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The Russian Armed Forces

Thematic Bibliography no. 4/12

Les forces armées russes

Bibliographie thématique no. 4/12



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Books

Livres*

2012

355.2 /00380

The Russian Armed Forces in Transition : Economic, Geopolitical and Institutional Uncertainties - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xvii, 232 p. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Contemporary Russia and Eastern Europe Series ; 30)

ISBN: 9780415667562

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
4. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. MacDermott, Roger N., ed.
2. Nygren, Bertil, ed.
3. Pallin, Carolina Vendil, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Although the role of the military in Russia has changed significantly since Soviet times, it continues to exert great influence on Russian politics, economy and society. This book presents a comprehensive overview of current developments related to Russia's military sector. It considers recent military reforms, personnel issues, the defence industry and procurement, the defence economy, changes in civil-military relations and the continuing huge economic significance of Russia's military-industrial complex. It explores difficulties currently faced by the Russian military, including problems of recruitment and leadership; analyses Russian security policy - including in relation to Europe and more widely; and discusses the lessons learned by the Russian military as a result of the recent war in Georgia. The book argues that reform attempts have often been thwarted by bureaucracy, economy, strategy, manpower, weapons systems and leadership. The book concludes by assessing likely future developments.'

ID number: 80024185

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2012

Type: M

* This list contains material received as of May 3rd, 2012.-- Cette liste est arrêtée au 3 mai 2012.

355 /00591

Russian Military Politics and Russia's 2010 Defense Doctrine - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.
viii, 184 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584874821

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY DOCTRINE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY
4. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Blank, Stephen J., ed.
2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'This monograph consists of three deeply probing essays into the genesis of Russia's 2010 defense doctrine, the political struggle behind it, and the actual content of the doctrine. They reveal a highly politicized minefield of struggle comprising leading actors in the military, the government, and in Russian security policy as a whole. They duly illuminate the ongoing struggles between and among these sets of military and civilian elites and therefore cast a shining light on critical aspects of Russian policy that all too often are left in darkness. They are essential to any understanding of Russian defense and security policy as well as the nature of the relationship between the Russian military and the government and the way in which these actors formulate key policy statements and resolve pressing political issues.'

ID number: 80023908

Year: 2011

Type: M

355.4 /01726

The Russian Military and the Georgia War : Lessons and Implications - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.
x, 100 p. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9781584874911

Author(s):

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

Subject(s):

1. SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION
3. MILITARY DOCTRINE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

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

ID number: 80024006

Year: 2011

Type: M

355.2 /00383

The Reform of Russia's Conventional Armed Forces : Problems, Challenges, and Policy Implications - Washington : Jamestown Foundation.

442 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9780983084228

Author(s):

1. MacDermott, Roger N.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Notes:

Includes index.

'In the aftermath of the Russia-Georgia war in 2008 and the crisis that ensued in NATO-Russia relations, Moscow finally launched a genuine and systemic reform agenda that has changed the face of the Russian armed forces, though its longer-term success remains open to question. This book traces the complex origins of the reform, its numerous twists and assesses the key challenges it faces. The author examines the obstacles confronting Russian defense planners as they seek to transform the military education system, encourage high standards among the officer corps combined with forming suitable non-commissioned officers and overcoming the weaknesses of the domestic defense industry to facilitate modernization. Moscow's long-term political and economic support will prove necessary, while pursuit of reform is likely to result in a lengthy period of transition for the armed forces. Whether, or to what extent, such challenges are sufficiently well resolved by Moscow will determine the Russian state's future capability to project military power, preserve the country's territorial integrity or validate its claims to 'great power' status.'

ID number: 80024346

Year: 2011

Type: M

355.2 /00376

Military Modernization and the Russian Ground Forces - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.

vii, 56 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9781584874928

Author(s):

1. Thornton, Rod

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'This monograph examines the recent process of organizational change in the Russian ground forces. It begins by charting the whole post-Soviet military reform debate. This debate was dominated, on the one hand, by those seeking to make the armed forces more professional, flexible, and adroit - and thus better suited to the security demands of a major 21st-century power - and, on the other hand, by senior military figures wedded to the concepts of mass and a conscript based military. It was actually only after the war with Georgia in 2008, and when military opposition was weakened, that change within the ground forces could begin in earnest. New command tiers were established, divisions became brigades, and the idea of absorbing professional soldiers into the ground forces was refined. The problems of generating a suitable corps of non-commissioned officers, of training suitable officers, and of marrying equipment to strategic need are all issues covered here. This work concludes with the thought that even though the changes being introduced in the ground forces look dramatic,

they cannot be implemented overnight. The road towards fundamental change where Russia's ground forces are concerned will be quite a long one.'

ID number: 80024005

Year: 2011

Type: M

355.2 /00382

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

vii, 73 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9781584875192

Author(s):

1. Thornton, Rod

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

2. SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

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

ID number: 80024305

Year: 2011

Type: M

2010

355 /00573

The Russian Military Today and Tomorrow : Essays in Memory of Mary Fitzgerald - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.

467 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9781584874492

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Blank, Stephen J., ed.
2. Weitz, Richard, ed.
3. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

ID number: 80023411

Year: 2010

Type: M

2009

Russian Military Reform : A Failed Exercise in Defence Decision Making - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

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

(Routledge Contemporary Russia and Eastern Europe Series ; 14)

ISBN: 9780415447447

Author(s):

1. Pallin, Carolina Vendil

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION
2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 216-233. Includes index.

