have seen significant improvement. In contrast, the organizational capabilities of the German military remain stunted. While international structure is the main independent variable driving doctrinal adaptability, domestic variables exogenous to the military are the dominant intervening factor determining the development of effective organizational capabilities. Neoclassical realism provides the strongest analytical leverage in understanding the factors determining the capacity of militaries to adapt doctrine to the operational environment.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

Counterinsurgency : Not a Strategy, But a Necessary Capability / by T. X. Hammes., 2012. (JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 65, 2012, p. 48-52.)

ID Number: JA028553

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hammes, T. X.

The Heroes of COIN / by Joshua Rovner., 2012. (ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 215-232.)

ID Number: JA028518

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rovner, Joshua

The conventional wisdom holds that security in Iraq only improved after Gen. David Petraeus implemented a new counterinsurgency doctrine that stressed population security instead of aggressive operations against insurgent forces. This interpretation is strikingly similar to the historiography of the Huk Rebellion, the Malayan Emergency, and the Vietnam War. In each case observers criticized initial efforts as brutal and counterproductive, only to be rescued when enlightened new leaders arrived on the scene. This article challenges the familiar hero narrative, arguing that critics routinely exaggerate the importance of leadership changes because they view conflicts as experiments in counterinsurgency rather than exercises in state-building. Whereas counterinsurgency (COIN) theory emphasizes issues like public security and government legitimacy, theorists of state-building describe a bloody and protracted competition for power under conditions approaching anarchy. The upshot is that the 'heroes' of late-stage COIN might actually depend on the earlier 'villains' who did the dirty work of establishing political order and coercing the

population into obedience.

DEMOCRATIZATION

Democratization and Multilateral Security / by Isabella Alcaniz., 2012.

(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 64, no. 2, April 2012, p. 306-340.)

ID Number: JA028560

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Alcaniz, Isabella

Does democratization increase commitment to multilateral security ? In this article, the author argues that democratic transitions increase the incentives of states to cooperate in multilateral security and that this is observable in the rate at which new democracies ratify international treaties of arms control, nuclear nonproliferation, and disarmament. New democrats, she asserts, seek a positive international reputation as an insurance mechanism against future regime reversals. By becoming 'good citizens' of the global system, newly elected democratic leaders seek to expose potential conspirators to the possibility of diplomatic and economic sanctions if they were to attempt to reverse the transition. First, using original data on the ratification rates of 201 states for twenty major arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament treaties, the present study shows conclusively that new democracies outpace older democracies and all autocracies in committing to multilateral security. Second, the study empirically tests whether the swift ratification of security treaties works as a consolidation strategy and finds that, indeed, it does. That is, new democracies that commit to nonproliferation and arms control treaties are less likely to experience a regime reversal.

Anglo-American Primacy and the Global Spread of Democracy : An International Genealogy / by Kevin Narizny., 2012.

(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 64, no. 2, April 2012, p. 341-373.)

ID Number: JA028561

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Narizny, Kevin

For the past three centuries, Great Britain and the United States have stood in succession at the apex of the international hierarchy of power. They have been on the winning side of every systemic conflict in this period, from the War of the Spanish Succession to the Cold War. As a result, they have been able to influence the political and economic development of states around the world. In many of their colonies, conquests, and clients, they have propagated ideals and institutions conducive to democratization. At the same time, they have defeated numerous rivals whose success would have had ruinous consequences for democracy. The global spread of democracy, therefore, has been endogenous to the game of great power politics.

DEMOCRATIZATION--CHINA

Why China Will Democratize / by Yu Liu, Dingding Chen., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 41-63.)

ID Number: JA028496

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Liu, Yu

2. Chen, Dingding

Two Chinese academics argue that domestic trends in economic development, cultural change, political leadership, and the global environment all forecast a high probability of China democratizing in the next two decades.

DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)

The State of Deterrence in International Politics Today / by Patrick M. Morgan., 2012.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 33, no. 1, April 2012, p. 85-107.)

ID Number: JA028583

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Morgan, Patrick M.

In comparison with the Cold War era, deterrence in international politics has changed significantly, even though many of the basic components of that deterrence still exist and continue to have an impact. Deterrence is now less salient in national security policies and international security management, more recessed, particularly nuclear deterrence. This is primarily due to the huge changes in international politics ushered in by the end of the Cold War, particularly in great-power political relationships, and which are continuing to unfold. Important developments are underway with respect to nuclear deterrence, extended deterrence, collective actor deterrence, and other aspects of international system security. While many old topics pertaining to deterrence continue to be studied and generate continuing controversies, often along the same lines as in the past, some important investigations and theoretical analyses have also emerged on pivotal deterrence, the deterrence of cyberattacks, terrorism, and international crime. What is needed most is analysis on how to develop and apply deterrence strategy and practice in new ways as a central contribution to global and regional system security maintenance and management, a function deterrence performed during the Cold War but in ways now largely out of date. Also needed is careful attention to the possibility of the return of more traditional international politics, particularly if this were to occur in relations among the major states, and careful consideration of how best to use deterrence to hedge against such a development.

Conventional Deterrence and the Challenge of Credibility / by John Stone., 2012.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 33, no. 1, April 2012, p. 108-123.)

ID Number: JA028584

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stone, John

The concept of 'credibility' is a central component of deterrence theory. In this article, credibility is used as a lens through which to examine the effectiveness of conventional force as a deterrent. An advantage that conventional force enjoys over its nuclear counterpart is that it can be used with much greater discrimination. Conventional threats can, therefore, be considered more politically credible than nuclear threats under all but the most extreme circumstances. Conversely, the relatively modest power of conventional weapons renders their effects 'interpretable' to a problematic degree by potential aggressors. Thus, such threats are less likely to be as technically credible as their nuclear equivalents. A range of communicative efforts may serve to reduce the scope for interpreting the effects possible to conventional weapons, although efforts of this kind risk being hampered by cultural obstacles. In consequence, success with conventional deterrence will turn on the ability to identify the specific technical and cultural conditions under which credible threats can readily be made.

DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)--ISRAEL

Deterrence beyond the State : The Israeli Experience / by Thomas Rid., 2012.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 33, no. 1, April 2012, p. 124-147.)

ID Number: JA028585

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rid, Thomas

Israel's experience with deterrence is unique : it is older, more diverse, and more experimental than that of any other state. How did Israel's strategy of deterrence evolve ? How was it adapted to fit the non-state threat ? And what is its utility ? This article argues that Israel's experience with deterrence beyond the state can best be understood through the conceptual lenses provided by the other grand deterrence debate, that in the philosophy of law, not international relations. Israel's use of military force against non-state enemies does not fit the classic concepts of strategy. It is not just one act of force to compel one actor to fulfil one specific political goal at one given time; deterrence consists of a series of acts of force to create - and maintain - general norms of behaviour for many political actors over an extended period of time. Using force, consequently, does not represent a principal failure of deterrence but its maintenance through swift, certain, but measured responses. The inquiry concludes by identifying the method's limitations.

DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)--USA

A Cyberwar of Ideas ? Deterrence and Norms in Cyberspace / by Tim Stevens., 2012.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 33, no. 1, April 2012, p. 148-170.)

ID Number: JA028586

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stevens, Tim

This article relates American efforts to develop strategic 'cyber deterrence' as a means to deter adversarial actions in and through global cyberspace. Thus far, interests-based cyber deterrence theory has failed to translate into effective American policy and strategy, due to a divergence between the operational idiosyncrasies of cyberspace and an over-reliance on Cold War models of deterrence. Even while explicit cyber deterrence strategy falters, the United States is pursuing a norms-based approach to cyber strategy generally, and hopes to derive deterrent effects from its attempts to broker international agreements pertaining to the 'rules of the road' for the proper and productive use of cyberspace. The United States is not the only norm entrepreneur in this policy space, however, and this article examines how a range of other state and non-state actors are complicating efforts to develop normative regimes that might reduce risks to and from cyberspace. The article concludes that a norms-based approach to cyber deterrence might engender deterrent effects at the state level but is unlikely to do so in the case of 'rogue' states and many non-state actors. States will continue, therefore, to develop punitive deterrence capabilities to respond to these actors.

EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Egypt's Unfinished Revolution / by Mohamed El-Khawas., 2012.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 52-66.)
ID Number: JA028484
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. El-Khawas, Mohamed

Egypt's Troubled Transition : Elections without Democracy / by
Khaled Elgindy., 2012.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 89-104.)
ID Number: JA028540
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Elgindy, Khaled
The most formidable threat to Egyptian democracy comes from the ruling military council itself, which may end up leaving Egypt looking less like Turkey and more like Pakistan, where a military that refuses to truly relinquish power results in a weak and dysfunctional government.

ENERGY POLICY--EU

Russian Energy as a Challenge and a Bonus for European Security :
The Caspian-Black Sea Avenue / by Pavel K. Baev., 2012.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 91-99.)
ID Number: JA028574
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Baev, Pavel K.

ENERGY SECURITY

The Return of Energy Insecurity in the Developed Democracies / by
John S. Duffield., 2012.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 33, no. 1, April 2012, p.
1-26.)
ID Number: JA028588
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Duffield, John S.
During the past decade, concerns about energy security have reached levels not witnessed in the developed democracies since the 1970s and early 1980s. In good part because of such concerns, each of the largest of these countries - Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States - has conducted a major review of energy policy, initiated significant policy changes, or both. Also like the 1970s, recent years have seen a variety of proposals for international cooperation to promote energy security. This is where the similarities with the past largely end, however. In contrast to the earlier period, when the principal sources of concern in these countries were high oil prices and uncertain oil supplies, recent worries about energy security have been much more diverse. This paper describes these differences and explores their implications. It argues that the disparities in today's energy security concerns and policy preferences in the major developed democracies are due in part to the divergent policies pursued in response to the oil shocks of the 1970s. It also argues that the present differences will make meaningful cooperation by these countries to promote energy security, which was never easy in the past, yet more difficult.

EU--ARMED FORCES

Confronting the European Defence Crisis : The Common European Army in Germany's Political Debate / by Henrik Heidenkamp, Ferdi Akaltin., 2012.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 157, no. 2, April - May 2012, p. 18-25.)

ID Number: JA028527

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Heidenkamp, Henrik
2. Akaltin, Ferdi

In this analysis of the recent debate on defence policy in Germany, the authors highlight a growing re-evaluation of the German and European strategic environment, and a seeming willingness on the part of German policy-makers to identify a common European solution to the current defence-capabilities gap. After analysing why German politicians no longer seem to dismiss the idea of a common European army as the unrealisable dream of idealists, the authors present the difficult questions that German policy-makers, and their European allies, will need to confront should they wish to turn their ideas into concrete policy, and suggest ways in which such a project could be realised in the long term.

EU--CSDP

Gemeinsame Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik / by Michael Groschek., 2012.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 5, 2012, S. 12-15.)

ID Number: JA028554

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Groschek, Michael

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

Erstmals unter deutscher Führung : Anti-Piraterie-Mission 'Atalanta' / by Thomas E. P. Jugel., 2012.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 5, 2012, S. 31-35.)

ID Number: JA028557

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jugel, Thomas E. P.

EU--EEAS

The European Union's Foreign Policy and the Treaty of Lisbon : The Difficult Quest for More Consistency and Coherence / by Vicky Reynaert., 2012.

(HAGUE JOURNAL OF DIPLOMACY, vol. 7, no. 2, 2012, p. 207-226.)

ID Number: JA028524

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Reynaert, Vicky

In the past, the effectiveness of the European Union's foreign policy suffered from a lack of consistency as well as horizontal and institutional coherence. In order to enhance the consistency and coherence of the EU's foreign policy, the Heads of States and Governments reformed the position of High Representative and created a European External Action Service (EEAS) under the Treaty of Lisbon. This article deals with negotiations of the decision regarding the organization and functioning of the EEAS by examining the preferences of the actors involved, the negotiation process and the eventual outcome. Will the institutional set-up of the EEAS and the new position of the High Representative enable the EU to play a more consistent and coherent role in the world ? The article concludes that the EU's foreign policy is now characterized by an even more complex

institutional framework, resulting in the expectation that the EU will have even more difficulties in conducting an effective foreign policy.

EU--ENP

Integration, Security and the European Neighbourhood : The Importance of the ENP as a Security Policy Instrument / by Pernille Rieker., 2012.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 69-77.)
ID Number: JA028572
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rieker, Pernille

EU--EUROPE, EASTERN

Eastward Bound ? Options and Limitations in the EU's Eastern Dimension / by Geir Flikke., 2012.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 79-90.)
ID Number: JA028573
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Flikke, Geir

EU--MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)

The Macedonian Name Dispute and European Union Accession / by Aristotle Tziampiris., 2012.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 1, March 2012, p. 153-171.)
ID Number: JA028552
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tziampiris, Aristotle
This essay assesses Greece's role in determining the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's (FYROM's) European Union accession process. Based on documentary evidence, extensive interviews with decision-makers and leaked diplomatic cables, it emerges that Skopje's path towards Brussels has consistently passed through Athens, linked to disputes concerning the republic's name and good neighbourly relations. When improvements in bilateral relations have been evinced (1995-2004, 2004-2006), FYROM signed a stabilization and association agreement and became an EU candidate state. During periods of diplomatic confrontation (1991-1994, 2006-2011), the new republic was non-recognized by Athens, did not accede to North Atlantic Treaty Organization and failed to get a date to begin accession negotiations. It is concluded that only if Greece's relative gain concerns are adequately assuaged will FYROM's Euro-Atlantic path be completed.

EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

The European Security System as Seen from Moscow / by Dmitry Danilov., 2012.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 17-31.)
ID Number: JA028569
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Danilov, Dmitry

The European Security System Revisited : EU-Russia Relations / by
Margriet Drent., 2012.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 5-15.)
ID Number: JA028568
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Drent, Margriet

EU--TURKEY

Positions of Turkish Political Parties on European Integration / by
Selin Bengi Gumrukcu., 2012.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 1, March
2012, p. 25-44.)
ID Number: JA028549
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gumrukcu, Selin Bengi
Although academic studies on the positions of political parties in
European Union member states concerning European integration have
increased since the end of 1990s, there is a lack of systematic and
comprehensive research on this topic in Turkey. This article examines
the positions on European integration of Turkish political parties
competing in the 2002, 2007 and 2011 general elections. It shows that
there are more Eurosceptic and Eurorejectionist parties than
Euroenthusiast parties. This can be explained by the lack of elite
consensus on European integration in Turkey due to specific features
of Turkey-EU relations.

FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Aspirations and Reality : French Foreign Policy and the 2012
Elections / by Brinton Rowdybush, Patrick Chamorel., 2012.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 163-177.)
ID Number: JA028493
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rowdybush, Brinton
2. Chamorel, Patrick
No matter who is elected this spring, Paris is unlikely to abandon its
global efforts to lead. But with more limited resources available to
carry out its global vision and goals, can the next French president
maintain the diplomatic and military means to influence international
events ?

GAS INDUSTRY--ASIA, CENTRAL

Central Asian Gas in the Changing Geopolitical Context / by Igor
Tomberg., 2012.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 13, no. 1, 2012, p. 7-20.)
ID Number: JA028581
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tomberg, Igor

GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--ROSE REVOLUTION, 2003

Reflections on the Rose Revolution / by Stephen F. Jones., 2012.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 21, no. 1, March 2012, p. 5-15.)

ID Number: JA028500

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Jones, Stephen F.

This article focuses on the paradoxes inherent in the Rose Revolution in Georgia. The Rose Revolution and its colored companions precipitated two disappointing reactions in the former Soviet space : first, disillusion with popular democracy movements, and second, what Vitali Silitsky calls 'preemptive authoritarianism', or the ability of post-Soviet regimes to anticipate popular challenge. The author connects the ideology and style of the Rose Revolution with the constitutional crisis of November 2007 in Georgia, and with the Russo-Georgian war of August 2008.

GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

German-Russian Relations : A Pan-European Mission as National Interest / by Hans-Joachim Spanger., 2012.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 33-44.)

ID Number: JA028570

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Spanger, Hans-Joachim

GREAT BRITAIN--MILITARY POLICY

Smart Muddling Through : Rethinking UK National Strategy beyond Afghanistan / by Paul Cornish, Andrew M. Dorman., 2012.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March 2012, p. 213-222.)

ID Number: JA028487

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cornish, Paul

2. Dorman, Andrew M.

One of the first steps taken by the newly elected Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition government was to initiate a review of the national strategy of the United Kingdom. The review culminated in October 2010 in the publication of a revised National Security Strategy as well as a new Strategic Defence and Security Review. With the benefit of over twelve months of hindsight, this article is concerned with the formulation, the implementation and the longer-term implications of the 2010 strategy review. The first part of the article assesses the review as a national strategic plan. What were the strategic challenges addressed by the review, what decisions, judgements and misjudgments were made, and what was overlooked ? In part two the authors turn to operational matters : how far was the UK's post-review strategic experience (i.e. in Afghanistan and Libya) consistent with the decisions and promises made in 2010 ? Part three discusses the review as a public statement of national policy, gauging the impression it has made on the national strategic narrative since 2010 : how was the review received, what reputation has it acquired and what was/is the quality of the debate surrounding it ? Finally, in part four the article asks what the 2010 review and its aftermath reveal of the formulation and implementation of national strategy in the United Kingdom. Was the 2010 review simply the latest in a long series of attempts by government to find a convincing and durable compromise between security challenges and national resources ? Or was the review the beginning of something different altogether ? Could UK national strategy henceforth be more of an adaptive, iterative process than a compressed period of analysis and reflection followed by the publication of a policy statement with an inevitably brief shelf-life ?

GREAT BRITAIN--NATIONAL SECURITY

A Strong Britain in an Age of Uncertainty : die aktuelle Sicherheitstrategie des Vereinigten Königreichs / by Christian Wolf., 2012.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 50. Jg. Heft 3, Mai - Juni 2012, S. 276-285.)
ID Number: JA028594
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Wolf, Christian

GREECE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY

'What Will Become of Us Without Barbarians ?' The Enduring Greek-Turkish Rivalry as an Identity-Based Conflict / by Alexis Heraclides., 2012.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 1, March 2012, p. 115-134.)
ID Number: JA028551
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Heraclides, Alexis
The paper begins by presenting 10 reasons for the enduring Greek-Turkish rivalry and indicates that all of them can be overcome (and at times have been overcome). Yet they retain their salience, with no resolution of the outstanding Greek-Turkish differences in sight in spite of extensive bilateral talks. The thrust of the paper is that the non-resolution of the Greek-Turkish conflict is less due to the incompatibility of tangible interests and above all the result of their chosen national identities cum historical narratives : their collective identities which are built on slighting and demonizing the 'Other' and concomitant national historical narratives, both of which are presented in detail. The article concludes with 'what is to be done' by, inter alia, using Alexander Wendt's approach of critical thinking and attitude change.

INFORMATION WARFARE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

The 'Worm' as a Weapon of Mass Destruction : How to Respond Legally to Cyber-Warfare / by Stephanie Meulenbelt., 2012.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 157, no. 2, April - May 2012, p. 62-67.)
ID Number: JA028535
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Meulenbelt, Stephanie
Do cyber-attacks constitute force ? How should international law regulate cyber-activity ? How does it affect the principle of non-intervention ? In the absence of specific legal principles, can due diligence act as appropriate framework ? The author explores the international legal conundrum posed by the rise of cyber-warfare.

INTERNAL SECURITY--EU

La securite interieure europeenne, sa strategie et son architecture : regard image sur une construction originale / by Pierre Berthelet., 2012.

(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 19, printemps 2012, p. 77-90.)

