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- **Comment obtenir les publications de la Bibliothèque :**

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

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NEW BOOKS

NOUVEAUX LIVRES

AIR DEFENSES, MILITARY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Jane's Land-Based Air Defence : 2010-2011. - 23rd ed. - Coulsdon, UK
: Jane's Information Group, 2010.
597 p. : ill.; 33 cm.
ID number: 80023100
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00579 REF ISBN: 9780710629128
Includes index.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Jane's Underwater Warfare Systems : 2010-2011. - 22nd ed. -
Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2010.
726 p. : ill.; 33 cm.
ID number: 80023099
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00576 REF ISBN: 9780710629135
Includes index.

ARMED FORCES

The Military Balance : 2010. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.
492 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80023098
Type: REF
Library Location: 355.2 /00002 REF ISBN: 9781857435573
Includes index.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--OUTER SPACE

A Safer Space Environment ? = Un environnement spatial plus sur ?. -
Geneva : UNIDIR, 2009.
54 + 58 p.; 30 cm.
(Disarmament Forum ; 4/09 = Forum du Desarmement ; 4/09)
ID number: 80023078
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00675
'The space environment - and space technologies - have evolved enormously since the adoption of the Outer Space Treaty in 1967, and this rate of development shows no sign of slowing. As technologies continue to advance, our dependence on space assets will only increase. This reliance generates vulnerabilities and there is growing awareness that space security is a critical issue for all states - not just the established space powers. For many, the Outer Space Treaty and subsequent agreements, indeed international law as a whole, are no longer sufficient to address the potential threats to space security of today and tomorrow. This monograph explores the possible components of a strengthened space security regime and potential ways forward for the international community. Contributors discuss a range of options, from efforts already being undertaken within the private sector to ensure safe satellite manoeuvres to the new draft European Code of Conduct on Outer Space Activities. There are suggestions on approaches states could be taking to establish a more secure space environment and on possible steps toward a treaty on space security.'

BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

Tora Bora Revisited : How We Failed to Get Bin Laden and Why It Matters Today. - Washington : US Government Printing Office, 2009.
v, 43 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80023082
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01185
A Report to Members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session, November 30, 2009.

BIOTERRORISM--PREVENTION

Global Biosecurity : Threats and Responses. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.
xxi, 318 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary Security Studies)
ID number: 80023077
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01184 ISBN: 9780415450538
Includes index.
'This book explores a range of biohealth and biosecurity threats, places them in context, and offers responses and solutions from global and local, networked and pyramidal, as well as specialized and interdisciplinary perspectives. Specifically covering bioterrorism, emerging infectious diseases, pandemic disease preparedness and remediation, agroterrorism, food safety, and environmental issues, the contributors demonstrate that to counter terrorism of any kind, a global, networked, and multidisciplinary approach is essential. To be successful in biosecurity, this book argues it is necessary to extend partnerships, cooperation, and co-ordination between public health, clinical medicine, private business, law enforcement and other agencies locally, nationally and internationally. Internationally, a clear understanding is needed of what has happened in past epidemics and what was accomplished in past bioprograms (in Britain, South Africa, Russia, for example). This book also assesses how, with the right technology and motivation, both a state and a non-state actor could initiate an extremely credible bioterrorism to security at both local and national levels.'

CHINA--NATIONAL SECURITY

A Rising China and Security in East Asia : Identity Construction and Security Discourse / by Rex Li. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.
xvii, 297 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Politics in Asia)
ID number: 80023085
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01641 ISBN: 9780415449403
Author(s):
1. Li, Rex
Bibliography: p. 235-280. Includes index.
'This volume provides a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the security discourse of Chinese policy elites on the major powers in East Asia, namely the United States, Japan and Russia, in relation to China's self-perception as a rising power. The author argues that the security discourse of Chinese policy analysts is closely linked to their conception of China's identity and their desire and endeavour to construct a great power identity for China. Drawing on extensive and up-to-date Chinese-language sources, this study demonstrates that Chinese elites perceive the power, aspirations and security strategies of other East Asian powers primarily in terms of their implications for China's pursuit of a great power status in the twenty-first century.'

DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Dagestan : Russian Hegemony and Islamic Resistance in the North

Caucasus / by Robert Bruce Ware, Enver F. Kisriev. - Armonk, NY : Sharpe, 2010.

251 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80023074

Type: M

Library Location: 321 /00800 ISBN: 9780765620293

Author(s):

1. Ware, Robert Bruce
2. Kisriev, Enver F.

Includes index.

'Like other majority Muslim regions of the former Soviet Union, the multiethnic republic of Dagestan, on Russia's southern frontier, has become contested territory in a hegemonic competition between Moscow and resurgent Islam. The largest and most populous of the North Caucasian republics, bordered on the west by Chechnya and on the east by the Caspian Sea, Dagestan is almost completely mountainous. With no majority nationality, the republic developed a distinctive system of calibrated power relations among ethnic groups and with Moscow, a system that has been undermined by the spillover of the wars in Chechnya, Wahhabi and Islamist recruiting efforts targeting youth, and Moscow's reassertion of the 'power vertical'. Add in the problems of underdevelopment, high birthrates, transiting pipelines, corruption, and the incidence of terrorist violence and assassinations, and the result is a dangerously volatile situation.'

ENGLISH LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES--SLOVAK

Anglicko-slovensky a slovensko-anglicky vreckovy slovník / by Maria Gryczova. - Bratislava : Kniha-Spolocnik, 2007.

847 p. ; 14 cm.

ID number: 80023090

Type: REF

Library Location: 84 SK /00004 REF ISBN: 9788088814504

Author(s):

1. Gryczova, Maria

EU--BELARUS

Back from the Cold ? The EU and Belarus in 2009. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2009.

107 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 119)

ID number: 80023091

Type: M

Library Location: 441 /00190 ISBN: 9789291981595

'Are the EU and Belarus 'back from the cold' ? After years of freeze and the almost complete isolation of Belarus, the Russian-Georgian war in August 2008 has induced a thaw in relations between Brussels and Minsk. The Union temporarily suspended some of the sanctions in place against the Belarusian regime and moved on to partly integrate its problematic eastern neighbour into the Eastern Partnership in 2009. Nevertheless, relations with Belarus continue to be a headache for the European Union. In autumn 2009 the EU faces a decision between two main policy options in its relations towards Belarus : either it returns to coercive diplomacy or it continues on the path towards engagement and soft conditionality. This paper aims to provide in-depth empirical analysis on a country which, due to its long-standing isolation, remains a blank spot in the European map.'

EU--ESDP

European Security and Defence Policy : The First Ten Years
(1999-2009). - Paris : European Union Institute for Security
Studies, 2009.
448 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80023092
Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00079 ISBN: 9789291981571

Bibliography: p. 421-442.

'This book analyses the first ten years of ESDP, from 1999 to 2009. It provides a comprehensive and detailed outline of different aspects of ESDP, including the ESDP institutions responsible for civilian and military crisis management; the civil and military resources available for ESDP operations; and the relationships between ESDP and the United Nations, NATO, the OSCE and the African Union. The book also breaks new ground by analysing every ESDP operation to date, some 23 missions in total. It reviews their implementation, the challenges they met and their achievements, and includes data on Member State contributions to ESDP operations. Benefiting from the analysis of 19 contributors, the book identifies some key lessons to drive the future development of ESDP.'

What Ambitions for European Defence in 2020 ?. - 2nd rev. ed. -
Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2009.
188 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023093

Type: M

Library Location: 448 /00075 ISBN: 9789291981588

'Looking ahead to the horizon of 2020, this book seeks to define Europe's long-term security and defence ambitions, and to examine how these ambitions might translate into politics and policies. The topics include the nature of ESDP missions and their geographical scope; intra-European solidarity and relations with NATO; ESDP goals and capacities; the creation of a European defence market; the legitimacy of ESDP in relation to the European Parliament and inter-parliamentary organisations; the principles and values that drive ESDP, including the concept of human security; and the issues of coherence and flexibility.'