'This book examines reform of the Russian military since the end of the Cold War. It explores the legacy of the Soviet era, explaining why - at the time of the fall of the Soviet Union - radical reform was long overdue in the wake of changing military technology, new economic and political realities, and the emergence of new threats and challenges. It discusses the problems encountered by Gorbachev in his attempts to promote military reform in the late 1980s, and goes on to analyse in detail the mixed fortunes of the policies of his successors, Yeltsin and Putin. It describes how the onset of war in Chechnya in 1994 provided clear evidence of the weaknesses of the Russian military in modern conflicts, and shows that although the Chechnya debacle did provide some impetus for reforms in the Armed Forces in 1997-98, the momentum was not continued under the Putin government. It argues that Putin's policies of bolstering central control over all aspects of decision making has left untouched many key problems facing the Russian military, including infighting between different force structures, lack of transparency and independent scrutiny over defence spending, and absence of consensus on the main threats to Russia and optimum force posture. Moreover, it argues that in his attempts to concentrate all means of control in a corrupt and inefficient Kremlin bureaucracy, Putin has deprived himself of all alternative channels of independent scrutiny, control and oversight, thus exacerbating the problems that continue to plague the Russian military.'

ID number: 80022020

Year: 2009

Type: M

2007

355 /00504

Democratic Breakdown and the Decline of the Russian Military - Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press.

xi, 247 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780691128962

Author(s):

1. Barany, Zoltan D.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY
2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Includes index.

'Why have Russian generals acquired an important political position since the Soviet Union's collapse while at the same time the effectiveness of their forces has deteriorated ? Why have there been no radical defense reforms in Russia since the end of the Cold War, even though they were high on the agenda of the country's new president in 2000 ? This book explains these puzzles as it paints a comprehensive portrait of Russian military politics. The author identifies three formative moments that gave rise to the Russian dilemma. The first was Gorbachev's decision to invite military participation in Soviet politics. The second was when Yeltsin acquiesced to a new political system that gave generals a legitimate political presence. The third was when Putin not only failed to press for needed military reforms but elevated numerous high-ranking officers to prominent positions in the federal administration. Included here are the author's insightful analysis of crisis-management following the sinking of the Kursk submarine, a systematic comparison of the Soviet/Russian armed forces in 1985 and the present, and compelling accounts of the army's political role, the elusive defense reform, and the relationship between politicians and generals.'

ID number: 80021563

Year: 2007

Type: M

2006

355 /00501

The Kremlin & the High Command : Presidential Impact on the Russian Military from Gorbachev to Putin - Lawrence, KA : University Press of Kansas.

xiv, 242 p.; 24 cm.

(Modern War Studies)

ISBN: 9780700614677

Author(s):

1. Herspring, Dale Roy

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--USSR
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
4. USSR--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book provides the most complete analysis to date of the Russian presidents' influence on the Russian officer corps, the soldiers they lead, and their army's combat readiness. Shedding light on the chaos that has plagued the USSR and Russia over the past 25 years, it also suggests how the often fraught relationship between the president and the high command must

evolve if the Russian Federation is to become a truly democratic nation.'

ID number: 80021482

Year: 2006

Type: M

355.2 /00306

Russian Defense Reform : Current Trends - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.

viii, 67 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584872632

Author(s):

1. Isakova, Irina Viktorovna

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'Since the fall of the Soviet Union, the topic of Russian defense policy has not received great attention. Clearly, the rebuilding of Russian military strength is a high priority of President Vladimir Putin, and one to which he and his subordinates have devoted considerable time and resources. Therefore, inattention to Russian defense policy is unwise and even dangerous because it causes us to overlook potentially major changes not only in Russian policy, but in international affairs more generally. This monograph represents an effort to overcome our neglect and provide readers a comprehensive account of the defense reform, or what Moscow calls optimization. It encompasses virtually all aspects of the reform of the forces, their organizational structure, the financing of the military, reform of the defense industrial sector, etc.'

ID number: 80021070

Year: 2006

Type: M

355.2 /00309

Defense Reform and the Russian Navy - Rome : NATO Defense College.

64 p.; 21 cm.

(NDC Occasional Paper ; 17)

Author(s):

1. Krupnov, Yuri

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NAVY

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. NATO Defence College (IT)

Notes:

'This study takes into account the vital need for defense reform in the Russian armed forces - a significant component of the Russian state and a major factor in the balance of power in the world - and also the Russian Navy's distinctive attributes. The objective of the study is to elucidate the essence of the reforms in the Russian armed forces (and in the Navy in particular), to analyse the current political-military and socio-economic conditions of their implementation, and to make suggestions about how the pace and effectiveness of reforms may be increased.'

ID number: 80021101

Year: 2006

Type: M

355.2 /00290

Military and Society in post-Soviet Russia - Manchester : Manchester University Press.

xviii, 277 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0719061490

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Webber, Stephen L., ed.
2. Mathers, Jennifer G., ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 264-269. Includes index.

'This volume provides the first comprehensive analysis of the nature of the relationship between the military and society in post-Soviet Russia. It brings together a multidisciplinary group of leading Western and Russian experts, to investigate both the ways in which developments in the Russian armed forces influence Russian society, and the impact of broader societal change on the military sphere.'

ID number: 80020455

Year: 2006

Type: M

2004

355.2 /00280

The Russian Military : Power and Policy - Cambridge, MA : MIT Press.

xiii, 241 p. ; 23 cm.

