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En tant que membre du personnel de l'OTAN vous pouvez emprunter des livres (Type: M) pour une période d'un mois et des revues pour une semaine. Les livres de référence (Type: REF) sont à consulter sur place. Les personnes n'appartenant pas à l'OTAN peuvent s'adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter des ouvrages via le système de prêt inter-bibliothèques.

Lorsqu'un article de revue est disponible en ligne, le lien vers le texte intégral est indiqué. Dans certains cas, un nom d'utilisateur et un mot de passe vous sont demandés. Vous pouvez les obtenir de la Bibliothèque sur simple demande.

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Vous pouvez également les consulter sur le site web de la Bibliothèque à <http://www.nato.int/structur/library/library-f.htm>

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS BY SUBJECT

NOUVEAUX LIVRES CLASSÉS PAR SUJET

AERONAUTICS

Jane's All the World's Aircraft : 2004-2005. - 95th ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2004.
860 p. : ill.; 32 cm.
ID number: 80019275
Type: REF
* 629 /00012 REF ISBN: 0710626142
Includes index.

AIR DEFENSES, MILITARY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Jane's Land-Based Air Defence : 2004-2005. - 17th ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2004.
440 p. : ill.; 32 cm.
ID number: 80019277
Type: REF
* 623 /00579 REF ISBN: 0710626282
Includes index.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Jane's Underwater Warfare Systems : 2004-2005. - 16th ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2004.
685 p. : ill.; 32 cm.
ID number: 80019279
Type: REF
* 623 /00576 REF ISBN: 0710626401
Includes index.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--MOZAMBIQUE

Exchanging Guns for Tools : The TAE Approach to Practical Disarmament - An Assessment of the TAE Project in Mozambique / by Sami Faltas, Wolf-Christian Paes. - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion, 2004.
39 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(BICC Brief ; 29)
ID number: 80019296
Type: M
* 327.3 /00636
Author(s):
1. Faltas, Sami
2. Paes, Wolf-Christian
Bibliography: p. 37-38.
'For people who have lost everything during a war and who have been uprooted from their kin and native villages, a weapon sometimes offers the only prospect for securing a modest income, be it legal or illegal. At the same time, people's hopes and expectations for a rapid reconstruction and economic renewal of their country are often thwarted, for these processes take time and are usually cumbersome and protracted. That leads to disappointments and to an increase of crime and armed self-protection : a vicious circle of violence threatens to plunge such a post-war society into chaos once again. That's why there is no reasonable alternative to a systematic disarmament of combatants and armed civilians. The 'Tools for Arms' approach in Mozambique is a case in point and a spearheading example : for the very first time, civil society is taking responsibility for the population's

disarmament at a national level, thereby making an essential contribution towards peace and reconciliation. During Mozambique's civil war, millions of automatic weapons were distributed all over the country and amongst the people. Now the Christian Council of Mozambique is collecting at least part of those weapons and destroying them on the spot. Some weapons are then modeled into works of art, demonstrating to the people that such killing devices are no longer needed.'

ARMS SALES

Le controle du courtage des armes : prochaines etapes pour les Etats membres de l'UE / by Holger Anders. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2004.

35 p. ; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 1/2004)

ID number: 80019295

Type: M

* 382 /00308

Author(s):

1. Anders, Holger

Bibliography: p. 32.

'Est defini comme courtier en armements toute personne qui negocie des transferts d'armes en mettant en rapport les acheteurs et vendeurs ou toute personne organisant ou facilitant de tels transferts. Ces activites de courtage font partie integrante du commerce legal des armes. Toutefois, des courtiers peu scrupuleux apparaissent comme etant des acteurs-cles pour les transferts illicites d'armes a destination d'acteurs indesirables ou frappees d'embargo. A l'heure actuelle, seuls 16 pays dans le monde operent des controles des activites de courtage et lorsqu'ils existent, ceux-ci presentent souvent de serieuses lacunes. Heureusement, la situation est en train de changer. La decision des Etats membres de l'UE de juin 2003 d'introduire des controles sur les activites de courtage se deroulant sur leur territoire est particulierement importante. Les futurs Etats membres de l'Union europeenne sont egalement obliges d'adopter des controles de base de courtage. Meme si cela apparait comme un developpement interessant, on s'inquiete du fait que les controles qui doivent etre adoptes ne vont pas assez loin. Ce rapport analyse les questions-cles a cet egard et propose differentes recommandations que les gouvernements des Etats membres devraient tenir en compte lorsqu'ils formuleront leur reglementation nationale sur le courtage des armes. Ces recommandations sont relatives aux controles des activites liees au courtage, a la portee territoriale des controles, a la selection, a l'octroi de licences et au monitoring des courtiers, ainsi qu'a la promotion de la cooperation entre gouvernements aux niveaux regional et international.'

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES

Missile Defence in a New Strategic Environment : Policy, Architecture and International Industrial Co-operation after the ABM Treaty. - London : Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies, 2003.

iii, 71 p. ; 23 cm.

(Whitehall Paper Series ; 60)

ID number: 80019282

Type: M

* 623 /00973 ISBN: 0855161817

A selection of papers from a conference held at RUSI, 18-19 November 2002.

CEE--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Nationalism after Communism : Lessons Learned. - Budapest : Central European University Press, 2004.

287 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80019303

Type: M

* 323 /00831 ISBN: 9639241768

Includes index.

'This book takes the challenge to bridge the gap between the academic and the policy world in ethnic conflict resolution. Considerable experience has been accumulated in postcommunist Europe on ethnic conflict and nation and state building. This experience needs to be revised, now more than a decade after the fall of the Berlin Wall. What accounts for the resurgence of nationalism after communism ? What does the postcommunist experience of ethnic conflict share with other nationalisms and ethnic conflicts, and what, if anything, is special about the postcommunist experience ? What institutions succeed in building successful states and fair polities and under what circumstances ?'

CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-1996

Russia's Restless Frontier : The Chechnya Factor in Post-Soviet Russia / by Dmitri Trenin... [et al.]. - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2004.

xi, 264 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80019307

Type: M

* 327.2 /00086 ISBN: 0870032038

Author(s):

1. Trenin, Dmitri
2. Malashenko, Aleksei V.
3. Lieven, Anatol

Includes index.

'The conflict with Chechnya, going through its low- and high-intensity phases, has been doggedly accompanying Russia's development. While most books look at the causes of the war, explain its course, and condemn the brutalities associated with it, this book is different. Its focus lies beyond the Caucasus battlefield and addresses the war's specific implications on Russian domestic politics, foreign policy, military, and ethnic relations.'

CHILD SOLDIERS--AFRICA

La petite fille a la Kalachnikov : ma vie d'enfant soldat / by China Keitetsi. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2004.

265 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

(Livres du GRIP ; 273-274)

ID number: 80019268

Type: M

* 355.2 /00274 ISBN: 2804800091

Author(s):

1. Keitetsi, China

'Lorsque les soldats de la National Resistance Army l'enlèvent à proximité de son village en Ouganda, China n'est encore qu'une enfant. A neuf ans, elle participe à son premier combat et affronte l'horreur sans aucune préparation. Mais elle apprend vite : pour survivre, il faut refouler ses sentiments. La jeune fille s'enfoncera de plus en plus profondément dans une spirale de violence qui semble n'offrir aucune issue. Après dix années passées au sein de l'armée de Museveni, elle fuit la guerre atroce, ainsi que les traitements infligés plus particulièrement aux filles : sadisme, violence sexuelle et humiliations quotidiennes. Mais sa fuite ne sera pas synonyme de liberté : elle sera au contraire une longue suite d'épreuves pour survivre. A vingt-trois ans, après avoir subi six mois de claustration, elle quittera enfin le continent africain avec l'aide du

Haut Commissariat pour les refugies. Aujourd'hui, China vit au Danemark. Elle voyage a travers le monde pour raconter son histoire. Aux Nations unies, elle a recu les temoignages de sympathie de nombreuses personnalites, dont Nelson Mandela et Grace Machel.'

CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The New Chinese Empire, And What It Means for the United States / by
Ross Terrill. - New York : Basic Books, 2003.

xv, 384 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80019264

Type: M

* 321 /00669 ISBN: 0465084125

Author(s):

1. Terrill, Ross

Bibliography: p. 343-363. Includes index.

'China, the most enigmatic of today's great powers, is poised at a crossroads. In one direction lies the country's future as an economic superpower in the global village; in the other lies its traditions as a dynastic and then socialist empire. Where will China go next ? The author explores whether today's Beijing party-state, a hybrid of Chinese tradition and Western Marxism, is willing to allow the Middle Kingdom to become a modern nation or will it cling to the traits of empire. Hanging in the balance are the prospect for freedom within China (for Chinese people and also for Tibetan, Uighur, and other non-Chinese citizens of the PRC), the future of America's relations with China, and the security of China's neighbors. Chinese civilization is one of the greatest our globe has known, and China boasts a continuous experience of political governance over its core territory longer than that of any other nation. And yet, the author argues, the vast realm of China has lacked a successful and just political system since the collapse of the monarchy in 1911. A new society and economy have blossomed in post-Mao China, but an outdated imperial state holds them back. The Chinese dynastic state's blend of idealism and realism, attachment to doctrine, paternalism, and obsession with unity continue to shadow today's China. This book exposes the anachronism of this imperial-Leninist state in the modern world, and forecasts startling scenarios for the fate of the world's last multi-ethnic empire. Political crisis lies ahead, the author says, yet he depicts China's longer-term future, not in terms of clash of civilizations, but of the universals of human nature and social change.'

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

Jane's C4I Systems : 2004-2005. - 16th ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's
Information Group, 2004.

420 p. : ill.; 33 cm.

ID number: 80019274

Type: REF

* 623 /00580 REF ISBN: 0710626193

Includes index.

CTR

Reducing Threats at the Source : A European Perspective on
Cooperative Threat Reduction / by Ian Anthony. - Oxford, UK :
Oxford University Press, 2004.
x, 120 p.; 22 cm.
(SIPRI Research Report ; 19)
ID number: 80019270

Type: M

* 327.3 /00635 ISBN: 0199271771

Author(s):

1. Anthony, Ian

Includes index.

Although originally conceived as international measures to reduce the dangers posed by the former Soviet Union's cold war arsenals, Cooperative Threat Reduction is increasingly being adapted to fit the new priorities of non-proliferation and counter-terrorism. Considerable experience of implementing CTR has already been accumulated. The political prospects for developing effective CTR are currently favourable and lessons from the political, legal and financial sphere need to be distilled to form the basis for future activities in Russia and elsewhere. The roles played by different types of threat reduction measure and the institutional settings in which they have been carried out are examined as well as project management and implementation to identify patterns of successful experience.'

DEMOCRACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Between Dictatorship and Democracy : Russian Post-Communist
Political Reform / by Michael MacFaul... [et al.]. - Washington :
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2004.
xii, 364 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80019306

Type: M

* 321 /00671 ISBN: 0870032062

Author(s):

1. MacFaul, Michael

2. Petrov, Nikolai

3. Ryabov, Andrei

Includes index.

'For the past two decades, Russian leaders have attempted to launch a series of political reforms, purportedly aimed at moving the country toward democracy. Have these reforms taken hold? If not, what kind of political regime will sustain in post-Soviet Russia? How has Vladimir Putin's rise to power influenced the country's course? The authors seek to give a comprehensive answer to these fundamental questions about the nature of Russian politics.'

ECONOMIC HISTORY

World Economic Outlook : April 2004 : Advancing Structural Reforms.
- Washington : International Monetary Fund, 2004.
xii, 275 p. : ill.; 28 cm.

(World Economic and Financial Surveys)

ID number: 80019271

Type: M

* 338.9 /00656 ISBN: 1589063376

'The analysis and projections contained in this Report are integral elements of the IMF's surveillance of economic developments and policies in its member countries, developments in international financial markets, and the global economic system.'

ELECTRONICS IN MILITARY ENGINEERING

Jane's Radar and Electronic Warfare Systems : 2004-2005. - 16th ed.
- Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2004.
604 p. : ill. ; 33 cm.
ID number: 80019276
Type: REF
* 623 /00578 REF ISBN: 0710626363
Includes index.