EU--USA

The Obama Moment : European and American Perspectives. - Paris :
European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2009.
248 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80023095

Type: M

Library Location: 441 /00192 ISBN: 9789291981601

'The election of Barack Obama has raised major expectations in Europe and opened up new opportunities for dealing with global challenges - a task made more daunting by the current economic crisis. Authored by leading experts from both sides of the Atlantic, this book provides an authoritative analysis of the most topical issues facing the European Union and the United States' agendas of today. The volume addresses some global questions - multilateralism, engaging with China and India, the economy, disarmament and climate change - as well as key regional issues, including Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Russia, Africa and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The book concludes that it is imperative that Europeans and Americans seize 'the Obama moment' in order to capitalise on the urgency of acting now. They will also need to move to a new paradigm of the EU-US relationship and NATO's role within it - one that takes account of the fact that the West needs 'the Rest' to deal with the most pressing issues of our time.'

FIREARMS

Jane's Infantry Weapons : 2010-2011. - 36th ed. - Coulsdon, UK :
Jane's Information Group, 2010.
957 p. : ill.; 33 cm.
ID number: 80023070
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00173 REF ISBN: 9780710629081
Includes index.

JOURNALISM

SuperMedia : Saving Journalism So It Can Save the World / by Charlie
Beckett. - Chichester, UK : Wiley-Blackwell, 2008.
ix, 205 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80023083
Type: M
Library Location: 659 /00131 ISBN: 9781405179232
Author(s):
1. Beckett, Charlie
Bibliography: p. 191-192. Includes index.
'There are fewer hotter topics in media than the fate of journalism
and new media in our rapidly changing world. Smart and controversial,
this timely book explores the potential for an entirely new type of
journalism which these changes create, discusses the impact of social
networking sites and blogs on traditional journalism, and makes the
case that journalism could be the catalyst for change needed to solve
many of the world's problems. The author provides here a practical
roadmap for identifying the issues and solutions that will ensure an
open and reliable news media for generations to come.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Nuclear Weapons and Nonproliferation : A Reference Handbook / by
Sarah J. Diehl, James Clay Moltz. - 2nd ed. - Santa Barbara, CA :
ABC-CLIO, 2008.
xiv, 335 p.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary World Issues)
ID number: 80023075
Type: M
Library Location: 623 /01095 ISBN: 9781598840711
Author(s):
1. Diehl, Sarah J.
2. Moltz, James Clay
Bibliography: p. 275-318. Includes index.
'This book covers the development of nuclear weapons and the various
efforts aimed at controlling and eliminating them.'

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

Private Security Contractors and New Wars : Risk, Law, and Ethics /
by Kateri Carmola. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.
189 p.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary Security Studies)
ID number: 80023088
Type: M
Library Location: 355.2 /00358 ISBN: 9780415771719
Author(s):
1. Carmola, Kateri
Bibliography: p. 169-182. Includes index.
'This book analyzes the growing industry of the private military and
security companies (PMSCs) used in war zones and other high-risk
areas. PMSCs are the result of a unique combination of circumstances,
including a change in the idea of soldiering, insurance-industry
analyses that require security contractors, and a need for governments
to distance themselves from potentially criminal conduct. The book
argues that PMSCs are a unique type of organization, combining

attributes from worlds of the military, business, and humanitarian organizations. This makes them particularly resistant to oversight. The legal status of these companies and those they employ is hard to ascertain, which weakens the multiple regulatory tools available. PMSCs also fall between the cracks in ethical debates about their use, seeming to be both justifiable and objectionable. This transformation in military operations is a product of more general changes in the relationship between the individual citizen and the state.'

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Yemen on the Brink ? The Resurgence of Al Qaeda in Yemen / by Barak Barfi. - Washington : New America Foundation, 2010.
28 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
(Counterterrorism Strategy Initiative Policy Paper)
ID number: 80023097
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01187
Author(s):
1. Barfi, Barak

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

The Impact of the Financial Crisis on Russia / by Silvana Malle. - Rome : NATO Defense College, 2009.
40 p. ; 21 cm.
(NDC Forum Paper ; 12)
ID number: 80023079
Type: M
Library Location: 338.9 /00695
Author(s):
1. Malle, Silvana
'This paper examines the impact of the economic crisis on Russia and the Russian government's response to it in depth in four parts. It looks first at the economics of the crisis in Russia, outlining the scale of the crisis, its cost to the Russian economy and the impact of credit problems such as non-performing loans in exacerbating the cost of the crisis in the near future and sketching the context in which the Russian government is likely to have to seek domestic and foreign loans. Second, the paper assesses the economic structure of the Russian corporate state, looking at the role of the budget funded state corporations, and plans for modernisation and economic diversification. Third, Russian regional projects and attempts to introduce reforms to the international financial system and establish the rouble as a reserve currency are then examined, including the decision to set up a Customs Union with Belarus and Kazakhstan and international elements of the Long Term Socio-Economic Development plan to 2020. Fourth and finally, the paper assesses the evolving political situation as the crisis has unfolded. The key points to emerge are that central power has continued to strengthen under President Medvedev and that a Russian-style corporate state is taking shape. Essentially, while the power elites take credit for social stability, private businesses are forced to abide by government's instructions against lay-offs and wage arrears.'

SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL

The Routledge Handbook of New Security Studies. - Abingdon, UK :

Routledge, 2010.

xii, 316 p.; 26 cm.

ID number: 80023076

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01638 ISBN: 9780415484374

Bibliography: p. 263-309. Includes index.

'This handbook gathers together state-of-the-art theoretical reflection and empirical research by a group of leading international scholars relating to recent transformations in the field of security studies. It represents a critical stocktaking of the evolution of security studies, a reflection on the new security thinking, and a critical review of its premises and ambitions, its politics, and its continuities and discontinuities with what remains of the Cold War tradition.'

SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008

The Georgian-Russian Conflict : A Turning-Point ? / by Pertti

Joenniemi. - Copenhagen : Danish Institute for International Studies, 2010.

32 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

(DIIS Working Paper ; 2010:02)

ID number: 80023080

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01639 ISBN: 9788776053710

Author(s):

1. Joenniemi, Pertti

'The paper addresses the question whether the conflict between Georgia and Russia in August 2008 really stands for a turning-point as often argued, and if so what has changed and with what consequences. Has the Caucasus conflict been of a ground-breaking importance with power politics back on the agenda or instead stood out as a minor incident and an unintended conflict soon to fade into oblivion ? In order to pass judgment on such questions and to arrest some of the profound dynamics of the discourse waged, an interpretative frame is developed. It is above all utilized in probing the subject-positions of the European Union, the United States and Russia in the context of the debate. The paper argues that rather than a turning-point the conflict has been conducive to the emergence of a meeting-point particularly in the sphere of US-Russia relations whereas the EU is experiencing considerable difficulties in trying to stay in tune with the more general outcome. Overall, the conflict indeed shook the world, albeit it did so in a rather unexpected manner and the reverberations still continue to unfold.'

The Big Caucasus : Consequences of the 'Five Day War', Threats and Political Prospects / by Sergey Markedonov. - Athens : ICBSS, 2009.

73 p.; 30 cm.

(Xenophon Paper ; 7)

ID number: 80023081

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01640 ISBN: 9789606885075

Author(s):

1. Markedonov, Sergey

'The author assesses here the possible implications of the August 2008 'five day war'. He initiates a discussion on the region's 'unfreezing of the conflicts' and provides an in-depth description of the existent non-recognised state entities and the other ethno-political conflicts with which the Caucasus is ridden. He also explores the perspectives of major regional and extra-regional stakeholders in the area and the ambitious policies they deploy at the moment. In the twilight zone between war and peace, the author sheds some light on the most recent developments taking place in the Caucasus region, by explaining both

the dynamics leading up to the 'five day war' and the significance that it has in the re-shaping of the political and security realities in the 'Big Caucasus'.'

SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003-

The International Politics of Mass Atrocities : The Case of Darfur.

- Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.

xiv, 272 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Security and Governance Series)

ID number: 80023072

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01183 ISBN: 9780415559027

Includes index.

'This book examines the conflict in Darfur, Sudan, as a case study of some of the wider debates, currently taking place within international relations theory, discussing what the situation reveals about the response of international actors to mass atrocities. It uses the conceptual framework developed by English School theorists, specifically their concept of international society and the related idea of 'good international citizenship' to provide valuable insights on a wide range of issues. These issues include foreign policy analysis, conflict management and resolution, peacekeeping, human rights, the role of international organizations and Africa's international relations.'

SUDAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Post-2011 Scenarios in Sudan : What Role for the EU ?. - Paris :

European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2009.

72 p. ; 24 cm.

(ISS Report ; 6)

ID number: 80023094

Type: M

Library Location: 441 /00191

'In a forward-looking perspective, this report elaborates on four scenarios for Sudan's future preliminarily identified by other studies : (i) forced unity; (ii) forced secession; (iii) agreed unity; (iv) agreed secession. It looks specifically at the key variables to be taken into account to anticipate the most probable scenarios and to see which options would bring more benefits than costs to the Sudanese people and their leadership. The report presents the views of a group of Sudan experts which, overall, are strikingly convergent. It also identifies long-term, mid-term and short-term recommendations for the EU and for all stakeholders concerned by Sudan's future.'

TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Une symetrie de la peur : un nouvel equilibre mondial des puissances

? / by Rumu Sarkar. - Tours : CLD Editions, 2008.

115 p. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80023089

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01186 ISBN: 9782854435344

Author(s):

1. Sarkar, Rumu

'Exploitant les ressources philosophiques de la methode dialectique, l'auteur decrit l'etat d'un monde hante par la symetrie de la peur. Peur du monde libre face a l'asymetrie et a la violence des menaces terroristes. Peur des terroristes face aux institutions et aux ideaux occidentaux. Mais l'auteur va plus loin. Dans cet essai, elle propose un nouvel outil d'analyse du terrorisme mondial et de ses implications. Pour resoudre la symetrie de la peur, elle degage aussi des propositions concretes : l'engagement militaire dans des zones de conflit, ou les institutions gouvernementales sont affaiblies ou inexistantes, est necessaire, mais insuffisant. Pour l'auteur, la clef

du succes passe par la creation d'un 'nouveau soldat'. Un soldat qui, au-dela de son savoir-faire militaire, possedera les qualites humaines et culturelles necessaires a la solution d'une crise multiforme.'

USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Reappraising the Resort to Force : International Law, Jus ad Bellum and the War on Terror / by Lindsay Moir. - Oxford, UK : Hart, 2010.

xiv, 176 p.; 24 cm.

(Studies in International Law ; 27)

ID number: 80023087

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00194 ISBN: 9781841136097

Author(s):

1. Moir, Lindsay

Bibliography: p. 157-172. Includes index.

'This book seeks to place the 'war on terror' within the context of international law, assessing how, or whether, it can be accommodated within the existing legal framework limiting the use of force. Through an examination of the lawfulness (or otherwise) of both Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, including the legal justifications advanced by those states involved and the reaction of the international community, and involving a detailed discussion of the most important developments (ie, the permissibility of self-defence against non-state terrorist actors and the 'Bush doctrine' of pre-emptive self-defence against terrorists as proclaimed in the 2002 US National Security Strategy) the book determines whether, and to what extent, the right to use force - or the acceptability of such military action - is currently undergoing a radical transformation.'

WAR--PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Behavioural Conflict from General to Strategic Corporal :

Complexity, Adaptation and Influence / by Andrew Mackay, Steve Tatham. - Shrivenham : Defence Academy of the United Kingdom, 2009.

iv, 40 p.; 25 cm.

(Shrivenham Papers ; 9)

ID number: 80023096

Type: M

Library Location: 355 /00564 ISBN: 9780955392184

Author(s):

1. Mackay, Andrew

2. Tatham, Steve

'Future campaigns will need to focus on altering the behaviours of others, either in advance - and therefore deterring conflict - or as a coupled component in the process of combat and post combat operations. This paper takes the deployment of 52 Brigade to Helmand Province, Afghanistan, as its principal case study and examines the thought processes - falling outside more conventional military wisdom and training - that lay behind the Commander's decisions to mount an influence-led deployment, one that specifically sought to reduce hard kinetic engagement and place the consent of the population at the centre of the operational design. Indeed the paper argues that success in battle will demand as much on understanding of social psychology, culture and economics as it does on military art and science. It examines the corporate structures available within the British MoD to support that decision and, finding them lacking, suggests not only how a new strategic communication structure might evolve to meet future demands but also how the provision of education, learning, unlearning and relearning at every level, from Commander to strategic Corporal, is likely to be the pre-eminent factor in success in future conflict.'

WEAPONS SYSTEMS

Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems : Issue Fifty-Two. - Coulsdon, UK :
Jane's Information Group, 2010.
658 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80023071
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00577 REF
Includes index.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES DE REVUES

ANTI-AMERICANISM--TURKEY

Friends No More ? The Rise of Anti-American Nationalism in Turkey /
by Ioannis N. Grigoriadis., 2010.
(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 64, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 51-66.)
ID Number: JA026552
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Grigoriadis, Ioannis N.

This article examines the rise of anti-American nationalism in Turkey. While Turkish public opinion has developed strong views against a set of foreign policies furthered by the United States, recent findings allude to the development of an emerging anti-US bias in large segments of Turkish society. The deterioration of the US image in Turkey could be considered a result of the recent US involvement in the Middle East, as well as socio-political shifts inherent in Turkey's democratization process.

BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Back to the Brink in Bosnia ? / by Christopher S. Chivvis., 2010.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 97-110.)
ID Number: JA026565
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Chivvis, Christopher S.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

Third-Generation Civil-Military Relations / by Frederik Rosen.,
2009.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 40, no. 6, December 2009, p. 597-616.)
ID Number: JA026557
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Rosen, Frederik

Counterinsurgency strategies employed by the US military in Afghanistan have led to the US military embarking on civil governance reform. This has created new forms of civil-military relations with Afghan and international counterparts. These relations appear less dramatic than 'conventional' civil-military relations, in that they do not create the same visible alignment on the ground between military and non-military identities. In addition, the increased merging of civil and military work areas creates a new complexity that stems from semantic confusion. This complexity is mostly about norms and principles, in that the core puzzle is the more general question of what kinds of tasks the military should and should not do, rather than about violent consequences to civilians and questions of neutrality. This article proposes the term 'third-generation civil-military relations' to capture and examine the conceptual challenges that stem from the merging of military and civil work areas in Afghanistan's reconstruction.