(American Academy Studies in Global Security)

ISBN: 0262633051

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. Miller, Steven E., ed.
2. Trenin, Dmitri, ed.
3. American Academy of Arts and Sciences (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'Russian military capacity remains a major consideration for global security even in the post-Soviet era. This book assesses today's Russian military and analyzes its possible future direction. The contributors - experts on the subject from both Russia and the West - consider not only how Russia has built its military capacity but also the policies and doctrines that have shaped Russia's defense posture. They discuss such topics as the downsizing of the Russian military, Russia's use of military power in regional conflicts, and the management of Russia's nuclear weapons. For more than a decade, Russian leaders have struggled to formulate security and defense policies that protect Russia's borders and project Russia's influence. The contributors to this book find that the choices Russian leaders have made have been significantly influenced by the military reforms Russia has attempted to implement since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The protracted and intense debate over military reform has been - and will continue to be - decisive in shaping Russian military capacity.'

ID number: 80019752

Year: 2004

Type: M

2003

355.2 /00282

Russian Military Reform 1992-2002 - London : Frank Cass.
xxiv, 332 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(Cass Series on Soviet (Russian) Military Institutions ; 4)
ISBN: 0714654752

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. Aldis, Anne C., ed.
2. MacDermott, Roger N., ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 323-326. Includes index.

'Military reform has featured prominently on the agenda of many countries since the end of the Cold War necessitated a re-evaluation of the strategic role of the armed forces, and nowhere more publicly than in Russia. Not since the 1920s have the Russian Armed Forces undergone such fundamental change. President Boris Yeltsin and his successor Vladimir Putin have both grappled with the issue, with varying degrees of success. Here, an international team of experts consider the essential features of Russian military reform in the decade since the disintegration of the USSR. Fluctuations in the purpose and priorities of the reform process are traced, as well as the many factors influencing change. Chapters analyse the development of Russia's security policy, structural reform of the services, the social impact of military service and the experience of military conflict in Chechnya. Critical evaluations of the impact of social change on the Russian Armed Forces' capabilities and expectations complement the analysis of the on-going debate.'

ID number: 80019818

Year: 2003

Type: M

2002

355.2 /00255

The Reform of the Russian Army : Issues & Obstacles - Camberley, UK :
Conflict Studies Research Centre.
11 p. ; 30 cm.
ISBN: 1903584957

Author(s):

1. Facon, Isabelle

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMY

Added entry(s):

1. Conflict Studies Research Centre (GB)

ID number: 80018311

Year: 2002

Type: M

355.2 /00251

Manpower Problems of the Russian Armed Forces - Camberley, UK : Conflict Studies Research Centre.

15 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 1903584639

Author(s):

1. Orr, M. J.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Conflict Studies Research Centre (GB)

ID number: 80018232

Year: 2002

Type: M

355.2 /00256

Future Military Reform : Russia's Nuclear & Conventional Forces - Camberley, UK : Conflict Studies Research Centre.

36 p. ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 1904423019

Author(s):

1. Umbach, Frank

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Conflict Studies Research Centre (GB)

Notes:

'In this analysis, the author starts by describing the internal crisis of the Russian armed forces and its implications, on the dangers of mounting integration, the impacts of the demographic and health crisis upon the conscription system, on crime, corruption and other socio-economic trends affecting the armed forces, on the problems of Russia as insufficiently presented defence budgets and the need for further downsizing of the regular armed forces. On this basis, he analyses the Kvashinin-Sergeyev conflict for re-directing funds to the conventional forces, and discusses Putin's military reform agenda and the nuclear ambiguities of Russia's defence posture as well as the implications for the future of Russia' Strategic Nuclear Forces (SNF). Thereupon, he gives an overview of Russia's present military reform concept. In this light, he concludes by giving a perspective of the still much needed 'Revolution in Military Reforms' in Russia.'

ID number: 80018312

Year: 2002

Type: M

Journal Articles

Articles de revues*

2011

Defense Reforms of Russian Defense Minister Anatolii Serdyukov.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 24, no. 1, January-March
2011, p. 55-80.)

Author(s):

1. Bartles, Charles K.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Notes:

This article examines the sweeping military reforms of Russian Defense Minister Anatolii Serdyukov and the future outlook for the Russian Armed Forces. Anatolii Serdyukov has had a meteoric rise from obscurity. His background in business and career in the Federal Tax Service made his appointment as Defense Minister extremely unlikely and many commentators speculated that his tenure would be short. Serdyukov has been proving his detractors wrong and is rapidly transforming the Russian Armed Forces, by many accounts enacting the most radical reforms in 100 years.

ID Number: JA027725

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

Reform of Security Sector and Securitization : Contradictions in Russian Policy in 2000-2011.
(INTERNATIONAL ISSUES & SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 20, no. 3,
2011, p. 61-85.)

Author(s):

1. Kazantsev, Andrei Anatolyevich

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

The article analyzes the reforms of the Russian security sector during the two Vladimir Putin presidencies (2000-2004, 2004-2008) and the Dmitry Medvedev presidency (2008-until present). The functioning of the security sector in Russia is analyzed within the context of the general evolution of Russia's political system. The author employs the theory of securitization in his exploration of issues such as changes in

* This list contains material received as of May 3rd, 2012.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 3 mai 2012.

the structure and functions of security agencies within the context of the evolving way in which the Russian leadership perceives security threats. Most specifically, the paper analyzes the key contradiction between the policy directed at modernizing and rationalizing Russia' security sector, on the one hand, and the policy directed at expanding the security agenda, widening the authority of different security agencies, and increasing their control over society, on the other hand. The role of the courts in the Russian political and administrative system, the pace of military reform, relations between the military-industrial complex and the Ministry of Defense and recent developments in the FSB, police and other agencies are analyzed from this point of view.

ID Number: JA028264
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia's New Look Army Reforms and Russian Foreign Policy.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 24, no. 1, January-March 2011, p. 26-54.)