EMP

Rethinking the Euro-Mediterranean Political and Security Dialogue /
by Rosa Balfour. - Paris : European Union Institute for Security
Studies, 2004.
48 p. ; 30 cm.
(Occasional Papers ; 52)
ID number: 80019288
Type: M
* 449 /00045
Author(s):
1. Balfour, Rosa
'Since the summer 2000, the emergence of the new intifada and the
deterioration of Arab-Israeli relations, the terrorist attacks of 11
September and the military intervention in Iraq have all played their
part in undermining the security environment in and around the
Mediterranean, with negative repercussions on EU policies towards the
region, while at the same time highlighting the vital importance of
the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The 2003 Wider Europe/New
Neighbourhood initiative and the European Security Strategy that
confirmed the EU's ambition to become a fully fledged regional power
and to strengthen its global role could together give fresh momentum
to the EU's Mediterranean policies. But was the EMP on its deathbed ?
Should these new strategies signal a change of direction in the EU's
Mediterranean policies ? This paper argues that, while welcoming the
new proposals, the Barcelona process still remains an appropriate
framework for deepening relations between the two shores of the
Mediterranean. Its strengths lie in its 'global approach' that binds
together economic reform with development, cultural exchange with
political dialogue, human rights with security, and in the
conceptualisation of 'comprehensive' security that underpins the EMP.
It also provides the only forum in which Israel and the Arab countries
can sit around the same table. The core focus of this paper is the
first basket of the Barcelona process, which deals with a 'political
and security partnership' - perhaps one of the most neglected aspects
of the EMP given its uneven and limited record of success, where the
ambitions of 1995 were gradually wounded as tension in the Middle East
became increasingly explosive. More specifically, the security
predicament in the region must be understood in conjunction with the
absence of a process of democratisation, which, de facto, has hitherto
been tacitly supported by the EU member states for fear of the rise of
Islamic fundamentalism. But the endurance of more or less
authoritarian regimes has created a vicious circle whereby the
democratic deficit breeds fundamentalism and fundamentalism provides
the justification for authoritarianism. Only recently has the European
Commission started to acknowledge the degree to which the creation of
a secure environment also depends on the individual human dimension,
and the new European Security Strategy, too, posits a strong
relationship between security and good governance, human rights and
the rule of law. This paper explores the relationship between these
two dimensions, traces the development in these fields from 1995 until
the most recent achievements during the Italian EU Presidency of the
second half of 2003 and suggests some policy recommendations. Rather
than seek radical change to revamp the EU's Mediterranean policies, a
modus vivendi between the achievements of the EMP's 'global approach'
with the new concepts of 'differentiation' and 'benchmarking'
introduced by the Wider Europe strategy should be found, allowing

individual countries to make progress without jeopardising the entire regional approach. The EU should also try to strike a balance between the conception of 'soft' security inherent to the EMP and addressed following a comprehensive methodology, and the new developments in the fields of the European Security and Defence Policy and the new European Security Strategy.'

EU--ENLARGEMENT

La ampliacion europea : desafios y oportunidades. - San Antonio : Federacion de Cajas de Ahorros Vasco-Navarras, [s.d.].
258 p. : ill.; 26 cm.
ID number: 80019291
Type: M
* 441 /00121 ISBN: 8492146893

EU--LATVIA

Latvia in Europe : Visions of the Future : Collection of Articles. - Riga : Latvian Academy of Sciences, 2004.
352 p.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80019289
Type: M
* 441 /00120 ISBN: 9984954218
'This is a collection of articles, where 18 authors from Latvia and other countries analyse potential trends of development in the world, Baltic Sea region, and in Latvia in the nearest 10-15 years. Integration of Latvia and other countries into the European Union and NATO is likely to bring about essential changes not only in the above countries, but also in the international system as a whole. The authors have given assessment of Latvia's future prospects in the field of security and international law, in economics and in the context of sustainable development, in the sphere of information technologies, science and foresight studies, as well as in the fields of demography, ethnic relations, morality and ethics, criminology, and mass media development.'

EUROPE--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Europe Review : The Economic and Business Report : 2003/04. - 15th ed. - Saffron Walden, UK : Walden Publishing, 2003.
xiv, 402 p. : ill.; 27 cm.
ID number: 80019298
Type: REF
* 33 /00032 REF ISBN: 1862170401

FIREARMS INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Marquage, enregistrement et tracage des armes legeres et de petit calibre : projet de convention : expose des motifs, commentaires des articles et comparaison avec le rapport du groupe d'experts gouvernementaux des Nations Unies sur la tracabilite des armes legeres / by Ilhan Berkol. - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2004.
43 p.; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP ; 4/2004)
ID number: 80019294
Type: M
* 382 /00307
Author(s):
1. Berkol, Ilhan
Bibliography: p. 43.
'Le controle des transferts et de l'utilisation des armes legeres ne peut s'effectuer d'une maniere efficace que par un marquage et un enregistrement adequats des armes accompagnees d'inspections physiques. Le terme 'tracage' designe le suivi systematique des armes de leur source, via les lignes de transfert, dans le but de localiser le point

de diversion vers le marche illicite. Les lacunes des systemes actuels et le manque d'harmonisation des legislations ne permettent pas de determiner les responsabilites et de sanctionner les infractions. Un systeme adequat et universel permettant la tracabilite des armes legeres devrait donc etre defini. Conformement au Programme d'action de la Conference des Nations unies sur les armes legeres de juillet 2001, un Groupe d'experts gouvernementaux a etudie la faisabilite d'un instrument international permettant d'identifier et de suivre les armes legeres. Ensuite, le 23 decembre 2003, l'Assemblee generale a decide de creer un Groupe de travail pour developper, a l'intention des Etats, la mise en place d'un instrument international de marquage et de tracage rapide et fiable des armes legeres. De son cote, le GRIP a developpe un Projet de convention sur le marquage, l'enregistrement et le tracage des armes legeres qui a ete distribue au sein du Groupe d'experts gouvernementaux des Nations unies ainsi qu'aux delegations des Etats. Le present rapport etudie ce texte de convention modele, le compare au rapport du Groupe d'experts. Au sein des discussions du Groupe de travail, un travail important reste a accomplir pour l'obtention d'un document menant a des controles efficaces. Les travaux du Groupe d'experts gouvernementaux et ceux du GRIP montrent que des points de vue technique et financier un tel document est realisable, notamment sur base de ce qui se fait dans d'autres secteurs commerciaux.'

FRY--COMMERCE--STATISTICS

Statistika spoljne trgovine SR Jugoslavije : 2001. Prvi deo =
Statistics of Foreign Trade of FR Yugoslavia : 2001. Part One. -
Beograd, YUG : Savezni Zavod za Statistiku, 2002.
505 p.; 29 cm.
ID number: 80019261
Type: M
* 31 /00015

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES--DECISION MAKING

Decision Making Within International Organizations. - London :
Routledge, 2004.
xvi, 254 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80019308
Type: M
* 4 /00105 ISBN: 0415304261
Includes index.
'International organizations are increasingly important in the era of globalization but little is known about decision making within these institutions. This edited volume investigates how much influence governments as well as non-state actors, such as non-governmental organizations and international bureaucracies, have upon decision making and the specific ways in which they try to affect international outcomes. It utilizes various theoretical approaches - such as two-level games, groupthink, neo-institutionalism and 'garbage can' theory - to offer new insight into questions such as : what drives international agencies ?; how do they attempt to affect decision making between states ?; what explains their success or failure ? The authors explore the delicate balance between the objectives of international organizations and their member states by drawing from both rationalist and constructivist scholarship in International Relations, thus contributing to a synthesis between both perspectives.'

ISLAM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Islam in Russia : The Politics of Identity and Security / by Shireen T. Hunter. - Armonk, NY : Sharpe, 2004.
xxiv, 566 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80019304
Type: M
* 323 /00830 ISBN: 0765612828
Author(s):
1. Hunter, Shireen T.
Bibliography: p. 543-552. Includes index.
'The author traces the shared history of Russia and Islam. The study's analytical drive stresses political and geopolitical relationships over time and examines Russia's Muslim populations, religious institutions, political organizations and ideological movements.'

LAW--BELGIUM

Les Codes Larcier. Tables generales. Complement 2004, I. - Bruxelles : Larcier, 2004.
iii, 539 p. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019311
Type: M
* 34 /00002 ISBN: 2804414604

Les Codes Larcier. Tome I : Droit civil et judiciaire : complement 2004, I. - Bruxelles : Larcier, 2004.
viii, 268 p. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019312
Type: M
* 34 /00002 ISBN: 2804414531

Les Codes Larcier. Tome II : Droit penal : complement 2004, I. - Bruxelles : Larcier, 2004.
viii, 225 p. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019313
Type: M
* 34 /00002 ISBN: 280441454X

Les Codes Larcier. Tome III : Droit commercial, economique et financier : complement 2004, I. - Bruxelles : Larcier, 2004.
viii, 342 p. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019314
Type: M
* 34 /00002 ISBN: 2804414558

Les Codes Larcier. Tome IV : Droit social : complement 2004, I. - Bruxelles : Larcier, 2004.
viii, 392 p. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019315
Type: M
* 34 /00002 ISBN: 2804414566

Les Codes Larcier. Tome V : Droit fiscal : complement 2004, I. - Bruxelles : Larcier, 2004.
viii, 128 p. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019316
Type: M
* 34 /00002 ISBN: 2804414574

Les Codes Larcier. Tome VI : Droit public et administratif : complement 2004, I. - Bruxelles : Larcier, 2003.
viii, 373 p. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019317
Type: M
* 34 /00002 ISBN: 2804414582

Les Codes Larcier. Tome VII : Droit de l'environnement : complement
2004, I. - Bruxelles : Larcier, 2004.
vii, 89 p.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019318
Type: M
* 34 /00002 ISBN: 2804414590

MIDDLE EAST--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Middle East Review : The Economic and Business Report : 2003/04. -
27th ed. - Saffron Walden, UK : Walden Publishing, 2003.
xvi, 272 p. : ill.; 27 cm.
ID number: 80019299
Type: REF
* 33 /00032 REF ISBN: 186217041X

MILITARY UNIFORMS--HISTORY

Modern Military Uniforms / by Chris MacNab. - Edison, NJ : Chartwell
Books, 2000.
224 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80019263
Type: REF
* 355.1 /00048 REF ISBN: 0785811702
Author(s):
1. MacNab, Chris
Includes index.
'Over 200 full-color artworks and photographs of soldiers' uniforms
since 1945, with uniforms of regular and irregular troops from
countries and regions all round the world, including the United States
and Canada, the United Kingdom, Europe, the former Soviet Union,
Australia, Asia and Africa.'

NAVIES

Jane's Fighting Ships : 2004-2005. - 107th ed. - Coulsdon, UK :
Jane's Information Group, 2004.
947 p. : ill.; 33 cm.
ID number: 80019309
Type: REF
* 623 /00028 REF ISBN: 0710626231
Includes index.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--USA

Future Roles of U.S. Nuclear Forces : Implications for U.S.
Strategy. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2003.
xxiv, 128 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80019280
Type: M
* 623 /00972 ISBN: 0833029177
Bibliography: p. 121-128.
'Since the end of the Cold War, the United States has been reexamining
its basic assumptions about foreign policy and instruments of national
security policy. This study examines the possible roles of nuclear
weapons in contemporary US national security policy. US nuclear forces
are only somewhat reduced from what the nation has maintained for
decades. The United States has a range of nuclear strategies and
postures among which to choose : from abolition of US nuclear weapons;
aggressive reductions and 'dealerting'; 'business as usual, only
smaller'; a more aggressive nuclear posture; to nuclear emphasis. For
most foreseeable combat situations, advanced conventional weapons are
probably sufficiently effective if there are enough of them and they
are used properly; still, if other options are inadequate and the
stakes are high enough, nuclear weapons could give the United States a
decisive advantage. Nuclear weapons remain the final guarantor of US

security, and the United States might wish to retain the traditional threat of nuclear retaliation to deter threats to its national existence. At the same time, it should have the operational flexibility to in fact use a modest number of nuclear weapons if the need were overwhelming and other options were inadequate. Any nuclear strategy the United States chooses will require a different set of nuclear forces and operational practices than it has now.'