CLIMATIC CHANGES--POLITICAL ASPECTS

Klimainduzierte bewaffnete Konflikte / by Torsten Albrecht., 2010.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 2010, S. 24-28.)
ID Number: JA026537
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Albrecht, Torsten

COERCIVE DIPLOMACY

Risk-Free Coercion ? Technological Disparity and Coercive Diplomacy
/ by Douglas Peifer., 2009.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 1, March 2009, p. 7-31.)
ID Number: JA026530
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Peifer, Douglas
One of the contemporary arguments made in support of fielding revolutionary military technologies is that technological dominance not only decides the outcome of major wars, but enhances a nation's coercive power in dealing with low-end threats. Currently, a new generation of technophiles claim that unmanned and robotic systems are revolutionizing warfare, increasing the ability of advanced states to coerce states and societies that lag behind. Yet historically, technological dominance at the tactical level has a mixed record when projected into the diplomatic realm. The article analyzes the effectiveness of low-risk, over the horizon coercion from an historical viewpoint, assessing the effectiveness of gunboat diplomacy, air policing, and the 'Tomahawk diplomacy' of the 1990s. The author claims that the historical record indicates that gunboat diplomacy, air policing and over the horizon coercion is more problematic than commonly portrayed, with the boundaries between coercive diplomacy and savage small wars both porous and slippery.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU

The European Union and Crisis Management : Will the Lisbon Treaty Make the EU More Effective ? / by Steven Blockmans, Ramses A. Wessel., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2009, p. 265-308.)
ID Number: JA026560
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Blockmans, Steven
2. Wessel, Ramses A.
The European Union's security and defence policy (ESDP) was invented 10 years ago and has been operational for more than five years. During this period the EU has launched over 20 ESDP missions allowing the organization to be engaged in international crisis management in various ways. The coming years will reveal whether the European Union is able to meet its ambitions to carry out a greater number of more complex ESDP missions in higher-risk theatres. While the EU has stepped up the plate to meet these challenges, the three case studies discussed in this article (EULEX Kosovo, EUPOL Afghanistan, EUFOR Tchad/RCA) reveal that the path paved with good intentions might in this case indeed lead to hell. Whereas the new Treaty of Lisbon introduces quite a few institutional changes to the current treaty regime of foreign affairs and security policy, it is questionable whether these innovations will significantly improve the decision-making and leadership on issues of ESDP and, consequently, the effectiveness of the Union as an international crisis manager.

DEMOCRACY

The United Nations and Global Democracy : From Discourse to Deeds /
by Jean-Philippe Therien, Madeleine Belanger Dumontier., 2009.
(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p.
355-377.)

ID Number: JA026519

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Therien, Jean-Philippe
2. Dumontier, Madeleine Belanger

This article shows that the idea of global democracy has been a driving force in UN discourse and policies for the past two decades. In the first part, the authors use official rhetoric to explain that the promotion of global democracy by the UN rests on a particular set of values and beliefs. In an analysis that parallels the interpretation proposed by cosmopolitan democratic theorists, UN leaders argue that the international governance must be democratized in order to reflect the recent reconfiguration of political forces. The authors then examine how UN ideas are put into practice through global public policies. Structured in line with the distinction between input-and-output-based legitimacy, this second part demonstrates how UN policies foster greater participation by non-state actors in the organization deliberations and operations. The article suggests that the UN is an effective intellectual actor. By promoting civil society's greater involvement in world politics, the UN have indeed succeeded in advancing the idea of a democracy 'without borders'

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Current Character of International Migration / by Dagmar Popjakova,
Martin Plesivcak., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL ISSUES & SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 18,
no. 4, 2009, p. 57-78.)

ID Number: JA026536

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Popjakova, Dagmar
2. Plesivcak, Martin

Migration together with the economic, ecological problems, famine, peace and security, is one of the most recent social phenomena that is affecting with more or less intensity each state. Therefore, in view of its international-political and geographical dimension, it is known as the current global geographic problem of the international community. This contribution aims to analyze the current situation of international migration, focusing on an achieved position of its leaders as well as to present a classification of countries in the world based on the relationship of indicators of migration and economic development.

ENERGY POLICY

Energy and Security in Long-Term Defence Planning : Scenario
Analysis for the Swedish Armed Forces., 2009.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 1, March 2009, p. 33-54.)

ID Number: JA026531

Type: ART

The competition for energy resources, as well as the closely related climate change problems, imply a number of global security consequences. A methodology to include energy aspects in long-term defence planning, based on broad civilian scenario approaches, is proposed. The study has been carried out by the Swedish Defence Research Agency, as commissioned by the Swedish Armed Forces, resulting in a number of future mission scenarios highlighting e.g. new challenges and tasks, as well as the need for a new capabilities and equipment.

EU--ENP

Drawing the Neighbours Closer...to What ? Explaining Emerging
Patterns of Policy Convergence between the EU and its Neighbours
/ by Esther Barbe... [et al.]., 2009.
(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p.
355-377.)

ID Number: JA026520

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barbe, Esther
2. Costa, Oriol
3. Herranz, Anna

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) launched in 2004 was purposefully conceived as a strategy to encourage neighbours' approximation with the European Union (EU). This aim by the EU to extend its own system of rules beyond member states has become the focal point of literature on the EU's relations with neighbours. In this article, however, the authors aim to broaden the scope of the analysis of the EU's role as it pursues policy convergence processes in the ENP area. More specifically, the authors argue that the governance processes can be established on a basis other than EU's norms, namely, international and bilaterally developed norms. Building on this three-fold distinction, the authors propose a model explaining how and when policy convergence is more likely to happen on the basis of every one of these norms. The model takes into account three variables : the structure of incentives between the EU and its neighbours, mutual perceptions of legitimacy and intra-EU coherence. Based on a number of empirical examples, the authors illustrate that EU-based convergence is less predominant in EU-relations with its neighbours than is usually portrayed in the literature.

GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Germany and European Security Governance : How Well Does the
Birmingham Model Perform ? / by James Sperling., 2009.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 2, June 2009, p. 125-150.)

ID Number: JA026526

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sperling, James

The expansion of the security agenda after the end of the Cold War, propelled by the blowback of 11 September 2001, raises the questions about the German ability and willingness to contribute to the regional and global security governance tasks facing Europe and Germany's fidelity to its post-war European avocation. It also calls for a reconsideration of the Birmingham model of foreign policy analysis, particularly its emphasis on (and interpretation of) the ideational and institutional factors defining the German foreign policy agenda and shaping German foreign policy behaviour, at least with respect to the implementation (rather than formulation) of European Union security policies. Towards assessing the continuing utility of the Birmingham model, this article proceeds in three steps : the presentation of the Birmingham model and its restatement as six conjectures; a discussion of the security governance functions undertaken by the EU and the collective action problem facing Europe (and Germany) in executing them; and an empirical investigation of Germany's contribution to the EU as a security actor since 1990.

GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS, 2008-2009

Does NATO Have a Role to Play in the Global Financial Crisis ? / by
Jonathan Lipow, Francois Melese., 2009.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 1, March 2009, p. 55-62.)

ID Number: JA026532

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lipow, Jonathan
2. Melese, Francois

The financial crisis endangers the security of NATO's members and partners. As such, NATO has a formal obligation to mobilize its resources to aid members in overcoming current economic challenges. NATO can play a valuable role on three levels. First, NATO can aid members in rationalizing their military procurement and manpower systems, thus reducing the fiscal burden of maintaining adequate defenses. Second, NATO can press the ECB and the EU to modify arrangements governing the Euro so as to minimize the risk that EMU will collapse. Finally, NATO has a 'soft power' role in vigorously defending the liberal economic order and democratic political institutions of the Western Alliance from the ideological attacks that inevitably follow financial crises.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

The Persistent Military Security Dilemma between China and India /
by Jonathan Holslag., 2009.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 32, no. 6, December 2009, p.
811-840.)

ID Number: JA026518

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Holslag, Jonathan

This paper evaluates to what extent the improving Sino-Indian relations coincide with mitigation of military threat perceptions. A critical review of the demilitarisation of the border, the military strategies with respect to the Indian Ocean and nuclear arms programmes, reveals that the two countries are still locked in a military, security dilemma. Distrust still results in military balancing. The outcome is a complex and multi-level military balance of power that might not bring about peace but enhances stability.

India and China : Conflict and Cooperation / by David M. Malone,
Rohan Mukherjee., 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 137-158.)

ID Number: JA026567

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Malone, David M.
2. Mukherjee, Rohan

China and India are rising powers, keenly observed by the West and, increasingly, the rest of the world. Yet surprisingly for two states of such growing importance and with a rich and sometimes fractious history, their relationship seems to an outside eye largely reactive and, more broadly, adrift. China and India should be able to manage their parallel rise without generating shocks in their own continent. However, this will require careful management of bilateral irritants and potential regional crises. A more systematic dialogue process, going well beyond high-level visits, that acknowledges their differences instead of emphasising imagined similarities could lay the foundations for a better understanding of the domestic compulsions that drive each nation's foreign policy.