Author(s):

1. Lannon, Gregory P.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Notes:

In December 2009 the first stage of an ambitious military reform of the Russian Federation's army was implemented : the former Soviet, and post-Soviet, four-tiered command structure : military district-army-division-regiment, was replaced with a three-tiered command structure : military district-army-brigade. In this process, the brigade replaced the division as the primary tactical unit in the Russian army, and most 'cadre-strength' units, partially manned divisions which would be brought up to full strength with reservists in wartime, were eliminated as well. These reforms effectively put an end to the mass-mobilization army that formed the basis of the Tsarist Army and its Soviet and Russian successors since 1874. These reforms are obviously of enormous military importance, but they may also provide insight into how Russia's elites perceive external and internal threats to the Russian Federation, and how Russia currently fits into the contemporary world community. In this light, these reforms may provide support for Russian adoption of a more regionally based - and less global - foreign policy, one that is focused more on what Russian diplomats refer to as 'Southern' threats than either possible threats from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the West or the People's Republic of China to the East.

ID Number: JA027724
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Die russische Militärreform unter Verteidigungsminister Serdjukow.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 2011, S. 29-32.)

Author(s):

1. Schneider, Eberhard

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

ID Number: JA027774

Year: 2011

Language: German

Type: ART

2010

The Development of the Soviet and Russian Armies in Context, 1946-2008 :
A Chronological and Topical Outline.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 23, no. 1, January - March
2010, p. 27-235.)

Author(s):

1. Glantz, David M.

Subject(s):

1. USSR--ARMED FORCES

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

This chronological and topical outline describes the institutional and doctrinal evolution of the Soviet and Russian Armies from 1946 through 2009 within the broad context of vital political, economic, and social developments and a wide range of important international and national occurrences. Its intent is to foster further informed discussion of the subject. Each of the article's sub-sections portrays military developments in the Soviet or Russian Armies during one of the eight postwar periods Soviet and Russian military scholars, themselves, routinely identify as distinct stages in the development and evolution of their Armed Forces. Each of the periods, argue Russian commentators, is distinguishable by a wide range of characteristics, both internal and external, that prove unique to each period.

ID Number: JA026744

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Serdyukov Promotes Systemic Russian Military Reform.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 284-301.)

Author(s):

1. Herspring, Dale R.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Notes:

Despite the manifold problems in Russian Defense Minister Anatoliy Serdyukov's radical reform agenda, there is clear evidence that such a program is being implemented regardless of opposition from those in uniform, especially on the General Staff. It is no exaggeration to suggest that depending on how fully it is implemented, this reform could have an impact on the lives of all Russian officers no matter where they serve now. The mass mobilization principle has been abandoned and the transition from a division-based system to the new brigade structure is complete. Meanwhile, despite careful planning by the General Staff, we do not believe the Russian military will emerge as a modern fighting force until 2020, if then. Budget cuts, production inefficiencies, poor maintenance and sloppy work will all inhibit the construction of a modern Russian army.

ID Number: JA026710

Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Russian Military Reform : Prospects and Problems.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 155, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 58-62.)

Author(s):

1. Renz, Bettina

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Notes:

Russia's war with Georgia highlighted the weaknesses of its armed forces. Recent reforms have sought to redress problems, but the political will needed to give Russia a modern, professional army - able to fight limited, regional wars - it still insufficient. Moscow needs to fully embrace the end of conscription, the integration of state-of-the-art military hardware and wider political reform.

ID Number: JA026624

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

2009

Russia's Conventional Armed Forces and the Georgian War.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 65-80.)

Author(s):

1. MacDermott, Roger N.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008

Notes:

The author provides readers with detailed insight regarding the status of the Russian forces that conducted the seemingly successful incursion into the nation of Georgia in August 2008. Although much of the author's analysis is at the tactical and operational levels of warfare, the strategic consequences are blatantly obvious. The author determines that the rapid defeat of Georgia's armed force was more the result of military weakness, poor management, and limited combat capabilities on the part of the Georgians, than anything attributable to the prowess of Russian forces. His thorough survey of Russian weapon systems and tactics supports the assertion that the Georgian war was the last war of the twentieth century for Russia's armed forces; due mainly to the fact it was fought using tactics, formations, and equipment from the last century. The author concludes that the Russian military and political leadership perceive the Georgian war as a setback to their aspirations of projecting an image of a 'resurgent Russia'.

ID Number: JA025910

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia's War in Georgia : Lessons and Consequences.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2009, p. 400-424.)

Author(s):

1. Pallin, Carolina Vendil
2. Westerlund, Fredrik

Subject(s):

1. SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

The Russian military operation during the Five-Day war in Georgia points to a number of lessons with strategic implications for Russia. The deficiencies in its military performance - not least concerning C4ISR and precision strike capability - have underscored the need for a modernization of the Armed Forces and a diversification of Russia's military capability. Russia needs to arrive at a strategic decision on the priorities for the future development of its military and defence industry : should it prepare for large-scale wars or post-modern warfare and counter-insurgency ? In the meantime, the scope of Russian military strategy will be clearly limited and military force will remain a powerful but blunt security policy instrument.

ID Number: JA026067

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Restructuring of the Modern Russian Army.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 22, no. 4, October - December 2009, p. 485-501.)