OSCE

The Future of the OSCE in the Perspective of the Enlargements of NATO and the EU. - Geneva : Graduate Institute of International Studies, 2004.

149 p.; 21 cm.

(PSIO Occasional Paper ; 1/2004)

ID number: 80019290

Type: M

* 355.4 /01410

'The OSCE has gone through a fundamental revolution in recent years. With the fall of the Soviet Union, its membership has increased dramatically, and new tasks have become necessary for the maintenance of security and stability in Europe. However, the OSCE is not the only international organisation in Europe that focuses on security issues : NATO and the EU are equally concerned with the issue. While the OSCE has found a new raison d'etre after the demise of the Soviet Union, the enlargements of NATO and the EU once again put the necessity of the existence of the organisation in question. Has the OSCE become obsolete ?'

PERSIAN GULF REGION--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Gulf in a Year : 2003. - Dubai : Gulf Research Center, 2004.

343 p.; 26 cm.

ID number: 80019273

Type: M

* 321 /00670 ISBN: 9948400259

The First Annual Report.

'This report seeks to contribute to the nourishment of academic literature on the Gulf region through a well-researched, systematic analysis of ongoing events and developments in and around the region, as well as envisaging future prospects.'

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--PERSIAN GULF REGION

American Oil Diplomacy in the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea / by Gawdat Bahgat. - Gainesville, FL : University Press of Florida, 2003.

xvi, 213 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80019265

Type: M

* 665 /00067 ISBN: 0813026393

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Bibliography: p. 193-206. Includes index.

'The United States is the world's largest oil consumer and importer. Here the author examines the nation's growing dependence on fossil fuels - particularly oil - and the main challenges it faces in securing supplies from two energy-rich regions, the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. He argues that long-term US energy strategy must be built on diversity of both the fuel mix and the geographic origin of that fuel. It should include a broad combination of measures that would stimulate domestic production, provide incentives for conservation, promote clean technologies, and eliminate political barriers to world markets. He also contends, however, that the goal should not be energy independence, but finding new ways of managing dependence on oil supplies from abroad. He maintains that despite

increasing reservoirs of oil and natural gas throughout the world, including the Caspian Sea, the Persian Gulf will continue to be the main source of US fossil fuel. The author analyzes both recent and historical challenges to the relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer and exporter, including the Arab-Israeli peace process. He also discusses the hostility between the United States and Iraq and the tense relationship between the United States and Iran, considering such sensitive topics as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, as well as developments in the wake of September 11, 2001. In his assessment of the underdeveloped Caspian Sea reservoir, the author suggests that energy experts and policy makers have exaggerated the region's potential, citing logistical, economic, and political obstacles that must be overcome before the region plays a major role in producing fossil fuels. These obstacles include domestic ethnic divisions, disputes over the legal status of the Caspian, disagreements over the most cost-effective transportation routes, and changes in the region in the aftermath of the war on terrorism.'

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political Handbook of the World : 2000-2002. - New York : CSA Publications, 2003.
viii, 1496 p. ; 29 cm.
ID number: 80019287
Type: REF
* 328 /00054 REF ISBN: 0933199155
Includes index.

TANKS (MILITARY SCIENCE)

Jane's Armour and Artillery : 2004-2005. - 25th ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2004.
965 p. : ill. ; 33 cm.
ID number: 80019297
Type: REF
* 623 /00231 REF ISBN: 0710626169
Includes index.

TAXATION--LAW AND LEGISLATION--BELGIUM

Wetboek fiscaal recht : inkomstenbelastingen. Zesde boekdeel / by Frans Vanistendael. - Brussel : Story-Scientia, 2004.
var. pag. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80019310
Type: M
* 351 /00036
Author(s):
1. Vanistendael, Frans

TERRORISM--LAW AND LEGISLATION

Fighting Terrorism / by Nicolae Ecobescu... [et al.]. - Bucharest : Romanian Institute of International Studies, 2003.
548 p. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80019269
Type: M
* 323 /00829 ISBN: 9730030146
Author(s):
1. Ecobescu, Nicolae
2. Micu, Nicolae
3. Voicu, Ioan
Bibliography: p. 533-548.
'The book covers the entire spectrum of existing universal and regional conventions concluded in the field of international terrorism, as well as most of the resolutions and declarations adopted

so far by the United Nations and other international organizations regarding different forms and manifestations of terrorism.'

TREATIES

Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General : Status as at 31 December 2003. Volume I, Part I, Chapters I to XI. - New York : United Nations, 2003.

liii, 873 p.; 28 cm.

ID number: 80019284

Type: M

* 341.2 /00131 ISBN: 9211335701

Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General : Status as at 31 December 2003. Volume II, Part I, Chapters XII to XXIX, and Part II. - New York : United Nations, 2003.

liv, 563 p.; 28 cm.

ID number: 80019285

Type: M

* 341.2 /00131 ISBN: 9211335701

Includes index.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Choice : Global Domination or Global Leadership / by Zbigniew K., 1928- Brzezinski. - New York : Basic Books, 2004.

xi, 242 p. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80019305

Type: M

* 327 /01192 ISBN: 0465008003

Author(s):

1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew K., 1928-

Includes index.

'American power and a pervasive globalization are the central realities of today's world, and the source of its most difficult dilemmas. America's historically unprecedented power is the ultimate source of global security, yet Americans feel less secure than ever. Global interdependence and the widespread political awakening of humankind promote American dominance even as they breed anti-American envy, mobilize resentment, and empower America's enemies through the diffusion of ever more destructive technologies. The author reminds here Americans that their might should not be confused with omnipotence. America's well being and the world's are entwined. Panicky preoccupation with solitary American security, and obsessively narrow focus on terrorism, and indifference to the concerns of a politically restless humanity neither enhance American security nor comport with the world's real need for American leadership. Unless it can harmonize its overwhelming power with its seductive but also unsettling social appeal, America could find itself alone and under assault in a setting of intensifying global chaos. America must be both guarantor of global security and promoter of the global common good.'

VEHICLES, REMOTELY PILOTED

Jane's Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Targets : Issue Twenty-Two. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2004.

724 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

ID number: 80019260

Type: REF

* 623 /00775 REF ISBN: 0710612575

Includes index.

VIETNAMESE CONFLICT, 1961-1975--USA

Iraq and Vietnam : Differences, Similarities, and Insights / by
Jeffrey Record, W. Andrew Terrill. - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US
Army War College, 2004.
vii, 69 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80019281
Type: M
* 355.4 /01409 ISBN: 1584871598

Author(s):

1. Record, Jeffrey
2. Terrill, W. Andrew

'US political and military difficulties in Iraq have prompted comparisons to the American war in Vietnam. How, in fact, do the two wars compare ? What are the differences and similarities, and what insights can be gained from examining them ? Does the Vietnam War have instructive lessons for those dealing with today's challenges in Iraq, or is that war simply irrelevant ? The authors conclude that the military dimensions of the two conflicts bear little comparison. Among other things, the sheer scale of the Vietnam War in terms of forces committed and losses incurred dwarfs that of the Iraq War. They also conclude, however, that failed US state-building in Vietnam and the impact of declining domestic political support for US war aims in Vietnam are issues pertinent to current US policy in Iraq.'

WAR--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS

War and Morality. - London : Royal United Services Institute for
Defence and Security Studies, 2004.
vi, 172 p.; 23 cm.
(Whitehall Paper Series ; 61)
ID number: 80019283
Type: M

* 355 /00435 ISBN: 0855161868

Proceeding of a RUSI Conference : 'Morality in Asymmetric War and
Intervention Operations' held on 19-20 September 2002.
Includes index.

'With contributions from over a dozen international experts, this in-depth study of 'war and morality' includes essays on the legal justifications for the resort to force, nations hosting international terrorists and criminals, humanitarian relief efforts, post-conflict stabilization, and case studies on Iraq and Afghanistan.'

WEAPONS INDUSTRY--EUROPE

Off Track ? The Future of the European Defense Industry / by Katia
Vlachos-Dengler. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2004.
xxix, 156 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Rand Publications ; MG-144-OSD)
ID number: 80019293
Type: WEB
* 623 /00974 ISBN: 0833035371

Author(s):

1. Vlachos-Dengler, Katia
<<http://www.rand.org/publications/MG/MG144/>> accessed 25/05/2004.
Bibliography: p. 139-156.

'With the Western European defense industry virtually reduced to four major players, what will its role be in the global defense industry ? The author provides an overview of the market; describes the players, their activities, and their partnerships; and explores the market's driving factors. She posits alternative scenarios by examining these factors and traces the implication of the scenarios for the progress of defense industrial cooperation. She concludes that the industry is in difficulty and suggests areas of change to improve the industry's outlook.'

SELECTED LIST OF JOURNAL ARTICLES BY SUBJECT

SÉLECTION D'ARTICLES DE REVUES CLASSÉS PAR SUJET

ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Chepurin, A.
On Yerevan's Foreign Policy.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 50, no. 2, 2004, p. 112-122.
<http://home.eastview.com/epubs.shtml>

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--EAST ASIA

- Sheehan, Michael
Creating an Arms Control Mechanism in North East Asia : The Application of the European Security Co-operation Regime.
DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2004, p. 39-54.
<http://www.ingentaselect.com>

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Bernier, Justin
The Death of Disarmament in Russia ?
PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 84-103.
<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/parameters>
This article presents a revealing analysis of the status of Russian arms reduction. It informs those who thought post-Cold War agreements had achieved lasting benefits that substantial Russian nuclear, biological, and chemical stockpiles remain. It analyzes a number of Russian weapons programs and determines remaining arms reduction efforts are being thwarted by a troubling disinterest in disarmament. The author concludes there is an immediate need for a thorough, candid reexamination of US policy regarding disarmament in Russia.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION--KOREA (NORTH)

- Kwang-chul, Lew
Don't Just Trust, Verify : Dismantling North Korea's Nuclear Program.
ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 4, May 2004, p. 15-19.
<http://www.armscontrol.org>
The world is no longer willing to trust North Korea. The development of a successful verification regime will be a formidable balancing act testing all of the parties' political and diplomatic skills.

ARMS RACE

- Glaser, Charles L.
When Are Arms Races Dangerous ? Rational versus Suboptimal Arming.
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 28, no. 4, Spring 2004, p. 44-84.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
What causes arms races ? Do arms races necessarily lead to war ? The author distinguishes between two kinds of arms races : those that are dangerous and those that are not. He offers a new perspective for assessing the consequences of arms buildups by posing a different question : Is an arms buildup the best way for a state to achieve security and to protect other vital interests ? If a state's international security environment requires an arms buildup, then arming, as well as the war the buildup might provoke, is the state's best policy option. If, however, the state's decision to engage in a buildup is poorly matched to its security environment, the buildup and any ensuing arms race will reduce the state's security. It is these dangerous

suboptimal races, asserts the author, that make war unnecessarily likely.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Bohr, Annette

Regionalism in Central Asia : New Geopolitics, Old Regional Order.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 3, May 2004, p. 485-502.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

Behind the rhetoric of regional cooperation, the Central Asian states have been embroiled with increasing frequency in conflicts among themselves, including trade wars, border disputes and disagreements over the management and use of water and energy resources. Far from engendering a new regional order in Central Asia, the events of September 11, 2001 and the subsequent basing of US troops in the region have served to entrench pre-existing patterns of regional cooperation, while highlighting the obstacles that have beset the regionalization process there since the mid-1990s. While all five Central Asian states have been attempting to use the renewed rivalry between Russia and the United States, which is being played out in the Central Asian region, to maximize their strategic and economic benefits, the formation of the United States-Uzbekistan strategic partnership has increased the resolve of the other Central Asian states (Turkmenistan excepted) to balance Uzbekistan's preponderance by enthusiastically pursuing regional projects involving Russia and, to a lesser extent, China. This regional dynamic has resulted in the steady gravitation of the centre of regionalism in Central Asia to the north from a nominal Tashkent-Astana axis to a more stable Astana-Moscow one, with possible repercussions for the poorer states of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The article examines the major constraints on regionalism in Central Asia, considering in particular the ways in which the personalist, non-democratic regimes of Central Asia have obstructed state-centric 'top-down' regionalism as well as informal regionalist processes 'from below'.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

- MacFarlane, S. Neil

The United States and Regionalism in Central Asia.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 3, May 2004, p. 447-461.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

This article examines the record of American policy towards regional cooperation in Central Asia. It begins with the determinants of regionalism and the role of external states therein. It then considers the nature of American interests in Central Asia. This is followed by a historical account of the three stages of American policy towards the region. The article argues that regional cooperation has not been a significant aspect of US policy. Instead US policy-makers have preferred bilateral relations or multilateral structures (e.g. the Partnership for Peace, the GUUAM [Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova] group) which draw the region's states beyond its boundaries. US policy tends to reduce incentives for regional actors to develop multilateral cooperation. It may also encourage competitive regionalist agendas on the part of other interested major powers (Russia and China).

ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY

- Allison, Roy

Regionalism, Regional Structures and Security Management in Central Asia.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 3, May 2004, p. 463-483.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

The security dimension of regionalism and regional structures in Central Asia and Azerbaijan has been limited by Russia's influence as a regional hegemon, as well as by various other constraints specific to the region and the local states. Moreover, as a peripheral zone in the world system, Central Eurasia has not shown much evidence of regionalization as a process. But in response to the proximity of hegemonic power the smaller states have tried to adopt bandwagoning and balancing strategies in regional formats. Although their fixation on 'regime security' has encouraged them to accommodate Russia through CIS structures, this is changing as new bilateral security relationships develop with the United States. The Russian-sponsored Collective Security Treaty Organization is unable to address the most serious challenges for regional security management in Central Asia. Yet the local states have been unable on their own to establish a regional security consensus and to institutionalize cooperation on that basis. The diffuse GUUAM grouping (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova) has not offered a basis for self-sustaining regional security cooperation. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization has created a venue to engage China in the security dialogue on Central Asia, particularly over counterterrorism, but has otherwise failed to tackle security challenges among and within the Central Asian states. Overall, the current focus of these states and their sponsors on bilateral relations to provide security assistance continues to displace security-related regionalism.

ASTRONAUTICS AND STATE--CHINA

- Johnson-Freese, Joan

Space Wei Qi : The launch of Shenzhou V.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 57, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 121-145.

<http://www.nwc.navy.mil/press/frontpage/products.htm>

Whether the United States chooses to return to the moon, go on to Mars, or something in between or beyond, it is not just where that is important, but how. To a large extent, 'how' will involve implicitly or explicitly responding to the first Chinese manned space flight, on 15-16 October 2003. The United States can continue to exclude China from cooperative space efforts, commence a new-manned-space-flight race, or initiate an incremental program of space cooperation including the Chinese. The interests of the space program and of the nation would be best served by cooperation.

BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Kempf, Olivier

Bosnie, dix ans apres.

DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 34-41.

Dix ans apres les accords de Dayton, on pourrait penser qu'il n'y a plus rien a dire sur la Bosnie, d'un point de vue militaire, ou securitaire. Toutefois, la France y est encore tres presente, meme si son action change de forme. Alors que l'Union europeenne devrait reprendre a l'OTAN la mission de la SFOR l'hiver prochain, il parait utile de faire le point : de la situation sur le terrain, du dispositif francais actuellement en place, enfin des changements en cours avant la releve par une eventuelle EUFOR.

CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-1996

- Alissoultanov, Oumar
The Chechen Crisis : Genesis, Dynamics, and Recent Trends.
CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2004, p. 13-23.

CHINA--COMMERCE--USA

- Segal, Adam
Practical Engagement : Drawing a Fine Line for US-China Trade.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 157-173.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
Today's economic realities recommend relaxing advanced commercial technologies controls toward China while maintaining an embargo on military items and a small handful of crucial dual-use items - identified here - to help preserve US technological superiority and engage Beijing.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Deng, Yong
Moore, Thomas G.
China Views Globalization : Toward a New Great-Power Politics ?
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 117-136.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
China's strategic choices increasingly seek to use globalization as a way to make China rich and strong, reduce international fears of its rising material power, and transform great-power politics to a more cooperative form of interstate competition that increases prospects for China's peaceful rise.

CIS--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

- Pastukhov, B.
The CIS : Overlapping Integration Setups.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 50, no. 2, 2004, p. 106-111.
<http://home.eastview.com/epubs.shtml>

CIVIL SOCIETY--CEE

- Narozhna, Tanya
Civil Society in the Post-Communist Context : Linking Theoretical Concept and Social Transformation.
DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 12, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 294-310.

CIVIL WAR

- Duration and Termination of Civil War.
JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 41, no. 3, May 2004, Special Issue.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
An important key to reducing the suffering due to civil war is to shorten conflicts. The marked decrease in the incidence of conflicts in the 1990s was mostly due to a high number of conflict terminations, not to a decrease in the number of new wars. The articles in this special issue treat theoretically and empirically the determinants of civil war onset, duration, and termination, with particular emphasis on duration and termination.

CONVENTION ON THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

- Gilbert, Mark

'A Fiasco but not a Disaster' : Europe's Search for a Constitution.

WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 21, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 50-59.

The European Union is no stranger to crisis, but there is little doubt that its latest row over the small print of its new constitution poses a large question mark over Europe's future. A conference of Europe's leaders not only rejected the new constitution last December, but the EU finance ministers earlier backed down from applying sanctions to France and Germany for flouting budgetary rules. The EU can often seem opaque to nonspecialists. This article is an attempt to outline what the fuss is all about.

CTBT

- Mistry, Dinshaw

The Unrealized Promise of International Institutions : The Test Ban Treaty and India's Nuclear Breakout.

SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 4, Summer 2003, p. 116-151.

In 1998 India conducted five nuclear tests and declared itself to be a nuclear weapons power. During the previous twenty-four years, since its 1974 nuclear test, India had refrained from nuclear testing. India had also been among the strongest supporters of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and it maintained a pro-CTBT position when negotiations on this treaty commenced in 1994. Why was India willing to accept international institutional constraints against nuclear testing, but then reversed course two decades later ? We should note that in addition to the 1998 nuclear tests, India, in 1996, rejected the CTBT when the treaty was opened for signature. The author argues that existing explanations for nuclear proliferation - based on security considerations, prestige factors, and bureaucratic politics - cannot account for India's nuclear decisions on the test ban treaty. Instead, a two-level framework combining international institutional factors (the focal points of a regime, the shadow of the future, issue-linkages, and the politics of coercion) and domestic conditions (government strength and vulnerability and domestic mobilization) explains New Delhi's CTBT policy.

CUBA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

- Weinmann, Lissa

Washington's Irrational Cuba Policy.

WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 21, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 22-31.

DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

- Aliboni, Roberto

Guazzone, Laura

Democracy in the Arab Countries and the West.

MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 82-93.

This essay addresses two main issues : (a) the status of the debate on Arab democracy and its weak dynamics; and (b) the role of the West in fostering or promoting democracy in the Arab world. It concludes by providing some recommendations about the appropriate framework in which a credible and more efficient western policy to promote democracy in the Arab world could be pursued and shared by the parties involved.

DEMOCRATIZATION--TURKEY

- Oguzlu, Tarik

The Impact of 'Democratization in the Context of the EU Accession Process' on Turkish Foreign Policy.

MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 94-113.

This essay analyses the process, style and outcome dimensions of Turkish foreign policy in the 1990s in the light of the 'democratization alongside the European Union [EU] access process'. Two possible independent variables are compared and contrasted : the democratization process per se and the democratization as taking place within the context of Turkey's Europeanization process. The main questions addressed are : in which way has Turkey's democratization alongside the EU accession process impacted on Turkey's foreign policy and why has the increasing quality of Turkish democratization not produced pro-EU Turkish foreign policy outcomes in relation to the Cyprus and European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) issues.

DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)--USA

- Smith, Derek D.

Deterrence and Counterproliferation in an Age of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 4, Summer 2003, p. 152-197.

The emergence of international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction have pushed the Bush administration to declare that it was adopting a doctrine of preemption (what the doctrine calls for would be more accurately described as 'prevention') to augment, and even supplant, the decades-old US reliance on deterrence. The author considers US action in regional crises and conflicts involving important interests, ranging from the reversal of local aggression, the destruction of terrorist camps and WMD facilities, or even the removal of an adversary's regime. He argues that deterrence is of decreasing reliability against rogue states, but of increasing potency against the United States. To forestall this development, the United States should invest in counterproliferation programs and articulate a preventive war doctrine against threatening regimes, aiming to eliminate potential security threats before they fully materialize. These efforts, however, will only be beneficial if tempered by a strategy that capitalizes on US power and influence, but also recognizes its shortcomings and limitations. Otherwise, heavy-handed US military action will dramatically exacerbate the threats arrayed against it, quite possibly to the point that even the most ambitious counterproliferation efforts will fail.

EMP

- Daguzan, Jean-Francois

La Mediterranee au prisme du nouveau panorama strategique.

DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 101-113.

Apres avoir dresse le panorama geostrategique resultant du 11 septembre 2001, de la 2eme Intifada et de la guerre en Irak, l'auteur etudie l'avenir du Partenariat euro-mediterranien (PEM), bien mal en point. Il recommande que dans le Proche et le Moyen-Orient l'Europe reprenne l'initiative, laquelle restera distincte, mais complementaire du Greater Middle East americain.

ENERGY POLICY--UZBEKISTAN

- Kenisarin, Murat

The Energy Sector of Uzbekistan : Present State and Problems.

CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2004, p. 124-137.

EU--ARMED FORCES--FYROM

- Maral, Pierre

Vers une Union operationnelle ? Concordia.

DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 25-33.

Concordia, premiere operation militaire de l'UE en Arym, a ete un succes puisque apres avoir ete reclamee par les autorites locales pour prendre le relais d'une operation de l'OTAN, elle s'est conclue a la satisfaction de tous. Cette operation, qui a egalement valide les accords dits 'Berlin+' de soutien de l'UE a l'OTAN, a surtout demontre la capacite de l'UE a mettre en oeuvre des strategies de gestion de crise globale, eclairees par une vision politique volontariste, dont le volet militaire ressort avec d'autant plus de legitimite et d'efficacite.

EU--CFSP

- Solana, Javier

Gemeinsame Aussen-, Sicherheits-, und Verteidigungspolitik der erweiterten EU.

EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 2004, S. 8-10.

With the new terms provided for in the constitutional treaty the integration process in the fields of Common Foreign and Security Policy and Common Security and Defence Policy will continue in an undiminished scope, especially since most of these stipulations have already been initiated independently of the constitutional treaty by earlier decisions of the European Council. The willingness to find solutions to European problems could indeed be more distinct. But we should not forget that foreign and security policy represents a core area of national sovereignty which many politicians are still hesitant about consigning it to Europe. However, common foreign and security policy is a necessity if Europe is to succeed in meeting the challenges and in becoming a global actor.

EU--COMMERCE--ISRAEL

- Sadeh, Tal

Israel and a Euro-Mediterranean Internal Market.

MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 29-52.

This article briefly surveys existing barriers to European Community (EC)-Israel trade in the sectors and fields of co-operation that the Commission and the Euro-Mediterranean ministerial conferences have identified as important to the formation of a Euro-Mediterranean internal market. In each issue area, the article describes the Israeli commitments under the Association Agreement and relevant multilateral agreements, and the practice of EC-Israeli exchange. The general conclusion is that while Israel aspires to OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) institutional and legislative standards, die-hard monopolies still persist in various sectors, and well-intentioned government officials still believe in the need for government planning and regulation in many sectors.

EU--ENLARGEMENT

- Walter, Norbert

The Catch-Up Effect of the 'Big Bang'.

INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 27-32.