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Iran's Foreign Policy Strategy after Saddam / by Kayhan Barzegar., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 173-189.)

ID Number: JA026550

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barzegar, Kayhan

Although the geopolitical changes following the Iraq and Afghanistan crises have created various new opportunities for Iran, they are also a source of serious security challenges. It is essential that Washington not misinterpret Iran's actions, which are outlined here.

ISLAM--ASIA, CENTRAL

Muslim Identity and Islamic Practice in post-Soviet Central Asia / by Yaacov Ro'i, Alon Wainer., 2009.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 23, no. 3, September 2009, p. 303-322.)

ID Number: JA026517

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ro'i, Yaacov

2. Wainer, Alon

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the newly independent countries of Central Asia had the opportunity to endorse religious freedom. Nevertheless, they chose for the most part to continue the policy of monitoring religious activity, on the pretext of protecting their countries from radical Islam. This study focuses on Islamic praxis in post-Soviet Central Asia. Based on the survey conducted in four Central Asian successor states (excluding Turkmenistan), it examines everyday Islam - observance of precepts, life-cycle rites, prayer and mosque attendance - as well as people's perceptions about the role of Islam in their lives and in the evolution of their societies and the place of Islam in local identity. The authors' findings have not always corresponded to usually accepted hypotheses and they have sought to analyse the reasons for this. Undoubtedly, the exigencies of the current political situation both act as a restraint on respondents in addressing the questions put to them and restrict their religious praxis outside the home. It is difficult to assess how far responses would have differed had the survey been conducted under more favourable circumstances; indeed some of the questions may have been genuinely misinterpreted as a result of differences in outlook and the use of concepts.

JAPAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Japan's Confused Revolution / by Michael J. Green., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 3-19.)

ID Number: JA026540

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Green, Michael J.

One thing is clear from Japan's seismic August election : the structure of Japanese politics and policymaking will change. Foreign and economic policy is unlikely to fundamentally alter in the longer term, but now even this is no longer certain.

JUST WAR DOCTRINE

What Will Jus Post Bellum Mean ? Of New Wine and Old Bottles / by
Inger Osterdahl, Esther van Zadel., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer
2009, p. 175-207.)

ID Number: JA026558

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Osterdahl, Inger
2. Zadel, Esther van

The idea of a framework of jus post bellum has recently gained momentum as a new category of law to be applied in the post-conflict phase, in order to reconstruct a stable and peaceful society after conflict. This framework of jus post bellum rules seems to be just what the world needs as the rules of jus ad bellum, which regulate the beginning of a war, and the rules of jus in bello, which regulate the conduct of the actual war, are not comprehensive enough to be of constructive help in the post-conflict phase. What is the content of such a jus post bellum framework ? Will this framework be useful ? Will it consist of international law, national law, or both ? Does the necessary international law perhaps exist already and it only remains to reassemble pertinent parts of it and re-label them as jus post bellum ? Or does a framework of jus post bellum presuppose the invention of a genuinely new body of law to cater to the particular needs of the post-conflict situation ? This article examines all of the above questions, and the possible consequences that a framework of jus post bellum rules may have. These consequences may go so far as to open up the possibility of retroactively conditioning the legality of interventions on respect for the rules of jus post bellum. The authors believe that it is time for a shift in thinking about peace-building, especially since a well-regulated post-conflict phase is essential for the well-being of a state's people, something international law is designated to protect.

KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Parsing Pyongyang's Strategy / by Denny Roy., 2010.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 111-136.)

ID Number: JA026566

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Roy, Denny

Observers have attributed the long-term crisis between North Korea and its adversaries America, South Korea and Japan, which has reached a new high point with two recent nuclear weapons tests, to various explanations. One is that the regime is simply irrational. Another is that Kim Jong Il requires a constant state of near-war to maintain domestic support for his leadership. More plausible, however, is the theory that provocative behaviour serves two basic North Korean goals : deterring an attack by its much stronger potential enemies and increasing Pyongyang's leverage for demanding payments and concessions. This assessment, nevertheless, does not rule out the possibility of North Korea and its adversaries achieving a rapprochement. Failure to achieve such a breakthrough in the past does not necessarily indicate insurmountable bad faith on the part of North Korea, but rather the difficulty of overcoming stringent domestic political constraints and suspicions on both sides.

KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Kim Jong-il's Successor Dilemmas / by Scott Snyder., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 35-46.)

ID Number: JA026541

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Snyder, Scott

A potentially volatile transition to a new generation of North Korean leadership lies ahead. Three major challenges await, and three early decisions will have implications for North Korea's international relations in general and US relations in particular.

KURDS--IRAN

The Political, Cultural, and Military Re-Awakening of the Kurdish Nationalist Movement in Iran / by Hashem Ahmadzadeh, Gareth Stansfield., 2010.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 64, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 11-27.)

ID Number: JA026551

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ahmadzadeh, Hashem

2. Stansfield, Gareth

This article aims to shed light on the modern history of the Kurds in Iran, with particular reference made to the main Kurdish political and social movements of the 20th century following World War I and the establishment of an Iranian nation-state. The modernization and centralization of the new state deprived the non-Persian ethnic groups, including the Kurds, of democratically expressing their national aspirations. The consequences of this policy and the struggle of the Kurds against it throughout the remainder of the century and up to the present are the main issues discussed in this article.

MILITARY INTERROGATION--USA

Assessing the Obama Standard for Interrogations : An Analysis of Army Field Manual 2-22.3 / by Adam Lankford., 2010.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 1, 2010, p. 20-35.)

ID Number: JA026538

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lankford, Adam

On 22 January 2009, President Barack Obama issued an executive order that banned harsh interrogations and restricted legal methods to those listed in Army Field Manual 2-22.3. However, there remain concerns that the field manual may fail to prevent the continued abuse and torture of detainees. This study re-examines the leading social-psychological explanations for torture at Abu Ghraib to determine whether the manual appears sufficient to prevent future torture. Findings suggest that it has significantly curtailed future risks; however, in order to help ensure that U.S. soldiers' treatment of foreign detainees is consistently humane, additional steps should be taken.

NATION-BUILDING--SOMALIA

Rethinking State-building in a Failed State / by Seth Kaplan., 2010.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 81-97.)

ID Number: JA026544

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kaplan, Seth

Instead of repeatedly trying to foist a Western-style top-down state structure on deeply decentralized and fluid societies, like Somalia, the international community needs to work with the country's long-standing traditional institutions to build a government from the bottom up.

NATO--ALBANIA

NATO Membership for Albania and Croatia : Military Modernization, Geo-Strategic Opportunities and Force Projection / by Nathan M. Polak... [et al.], 2009.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 22, no. 4, October - December 2009, p. 502-514.)

ID Number: JA026523

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Polak, Nathan M.

2. Hendrickson, Ryan C.

3. Garrett, Nathan G.D.

While research on the North Atlantic Treaty organization (NATO) and its out-of-area operations continues to thrive, very little analysis exists on NATO's ongoing membership enlargement. This article examines NATO's newest members, Albania and Croatia, and their recent efforts to transform themselves into security producers for the Alliance. This research examines each state's recent military purchases, their potential geo-strategic value to the Alliance, and their ability to contribute to NATO's missions in Afghanistan and Kosovo. While their abilities to project force remain limited, the findings presented here suggest that these states have made measurable military advancements and bring meaningful geo-strategic advantages to the Alliance, which provides additional evidence of the success of NATO's enlargement policies.

NATO--UKRAINE

The 'Western Vector' of the Foreign and Security Policy of Ukraine : Continuities and Ruptures under President Viktor Yushchenko (2005-2009) / by Martin Malek., 2009.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 22, no. 4, October - December 2009, p. 515-542.)