ID Number: JA028590

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Berthelet, Pierre

La securite interieure europeenne est un sujet recent mais qui s'est developpe ces dernieres annees de maniere exponentielle, voire meme fulgurante, a la vitesse d'une fusée pour ainsi dire. Parmi les projets novateurs figure le cycle de gestion politique de lutte contre la criminalite organisee (ou policy cycle). Cet article traite, de maniere imagee, d'un domaine en plein essor. Il presente d'abord un bref historique de la securite interieure comme theme politique europeen. Il dresse egalement le portrait de ce policy cycle en tant que projet d'avant-garde. Pour les Etats, l'idee est d'optimiser les efforts fournis par leurs services de securite a partir d'un constat commun sur les menaces. Pour l'Europe, il s'agit d'adopter une demarche structuree et efficace dans la lutte contre ces menaces, en organisant le travail des agences europeennes specialisees et en etablissant des priorites politiques. Il s'agit aussi pour elle de mettre en place un mecanisme de suivi de l'action realisee afin d'adapter celle-ci en fonction de l'evolution criminelle.

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ

Iran's Declining Influence in Iraq / by Babak Rahimi., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 25-40.)

ID Number: JA028495

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Rahimi, Babak

Iran's influence over Iraq has less to do with the formation of a Shi'a alliance than with Tehran's ability to manage Iraq's internal divisions. In part because of post-2009 Iranian and post-2010 Iraqi politics, Tehran has to date failed to orchestrate these intricacies in its favor.

IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Islamic Republic of Iran : Facts and Fiction / by Jahangir Amuzegar., 2012.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 25-36.)

ID Number: JA028505

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Amuzegar, Jahangir

Some fundamental characteristics of the Islamic region have escaped proper scrutiny and are shrouded in myth. The regime's true political nature, the country's constitutional structure, the power and position of its top leaders, the political challenges it poses to the region and the world, the reasons for its long-term viability in the face of stiff global sanctions, and its ideological influence on the region's political movements remain largely misunderstood and misinterpreted. This brief review attempts to dispel seven of these myths.

JORDAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Jordan's Arab Spring : The Middle Class and Anti-Revolution / by Sarah A. Tobin., 2012.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 96-109.)
ID Number: JA028510
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tobin, Sarah A.

KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

A North Korean Spring ? / by Victor D. Cha, Nicholas D. Anderson., 2012.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 7-24.)
ID Number: JA028494
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Cha, Victor D.
2. Anderson, Nicholas D.
Is revolution similar to the Arab Spring possible in North Korea ? While many believe that Pyongyang survived its greatest challenge in the 1990s, that crisis set off divisive processes and underlying tensions between state and society which have been developing for more than 20 years.

NATION-BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Solving the Statebuilders' Dilemma / by Ben Rowswell., 2012.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 97-114.)
ID Number: JA028498
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rowswell, Ben
The former Canadian representative to Kandahar argues that one principal lesson of Afghanistan is that statebuilding undermined government accountability, splitting authority between the government and international community. A new approach, defined here as a 'triple compact' is necessary.

NATION-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Member State-Building versus Peacebuilding : The Contradictions of EU State-Building in Bosnia and Herzegovina / by Ana E. Juncos., 2012.
(EAST EUROPEAN POLITICS, vol. 28, no. 1, March 2012, p. 58-75.)
ID Number: JA028480
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Juncos, Ana E.
This article explores the European Union's (EU's) intervention in Bosnia and the problems it has encountered so far in promoting a 'functioning state' and compliance with EU reforms. Drawing on the second generation of Europeanisation literature, this state of affairs can be explained as a result of high domestic adoption costs and normative inconsistencies in the application of conditionality on the part of the EU. However, this view assumes that the EU's efforts in Bosnia are intrinsically coherent and that in order for the EU to successfully promote its conditions, what is required are just some fine-tuning and more 'cooperative' local elites. This article contends that, in effect, the EU's enlargement policy, and in particular, its state-building agenda, is undermined by a series of internal contradictions : between the EU's technocratic approach and the politics of state-building; between state-strengthening and state-weakening dynamics associated with the EU's intervention; between the external promotion of EU demands and local ownership; and

more generally, between member state-building and peacebuilding. It is only if these contradictions are acknowledged and better understood that we can begin to comprehend the potential but also the limitations of Europeanisation in Bosnia.

NATO

Neue Herausforderungen für die NATO / by Jamie Shea., 2012.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 5, 2012, S. 18-22.)
ID Number: JA028556
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Shea, Jamie

NATO--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING

Towards a 'Post-American' Alliance ? NATO Burden-Sharing after Libya / by Ellen Hallams, Benjamin Schreer., 2012.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March 2012, p. 313-327.)
ID Number: JA028489
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hallams, Ellen
2. Schreer, Benjamin
NATO's recent operation in Libya has been described by some commentators as reflecting a new burden-sharing model, with the US playing a more supportive role and European allies stepping up to provide the bulk of the air strikes. The US administration of President Barack Obama seemed to share this view and has made clear that post-Libya it continues to expect its allies to assume greater responsibility within the alliance. Moreover, unlike previously, changes within the US and the international system are likely to make America less willing and able to provide for the same degree of leadership in NATO that the alliance has been used to. However, this article finds that Operation Unified Protector in Libya has only limited utility as a benchmark for a sustainable burden-sharing model for the alliance. As a result, an ever more fragmented NATO is still in search for a new transatlantic consensus on how to distribute the burdens more equally among its members. While no new generic model is easily available, a move towards a 'post-American' alliance may provide the basis for a more equitable burden-sharing arrangement, one in which European allies assume a greater leadership role and are prepared to invest more in niche military capabilities.

NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

NATO's Network : On the Purpose and Challenge of Partnerships / by Sten Rynning., 2012.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 45-56.)
ID Number: JA028571
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rynning, Sten

NATO--SUMMITS--CHICAGO, 2012

Der NATO-Gipfel und der amerikanische Wahlkampf / by Rolf Clement., 2012.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 5, 2012, S. 12-15.)
ID Number: JA028555
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Clement, Rolf

NATO's 2012 Chicago Summit : A Chance to Ignore the Issues Once Again ? / by Andrew M. Dorman., 2012.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March 2012, p. 301-312.)
ID Number: JA028488

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dorman, Andrew M.

NATO and its members are beginning to gear themselves up for the summit in Chicago in May 2012. Such summits are always important, especially when they are held in the United States during an election year and in the aftermath of the French presidential elections. This article addresses the issues that are likely to be most prominent at the Chicago summit - NATO's wars; enlargement and Russia; burden-sharing; and divergent agendas - before drawing some general conclusions. The outstanding question is whether these issues will lead to division within NATO and hence its possible demise - or will they be finessed ?

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Bombs Away ? Being Realistic About Deep Nuclear Reductions / by James M. Acton., 2012.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 37-53.)
ID Number: JA028537

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Acton, James M.