Author(s):

1. McDermott, Roger N.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMY--REORGANIZATION
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION

Notes:

The breathtaking level of unprecedented change within the Russian armed forces, first announced in the aftermath of the Russia-Georgia war in August 2008, not only proved rapid and quite unlike any of the failed reform attempts since 1992 but it caught many in the West and Russia unawares. While many concentrated on the proposed downsizing of the officer corps, which planned to axe 205,000 officers in order to maximize efficiency, a yet greater change quietly and systematically implemented in the course of 2009 went almost unnoticed in the West; yet its policy implications will compel western governments to reassess their relations with Russia and their understanding of Russia's defense posture. In short, the mass mobilization principle, which had hitherto defined the Russian military, passed quietly into history, as the division-based structure within the table of organization was steadily and completely replaced by a new brigade-based structure. This revolution within the structures of the Russian armed forces, with its geopolitical and military implications still being assessed, is examined in this article, stressing the sense of continuity, preservation of the division-based structure within the airborne forces as well as highlighting some of the challenges facing the new brigades in future.

ID Number: JA026521

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Their Hands in the Till : Scale and Causes of Russian Military
Corruption.

(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 34, no. 2, January 2008, p. 259-275.)

Author(s):

1. Bukkvoll, Tor

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--CORRUPT PRACTICES

Notes:

The change from Yeltsin to Putin has had minimal effect on Russian military corruption. Putin, despite his desire to rebuild Russian strength, has not shown himself willing or able to seriously deal with this problem. The fluctuations in the level of military corruption in the post-Soviet period seem largely to be explained by changes in availability of things to steal and embezzle. Thus, the latter years' substantial increases in defense spending have been accompanied by a steep rise in military corruption. Today, Russian military corruption is one of the main obstacles to military reform in Russia and to Russia serving as a partner in international military cooperation. It might also make the traditionally pro-military Russian public loose faith in the country's armed forces.

ID Number: JA024534

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Russlands Militar heute : Der Aufbau der russischen Streitkrafte als neue
strategische Herausforderung fur den Westn.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 65. Jg., Heft 5, September
- Oktober 2008, S. 577-584.)

Author(s):

1. Rothacher, Albrecht

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA025358

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

A Bear with Teeth ? The Russian Military in 2008.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 153, no. 5, October 2008, p. 48-52.)

Author(s):

1. Thornton, Rod

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA025461

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Russian Military Procurement : Putin's Impact on Decision-Making and Budgeting.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 21, no. 3, July - September 2008, p. 527-542.)

Author(s):

1. Bjelakovic, Nebojsa

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--PROCUREMENT

2. WEAPONS INDUSTRY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

This article discusses the central features of the evolving relationship between the defence industry and the state in Russia in light of the military procurement program for the 2007-2015 period. Given the extent of changes affecting the defence industrial sector, and the amount of extra-budgetary funding dedicated to military procurement, the Russian government's efforts seem primarily geared toward rejuvenating the defence industry, and only secondarily toward fulfilling the imminent needs of the armed forces. According to the author, if these efforts lead to an improved performance of the Russian defence industry, the Russian armed forces could be able to acquire significant numbers of advanced weaponry within the next 10 years.

ID Number: JA025181

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

2007

L'armee russe et les jeunes, la matrice d'un rapport a l'Etat.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 68, hiver 2007 - 2008, p. 101-109.)

Author(s):

1. Bertrand, Eva

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Alors que la population russe est confrontee a des choix politiques a l'occasion des elections presidentielles, se pose la question du rapport des Russes a leurs institutions et plus particulierement a l'armee. En effet, une armee de conscription place la relation entre l'Etat et le citoyen au coeur de la problematique militaire. Ce rapport souligne une attitude ambivalente de la population russe face a ses institutions : rejet massif du service obligatoire par la jeunesse et crise actuelle du recrutement militaire, mais egalement large impregnation des valeurs et pratiques militaires de la societe. Cette dualite, revelatrice d'une societe complexe, repose a la fois sur les carences structurelles de l'appareil de defense et sur l'impossibilite pour le gouvernement de reformer l'armee.

ID Number: JA024382

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Toothless Bear ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 6, June 2007, p. 16-17.)

Author(s):

1. Thornton, Rod

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--DEFENSES

Notes:

President Vladimir Putin's recent diatribes against the United States reflect a growing sense within Russia, and especially in its military, that the country's armed forces should develop in a new direction. This change is required, it is said, because another danger has manifested itself. Terrorism, which was perceived as the main threat to Russia's security, has been replaced by a new and yet quite familiar one : that from the west itself and, in particular, from the United States.

ID Number: JA023778

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia and the Return of Geopolitics.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 45, 2007, p. 8-15.)

Author(s):

1. Vego, Milan N.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA023489

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Changes in the Configuration of Russia's Military Presence in Tajikistan and Its Influence on Maintaining Security in Central Asia.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2007, p. 94-105.)

Author(s):

1. Usamanov, Jafar

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--TAJIKISTAN

ID Number: JA024375

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia's 'Force Structures' and the Study of Civil-Military Relations.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 18, no. 4, December 2005, p.
559-585.)

Author(s):

1. Renz, Bettina

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

In addition to the regular armed forces overseen by the Ministry of Defense, contemporary Russia has nine distinct institutions, or force structures, that have under their command their own militarized or armed formations. These institutions have remained noticeably understudied to date. This article provides an introduction to each component of the force structures and concludes that their existence should influence the future agenda of Russian civil-military relations analyses.

ID Number: JA022126

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

The Russian Ground Forces Today : A Structural Status Examination.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 18, no. 2, June 2005, p.
189-206.)

Author(s):

1. Robinson, Colin

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

More than ten years after the demise of the Soviet Union, and in the wake of two wars in Chechnia, the Russian Army is searching for a force structure whose nature and form satisfies the requirements of waging modern warfare against potential strategic foes armed with high technology weaponry and insurgent forces employing traditional unconventional warfare tactics in an era of reduced military budgets. Against the backdrop of needed military reform, this article assesses how and why the modern Russian Army's force structure is likely to evolve, and ponders the likely consequences of that evolution.