Worries that the 'big bang' entry of ten much poorer states into the prosperous club will prove to be a drag on the EU economy are misplaced. The primary purpose of the enlargement is political, in sewing a divided Europe back together again. But the economic add-on as 75 million hard-working, imaginative people come in should pep up sluggish western economies as well. Already the Central European countries are growing fast and narrowing the gap between old and new.

EU--ESDP

- Lefebvre, Maxime
L' Europe, puissance par la defense ?
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 42-54.
L'histoire nous enseigne que l'existence d'une menace commune n'a jamais permis d'unifier l'Europe. C'est l'eloignement de la menace apres la fin de la guerre froide et le basculement d'une defense territoriale a une defense de projection, qui ouvre paradoxalement la voie a une 'Europe puissance' par la defense; mais les ambitions de cette 'Europe puissance' sont limitees a la fois par l'hyperpuissance americaine et par les divergences toujours possibles entre puissances europeennes.

- Montesquiou, Aymeri De
2004 : oser la defense europeenne !
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 83-95.
En 2004, le defense europeenne est a un tournant de son evolution. Largement souhaitee par les citoyens, elle s'organise selon un axe franco-allemand avec l'appui decisif de la Grande-Bretagne, qui entretient des relations privilegiees avec les Etats-Unis mais qui sait que son avenir est desormais en Europe. La defense europeenne se construit egalement au regard de la nouvelle doctrine strategique americaine qui privilegie les alliances de circonstance au detriment des alliances classiques et prone la guerre preventive.

- Perruche, Jean-Paul
Le developpement des capacites militaires de l' Union europeenne.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 6, juin 2004, p. 65-73.
La defense europeenne a commence a se concretiser sur le terrain puisque deux operations militaires, l'une proche, l'autre lointaine, ont ete accomplies l'an dernier sous la banniere de l'Union. Une troisieme est envisagee dans les Balkans dans les mois qui viennent. Si les capacites europeennes d'analyse de la situation internationale et de decision autonome sont desormais en place et ont subi l'epreuve des faits, le developpement de capacites militaires mobiles et interoperables est une condition majeure pour la credibilite de la PESD.

EU--MALTA

- Pace, Roderick
Malta's EU Membership : Chapter 1 Concluded, Chapter 2 Just Started.
MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 114-121.

EU--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

- Biscop, Sven
La Strategie europeenne de securite : un agenda ambitieux.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 55-66.
La strategie europeenne de securite offre un cadre clair pour l'ensemble de l'action exterieure de l'UE. Le potentiel en termes d'efficacite, de coherence et de credibilite est evident. La mise en oeuvre des choix exprimes dans la Strategie, a travers tous les domaines de l'action exterieure, est un projet essentiel dans le role international de l'UE.

- Solana, Javier
Strategie de securite de l' Union europeenne.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 5-9.
Devenue acteur global, l'Union europeenne s'est dotee d'une strategie de securite, officiellement adoptee par le Conseil europeen en decembre 2003. Grille de lecture des menaces de ce monde, cette strategie a trois objectifs : opposer des parades efficaces et cibles aux differentes menaces, en exploitant toute la panoplie de moyens, pas seulement militaires dont nous disposons; creer un cercle de bonne gouvernance a nos frontieres orientales et sur le pourtour de la Mediterranee; renforcer l'efficacite du multilateralisme, et donc l'ONU et le partenariat transatlantique UE-OTAN. L'Europe s'affirme ainsi en acteur

global contribuant a la securite internationale.

EU--UKRAINE

- Bon, Agnes

Ukraine - UE : regain d' interet reciproque.

COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 1042, mars - avril 2004, p. 27-38.

Deuxieme pays de la Communauté des Etats independants par sa population et troisieme par sa surface, l'Ukraine souhaiterait que son importance strategique soit prise en compte par l'Union europeenne. Elle juge que l'Accord de partenariat et de cooperation (APC) signe en 1994 ne constitue plus un cadre adequat pour ses relations bilaterales avec l'Union et compare avec amertume l'aide qui lui est accordee aux montants financiers alloues a d'autres pays, moins avances qu'elle sur le plan de la stabilite politique ou du developpement economique. L'UE, quant a elle, estime que Kiev n'a pas rempli ses engagements et ne voit pas l'utilite de remplacer l'APC. La proximite de l'elargissement de mai 2004 a toutefois provoque a Bruxelles une prise de conscience des menaces concernant la soft security qu'engendrera la presence sur sa frontiere orientale d'Etats pauvres et instables. L''Initiative nouveaux voisins' semble ouvrir de nouvelles possibilites de rapprochement et meme, a terme, d'integration economique aux pays qui accepteront de se reformer. L'election presidentielle ukrainienne d'octobre 2004 revet dans ce contexte une importance capitale car elle peut permettre l'accession au pouvoir du camp reformateur.

EUROPE--ARMED FORCES--PROCUREMENT

- Verret, Denis

De l' Agence europeenne de defense.

DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 67-82.

L'annee 2004 represente une occasion unique pour la realisation de l'Europe de la defense. En effet, plusieurs evenements majeurs convergent : l'elargissement de l'Union europeenne, l'elargissement de l'OTAN et la creation de l'Agence europeenne de defense. Pour la Base industrielle et technologique de defense (BITD) europeenne, confrontee a des defis majeurs pour sa perennite, il est vital que la convergence de ces evenements soit l'occasion de mener a bien les harmonisations necessaires, en termes de lancement et de conduite de programmes, de dtcloisonnement des marches nationaux, de soutien aux exportations et de preparation de l'avenir. L'Agence europeenne de defense, qui sera mise en place par les 25 pays membres de l'Union, constitue l'instrument idoine du renforcement necessaire de l'industrie de defense europeenne.

EUROPE--BOUNDARIES

- Batt, Judy

The Enlarged EU and Its New 'Neighborhood Policy'.

INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 19-26.

The improvised EU system for reuniting a Europe split for half a century - and bringing the new Central European democracies back into the family - has been impressive. It has accelerated reforms in the post-communist states that have just swelled EU membership from 15 to 25. But what about their neighbors to the east that may not ever qualify for membership ? A generous EU program of carrots should supplement the present sticks for Ukrainians and others.

- Chomette, Guy-Pierre

Voyage sur la nouvelle frontiere de l' UE.

COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 1042, mars - avril 2004, p. 49-58.

Avec son elargissement a l'Est, le 1er mai 2004, l'Union europeenne va voir sa nouvelle frontiere orientale coïncider avec celle qui, durant le regime communiste, delimitait l'empire sovietique de l'Europe centrale et orientale. Celle-ci, a la grande satisfaction de tous, etait devenue facile a franchir apres la chute du mur de Berlin et le demantelement de l'URSS. Ce n'est plus le cas sur cette frontiere, pas plus que sur toutes les autres separant les nouveaux entrants ou candidats de leurs voisins orientaux. En effet, sous la pression de l'UE, tous ces pays ont rendu plus difficiles les conditions d'entree sur leur territoire, imposant passeports et visas. L'auteur fournit de nombreux temoignages, souvent faits d'inquietudes et d'incomprehension. Le commerce transfrontalier, par exemple, source de revenus complementaires, a fortement diminue. Roumains et Moldaves sont de nouveau separees, apres avoir goute a la libre circulation et aux retrouvailles familiales. Les Hongrois font la chasse aux Ukrainiens qui cherchent a s'introduire clandestinement dans leur pays, alors que les Polonais ferment encore souvent les yeux sur la vente en contrebande par les Bielorusses de cigarettes et de bouteilles de vodka.

- Lepesant, Gilles

Les marges orientales de l' Union europeenne a 25.

COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 1042, mars - avril 2004, p. 4-19.

L'elargissement de l'UE a dix nouveaux membres n'est qu'une etape dans le processus de la reunification institutionnelle de l'Europe. En depit des progres qu'a engendres la perspective de l'adhesion pour les Etats candidats, celle-ci ne saurait etre l'unique vecteur de la modernisation exportee par l'UE. Une politique de voisinage s'impose donc en substitut ou dans l'attente d'un nouvel elargissement pour les pays qui se retrouvent aux frontieres de l'UE. Il s'agit d'une part de l'isthme mer Baltique-mer Noire (Russie, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldavie) et de l'autre, des pays de la rive Sud de la Mediterranee. Les defis a relever concernent a la fois les disparites economiques et la fragilite des nouveaux voisins. Le but est de limiter les risques de tensions, de parer aux mouvements migratoires et de garantir l'approvisionnement energetique de l'espace communautaire. Les relations avec la Russie presentent certaines particularites, faites a la fois de cooperation et de rivalite. Il ne faut pas en effet qu'elle considere l'elargissement comme une reconquete de territoires qu'elle juge essentiels pour son identite et sa securite. Les questions soulevees par la nouvelle strategie de l'UE sont celles du cadre geographique a retenir, de la convergence des economies et des societes concernees et du role des nouveaux Etats membres dans ce processus. Le point crucial est bien evidemment celui du modele a exporter : la relation democratie-economie de marche n'est peut-etre pas aussi evidente a mettre en oeuvre qu'il apparaissait au depart. En outre, contrairement a ce qui est le cas lors du processus d'adhesion, ou les interets nationaux sont relegues au second plan au profit d'un projet commun, ces derniers sont primordiaux dans le cadre d'une politique de voisinage. L'echec de celle-ci pourrait entrainer la creation sur le pourtour de l'UE d'une zone frontiere geree selon des preoccupations principalement securitaires. Un succes repousserait les limites de l'europeanisation.

EUROPE--MILITARY POLICY

- Jones, Seth G.

The European Union and the Security Dilemma.

SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 3, Spring 2003, p. 114-156.

This article focuses on two questions. First, and most important, why was a security arm of the European Union created in post-cold war Europe, and why did earlier efforts such as the European Defense Community, the Fouchet Plan, and European Political Cooperation fail? Second, how significant is EU security cooperation? The article is divided into four parts. First, it lays out the conditions under which states might choose an institutionalizing strategy. Second, it examines four cases: the European Defense Community in the early 1950s, the Fouchet Plan in the early 1960s, the European Political Cooperation in the 1970s and 1980s, and the Treaty on European Union and subsequent agreements. These were chosen for several reasons: they represent the most important attempts to create a European security institution in the postwar era; they allow for variation in the amount of security cooperation (the dependent variable); and they allow for variation in the structure of the system (the independent variable). Third, this article evaluates alternative arguments. Fourth, it briefly explores the prospects for European security cooperation in the near future.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT--ELECTIONS, 2004

- Smith, Julie

Making Votes Count.

WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 20-21.

This is a momentous year for the European Union. May Day marks its expansion from fifteen to twenty-five members. Its leaders hope to agree a constitutional treaty by the end of June; some countries including Britain will put it to referendums. From June 10 to 13, citizens in all states will go to the polls to elect 723 Members of the European Parliament. These will be the sixth such direct elections and the first to include voters from the ten newly joined central and southern European nations.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Alexander, James

Federal Reforms in Russia: Putin's Challenge to the Republics.

DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 12, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 233-263.

GENOCIDE

- Zenko, Micah

Saving Lives with Speed: Using Rapidly Deployable Forces for Genocide Prevention.

DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2004, p. 3-19.

<http://www.ingentaselect.com>

This paper shows that the deployment of a robust force is crucial to deter or halt acts of genocide or mass violence in their earliest stage. With the concept of swift interventions in mind, the article is an argument for rapidly deployable forces (RDFs) designed to prevent genocide through early entry operations, and an examination of what those forces should resemble.

GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Belov, V.

Germany: Good for a Russian, not Bad for a German.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 50, no. 2, 2004, p. 132-141.

<http://home.eastview.com/epubs.shtml>

GERMANY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Picaper, Jean-Paul

Allemagne : le desencantement.

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 329-343.