Skeptics and supporters of deep nuclear reductions tend to underestimate three demanding, complex, interacting practical realities. Key barriers lie outside Washington and will take time, but ultimately, further reductions are almost certain to be gradual and worthwhile.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--CHINA

China and Nuclear Disarmament : Is Reduction of Chinese Strategic Nuclear Weapons a Possibility ? / by Alexander Kolbin., 2012.
(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 3, Summer 2012, p. 63-74.)
ID Number: JA028580

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kolbin, Alexander

For the past 40 years China has not made any significant changes to its nuclear strategy. As part of the new nuclear disarmament agenda the country is facing growing calls to engage more actively and constructively in the process of achieving a nuclear-weapons-free world. Is Beijing ready for this ? Will it be ready any time soon ? This paper is focused on discussing the most dangerous possible challenges of China's nuclear strategy in the period from 2012 to 2020 considering the likelihood of progress towards a reduction of China's strategic nuclear arsenal over this decade.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--USA

Minimum Deterrence and Missile Defenses : What's New, What's True, What's Arguable / by Stephen J. Cimbala., 2012.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 28, no. 1, March 2012, p. 65-80.)

ID Number: JA028566

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cimbala, Stephen J.

Minimum deterrence is a compromise, or halfway house, between nuclear abolition or nearly zero and assured destruction, the dominant paradigm for strategic nuclear arms control during and after the cold war. Minimum deterrence as applied to the current relationship between the United States and Russia would require downsizing the numbers of operationally deployed long-range nuclear weapons to 1000, or fewer, on each side. More drastic bilateral Russian-American reductions would require the cooperation of other nuclear weapons states in making proportional reductions in their own arsenals. In addition, US plans for European-based and global missile defenses cause considerable angst in Russia and threaten to derail the Obama 'reset' in Russian-American relations, despite the uncertainties about current and plausible future performances of missile defense technologies.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Global Nuclear Energy Architecture : A Key to Energy Security / by Nikolai Ponomarev-Stepnoi., 2012.

(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 3, Summer 2012, p. 43-53.)

ID Number: JA028578

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ponomarev-Stepnoi, Nikolai

The future of nuclear energy has become a subject of much debate. Will nuclear power plants become the central part of the world's energy strategy, or will safety concerns spell the end of the nuclear renaissance ? The article analyzes the role nuclear energy can play in energy security and the obstacles on the way to increasing that role. The author explains the main technological aspects of nuclear energy development and how these aspects correspond with the international nonproliferation regime.

NUCLEAR ENERGY--CHINA

Chinese Nuclear Industry : A New Big Leap ? / by Artem Goncharuk., 2012.

(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 15-24.)

ID Number: JA028547

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Goncharuk, Artem

China has set itself very ambitious goals for the development of nuclear energy. Despite the remaining uncertainty about the details of the Chinese government's plans experts are talking about a Big Nuclear Leap. The author analyzes the current state of the Chinese nuclear industry and estimates whether the country is ready for a new Big Leap - and, more importantly, whether that new leap can be pulled off without the calamities that followed the previous leap back in 1956.

NUCLEAR ENERGY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Prospects for Russia-Ukraine Nuclear Cooperation / by Margarita Klochkova., 2012.

(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 25-38.)

ID Number: JA028548

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Klochkova, Margarita

The fall of the Soviet Union spelt the end of a whole system with industrial and territorial specialization including the field of nuclear cooperation between the Soviet republics. As a result all the webs of cooperation had to be built anew, based on market principles and taking into account the new political situation. The article considers the prospects of nuclear energy cooperation between Russia and Ukraine and analyzes whether the two countries are making the full use of the potential inherited from the former Soviet Union.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Resets, Russia, and Iranian Proliferation / by Stephen Blank., 2012.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 14-38.)

ID Number: JA028483

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen

Russia's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy from 1991 to 2011 : Twenty Years since the Soviet Union's Collapse, Still Soviet / by Vladimir Orlov., 2012.

(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 3, Summer 2012, p. 29-41.)

ID Number: JA028577

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Orlov, Vladimir

One might be excused for thinking that over the past 20 years Russia has failed to formulate an independent nuclear nonproliferation policy. As a matter of fact, during this period Russia has come forward with dozens of important initiatives. To what extent were the Russian nuclear policies influenced by its domestic situation and problems ? What was the role of the pressure from other international players ? Finally, twenty years on, what does Russia actually want from nuclear weapons and nuclear nonproliferation ?

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA

Prospects for US and Russian Nuclear Cuts in View of NPT Article VI Commitments / by Eugene Miasnikov., 2012.

(SECURITY INDEX, vol. 18, no. 3, Summer 2012, p. 55-61.)

ID Number: JA028579

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Miasnikov, Eugene

The 2010 NPT Review Conference called on the states which possess the largest nuclear arsenals to play the leading role in implementing its Action Plan. The article discusses specific steps which could be undertaken by Russia and the United States in the near time frame in order to implement the Plan's recommendations and to demonstrate their commitment to Article VI of the NPT. The author looks for an approach that would help Moscow and Washington to overcome the strategy of mutual nuclear deterrence, which continues to dominate bilateral relations, despite proclamations about the end of the Cold War and the 'reset' policy.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM

Outflanking Missile Defences : The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Nuclear Weapons and Terrorism / by Ian Bellany., 2012. (DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 28, no. 1, March 2012, p. 81-96.)

ID Number: JA028567

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bellany, Ian

In the past, terrorists have tended to eschew acts of extreme violence for fear of alienating those whom they wish to persuade and attract to their cause. The first to discard this philosophy was the Aum group in Japan, which sought to use anthrax and acquire a nuclear weapon. Since then, attitudes have changed, spurred on by the impact on public perception of the successful Al Qaeda 9/11 attack on New York and Washington. By crossing the line between moderation and extreme violence, terrorist groups retain one valuable capability : they are much less easily deterred and have few inhibitions. This article considers the three nuclear options open to terrorists - produce a radiological contaminant bomb; build a nuclear bomb or steal or get given a nuclear device. It examines the possibilities and probabilities of each option and considers how the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) provisions might impose some constraints on terrorists' nuclear ambitions. By examining the doubtful nuclear security practices of different states and providing statistical evidence of an increase in levels of international terrorist violence, this article points to determined terrorists in time acquiring the means to acquire one or other variants of a nuclear weapon. It concludes that it is not a matter of 'if' but 'when'.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM--PREVENTION

Multilateral Cooperation and the Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism : Pragmatism over Idealism / by Wyn Q. Bowen... [et al.]., 2012. (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March 2012, p. 349-368.)

ID Number: JA028491

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bowen, Wyn Q.