ID Number: JA021685

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Die russischen Streitkräfte.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 2005, S. 70-75.)

Author(s):

1. Roth, Paul

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA022028

Year: 2005

Language: German

Type: ART

Putins Militarpolitik.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 42. Jg., Heft 4, Juli - August 2004, S. 395-408.)

Author(s):

1. Adomeit, Hannes

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA020645

Year: 2004

Language: German

Type: ART

The Ivanov Doctrine and Military Reform : Reasserting Stability in Russia.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 4, October - December 2004, p. 619-641.)

Author(s):

1. Bouldin, Matthew

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

This article examines the October 2003 document, 'Urgent Tasks for the Development of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation', released by the Ministry of Defense. The so-called 'Ivanov Doctrine' contains significant thematic changes from the earlier security documents released at the beginning of the first Putin administration. While the Ivanov Doctrine represents significant developments in terms of redefining the threat posed by NATO and that from terrorism and smaller-scale conflicts (reducing the former and emphasizing the latter), significant issues impacting Russian military reform and modernization still need to be dealt with, especially the disconnect between the force structure implied by the document's threat analysis and the actual force structure it outlines for the Russian Armed Forces.

ID Number: JA021239

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Military Reform in Russia and the Global War Against Terrorism.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2004, p. 29-41.)

Author(s):

1. Golts, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Reform of the Russian military is required for two reasons : the armed forces' lack of modern equipment, and its growing internal social problems. Fixing these problems will require adjustments at several levels : in funding, in military education, in eliminating corruption and arbitrariness, and in overcoming 'old thinking' associated with a Cold-War mentality. Recent statements by the Russian Minister of Defense stating that 'military reform is over' cannot help but make one pessimistic about the future of military reform in Russia.

ID Number: JA020514

Year: 2004

Language: English
Type: ART

State Militarism and Its Legacies : Why Military Reform Has Failed in
Russia.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 29, no. 2, Fall 2004, p. 121-158.)

Author(s):

1. Golts, Alexander M.
2. Putnam, Tonya L.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

The authors explore the history of failed military reform in Russia and what it might reveal about current Russian military reform efforts. They maintain that despite 'laboring under conditions of acute infrastructure decay and extreme shortages of equipment, a recruitment crisis exacerbated by a dysfunctional conscription system and the exodus of junior officers, a lack of combat-ready forces for deployment to the ongoing conflict in Chechnya, and force structures and strategies that are woefully inadequate to address the country's security threats', the Russian military continues to thwart governmental efforts to change the organizational and operational structures it inherited from the Soviet Union. The authors trace this failure to reform to three interrelated aspects of the militarist legacy of Peter the Great : (1) Russians' long association of the prestige of the state with the power and prestige of the Russian military, (2) the military's 'unparalleled' level of administrative and operational autonomy, and (3) a long history of military favoritism.

ID Number: JA021106

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Russlands Streitkräfte : der Weg zur neuen Qualität un zum neuen Antlitz
: gegenwertiger Stand sowie Perspektiven des Aufbaus und der
Entwicklung.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 42. Jg., Heft 4, Juli -
August 2004, S. 387-394.)

Author(s):

1. Iwanow, Sergej

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA020644

Year: 2004

Language: German

Type: ART

La doctrine militaire russe.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 1, janvier 2004, p. 55-71.)

Author(s):

1. Litovkine, Viktor

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Au mois d'octobre, le ministre russe de la Defense presentait un rapport sur la reorganisation des forces armees et la planification militaire, partant des interets nationaux, de la place de la Russie dans le monde et des dangers pour la securite nationale. Il evoquait, dans ce cadre, le nouveau systeme d'engagements vis-a-vis des allies de la Russie et le partenariat avec les Etats-Unis et l'OTAN, ainsi que le maintien d'une dissuasion strategique. Cette nouvelle doctrine, appelee a evoluer avec le temps, suscite bien des debats ...

ID Number: JA019965

Year: 2004

Language: French

Type: ART

Russian Army Reform : Brutality and Desperation.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 10, October 2004, p. 8-9.)

Author(s):

1. Thornton, Rod

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

The handling of the hostage crisis in Beslan highlighted the low skill level among Russia's military and other armed security forces. Lack of training and poor discipline have traditionally characterised military operations in Chechnya, but they have rarely been seen so publicly as in North Ossetia.

ID Number: JA020906

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

2003

The General Crisis in the Russian Military.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 16, no. 2, June 2003, p. 1-26.)

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen J.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

The Russian Army remains unreformed and continues to undergo a crisis due to lack of effective democratic civilian control and due to its leadership's unwillingness or inability to let go of the Soviet model of military organization and thinking about war. Its relationship with Russian society continues to be a precarious one and its inability to deal with the challenges of modern war or to adapt to it are clearly connected to the failure to undertake real military reform. This failure to reform also means that despite the reforms of the past decade and serious cuts in defense spending that the economy remains over militarized and that real as opposed to national defense spending or the defense burden upon society and economy remain too large. The blame for this state of affairs must be laid at the feet of the topmost military and political leadership. As long as this state of affairs continues Russia will be unable

to formulate a viable national security policy or strategy nor will it obtain true security, democracy and prosperity.

ID Number: JA019718
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

The Importance of Democratic Reform and Control of Russian Armed Forces for the Successful Development of Military Cooperation with NATO/EU and NATO/EU Members.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 77-84.)

Author(s):

1. Diehl, Manfred R.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA020333

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

2002

The Plight of the Russian Military : Shallow Identity and Self-Defeating Culture.