ID Number: JA026524

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Malek, Martin

Ukraine faces a long-standing absence of unity in political, economical, ethnic, cultural, religious, and mental terms. Especially EU- and NATO -related matters suffer from domestic disagreement and infighting over the future external orientation of the country. In 2004, the Orange Revolution brought in a new Ukrainian leadership under President Viktor Yushchenko which put EU and NATO accession right at the top of its foreign policy priorities. But NATO has always been unpopular in Ukraine, especially in the Russian-speaking regions. NATO standards are to be introduced in all fields of the management bodies of the Armed Forces. European integration has been a key priority of Ukraine's foreign policy already for a considerable period of time; it was not initiated by the Orange leadership after 2005. Russia is still a very important factor in nearly all aspects of Ukraine's foreign and security policy. Moscow is firmly convinced that the entire cooperation between Ukraine and NATO is nothing but

directed against Russia. It makes considerable political, economic and diplomatic efforts to undermine Kyiv's rapprochement towards the West. Thus, the Kremlin pursues 'integration' plans within the 'post-Soviet space' which aim, among other goals, at denying Ukraine's accession to the EU. Taking account of Russia's stance, NATO and EU obviously do not push Ukraine's accession.

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--GREAT BRITAIN

British Nuclear Strategy at the Threshold of the 21st Century / by Krzysztof Sliwinski., 2009.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 1, March 2009, p. 81-97.)

ID Number: JA026533

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sliwinski, Krzysztof

This paper emphasizes the pertinence of the British government's claim that nuclear deterrent threats are still relevant in the four broad areas to which it addresses : deterrence against aggression towards British/NATO vital interests or nuclear coercion/blackmail with other WMD by regional 'rogue' states; deterrence against state-sponsored acts of nuclear terrorism; and as a general residual deterrent function to preserve peace and stability in an uncertain world.

British nuclear weapons are still important and very much relevant in all the four areas discussed. First of all, they play a role of a significant tool of political leverage as they still function much the same way they did during the Cold War. WMDs were, after all, a guarantee of their non-use, which does not mean that they were not useful. Secondly, it also authenticates the UK among its allies. Even though generally democracies do not wage wars with each other, they still have to face the challenges posed by non-democracies. In doing so, they need to support each other with the use of 'ultima ratio' arguments in order to safeguard international peace and stability. The British nuclear deterrent should, therefore, be perceived as a general deterrent with a positive influence on international community and international security, overall.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

The Iranian Nuclear Riddle after June 12 / by Shahram Chubin., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 163-172.)

ID Number: JA026549

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chubin, Shahram

There is a diplomatic conundrum in dealing with Iran : fixing the nuclear issue is urgent. Yet, even Tehran recognizes that the real issue is the regime, particularly after the elections, and any bargain is not feasible without a change in the regime's behavior or the regime itself.

Israel's Military Option / by Giora Eiland., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 115-130.)

ID Number: JA026546

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Eiland, Giora

Will Israel attack Iran's nuclear facilities ? The former head of the Israeli National Security Council analyzes Iranian, Russian, and US strategy and options to date, deriving their implications, along with other criteria, for Israel's military option today.

Sanctioning Iran : If Only It Were So Simple / by Suzanne Maloney., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 131-147.)

ID Number: JA026547

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Suzanne

Sanctions represent a dangerous illusion. Economic pressure may have a role to play in persuading Tehran of the utility of dialogue but, as the primary US policy tool, punitive measures will not succeed in solving concerns about the Iranian regime and its behavior.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--TESTING

The Nuclear Test Ban : Lex Lata or de Lege Ferenda ? / by Lisa

Tabassi., 2009.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2009, p. 309-352.)

ID Number: JA026561

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Tabassi, Lisa

This article explores the status of the conventional norms banning the testing of nuclear weapons. It discusses the nuclear weapons tests conducted by India and Pakistan and the ones claimed by North Korea in 2006 and 2009. It describes the official reactions of the international community to the tests. In addition, the article addresses the effects of nuclear weapons testing in juxtaposition with the requirements of international environmental law.

PIRACY

The New Piracy : Three Contexts / by Rob de Wijk... [et al.], 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 39-54.)

ID Number: JA026563

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wijk, Rob de

2. Anderson, David M.

3. Haines, Steven

The sharp escalation in ship hijackings by Somali pirates on one of the world's most important trade routes, highlighted by the headline-grabbing seizures of the Ukrainian MV Faina, with its cargo of tanks and heavy weapons, in September 2008 and the fully laden Saudi-owned tanker Sirius Star two months later, shows little sign of abating. In November 2009, the European Security Forum at the Centre for European Policy Studies in Brussels, co-sponsored by the IISS, addressed the question of 'Somalia and the Pirates'. These three essays, offering a range of contexts for the new piracy, are shortened versions of three of the papers presented.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Reconstruction in Regional Perspective / by Gregory Gleason... [et al.]., 2009.
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 23, no. 3, September 2009, p. 275-287.)

ID Number: JA026516

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Gleason, Gregory
2. Hanks, Reul R.
3. Bosin, Yury

The reconstruction of Afghanistan is in part dependent upon the reintegration of Afghanistan into the international community. Reintegration, in turn, is dependent upon Afghanistan's trans-border infrastructure of communication, trade, transport, water, power and investment. Accordingly, increased regional economic cooperation is a key element of Afghanistan's reconstruction. This article analyses regional economic cooperation in the South and Central Asian region in terms of logic, institutions, actors, and expectations. The article argues in favour of inclusiveness to enlarge the number of beneficiaries of economic benefits of regional economic cooperation while avoiding the pitfalls of risky strategies of faulty collective action.

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

Private Military Companies im 21. Jahrhundert / by Klaus Markus Brust., 2010.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 2010, S. 65-68.)

ID Number: JA026539

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Brust, Klaus Markus

RECOGNITION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Forms of Normalisation in the Quest for De Facto Statehood / by Eiki Berg, Raul Toomla., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p. 27-45.)

ID Number: JA026513

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Berg, Eiki
2. Toomla, Raul

De facto states are political entities unable to achieve widespread recognition of their sovereignty that therefore remain largely or totally unrecognised by the international society of sovereign states. Yet, recognition can vary to certain degrees. Instead of taking federal schemes unconditionally for granted, the avenues open for current de facto states to establish themselves in international society have to be analysed first. Kosovo, Taiwan, North Cyprus, Abkhazia, Transnistria, Nagorno-Karabakh and Somaliland have all received some kind of recognition (negation, boycott, toleration or quasi-recognition), securing their standing in the political, economic and public spheres.

Playing the Recognition Game : External Actors and De Facto States /
by Nina Caspersen., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p.
47-60.)

ID Number: JA026514

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Caspersen, Nina

It is impossible to understand the creation and continued survival of de facto states without reference to external actors. External patrons provide vital support and the international system constrains and shapes these aspiring states. The relationship is, however, not one-sided, and these entities are not merely puppets. In fact external dependence creates significant dilemmas for de facto states : it undercuts their de facto independence and contradicts their strategy for gaining international recognition, thereby undermining their long-term sustainability. The dilemmas facing de facto states have been accentuated by the recent recognition of Kosovo, Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

On the Political Economy of Unrecognised State-building Projects /
by Daria Isachenko., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p.
61-75.)

ID Number: JA026515

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Isachenko, Daria

As the case of Transnistria illustrates, the politico-economic arrangements of de facto states are marked by a tendency to sacrifice the economy to political objectives. Despite non-recognition and limited local resources, these entities manage to make use of their ambiguous status and external support to sustain their claims to statehood. Yet, the priority of these claims over economic development, as well as strategies of survival in general can have unintended effects on unrecognised state-building projects, such as the emergence of a spin-off opposition or public disillusionment.

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

The Responsibility to Protect in the Asia-Pacific Region / by Alex
J. Bellamy, Sara E. Davies., 2009.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 40, no. 6, December 2009, p. 547-574.)

ID Number: JA026555

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bellamy, Alex J.