2. Cottee, Matthew

3. Hobbs, Christopher

The second Nuclear Security Summit on 26-27 March 2012 in Seoul provides an important opportunity to gauge international consensus on the threat posed by nuclear terrorism, and to evaluate progress in the development of multilateral cooperative efforts to prevent it. However, the 'nuclear security' agenda has long been complicated by the complexity of the issues it covers and diverging perceptions of the risks and threats in this area. Further complications involve the politics that have constrained the development of formal cooperative approaches and the patchwork nature of the existing multilateral policy architecture. While the Summit is unlikely to go very far in mitigating these complications, it will nonetheless provide impetus to multilateral efforts to strengthen the international regulative framework in this area and, in the process, to develop the norm of nuclear security. Beyond Seoul several priorities stand out. Nuclear safety and nuclear security need to be approached in a more balanced way by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and it must also be allowed to adopt a more joined-up, and less stove-piped, approach to nuclear governance across the safeguards, safety and security fields. Developing countries that are concerned by growing demands for strengthened nuclear security arrangements need greater reassurance from those proposing them that these will not undermine their rights under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to pursue civil applications of nuclear energy. Greater progress also needs to be made in universalizing the key nuclear security conventions and their

amendments, and attention should be given to how momentum and high-level political buy-in to the nuclear security agenda can be maintained in the future both as part of, and beyond, the Nuclear Security Summit process.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Turkey and Iran's Nuclear Program / by Aylin G. Gurzel, Eyup Ersoy., 2012.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 37-50.)

ID Number: JA028506

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gurzel, Aylin G.
2. Ersoy, Eyup

Botching the Bomb : Why Nuclear Weapons Programs Often Fail on Their Own - and Why Iran's Might, Too / by Jacques E. C. Hymans., 2012.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 3, May - June 2012, p. 44-53.)

ID Number: JA028592

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hymans, Jacques E. C.

Nuclear weapons are hard to build for managerial reasons, not technical ones. This is why so few authoritarian regimes have succeeded : they don't have the right culture or institutions. When it comes to Iran's program, then, the United States and its allies should get out of the way and let Iran's worst enemies - its own leaders - gum up the process on their own.

To Keep the Peace with Iran, Threaten to Strike / by Michael Singh., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 55-69.)

ID Number: JA028538

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Singh, Michael

The former NSC senior director for Middle Eastern affairs argues that current US strategy toward Iran is incomplete : supplementing sanctions and outreach with a credible military threat could bring the interests of the United States, China, Israel, and other allies into alignment while causing Tehran to reassess its own.

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

The Chinese and Asian Impact on Russian Nuclear Policy / by Stephen Blank., 2012.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 28, no. 1, March 2012, p. 36-54.)

ID Number: JA028564

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen

Asia, where nuclear powers already interact (including North Korea), exerts a growing influence on the thinking and policy underlying Russia's current and future nuclear (and overall defense) posture. China's rise is forcing Russia into a greater reliance on strategic offensive weapons and tactical nuclear weapons. These in turn will reinforce its opposition to US missile defenses, not only in Europe but also in Asia. Russia must now entertain the possibility of nuclear use in regional conflicts that would otherwise remain purely conventional. It cannot be postulated blindly that nuclear weapons serve no discernible purpose other than to deter nuclear attacks by other nuclear powers. The strategic equation in Asia and the Russian Far East convincingly demonstrates the falsity of this approach.

Nuclear weapons will be the essential component of Russia's regional defense policy if not of its overall policies - and this also includes contingencies in Europe.

ORGANIZED CRIME--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

Georgia's War on Crime : Creating Security in a Post-Revolutionary Context / by Gavin Slade., 2012.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 21, no. 1, March 2012, p. 37-56.)

ID Number: JA028502

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Slade, Gavin

Since the Rose Revolution of 2003, the Georgian Government has made criminal justice reform a cornerstone of its political agenda. A big part of this was the fight against organised crime. This article looks at the use of anti-mafia policies and police reform to create domestic security in the post-revolutionary period. The article provides an account of collusion between the state and organised crime actors known as thieves-in-law prior to the revolution and levels of victimisation and insecurity amongst ordinary Georgians in this context. This article then details the anti-mafia policy and the criminological situation in Georgia since the Rose Revolution. It argues that Georgia has witnessed a huge crime decline and increases in security. In conclusion, this article suggests that the Georgian Government now 'governs through crime' and that this model might emerge in other countries of the post-Soviet region.

OSCE

The OSCE in Perspective, Six Years of Service, Six Questions and a Few Answers / by Marc Perrin de Brichambaut., 2012.

(SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS, vol. 23, no. 1, 2012, p. 31-44.)

ID Number: JA028526

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Perrin de Brichambaut, Marc

How well are OSCE participating states actually doing in their own area at present ? What are the lessons to be learnt from the OSCE process 35 years after Helsinki ? Can an organization along the lines of the OSCE be helpful in managing democratic transitions in circumstances that are different to the ones experienced in Central and Eastern Europe ?

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--ASIA, CENTRAL

China's Presence in the Energy Sector of Central Asia / by Konstantin Syroezhkin., 2012.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 13, no. 1, 2012, p. 20-43.)

ID Number: JA028582

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Syroezhkin, Konstantin

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Revisiting the Early Al Qaeda : An Updated Account of Its Formative Years / by Peter Bergen, Paul Cruickshank., 2012.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 35, no. 1, January 2012, p. 1-36.)

ID Number: JA028485

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bergen, Peter
2. Cruickshank, Paul

Ten years after 9/11, and after the death of Osama bin Laden, this article re-examines the early history of Al Qaeda - from its founding in August 1988 up until bin Laden's declaration of war against the United States in Afghanistan in 1996 - by examining the group's aims, operations, alliances, finances, and administration during five distinct phases of the evolution of bin Laden's worldview. The authors argue that in assessing the formative years of bin Laden's organization, it is equally wrong to minimize the ambitions and organization of the early Al Qaeda as it is to telescope back from the al Qaeda of the 9/11 attacks to argue that the group was organizing itself to wage a global Jihad from its inception. The authors outline how it was only a half decade later - after the group had decamped to Sudan, and after the US had deployed troops in Saudi Arabia and Somalia - that al Qaeda shifted to conceiving its central mission as attacking American targets.

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

The New Imperialism : Stabilization and Reconstruction or the Responsibility to Fix ? / by Anthony C. E. Quainton., 2012.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 5-13.)

ID Number: JA028481

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Quainton, Anthony C. E.

America may be entering into a new phase of engagement with the world based on the current administration's embrace of the concept of the 'responsibility to protect' (R2P). But once having decided to protect, there seems to come a concurrent 'responsibility to fix' (R2f) what was broken, and that led to the need to intervene to protect. The question that arises is whether this will result in a new form of imperialism drawing on a long-standing American desire to change the world for the better.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Russian Foreign Policy : Continuity in Change / by Andrew C. Kuchins, Igor A. Zevelev., 2012.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 147-161.)

ID Number: JA028492

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kuchins, Andrew C.
2. Zevelev, Igor A.

The return of Putin as president will not significantly alter the course of Moscow's foreign policy. There are deeper structural reasons involving debates among Russian elites about foreign policy and Russia's place in the world that are more important.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA

The End of Russian Power in Asia ? / by Stephen Blank., 2012.