(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 29, no. 1, Fall 2002, p. 129-146.)

Author(s):

1. Baev, Pavel K.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

With the arrival of President Putin, the Russian military appeared to overcome the deep structural crisis that had lasted for most of the 1990s. Their identity of a 'presidential' institution was reinforced and the contradictory traits in the new military culture were harmonized. That harmony, however, had an unstable foundation of inflated expectations and postponed choices. Putin has produced new blueprints for military reform but the military's bureaucratic self-preservation instinct that had determined the failure of previous efforts is again driving the resistance. The price of failure may be unacceptably high, but Chechnya continues to be a factor that works against downsizing and modernizing the army.

ID Number: JA018708

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

L'armee russe a l'aune des campagnes tchetchenes.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58eme annee, no. 12, decembre 2002, p. 26-36.)

Author(s):

1. Gloaguen, Cyrille

Subject(s):

1. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-

2. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA018640

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Russie : l'armee en mutation.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1022, fevrier 2002, p. 3-44
(plusieurs articles).)

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Pilier du systeme sovietique, l'Armee rouge n'a pas survecu a l'effondrement de l'URSS. Son heritiere, l'armee russe, a du faire face au bouleversement brutal de son environnement politique, social, strategique et geopolitique. Depuis 1992, la reforme a ete differee pour des raisons a la fois politiques et financieres. Les deconvenues des forces russes au cours de la decennie ecoulee, l'avance acquise par les Etats-Unis dans tous les domaines, les evenements du 11 septembre 2001 interdisent d'ajourner une nouvelle fois les douloureuses revisions. L'institution militaire doit desormais relever un triple defi : sa professionnalisation, condition sine qua non de la construction de forces compactes, mobiles et a meme d'utiliser des armements de tres haute technologie; la modernisation de ses equipements, mais aussi de ses structures et de la formation des personnels; un defi culturel, enfin, pour transformer non seulement ses cadres de pensee geopolitiques et strategiques, mais egalement ses valeurs, ses rapports avec la societe et avec le pouvoir politique.

ID Number: JA017924

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

2001

The Russian Armed Forces : Failed Reform Attempts and Creeping Regionalization.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2001, p. 23-42.)

Author(s):

1. Baev, Pavel K.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
3. REGIONALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Entering the post-Yeltsin era, the Russian state paradoxically appears to be at the same time too weak and too strong. The new leadership has made the restoration of a strong state its main goal, and is seeking to reverse the trend towards redistribution of power from the centre to the regions. This course involves consistent enforcement, including unrestrained use of military force, which started in the 'electoral war' in Chechnya. The Kremlin gives priority of attention to the military, but remains unable to provide the necessary resources for sustaining the deteriorated military structures or to implement a comprehensive reform, aimed at downsizing. The war in Chechnya has turned into a protracted low-intensity conflict escalated from a local conflict to the level of all-out war, where defeat is unacceptable for society and catastrophic for the army. This leaves the option of a total 'Stalinist' victory, which appears both achievable and acceptable. But the fundamental problem of the unsustainability of a mass Soviet-type army - due to both a shortage of resources and rejection by society - determines the failure of new militarization. The collapse of the military machine will most probably fall along regional fault lines.

ID Number: JA016759

Year: 2001

Language: English
Type: ART

Problems of Maintaining Defense Security in Today's World.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 10, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 34-44.)

Author(s):

1. Gareev, M. A.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

This article addresses critical problems relating to Russian defense requirements in the first decades of the twenty-first century. In the modern system of defense security two interrelated problems come clearly into view. On the one hand, political-diplomatic, economic, informational and other non-military means are necessary to resolve antagonisms, prevent conflicts, and provide for the national defense. On the other hand, when all these capabilities are exhausted, one must be ready to use military force. The author discusses the international environment confronting Russia, the threats facing the state, the organization of national defense, force structure, the nature of possible armed conflicts and the ways in which the armed forces and other troops may be used, and military training and education of personnel.

ID Number: JA017617

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Red Army Blues.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 8-9, August - September 2001, p. 33-35.)

Author(s):

1. Jenkins, Paul

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

The Russian army is in a shambles. Most units are not ready to fight, the few resources are often completely misappropriated. Young conscripts face a system inherited from the gulags which reduces many to a pitiful state. After spending months filming conscript units, the author concludes that the west might step in and help Moscow create a professional military it can do business with.

ID Number: JA016825

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Concept, Algorithm, Indecision : Why Military Reform has Failed in Russia Since 1992.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 14, no. 1, March 2001, p. 1-26.)

Author(s):

1. Locksley, Christopher C.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

This article seeks to analyse why military reform has failed in Russia since 1992. First, the article discusses the Russian conceptualisation of military reform in terms of the methodological approach, key objectives and concrete targets for reform. The article then proceeds to describe the contemporary status of military reform in Russia. It moves on to provide an evaluation and explanation of why military reform has such a disappointing record in Russia since the fall of the Soviet Union. Finally, and far more controversially, the author will present a case for consideration which points to deeper socio-cultural and intellectual reasons in Russia which militate against the success of any enlightened and modernising reformist project.

ID Number: JA016384

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia's Stalled Military Reform.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 47, no. 3, 2001, p. 98-108.)

Author(s):

1. Nikolaev, Andrei

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA016786

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

The Russian Military in the Wake of the Kursk Tragedy.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 14, no. 4, December 2001, p. 35-56.)