2. Davies, Sara E.

In 2005, governments around the world unanimously agreed to the principle of the responsibility to protect (R2P), which holds that all states have a responsibility to protect their populations from genocide and mass atrocities, that the international community should assist them to fulfill this duty, and that the international community should take timely and decisive measures to protect populations from such crimes when their host state fails to do so. Progressing R2P from words to deeds requires international consensus about the principle's meaning and scope. To achieve a global consensus on this, we need to better understand the position of governments around the world, including in the Asia-Pacific region, which has long been associated with an enduring commitment to a traditional concept of sovereignty. The present article contributes to such an endeavour through its three sections. The first part charts the nature of the international consensus on R2P and examines the UN secretary-general's approach. The second looks in detail at the positions of the Asia-Pacific region's governments on the R2P principle. The final part explores the way forward for progressing the R2P principle in the Asia-Pacific region.

Beyond the 'Salvation' Paradigm : Responsibility to Protect (Others)
vs the Power of Protecting Oneself / by Frederic Megret., 2009.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 40, no. 6, December 2009, p. 575-595.)

ID Number: JA026556

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Megret, Frederic

The emergence of the idea of a 'responsibility to protect' has dominated debates about what should be done to stop atrocities. The author argues that, despite notable progress, R2P remains embedded in a vision of 'international' rescue as primarily coming from outside, and as such ends up neglecting the very real and often much more decisive role that 'people' -- individuals, civil society, resistance movements -- have had in protecting themselves. The author argues for a rehabilitation of the role of resistance to atrocities, a better understanding of how the international intervention paradigm may affect it, and a new understanding of the proper role of the international community -- one of helping people to help themselves in the face of massive violence.

Operationalizing the 'Responsibility to Protect' and Conflict
Prevention : Dilemmas of Civilian Protection in Armed Conflict /
by Hitoshi Nasu., 2009.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer
2009, p. 209-241.)

ID Number: JA026559

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nasu, Hitoshi

The responsibility to protect is a nascent, highly contentious concept. Although a restrictive understanding of the concept was agreed upon by world leaders in 2005, the perspective of conflict prevention reveals the conceptual gap in terms of its scope, stage, and strength, failing to bridge the gulf between rhetorical support for prevention and tangible commitment to international action. It is argued that this commitment gap can be bridged by exploring the basis and boundaries of the legal responsibility that encompasses the transcending nature of the responsibility to prevent and react at the operational level. The reach of legal responsibility to protect can be defined by drawing on the existing rules of international law relating to the protection of civilians. While such an extension of the legal responsibility to protect can be appreciated as furthering the agenda of conflict prevention, the marriage of the two concepts appears to be destined to failure, causing normative, operational and ethical dilemmas. It will be suggested that a Human Protection Council be established as an alternative 'right authority' in order to resolve or mitigate those dilemmas by separating the responsibility to protect civilians from the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMY--REORGANIZATION

The Restructuring of the Modern Russian Army / by Roger N.
McDermott., 2009.

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

ID Number: JA026521

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. McDermott, Roger N.

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.

SEA-POWER--BLACK SEA REGION

Maritime Security in the Black Sea : Can Regional Solutions Work ? /
by Deborah Sanders., 2009.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 2, June 2009, p. 101-124.)

ID Number: JA026525

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Sanders, Deborah

The Black Sea is bordered by three NATO members : Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey, as well as Ukraine, Russia and Georgia and it faces a number of maritime security threats that affect European security. These include direct threats from ships, shipping and maritime personnel as well as threats from the way in which the Black Sea is used for illegal activities by criminals and terrorists. This paper argues that despite the acceptance by NATO that regional maritime security operation performed by littoral states will provide a safe and secure maritime environment in the Black Sea, these serious maritime threats cannot be dealt with effectively by the littoral states. Poor relations between littoral states and lack of investment in maritime capabilities suggest that maritime security cannot be achieved in the Black Sea in the short to medium term. Instead, the Black Sea will continue to be a major source of insecurity and instability for Europe.

SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008

The Russian Case for Military Intervention in Georgia :
International Law, Norms and Political Calculation / by Roy
Allison., 2009.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 2, June 2009, p. 173-200.)

ID Number: JA026528

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Allison, Roy

The Russian military intervention in Georgia in August 2008 has raised significant questions about Russian thinking and practice on the legitimate use of military force abroad, especially in relation to neighbour states. The arguments advanced by Russia to justify this campaign show how Russian interpretations of customary international law as well as norms related to the use of force served as an instrument of state policy, rather than being rooted in any broader international consensus. The Russian discourse in this context about sovereignty, self-determination and the legitimacy of recognising South Ossetia and Abkhazia as states appear similarly to be strongly influenced by political self-interest and Russian views about its entitlement within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region. Among Russian claims, Moscow's commitment to support its 'citizens' abroad has been particularly controversial. This article examines these issues and also the possibility that, through its justifications for waging war against Georgia, Russia is more broadly

contesting the interpretation of certain international norms, that it regards as essentially constructed for Western states. Some potential implications of these legal and normative arguments for future Russian policy in the CIS region, including Ukraine, are also examined.

START

Triad of Terror : Post-START Reductions in Broader Context / by Stephen J. Cimbala., 2009.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 2, June 2009, p. 201-225.)

ID Number: JA026529

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cimbala, Stephen J.

This paper considers the present condition and future prospects for post-Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (post-START) nuclear arms reductions in the following sequence. First, the author reviews the essential features of the agreement between Obama and Russian President Dmitri Medvedev in July 2009, for a START follow on agreement. Second, the author discusses the larger political and military-strategic contexts within which these post-START negotiations will play out. Thirdly, the author performs an analysis to determine whether START follow-on guidelines would meet prospective requirements for mutual deterrence and, in addition, whether US-Russian reductions could safely go even lower. Fourth, the author takes a look at the estimated impact of defenses on deterrence stability under post-START reductions. Fifth, pertinent conclusions are summarized.

SUICIDE BOMBINGS

What's Special about Female Suicide Terrorism ? / by Lindsey A.

O'Rourke., 2009.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 18, no. 4, October - December 2009, p. 681-718.)

ID Number: JA026553

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. O'Rourke, Lindsey A.

This study analyzes the interaction between the motivations of individual attackers and terrorist group strategies. The author combines a quantitative analysis of all known suicide terrorist attacks between 1981 and July 2008 with a strategic account of why terrorist organizations employ female suicide terrorism (FST) and case studies of individual females attackers. The author discusses five central claims : first, the author reveals the superior effectiveness of FST from the perspective of the groups that employ women. Second, the author explains that terrorist groups increasingly enlist women as suicide attackers because of their higher effectiveness. Third, the author demonstrates that terrorist groups adapt their discourse, catering to the specific individual motives of potential female suicide attackers in order to recruit them. Fourth, the author shows that female attackers are driven by the same general motives and circumstances that drive men. Furthermore, and in contrast to the existing literature, women attackers uphold, rather than eschew, their societies' norms for gender behavior. Attempts to transform these societies into gender-neutral polities are therefore destined to increase FST. Finally, the author concludes that, unless target states adapt their defensive strategies, an increase in FST should be expected.

TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Reducing Tactical Nuclear Weapons in Europe / by Miles Pomper... [et al.]., 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 75-96.)

ID Number: JA026564

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Pomper, Miles
2. Potter, William
3. Sokov, Nikolai

Control of US and Russian tactical nuclear weapons has remained an elusive goal since the end of the Cold War, despite the fact that these weapons are particularly attractive to nuclear terrorists and represent a major danger from the standpoint of early or accidental use. Meaningful progress will probably require a larger deal in which there are trade-offs between US concessions on issues of interest to Russia and Russian concessions on tactical nuclear weapons. Two options merit serious consideration. The first entails the withdrawal of the small number of US tactical weapons that remain in Europe to jump-start a dialogue. The second option involves a package deal that would include Russian agreement to initiate negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons reductions in exchange for NATO agreement to discuss changes in the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty. An optimal approach would be to launch a meaningful dialogue on tactical nuclear weapons in a separate forum, yet in parallel to the next stage of START negotiations.