(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 249-266.)

ID Number: JA028519

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen

A US initiative treating Russia as a serious East Asian partner, engaging in a real dialogue on security threats there, and a strong public expression of US willingness to invest in the Russian Far East (RFE) in return for real guarantees of that investment, could well elicit a favorable Russian response. Such an initiative should also encourage concurrent Japanese and South Korean investment there, the author argues.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Twenty Years Since the Collapse of the USSR : What Have We Learned ?., 2012.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 20, no. 2, Spring 2012, Whole Issue.)

ID Number: JA028558

Type: ART

SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL

The Myth of 'Securing the Commons' / by Gabriel M. Scheinmann, Raphael S. Cohen., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 115-128.)

ID Number: JA028499

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Scheinmann, Gabriel M.

2. Cohen, Raphael S.

'Securing the global commons' has multiple and often contradictory meanings, misleading and misinforming a crucial strategic debate about the US role in the world. Redefined in concrete terms, Washington can pursue a global commons strategy that is manageable, beneficial, and necessary.

SOUTH CHINA SEA

The South China Sea : Oil, Maritime Claims, and US-China Strategic Rivalry / by Leszek Buszynski., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 139-156.)

ID Number: JA028543

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Buszynski, Leszek

The risk of conflict escalating in the South China Sea has increased over the past two years as the issue has gone beyond territorial claims and access to energy resources, having become a focal point for the US-China rivalry.

SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008

The Difficulties of Knowing the Start of War in the Information Age : Russia, Georgia and the War over South Ossetia, August 2008 / by Rick Fawn, Robert Nalbandov., 2012.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 21, no. 1, March 2012, p. 57-89.)

ID Number: JA028503

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fawn, Rick
2. Nalbandov, Robert

The August War in 2008 generated incompatible accounts of the events causing its outbreak. Through an analysis of Russian language, Georgian language and major English print media, web and television sources, this article provides analysis of the empirical obstacles to objective knowledge; determines what we know, and what remains unknown, and demonstrating what is contested. It then shows the difficulties of being certain of the causes of war, the divergent terms and justifications used, and contends that the start of the war should not be treated as a single event. Rather, the start of the conflict must be understood in terms of an interlinking cycle of events.

The Russo-Georgian War and Beyond : Towards a European Great Power Concert / by Henrik Boesen Lindbo Larsen., 2012.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 21, no. 1, March 2012, p. 102-121.)

ID Number: JA028504

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Larsen, Henrik Boesen Lindbo

The brief war between Georgia and Russia in August 2008 provoked vigorous international reactions among the European states as consequence of the sudden shift in the strategic balance. This article argues for a focus on the great powers France, Germany and Britain as crucial actors for understanding the policy reactions towards Russia. It argues furthermore that reactions must be explained from the perspective of experience based on past geopolitics which translate the external pressures into concrete foreign policy : France oriented towards the creation of a strong EU as global actor, Germany influenced by her self-imposed restraint in foreign affairs and Britain influenced by Atlanticist commitments in an interest-based foreign policy approach towards Russia in the longer term driven by a great power concert with the Franco-German axis as stable element but increasingly with backing from Britain, thus contributing to transatlantic foreign policy convergence on the issue.

SYRIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Syria's Stalemate : The Limits of Regime Resilience / by Bassam Haddad., 2012.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 85-95.)

ID Number: JA028509

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Haddad, Bassam

The Syrian Uprising of 2011 : Why the Assad Regime Is Likely to Survive to 2013 / by Joshua Landis., 2012.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 72-84.)

ID Number: JA028508

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Landis, Joshua

TERRORISM

Intersections of Crime and Terror., 2012.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 24, no. 2, 2012, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA028559

Type: ART

TERRORISM--PREVENTION

Deterring Conventional Terrorism : From Punishment to Denial and Resilience / by John Gearson., 2012.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 33, no. 1, April 2012, p. 171-198.)

ID Number: JA028587

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gearson, John

This article considers the developing role of deterrence in countering conventional terrorist threats, tracing the post-9/11 rejection and later rediscovery of deterrence as a tool of counter-terrorism. Why do so many policymakers assume that the 'new' terrorism represented such a break with the past ? Why was deterrence neglected as a consequence, under the belief that few terrorists do not aspire to be strategic in their campaigns ? To the contrary, this analysis shows that most terrorists are open to attempts at coercion and in particular can be influenced by denial-based strategies. In the case of the United Kingdom, denial-based strategies successfully diverted a potentially crippling campaign of economic dislocation in the 1990s, with lessons for today's challenges. A reinvigorated focus on resilience - physical and societal - as part of a denial-based approach to deterring terrorist attacks, particularly those involving home-grown activists, is recommended. This offers the prospect of time and space for broader counter-terrorism programmes of counter-radicalization and de-legitimization to run their course and should be part of future counter-terrorism strategies.

TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

U.S. Grand Strategy and Counterterrorism / by Audrey Kurth Cronin., 2012.

(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 192-214.)

ID Number: JA028517

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cronin, Audrey Kurth

Ten years into a trillion dollar effort to answer the attacks of September 11, 2011, it is difficult to tell whether US counterterrorism is achieving its intended effects, much less explain how it fits within a viable American grand strategy. As dramatic changes unfold in the Arab world, experts still debate whether or not the United States is winning the fight against al Qaeda.

How to Deter Terrorism / by Matthew Kroenig, Barry Pavel., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 21-36.)

ID Number: JA028536

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kroenig, Matthew

2. Pavel, Barry

The coauthors of the first US government-wide strategy for deterring terrorist networks present the first publicly available articulation of that strategy, arguing that deterrence remains a poorly understood and underutilized element of US counterterrorism strategy.

The New Counterterrorism : Contemporary Counterterrorism Trends in the United States and Israel / by Ersun N. Kurtulus., 2012. (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 35, no. 1, January 2012, p. 37-58.)

ID Number: JA028486

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kurtulus, Ersun N.

In the first decade of the twenty-first century we are witnessing the emergence of a new form of counterterrorism in several democratic states. This new counterterrorism is ideological-religious in its rhetorical outlook, networked in its organizational structures, increasingly lethal in its operational tactics and more and more brutal in its methods. The shift to an ideological-religious discourse can be traced back to a conceptual transformation about the nature of terrorism, from the notion of terrorism as a 'crime' to that as a 'war'. The latter, differently from the former, requires ideological justification, which in states with strong religious constituencies, such as the USA and Israel, can partially be sought and acquired on a religious basis. Second, the new counterterrorism is based on normalization of extra-judicial means in the fight against terrorism. This has happened at three levels : by creation of overt and covert extra-jurisdictional domains - or legal black holes - outside of the human rights regimes of democratic states, by legitimization of torture at political, intellectual and popular cultural levels, and by increasingly widespread use of extra-judicial killings of terrorist suspects. Third, the tactics used by new counterterrorism agencies are increasingly lethal and lead to disproportionately high number of casualties among innocent civilians. This development is to a large extent due to hardening of traditional counterterrorism targets and use of imprecise technology and intelligence in operations. Finally, the new counterterrorism is networked and often beyond the control of the judicial sovereignty of courts. This is largely due to informal contacts developed within the framework of the post 9/11 extraordinary rendition program and outsourcing and privatization of counterterrorism related activities and the ensuing contractual arrangements between state institutions and private enterprises.

TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Geopolitics, Turkey's EU Accession Course and Cyprus : Power Balances and 'Soft Power' Calculations / by Demetrios A. Theophylactou., 2012.

(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 1, March 2012, p. 97-114.)

ID Number: JA028550

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Theophylactou, Demetrios A.

Turkey seems to have injected sufficient 'soft power' calculations in its foreign policy, presumably aiming at attraction and persuasion rather than coercion. Yet military power combined with a sustained economic growth are arguably the main drivers of its newly assertive foreign policy. This analysis explores Turkey's regional ambitions, including its potential leverage on conflict resolution, notably in Cyprus, that may conceivably assume significant geopolitical implications on power balances in the region. It is posited that to be successful, Ankara's new posture necessitates a priori the resolution of several bilateral disputes, ranging from Armenia to the Aegean and troop withdrawal from Cyprus. These steps could be taken irrespective of Ankara's European Union accession process, assuming that the new policy is designed to project a credible image of a rising regional power.

USA--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING

Why the US Military Budget is 'Foolish and Sustainable' / by Benjamin H. Friedman, Justin Logan., 2012. (ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 177-191.)

ID Number: JA028516

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Friedman, Benjamin H.
2. Logan, Justin

What defense budget the United States should have and what defense budget it can afford are separate questions. The debate raging in Washington about Pentagon spending ignores the distinction. Doves insist that we need a more modest military strategy because the current one is wasteful and economically unsustainable. Hawks say that the current approach is sensible and affordable. This article takes a third path, arguing that US military policy is likely to remain extravagant because it is sustainable. We adopted our current strategy - which amounts to trying to run the world with the American military - because we could, not because it was wisest. Wealth and safety make the consequences of bad defense policy abstract for most US taxpayers. So we buy defense like rich people shop, ignoring the balance of costs and benefits. We conflate ideological ambition with what is required for our safety. Unfortunately, the current political demand for austerity and fewer wars will only temporarily restrain our military spending and the ambitions it underwrites.

USA--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

The U.S. Army in a Time of Transition / by Raymond T. Odierno., 2012.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 3, May - June 2012, p. 7-11.)

ID Number: JA028593

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Odierno, Raymond T.

With the Iraq war over and US troops returning from Afghanistan, the US Army faces a decade of change. It will need to adjust to smaller budgets, focus more on Asia, and embrace a fuller range of potential missions.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Scoring Obama's Foreign Policy : A Progressive Pragmatist Tries to Bend History / by Martin S. Indyk... [et al.]., 2012.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 3, May - June 2012, p. 29-43.)

ID Number: JA028591

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Indyk, Martin S.
2. Lieberthal, Kenneth G.
3. O'Hanlon, Michael E.

The Obama administration's foreign policy has tried to reconcile the president's lofty vision with his innate realism and political caution. And given the domestic and global situations Obama has faced, pragmatism has dominated. Judged by the standard of protecting US interests, things have worked out quite well; judged by the standard of midwifing a new global order, they remain a work in progress.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Containing Iran : What Does It Mean ? / by Dalia Dassa Kaye, Eric Lorber., 2012.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 51-63.)

ID Number: JA028507

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kaye, Dalia Dassa
2. Lorber, Eric

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

The Real Problem in US-Israeli Relations / by Dov Waxman., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 71-87.)

ID Number: JA028539

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Waxman, Dov

The real debate we should be having is not whether Obama is pro-Israel enough or whether Israel is a strategic burden to the United States. The real debate is how much do US and Israeli interests really overlap today ? Put simply, they are increasingly diverging.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Reversing Pakistan's Descent : Empowering its Middle Class / by Xenia Dormandy., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 157-173.)

ID Number: JA028544

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dormandy, Xenia

For the first time in eight years, there is a real possibility Pakistan could become a failed state. To help it reverse course, the United States needs to fundamentally rethink its policies, priorities, and most importantly, its partners by turning to Pakistan's middle class.

The Broken US-Pakistan Relationship / by Shashank Joshi., 2012.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 111, no. 744, April 2012, p. 141-147.)

ID Number: JA028523

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Joshi, Shashank

A profound sense of disillusionnement has fallen over American officials who have lost patience with an ally that fights one war with, and one war against, the United States.

A Strategy of 'Congagement' toward Pakistan / by Zalmay Khalizad., 2012.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 107-119.)

ID Number: JA028541

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Khalizad, Zalmay

The former US ambassador explains the confusing sources of Pakistani conduct, concluding it is simultaneously an ally and adversary, and argues that alone engagement has failed and containment would, and recommends deftly mixing the two into a strategy of congagement.

USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA

A Strategy for Pivoting to Asia While Hedging in the Middle East /
by David W. Barno... [et al.]., 2012.
(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 158-176.)

ID Number: JA028515

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barno, David W.
2. Bensahel, Nora
3. Sharp, Travis

The US government's new emphasis on the Asia-Pacific represents a bold strategic choice that could animate US national security policy for years to come. Yet the United States must balance its rightful new focus on the Asia-Pacific with the volatility that still exists in other areas of the world. The United States should pivot to the Asia-Pacific - but to protect its vital interests, it should also hedge against threats elsewhere, particularly in the greater Middle East. To implement a 'Pivot but Hedge' strategy, the US government should do three things. First, it should exercise caution when cutting the defense budget. Second, it should give the military services greater leadership roles in specific regions : naval and air forces should lead in the Asia-Pacific, while ground forces should lead in the greater Middle East. Third, it should maintain expansible, capable, and well-trained ground forces as a hedge against global uncertainty.

USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

War Powers and the Atlantic Divide / by Kenneth B. Moss., 2012.
(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 289-307.)

ID Number: JA028521

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Moss, Kenneth B.

As within the United States debates have arisen over how much unilateral power the President has to deploy force, so too debates are being raised across Europe. Depending on each country's history, system of government, and economic status, various historic positions are shifting. Public, as well as elite, voices are shaping the debate. Another point of tension is NATO's changing role as countries develop autonomous war caveats. Extended analysis of how Great Britain and Germany are grappling with these concerns has great import for US policy. Learning to skillfully persuade its European allies will gain the United States better cooperation from those who do not share the US war powers model.