Six years after taking power the Schroder government faces a serious crisis of confidence. In election after election, the chancellor's alliance of Social Democrats and Greens has shown signs of fraying, and even disorder. The German economy is admittedly not in good shape. The 'semi-liberal' reform program dubbed "Agenda 2010" has won few backers, starting with the SPD and labor unions. The left is gradually becoming further and further removed from realities. Moroseness is emerging from beneath the government's patina of energetic process. Fewer and fewer Germans believe in their enterprises, people are losing interest in their work, German banks are posting anemic profits, growth fell to 0.4 percent in 2003, and unemployment continues to climb. At this rate one wonders if the current government will last until the legislative elections in fall 2006. One thing is certain : the elections in North Rhine-Westphalia in 2005 will be a major test. If Schroder again loses in this last socialist bastion, the only decent thing will be for him to step down.

GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

- Annati, Massimo

Galileo vs. GPS : Battle over Navigation Warfare ?

NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, vol. 49, no. 1, 2004, p. 88-93.

After many years of discussions, bickering, doubts and confusion, during which the inter-European rivalries were at last an important delaying factor as the fierce opposition by the US, in Spring 2003 the European Space Agency (ESA) and the European Commission finally granted green light for the development and future deployment of the Galileo satellite-based positioning and navigation system.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

- Chadwick, Elizabeth

A Tale of Two Courts : The 'Creation' of a Jurisdiction ?

JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 71-101.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

Two projects to create the international criminal courts were devised during the 20th century. On 1 July 2002, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court entered into force. On 16 November 1937, the Convention for the creation of an International Criminal Court was open for signature at Geneva. The latter never entered into force, an event made contingent on the coming into force of its companion Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism, which also never occurred. The use to be made of law in each court forms the core of this discussion; the Rome Statute Court will rely on both vertical and horizontal approaches to the exercise of jurisdiction, and will utilise a harmonised approach to substantive criminal law; the 1937 court would have utilised domestic criminal law, in that the intent behind the 1937 convention was to make available an alternate forum, should the need arise. It is argued in particular that a horizontal approach to international criminal law may hold more seeds of future discord than a vertical approach, as harmonised law-making and enforcement lack a much-needed critical foundation. Crucially, the new International Criminal Court could greatly disturb the existing distribution of power and authority originally designed into the United Nations Charter, and effect a major shift in power politics, thus upsetting the balance between the principle of non-interference in state domestic affairs and the maintenance of international peace.

INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES

- Chapleau, Philippe

Privatiser la paix ?

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 441-460.

Are UN 'Blue Helmets' the only solution for peacekeeping missions ? More and more observers are openly criticising the incompetence of the UN troops sent to conflict zones. Not only are the forces insufficient in number, they are inexperienced, too expensive and lack motivation. Two alternatives are currently being discussed at international institutions. Some would like to see the creation of a sort of permanent UN 'legion' that could be immediately mobilized and capable of executing major actions under the leadership of countries that contribute personnel and equipment. Others propose private military forces. Such enterprises, which employ seasoned and efficient soldiers, have already demonstrated their abilities in various combat theatres, including Sierra Leone and Angola. As long as they remain under the control of the international community, these new mercenaries might provide the solution to the conflicts that continue to ravage the planet.

- Tripodi, Paolo

The Complexities of Peacekeeping : An Initial Discussion on Peacekeepers' Ethical Challenges with some Consideration of Training and Mind-set.

LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT & LAW ENFORCEMENT, vol. 10, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 47-62.

The last decade was extremely important for the evolution of peacekeeping operations. Beginning in the early 1990s, the number of states deploying troops in UN missions multiplied; thousands of soldiers from varied backgrounds have assumed the role of peacekeeper. This new commitment, however, has revealed that while some contingents offer good performance, others are reluctant to accept the unique task of peacekeeping. This article investigates some of the ethical issues that peacekeepers face. It responds to the question of why certain soldiers seem to be better suited to deal with peacekeeping than others. The article emphasizes that peacekeeping and warfighting are different types of operations, which require not only a different training, but also, and more importantly, a different mind-set. Soldiers who receive strong combat training and internalize the combat role will find it difficult to adapt to peacekeeping tasks.

IRAN--ARMED FORCES

- Minasian, Sergey

Iran : Armed Forces and Security Policy.

CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2004, p. 91-107.

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Herzig, Edmund

Regionalism, Iran and Central Asia.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 3, May 2004, p. 503-517.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

A combination of revolutionary ideology, trouble with neighbours and location in the Middle East, where regionalism is moribund, make the Islamic Republic of Iran an unlikely enthusiast for regional coalition-building. The impetus towards regionalism derives first and foremost from geopolitical considerations - the need to counter the US government's efforts to isolate Iran - but also from domestic dynamics; the regionalist discourse has lent an acceptable ideological colouring to an increasingly pragmatic foreign policy. Iran's neighbours, however, share neither its geopolitical predicament nor its ideological complexion, and the actual implementation of Tehran's regionalist agenda has been based on functional cooperation, rather than on geopolitics and ideology. Trade promotion and the development of transport infrastructure to link Central Asia and the Caspian to Turkey and the Persian Gulf have been the most appealing areas for northern neighbours, and dominate the

agenda of the Economic Cooperation Organization, Iran's main vehicle for multilateral cooperation with Central Asia and Azerbaijan. Tehran's 1992 proposal for a Caspian Sea Cooperation Organization has so far been stymied by the littoral states' well-publicized disagreements over the sea's legal status, though their numerous multilateral meetings and handful of agreements suggest that the idea has potential in the medium-term. Notwithstanding the meagre tangible results to date, Iran's tilt towards regionalism has had a positive impact. It has helped to rehabilitate the Islamic Republic in the eyes of its neighbours, contributed to the evolution of policy debate at home and prepared the ground for future multilateral cooperation.

IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Amuzegar, Jahangir

Khatami : A Folk Hero in Search of Relevance.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 11, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 75-93.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

The article's intention is not to evaluate Khatami's overall performance as president, to discuss positive changes that occurred on his watch, or to blame him for all that ails this ancient land. The goal is to trace his fading political star and to highlight the reasons for the abject disillusionment of his old admirers.

- Gheissari, Ali

Nasr, Vali

Iran's Democracy Debate.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 11, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 94-106.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

The aim of the authors in this essay is to chart the path that the democracy debate has taken and to identify its key issues and principal protagonists, what they are saying, and what their prospects are.

IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Ishow, Habib

Quelles perspectives politiques a venir pour l' Irak ?

DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 6, juin 2004, p. 167-181.

Après une présentation des motifs de l'intervention militaire des Etats-Unis, l'auteur expose d'abord les structures sociales de l'Irak. Ensuite, il examine le plan politique américain visant à y établir la démocratie. Cela amène à montrer les deux obstacles majeurs à la réalisation de ce plan : les structures sociales et l'islam. Enfin, est suggérée, comme alternative, la création d'une fédération en vue de sauvegarder les droits des différents groupes en plaçant ce pays sous le mandat de l'ONU afin de prendre le temps nécessaire à la réalisation d'un tel projet, ce qui est dans l'intérêt de l'Irak et de la communauté internationale.

- Stansfield, Gareth

The Unthinkable.

WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 6-8.

America's exit strategy from Iraq is being designed and the much-vilified United Nations lined up for what many regard as the poisoned chalice. In Iraq, separate Sunni and Shi'a insurgencies have delivered severe shocks and the Kurds are at fever pitch over independence. It's time to think the unthinkable.

IRAQI SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

- Dougherty, Beth

Victims' Justice, Victors' Justice : Iraq's Flawed Tribunal.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 11, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 61-74.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

The Iraqi Special Tribunal (IST) will carry the combined weight of Iraqi, regional and international expectations. In order to withstand the scrutiny of the Iraqi people and the international community, trials need to be seen to be fair, impartial, independent and legitimate.

ISLAM--SAUDI ARABIA

- Murawiec, Laurent

De-saoudiser l' Arabie.

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 49-70.

It is time to recognize that after nearly 60 years of smooth cooperation, Saudi Arabia is no longer an ally of the United States, but an enemy.

Since the early 1970s, the kingdom has played a patently destabilizing role. If it were not for Saudi Arabia, the 1973 oil crisis would not have happened. Worse, the ruling Wahhabi minority, starting with the royal family, has used oil revenues to impose their extremist religious ideology on the rest of Islam, surreptitiously orchestrating the activities of jihad combatants the world over. Nobody should forget that 15 of the 19 September 11 hijackers were Saudis. One cannot avoid being struck by the disastrous state of the Arab world. Riyadh has successfully 'Wahhabi-cized' Islam to the detriment of other nations and peoples, and their economic, social and cultural development. The only way to put an end to this highly toxic regime is to demand the dismantling and eradication of the Saudi-Wahhabite war machine.

JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

- Rapp, William E.

Past its Prime ? The Future of the US-Japan Alliance.

PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 104-120.

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/parameters>

This article presents a rather pessimistic view of continuing relations. The author bases his assessment on a detailed analysis of competing values between the two nations and what he terms 'a new direction in Japan's strategic intentions'. Of major interest to any Asiaphile are the author's predictions regarding the next two decades. Rapp closes with the sobering conclusion that 'It's best to recognize the dimension of the new area now and move forward, rather than to drag along an alliance that may be past its prime.'

JUST WAR DOCTRINE

- Skerker, Michael

Just War Criteria and the New Face of War : Human Shields, Manufactured Martyrs, and Little Boys with Stones.

JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 3, no. 1, 2004, p. 27-39.

This article applies jus in bello criteria to a relatively novel tactic in asymmetrical warfare : the attempt by a conventionally weaker force to shape the conditions of combat so that the (morally scrupulous) stronger force cannot advance without violating the rules of war. The weaker side accomplishes this by placing its own civilian population before the attacking force; by encouraging or forcing civilians to be human shields, by launching attacks from civilian areas, by provoking reprisal massacres, by creating humanitarian disasters, and by secreting military targets in civilian neighborhoods. This set of tactics is introduced with historical examples taken from recent conflicts in the Balkans and the Middle East. The paper argues that the doctrine of double effect is largely inapplicable to these tactics due to their publicity-seeking nature; that enemy war crimes do not reciprocally release the attacker from his moral obligations; and that responsibility for vulnerable civilians devolves to anyone with the power to offer them protection.

Specific tactical recommendations are generated for situations where the deployment of this tactic can be anticipated, for situations where the attacker is and is not immediately imperiled by its use, and in situations where attempts at discrimination are futile.

KOSOVO (SERBIA)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

- Singh, Anita Inder
Divide and Quit.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 22-23.
Does it help to divide territories where different communities find it hard to live together ? Or is it just transferring problems to the international level ? As the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and NATO struggle to keep the peace following the communal killings in the divided city of Mitrovica in March, would dividing Kosovo stabilise the Balkans ? The answer depends on whether partition is regarded as a good or a bad thing.

LIBYA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Pargeter, Alison
Openness is Tricky.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 6, June 2004, p. 18-19.

MEDIATION, INTERNATIONAL

- Bercovitch, Jacob
DeRouen, Karl
Mediation in Internationalized Ethnic Conflicts : Assessing the Determinants of a Successful Process.
ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 30, no. 2, Winter 2004, p. 147-170.
<http://www.ingentaselect.com>
This article examines how internationalized ethnic conflicts, traditionally the most difficult form of conflict, can be managed and resolved. The case is made that mediation is particularly relevant in such contexts of intractable conflicts. The paper develops a framework of mediation and presents the significant features that may affect its outcome by examining an original data set on international mediation events. The findings from an analysis of 869 cases of mediation attempts in internationalized ethnic conflicts suggest that directive mediation strategies increase the probability of successful conflict management. Mediator experience also has a positive impact on successful management. Prolonged mediation and repeated efforts by the same mediator have a negative effect on the chances of a successful outcome.

MONEY--EU COUNTRIES--EURO

- Mayes, David G.
Finland : The Nordic Insider.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 39, no. 2, June 2004, p. 185-192.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
- Miles, Lee
Sweden : 'Hitchhiking' and the Euro Referendum.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 39, no. 2, June 2004, p. 155-165.
<http://www.swetswise.com>

MUSLIMS--EUROPE

- Savage, Timothy M.
Europe and Islam : Crescent Waxing, Cultures Clashing.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 25-50.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
If Europe and its Muslim communities fail to reach an accommodation, increased social strife, national retrenchment, and potentially significant civil conflict are likely to overwhelm the vision of a continent that is whole, free, and united.