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--EU COUNTRIES

Post- 9/11 Institutionalisation of European Union Counter-terrorism : Emergence , Acceleration and Inertia / by Javier Argomaniz., 2009.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 18, no. 2, June 2009, p. 151-172.)

ID Number: JA026527

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Argomaniz, Javier

This article applies a historical institutional perspective to an empirical analysis of the sources and characteristics of the institutionalisation of European Union counter-terrorism. Drawing upon the work of Stone Sweet, Sandholtz and Fligstein, this paper critically analyses the impact of external crises in the form of major terrorist attacks on the emergence of counter-terrorism as an area of European governance. It also highlights the key policy and institutional developments, studies the role of policy innovators on the institutionalisation of counter-terrorism and supports the relevance of 'transformative' or 'evolutionary' models for the understanding of institutional change in this domain.

TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--PAKISTAN

The Sorcerer's Apprentice : Islamist Militancy in South Asia / by Sumit Ganguly, S. Paul Kapur., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 47-59.)

ID Number: JA026542

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ganguly, Sumit
2. Kapur, S. Paul

Pakistan's historical strategy has given rise to a sorcerer's apprentice problem : jihadi organizations have taken on a life of their own. To date, neither India nor Pakistan has reacted to this development constructively. Can they deal with South Asia's sorcerer's apprentice problem more effectively ?

TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SOMALIA

Jihad and Piracy in Somalia / by Jonathan Stevenson., 2010.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 27-38.)

ID Number: JA026562

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stevenson, Jonathan

Piracy and rising Islamist militancy have intensified US and European diplomatic interest in Somalia, while African perceptions of the establishment of US AFRICOM and the growing likelihood that the Combined Joint Task Force - Horn of Africa in Djibouti would become a long-term American base, have posed a strategic communications challenge for the United States. A deteriorating humanitarian situation in drought-plagued Somalia, precipitated by the October 2009 US suspension of food aid over fears that aid workers were diverting it to terrorists, and the prospect of unmanageable numbers of Somali refugees fleeing over comparatively stable Kenya's border, have increased pressure on Washington to revise US policy. These factors could lead to a new approach, consonant with the evolving emphasis on nuanced counter-insurgency, involving the application of soft power, such as development aid, with less scrutiny on governance. Robust, high-profile international diplomatic or military initiatives in Somalia, however, are unlikely. Near-term developments in Somalia will probably follow the depressingly familiar pattern whereby the Transitional Federal Government and Islamist militias maintain an uneasy military stalemate, with neither building the political infrastructure and good will required to tip the balance decisively.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Obama's Foreign Policy : Bridging the Expectations-Capability Gap / by Tom Farer., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p. 5-11.)

ID Number: JA026510

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Farer, Tom

Barack Obama's first year should appear disappointing only to persons blind to the constraints imposed by the Bush legacy, the still reeling world economy, an intimidating agenda of domestic problems, a polarised domestic politics, and at least temporarily intractable opponents of the President's undoubted ambitions to tame the Middle East and promote cooperation among the leading states without jettisoning a commitment to liberal values. By ordering an end to torture and moving to close Guantanamo, he has signalled the restoration of moral restraint on the exercise of American power and implicitly expressed belief in the efficacy of soft power assets. Additionally, he has attempted to create political space for change by pushing the conventional limits of American presidential discourse. A decent start, but the hard part lies ahead.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

New Potential for US-India Relations Under Obama / by Radha Kumar., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p. 21-26.)

ID Number: JA026512

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kumar, Radha

Many in India feared that the burgeoning US-India relationship would collapse under President Obama, but his policies so far have alleviated these concerns. The US has not tried to mediate in Kashmir, has gone ahead on the civil nuclear energy agreement, and entered into a high-level strategic dialogue with India. The biggest potential thorn in US-India relations could be the US approach to Pakistan : Obama could be tempted to tolerate a military-dominated Pakistan and, in order to enable a speedy exit from Afghanistan, could seek a Chinese guarantee in Afghanistan and (indirectly) Pakistan. This would have serious consequences for India and would bring back bitter memories of US instrumentalism in South Asia.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Negotiations with Iran : Lessons from Personal Experience / by James Dobbins., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 149-162.)

ID Number: JA026548

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Dobbins, James

The former special envoy for Afghanistan unveils an insider's view of his experiences and conveys his views of the benefits and limits of engaging Iran.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LATIN AMERICA

Obama and Latin America : New Beginnings, Old Frictions / by Michael Shifter., 2010.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 109, no. 724, February 2010, p. 67-73.)

ID Number: JA026554

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shifter, Michael

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Resetting US-Russian Relations : It Takes Two / by David J. Kramer., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 61-79.)

ID Number: JA026543

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kramer, David J.

A paranoid Russian leadership that sees threats everywhere, particularly from the United States, makes for a very difficult partner. Until there is real change in Russian behavior and policy, the Obama administration's efforts to reset relations are not likely to be reciprocated.

Shucking Cold War Inertia in Russia-US Relations / by Fyodor Lukyanov., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p. 13-19.)

ID Number: JA026511

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Lukyanov, Fyodor

Obama's declared approach of taking account of the views of other countries, reliance on multilateral institutions and consensus diplomacy will help to reshape Russian-US relations. The recent dialogue on strategic offensive armaments could well be the spark that will ignite the engine of Russian-American interaction on a wide range of issues. It is increasingly clear, however, that ideologies and nuclear arms will not be the driving forces of world politics in the 21st century. Under these circumstances, Russia can be either an opponent or a partner for Washington. Previously, the main problem in their relationship was the US' unwillingness to sacrifice any of its interests, even secondary ones. A new Russian-US partnership could be build on the similarities in their foreign policy priorities - their focus on regional conflicts and the need for stability in Eurasia.

USA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Limits of Audacity / by Simon Serfaty., 2010.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 99-110.)

ID Number: JA026545

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Serfaty, Simon

Lessons from failed presidencies of the past frame a growing unease about Obama after his first year in office. There is plenty of time ahead, but Obama's hyperactive presidency has shown strategic inconsistencies to the point of tactical recklessness.

VISEGRAD GROUP

The Visegrad Four : From Loose Geographic Group to Security Internationalization ? / by Ivo Samson., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL ISSUES & SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 18, no. 4, 2009, p. 3-18.)

ID Number: JA026534

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Samson, Ivo

The author defines that institutionalization through the construction of the Visegrad Group identity has aided in this region's rise to prevalence in areas such as trade and security; and contends that in order to have even stronger influence in Europe, the Group must continue to define its relevance as a unified faction. The author concludes that the building up of a common Visegrad identity must be necessarily based on a common language, in which one addresses common security threats, positions towards Russia, toward the transatlantic relations and a common vision of one geographically and culturally shared political view of European and Euro-Atlantic affairs.

Visegrad Security Policy : How to Consolidate its Own Identity / by
Maria Wagrowska., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL ISSUES & SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 18,
no. 4, 2009, p. 31-43.)

ID Number: JA026535

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Wagrowska, Maria

From the Polish perspective, the link between the security of Central Europe, including the Visegrad Group, and transatlanticism comprises probably more threats than for the remaining countries of this region. According to the author, the first such factor is the country's specific geographic location. Another factor distinguishing Poland from amongst the remaining states is eastern policy. The third factor determining Poland's identity in foreign and security policy is its belonging to the democratic West, perceived as a community of values and objectives as well as Euro-Atlantic structures. The author therefore states that in the field of security Poland's identity is being shaped by past and present occurrences and phenomena taking place along the East-West divide. As for the Visegrad Group, the author argues that precisely now three chances have emerged enabling Visegrad to consolidate its own identity and assert its presence within the transatlantic community : a common position on allied security and defense issues, a contribution to European security and defense policies and, last but not least, an attempt to find a common denominator in issues of conventional arms control.