Author(s):

1. Parchomenko, Walter

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

This article seeks a deeper understanding of Putin's potential to genuinely 'optimize' Ministry of Defense (MOD) and non-MOD security forces, and to move towards comprehensive, sustainable reform of the country's excessive military organization. Toward this end, it examines the dramatic flurry of events in 2000 and early 2001 relevant to Russia's military development : the heated official debate over military reform during 2000, Putin's subsequent Program for Military Development, the reactions of leading Russian defense experts to the president's military plan, and important personnel changes in Russia's security hierarchy in early 2001. It also offers US policymakers some modest recommendations for encouraging genuine reform of Russia's military organization and,

simultaneously, adding much needed confidence-building measures to US-Russian relations.

ID Number: JA017601

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Streitkrafterreform in Russland.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 50. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2001, S. 12-14.)

Author(s):

1. Shtol, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

The discussion about a reform of the country's armed forces is going on in Russia for more than eight years without losing in intensity. The issue was brought up with good reasons in the early 90s as at that time the immense armed forces system of the USSR which was once balanced in all parameters was inevitably destroyed as a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union. It was then broken down into 15 unequal parts of which one was accorded to Russia. And it was just this disfigured remnant of an Army which was to be adapted to the requirements of the new Russian state and serve as a basis for the build-up of the new armed forces. In 1992, the solution of the problem should have been tied to changes in the geopolitical and geostrategic situation of the new Russia, to the realization that Russia is no longer the Soviet Union as well as to the reduction of the former major power ambitions which, at the same time, would have necessitated the assertion of own new long-term vital interests in the field of national security. But this did not happen in time. And instead of beginning with the reform of the bequeathment of the USSR it was undertaken to drastically reduce the troop strength.

ID Number: JA016390

Year: 2001

Language: German

Type: ART

Marching to a Different Drum ? : Political Orientations and Nationalism in Russia's Armed Forces.

(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2001, p. 43-64.)

Author(s):

1. Simonsen, Sven Gunnar

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

In the standard theories of civil-military relations military personnel tend to be described as being more inclined than average towards authoritarianism, conservatism and nationalism : are such traits actually more prominent in the political sympathies of Russian military servicemen than in the population as a whole ? Sociological work conducted within the forces, statements and positions of individual military leaders, and reports and analyses of military voting behaviour suggest that the military's attitude toward party politics is, on the whole, ambivalent, with few servicemen identifying strongly with any party. The picture changes if one looks at particular leaders, with servicemen exhibiting a decided preference for candidates who are perceived as strong and decisive. The proportion of servicemen who appear to support a direct role for the military in government is low, but the

existence of such attitudes responsibility for matters of security, should be a source of concern.

ID Number: JA016760

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Military Reform : Can It Get off the Ground under Putin ?.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 9, no. 2, Spring 2001, p. 310-318.)

Author(s):

1. Trenin, Dmitri V.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

ID Number: JA016905

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

2000

L'armee et la seconde guerre de Tchetchenie.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1004, avril 2000, p. 27-38.)

Author(s):

1. Facon, Isabelle

Subject(s):

1. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Malgre le manque d'informations fiables et les nombreuses speculations, la seconde guerre de Tchetchenie se deroule dans des conditions bien differentes de celle de 1994-1996. Convaincues que la securite de l'Etat est menacee par des 'terroristes' et que ce dernier doit etre renforce, la majeure partie des formations politiques et de la population lui sont favorables : mais le changement d'attitude essentiel est sans doute celui de l'armee, qui accepte desormais de participer a des operations interieures, au cote d'autres structures de force et dont la coordination lui est confiee. Les differends entre pouvoir civil et militaire et au sein meme des forces armees se sont tus, la reforme de l'armee engagee depuis 1997 l'a rendue plus operationnelle et a redore son prestige. Ces facteurs, avec les changements de strategies militaires et une meilleure preparation expliquent les relatifs 'succes' de cette seconde guerre. Mais cela signifie-t-il le retour du pouvoir et de son influence sur le politique ?

ID Number: JA015417

Year: 2000

Language: French

Type: ART

Armee russe : reformes, contraintes, ambitions.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 38, ete 2000, p. 140-150.)

Author(s):

1. Facon, Isabelle

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Le blocage des reformes militaires durant les premieres annees de la Russie postsovietique ne trouve pas son origine dans des considerations essentiellement ideologiques. En effet, lier ces difficultes au conservatisme de certaines instances militaires semble quelque peu reducteur. L'instabilite institutionnelle qui a marque le secteur de la defense revele que cette sphere d'activite a fait les frais de luttes politiques et de rivalites au sommet du pouvoir. La crise economique et financiere, et les difficultes budgetaires qui s'en sont suivies, n'ont fait que rendre encore plus delicats d'eventuels changements. Toutefois, le programme de reformes et de modernisation lance a partir de 1997 sous la direction d'Igor Sergueev, ministre de la Defense, malgre la persistance de lacunes evidentes, semble avoir redonne a l'armee russe davantage d'assurances et remis a l'ordre du jour la problematique des relations entre civils et militaires.

ID Number: JA015303

Year: 2000

Language: French

Type: ART

Human Rights in the Russian Armed Forces and the Threat of Catastrophic Political Scenarios.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 13, no. 1, March 2000, p. 13-45.)

Author(s):

1. Locksley, Christopher C.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

2. HUMAN RIGHTS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

This article argues that the parlous condition of the Russian Armed Forces in relation to human rights is fuelling the emergence of an array of catastrophic political scenarios which may come to fruition in the near future. The West can only avert this situation by initiating a fundamental reform of its aid strategy. First, the monograph makes an assessment of the compatibility of service in the forces with the enjoyment of human rights. It then evaluates the contemporary human rights performance of the Russian military before outlining a range of possible catastrophic scenarios. It concludes with some practical solutions.

ID Number: JA015409

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

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