NATION BUILDING

- Fearon, James D.
Laitin, David D.
Neotrusteeship and the Problem of Weak States.
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 28, no. 4, Spring 2004, p. 5-43.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
As recent efforts in Bosnia, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, and now Iraq attest, state building has become a growth industry. Even the Bush administration, once highly resistant to US involvement in such missions, is now willing to engage in state-building projects based on the recognition that failed states and rogue regimes seeking weapons of mass destruction pose the main security threats to the international community. The authors examine several cases in which major powers and international institutions have sought to prop up or rebuild a weak or collapsed state. Concluding that 'the international system remains badly organized and badly served for dealing with the implications of state collapse', the authors propose a system of neotrusteeship to facilitate coordination of future state-building activities.

NATO

- Coker, Christopher
NATO's Unbearable Lightness of Being.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 3, June 2004, p. 18-23.
Although NATO has given itself many tasks - from consequence management (cleaning up the environmental mess of military bases) to humanitarian missions such as de-mining - we also know that it doesn't carry the weight it had in the Cold War. We feel it is politically weightless. This is not only because of the end of a bipolar world. It is an inevitable condition of our times. The world is certainly not 'post' alliance; but it is 'post' fixed relationships - or in the case of NATO, value-based coalitions. Value-based coalitions or what political scientists call 'security communities', are fixed to geography, and anchored to history. Today's world is one of risk communities whose distinguishing feature is their 'lightness of being'.

NATO--ENLARGEMENT

- Mannik, Erik
Small States Invited to NATO - Able to Contribute ?
DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2004, p. 21-37.
<http://www.ingentaselect.com>
The current study focuses on investigating the ability of small states invited in November 2002 to join NATO, to contribute to the Alliance's security, using Estonia as the case study.

NATO--EU

- Morel, Jean-Francois
Les relations UE-OTAN : une vision europeenne.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 135-144.
Examen des relations UE-OTAN par un membre de l'etat-major militaire de l'UE (EMUE); particulierement opportun apres les operations Concordia et Artemis, et l'adoption de la strategie europeenne de securite. La montee en puissance de l'UE devrait conduire, selon l'auteur, a une clarification des relations transatlantiques et a des actions complementaires de l'UE et de l'OTAN.

NATO--MILITARY COMMAND--ACT

- NATO's New Structures.
NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, vol. 49, no. 1, 2004, p. 151-154.

NATO--UNITED NATIONS

- Leurdijk, Dick
NATO and the UN : The Dynamics of an Evolving Relationship.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 3, June 2004, p. 24-28.
Against the background of NATO's performance in Afghanistan and Iraq, and with a view to the future, there is every reason for both organizations to better understand and clarify their mutual relations in the aftermath of 9/11 and the Iraq crisis : NATO in the context of its on-going transformation process, and the UN, responding to the Iraq crisis, in the context of its efforts to re-define its role - under Article 51 of the UN Charter - in possible future cases of the unilateral, pre-emptive use of force.

NETHERLANDS--ARMED FORCES

- Kamp, Henk
New Future for the Netherlands Armed Forces.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 3, June 2004, p. 49-47.
The article addresses three questions in relation to the Netherlands armed forces. What does today's world look like, and what does this mean for the future of the Netherlands armed forces ? Why is a new equilibrium needed ? And what is the situation regarding popular support for the armed forces, as well as the military virtues within it ?

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--EUROPE

- Sauer, Tom
The 'Americanization' of EU Nuclear Non-proliferation Policy.
DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2004, p. 113-131.
<http://www.ingentaselect.com>
The aim of this article is to describe and analyze European Union policy vis-a-vis the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and, in particular, nuclear weapons. First, the threat of nuclear proliferation is clarified. Second, a catalog of non-proliferation instruments is sketched out, after which this framework is applied to the EU in comparison with the US.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

- Perkovich, George
Manzanero, Silvia
Plan B : Using Sanctions to End Iran's Nuclear Program.
ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 4, May 2004, p. 20-25.
<http://www.armscontrol.org>
Effective sanctions need to be designed that could be quickly implemented and rapidly affect Iran's nuclear behavior in the event it wavers in fulfilling its commitments.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--SAUDI ARABIA

- Tertrais, Bruno

Riyadh : la tentation nucleaire.

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 71-81.

Of all the countries that could contribute to nuclear proliferation, one name on the list is particularly surprising : Saudi Arabia. After the September 11 attacks and revelations concerning the financing of Islamic terrorism by the Saudi monarchy, it is obvious that the days are numbered for alliance between Riyadh and Washington. Within a few years, Saudi Arabia will thus find itself alone. Facing an Iran that, despite signs of goodwill, has accelerated its nuclear program, the Saudis will ineluctably be tempted to get their own bomb. As the primary source of funds alongside Libya for the Pakistani program, they might well demand to see a return on their investment. These ambitions could lead to the outright acquisition of weapons, or simply a 'security guarantee' accorded by Islamabad. In either case one thing is certain : given the structural fragility of the kingdom, there are legitimate fears that al-Saud's bomb could one day fall into the hands of Bin Laden or his successors.

OECD

- Pavlov, V.

Begletsova, N.

OECD : Two Thirds of World GDP.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 50, no. 2, 2004, p. 70-78.

<http://home.eastview.com/epubs.shtml>

OLIGARCHY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Cordonnier, Christophe

L' affaire Khodorkovski : ou l' economie politique de la nouvelle Russie.

COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 1042, mars - avril 2004, p. 60-72.

Le president de l'une des premieres societes petrolieres russes, Ioukos, oligarque repute l'homme le plus riche du pays, a ete arrete le 25 octobre 2003 et emprisonne. Il est accuse d'escroquerie et d'evasion fiscale. Cette action, manifestement commanditee par le Kremlin, a plusieurs motifs. Il s'agit de le sanctionner pour etre sorti de son role d'acteur economique et s'etre positionne sur la scene politique. Bien qu'il se soit enrichi de facon relativement trouble, notamment grace a des reseaux lies a la 'famille' Eltsine, il a cherche ensuite a donner de lui l'image d'un 'Monsieur Propre' et a rompu le contrat tacite passe lors de l'arrivee a la presidence de V. Poutine en 2000, selon lequel les pouvoirs politique et financier doivent etre strictement separes. Par ailleurs, la strategie de M. Khodorkovski concernant le developpement de sa firme, et plus generalement du secteur de l'energie, etait en contradiction avec les objectifs du Kremlin, compte tenu de l'ouverture que represente pour ce pays le projet des Etats-Unis de ne plus seulement s'approvisionner en energie au Proche-Orient. Enfin, il defend un modele de developpement, essentiellement fonde sur l'exploitation de la rente petroliere, et qui a montre ses limites, ce que les dirigeants russes ne peuvent ignorer. La mise a l'ecart de cet oligarque signifie-t-elle une nouvelle orientation de la politique economique ? Une autre voie, conciliant nationalisme et liberalisme, pourrait consister dans la 'renationalisation' de la rente procuree par les matieres premieres, pour etre redistribuee au profit du plus grand nombre.

- Shlykov, Vitaly

The Anti-Oligarchy Campaign and Its Implications for Russia's Security.
JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2004, p.
111-128.

The author examines the cross forces at play inside Russia between the government and the oligarchs. Why the crackdown on the oligarchy ? Various prevailing theories are offered. Among them, perhaps this crackdown was a tactical campaign decision with 'guaranteed voter appeal calculated to ensure a first-round victory for Putin'. Or perhaps Khodorkosvky broke a tacit pact reached in 2000 with Putin, in which the oligarchs promised to stay out of politics and Putin agreed not to challenge the source of their wealth. The author notes that 'businessmen are one of the few forces capable of resisting the onset of a new authoritarianism'.

ORGANIZED CRIME--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Sokolov, Vsevolod

From Guns to Briefcases : The Evolution of Russian Organized Crime.
WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 21, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 68-74.

OSCE

- Ghebali, Victor-Yves

The 11th Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council : Political Deadlock and Institutional Change.

HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 15, no. 1, 2004, p. 1-12.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Cork, Chris

A View from the Edge.

WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 18-19.

Pakistan may well be at a crux, fifty-seven years after it was founded as the first Islamic state. The next couple of years could define its stability as a modern and cohesive nation. President Pervez Musharraf is a friend to the west now and a 'major ally' of America, but if he went - what then ? Who comes next and with what agenda ? And whose finger is going to be on the nuclear trigger ? Nobody knows, but they all talk about it in the tea shops.

PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

- Henderson, Simon

Arab Gulf States and America : Making Friends.

WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 9-10.

Despite the recent chaos in Iraq and the uncertain future of the country, it is clear that the post-Saddam Hussein Middle East is a very different place. There might not be peace yet between Israelis and Palestinians, but Libya's decision to give up weapons of mass destruction is an indication that surprising moves and big changes are possible. Nowhere is this more evident than the Gulf where, instead of referring to the 'Saudi-led Arab Gulf states', one must increasingly use the phrase 'conservative Arab Gulf states apart from Saudi Arabia'.

POLAND--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CEE

- Smolar, Alexandre

Pologne : la politique orientale d' un nouveau pays membre de l' UE.
COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 1042, mars - avril 2004, p. 20-26.
Resolument tournée vers l'Union européenne des les lendemains de la chute
du mur de Berlin, la Pologne n'a jamais cessé pour autant d'accorder une
attention particulière a ses voisins est-européens, a commencer par
l'Ukraine. Cet intérêt trouve également sa source dans l'histoire et la
mémoire collective polonaises. La situation géographique, comme le poids
politique et économique de ce pays en ont fait 'une puissance régionale',
dont l'influence, voire l'aura, se sont momentanément imposées dans les
premières années de la transition vers le marché, Varsovie faisant alors
figure de pionnière en la matière. Les événements du 11 septembre 2001
ont sensiblement modifié la donne internationale comme régionale;
l'alignement du gouvernement polonais sur la politique extérieure
américaine a fait de la Pologne, un allié dévoué de Washington, position
qu'il lui a fallu concilier au mieux avec son processus d'adhésion,
parfois laborieux, a l'Union européenne. Mais le retour en force de la
Russie et surtout le soutien de celle-ci a la lutte contre le terrorisme
menée par les Etats-Unis, parallèlement a son dialogue renouvelé avec
l'Union européenne, ont nettement amoindri, de fait, le rôle de la
Pologne dans la région. Désormais membre de l'UE, placée par conséquent
en première ligne des nouvelles frontières de celle-ci, elle ne peut que
continuer d'être très concernée par la nouvelle politique européenne de
voisinage, ainsi qu'en témoigne le rôle qu'elle s'est efforcée d'avoir
dans les travaux ayant prélué a la communication de la Commission sur
les nouveaux voisins de l'Europe élargie, du 11 mars 2003.

POLITICAL PARTIES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Riggs, Jonathan W.

Schraeder, Peter J.

Russia's Political Party System as an Impediment to Democratization.
DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 12, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 265-293.
Russia's transition to democracy actually has been inhibited by the
development of a dysfunctional and extremely unstable party system. This
analysis emphasizes the profound impact of two factors on the
development of Russia's party system : the course of the initial
transition and the role of elites during and after the transition
process. The article is divided into five sections. Section one discusses
how the collapse of the Soviet Union granted elites the leeway to fashion
a party system and political institutions according to their own desires.
Sections two and three describe the major developments in party system
formation during the 1993-1995 and 1999-2000 election cycles,
respectively. Section four draws on the historical evidence described in
the preceding three sections to outline the principal factors that have
contributed to the dysfunctional nature of Russia's political party
system and its impact on the consolidation of Russian democracy. Section
five offers general conclusions and prescriptions for the future.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

- Ahmed, Samina

Warlords, Drugs, Democracy.

WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 15-17.

Elections in Afghanistan have been postponed until September as a result
of security worries and the low level of voter registration achieved so
far. Democratic progress there might be a useful asset for American
President George Bush in his re-election bid, but serious long-term
international attention is needed to prevent a return to chaos and civil
war.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

- Luizard, Pierre-Jean

Irak : comment eviter la partition ?

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 141-160.

A year after the third Gulf war and the fall of Saddam Hussein, the process of political reconstruction in Iraq under US stewardship is beginning to reveal its weaknesses. From the outset, the United States centered on two communities that had been kept out of power since the founding of the Iraqi nation, the majority Shiites and the Kurds. The Sunni Arabs, the foundation of Saddam's regime, felt marginalized. The problem is that a 'Lebanese' style reconstruction where each faction is accorded power not according to its political opinions or competences, but rather simply its membership in a given community, could rapidly reach an impasse. Worse, it could lead to confrontations that could degenerate into civil war. To avoid this predictable catastrophe, the US needs to get out of an 'occupation' mentality and place American troops under UN command. Under the auspices of the United Nations it must implement a national patriotic program that recognizes the three identities that define Iraq.

PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS

- Fenenko, A.

Sixth-Generation Wars.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 50, no. 2, 2004, p. 87-96.

<http://home.eastview.com/epubs.shtml>

- Mandel, Robert

The Wartime Utility of Precision Versus Brute Force in Weaponry.

ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 30, no. 2, Winter 2004, p. 171-201.

<http://www.ingentaselect.com>

Given the tangible success with precision-guided munitions in recent conflicts, a pressing need exists to question reliance on this kind of weapon, and more specifically to begin to isolate when low destructiveness precision munitions (differentiated from massively destructive imprecise weaponry by their high accuracy and low casualty rate) are most and least effective in warfare. To do so, with particular focus on US foreign security policy, this study discusses the precision weaponry debate; the precision/brute-force tradeoff; the motives and goals for developing precision weaponry; brief case studies of Operation Desert Storm from the 1991 Gulf War, Operation Allied Force from the 1999 Kosovo conflict, Operation Enduring Freedom from the 2001-2002 Afghanistan conflict, and Operation Iraqi Freedom from the 2003 Iraq War; the conditional utility of precision weaponry; and the dangers of overreliance on these arms.

PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)

- Henderson, Christian

The Bush Doctrine: From Theory to Practice.

JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, p.

3-24.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

In 2002, the United States asserted that, as part of its national security strategies, it was to invoke the controversial right of unilateral pre-emptive self-defense when it decided that it was necessary. This was to become known as the Bush Doctrine. The purpose of this article is to give a brief analysis of the theory underlying this doctrine of pre-emption and how it has been translated into practice thus far. In particular, the way in which the requirements for self-defense in light of the Bush Doctrine were utilised in the recent Iraq conflict and the possible future targets utilising this strategy are examined. The article emphasises the need for collective security and a multilateral approach in combating global terrorism and weapons of mass destruction and therefore the issue of whether reform of the United Nations is required so as to enable effective action against these current threats

to international peace and security is also addressed.

PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICES

- Hasham, Mariyam
Public Wars, Private Profit.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 6, June 2004, p. 7-9.
In the welter of reports from Afghanistan and Iraq it's easy to miss the brief mentions of private contractors killed or kidnapped. Likewise the suggestion that employees of private companies were involved in the abuses in Abu Ghraib jail. For these men and women are from the private security industry, which operates in a grey area beyond the normal expectations of war and conflict.

- Simons, David
Occupation for Hire : Private Military Companies and their Role in Iraq.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 3, June 2004, p. 68-71.
The Iraq War has highlighted the faults of over-reliance of private contractors, but has not, as yet, undermined the efficacy of PMCs and PSCs for carrying out certain crucial tasks in high conflict environments.

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

- Gunaratna, Rohan
The Post-Madrid Face of Al Qaeda.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 91-100.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
The terrorist threat has shifted beyond Al Qaeda as a group to an ideology. In many ways, Al Qaeda has completed its mission of being the vanguard of Islamic movements, having inspired a generation of two dozen existing groups as well as an emerging generation of them.

REFUGEES

- Beau, Christophe
Eschenbacher, Jens-Hagen
The OSCE and Internal Displacement : a New Momentum.
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 15, no. 1, 2004, p. 13-22.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
This article outlines current IDP-related trends and developments in the region, analyses the OSCE's current responses to internal displacement and identifies areas where the Organization could strengthen its role.

REGIONALISM

- Fawcett, Louise
Exploring Regional Domains : A Comparative History of Regionalism.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 3, May 2004, p. 429-446.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
This article offers an overview of the history and development of regionalism with a view to providing a framework for thinking about its progress and prospects in different parts of the world. After a preliminary discussion of the problems encountered in defining regions and regionalism, the article moves to a historical and comparative analysis, ranging widely to include examples from many different regions. It argues that regionalism should be understood as an evolutionary and cumulative process, which has grown and expanded to take in new tasks and new domains. It has become an increasingly important component of the different structures of global governance, and one whose potential neither states, multilateral institutions, nor non-state actors can afford to ignore.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

- Golts, Alexander

Military Reform in Russia and the Global War Against Terrorism.
JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2004, p.
29-41.

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.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- Gotz, Roland

Russia's Economy.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 81-86.
Russia's economy can boast of a number of successes. It has recovered nicely from the 1998 meltdown. Agriculture is no longer the problem it was in Soviet times. The weapons industry is exporting briskly. The service sector is expanding. GDP is growing. And of course, the country's rich natural resources are bringing in revenue as the price of oil stays high. Yet investment lags far behind need. Capital continues to leave the country. And the effect of the devaluation of the ruble that pulled Russia out of the 1998 crisis is wearing off. This spells trouble.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

- Mandeville, Laure

Russie : retour en force dans l'ex-empire.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 249-277.
Is the Russian empire back ? Numerous leaders and intellectuals in Moscow clearly hope so. They see the now independent former Soviet Republic as a 'vital zone' for Russia. In the Kremlin's eyes, this makes it legitimate to take any steps behind the scenes to control them. Everywhere, 'mother Russia' - which profits shamelessly from the energy and economic dependence of its former vassals - positions its pawns. It does not hesitate to support local separatists to weaken its neighbors. Despite their entry into the European Union, the Baltic states must still bend to Moscow's will in myriad areas. The Ukrainian president is closely linked to the Kremlin. And it seems almost ineluctable that Belarus will end up annexed outright. In the Caucasus, Russia leverages the loyalty of Armenia and attempts to counter Washington's influence over Azerbaijan and Georgia. And all signs indicate that these imperial designs will continue in the future.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

- Belkin, Alexander A.

US-Russian Relations and the Global Counter-Terrorist Campaign.
JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2004, p.
13-28.
With the election of George W. Bush in 2000, the Kremlin had its reservations about the newly elected US president and his administration. For a time, mutual criticism between the two countries seemed to be the rule of the day. Among other things, the US pulled out of the 1972 ABM treaty unilaterally, and Russia prosecuted its war against the Chechen separatists. Then came 9/11, and the two countries found solid ground for mutually advantageous cooperation - the global war on terrorism. But with NATO/Yugoslavia still clearly in the rear-view mirror, and the war against Iraq still ahead, the course of future relations remained unclear. The author examines US-Russian relations as they evolved before and after the war in Iraq and offers conclusions and lessons learned for both sides.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Wieck, Jasper

The 'Putin System' and Political Pluralism.

INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 75-80.

Putin dominates the duma and the political parties in it, and he is ruthless with any would-be opposition. Yet it might be a mistake to think he is necessarily recreating a monopoly political system in Russia. Not only does he say he wants a strong market economy, which depends on some competition of ideas. For the first time in Russia since Soviet collapse, a party, Putin's United Russia, is taking responsibility for the government program. This sets up a new dynamic.

SAUDI ARABIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Taheri, Amir

L' Arabie saoudite entre la terreur et la reforme.

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 83-97.

Saudi Arabia is changing. There is veritable explosion of public debate in the Kingdom. The media is criticizing the government, the population is avidly taking part in political discussions, and the consultative assembly has gone from a 'rump parliament' to a potential valid counterweight to power. At the same time, authorities in Riyadh have seen the Islamist Frankenstein they created and nurtured for long years turn against them. The Al Saud regime has understood the danger and has taken concrete steps to fight Wahhabite terrorism. The futur remains in the balance pending the resolution of the succession of King Fahd, however. Palace intrigues will abound when the aging monarch passes, and his death could trigger a serious political crisis in the country. One can only hope that the forces of reform, backed by the emerging middle class, will carry the day. This is vital if the Kingdom is to proceed with essential economic and social reforms.

SCO

- Khamraev, Farkhad

NATO-SCO : Struggle Against Terrorism and/or for Domination in Central Asia.

CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2004, p. 66-70.

SHIITES--IRAQ--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

- Nasr, Vali

Regional Implications of Shi'a Revival in Iraq.

WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 7-24.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

The Shi'a-Sunni competition for power is not just the single greatest determinant of stability in post-Saddam Iraq. The sectarian struggle will have the single greatest influence on the future of peace and stability from South Asia to the Levant.

SOUTH AFRICA--ARMED FORCES

- Mills, Greg

Williams, David

From Warfare to Welfare and Back ? The SA National Defence Force Ten Years On. Part II : Readiness and the Challenges Ahead.

RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 3, June 2004, p. 48-57.

SOUTH AFRICA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Cessou, Sabine

Afrique du sud : une decennie de compromis.

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 423-440.

Ten year after the ANC came to power in South Africa, a relative consensus reigns among the different communities of the 'rainbow nation'. The reconciliation efforts by Nelson Mandela during his single term in office from 1994 to 1999 have borne fruit. The fears of the white population have attenuated. Frustrations among blacks, however, have grown, creating all the more uncertainty regarding the future for the country insofar that nobody really listens to those who speak for the community. It is as if the compromise achieved prior to 1994 between blacks in political power and whites with economic power could dispense with a true democratic culture. Beyond the dramatic ravages caused by AIDS or the thorny question of land ownership, this is perhaps the greatest source of danger.

STATE, THE

- Fazal, tanisha M.

State Death in the International System.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, vol. 58, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 311-344.

Under what conditions do states die ? Survival is often assumed to be the primary goal of states. Yet international relations scholars have not previously examined the rate or the causes of state death in a systematic way. The author argues that buffer states - states caught between two rivals - are particularly vulnerable to being coerced out of existence. Each rival is afraid that its opponents will conquer the buffer that lies between them, gaining strength and strategic advantage. The rivals' inability to credibly commit to preserving the buffer state's sovereignty means that buffer states are extremely vulnerable to conquest. Using event history analysis, the author tests this argument while controlling for traditional realist variables such as power and alliances, as well as for changes in the post-World War II era. The analysis generates three major findings : buffer states are significantly more likely to die than are nonbuffer states; violent state death (conquest and occupation) virtually ceases after 1945; and the relationship between power and state survival is tenuous.

SUICIDE BOMBERS

- Atran, Scott

Mishandling Suicide Terrorism.

WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 67-90.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

Suicide terrorism is becoming more prominent as well as more frequently motivated by religion. To attract potential recruits away from jihadist martyrdom requires addressing basic grievances, not applying military force. Those root causes and how to address them, however, are woefully misunderstood.

TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Miller, Timothy D.

Larsen, Jeffrey A.

Dealing with Russian Tactical Nuclear Weapons : Cash for Kilotons.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 57, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 64-86.

<http://www.nwc.navy.mil/press/frontpage/products.htm>

An important, troubling, and unresolved legacy of the Cold War is the remaining stock of nonstrategic tactical nuclear weapons, many of them obsolete - a complex matter beyond the reach of traditional arms control or cooperative threat reduction, and that Russia, with the predominance of such weapons, is particularly reluctant to address. The West can reduce the threat in a free market manner : by simply buying Russia's excess weapons and disposing of them.

TAJIKISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

- Mamadazimov, Abdugani
Tajikistan's National Security : Problems and Prospects.
CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2004, p. 87-90.

TERRORISM--FINANCE

- Basile, Mark
Going to the Source : Why Al Qaeda's Financial Network is Likely to Withstand the Current War on Terrorist Financing.
STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 27, no. 3, May - June 2004, p. 169-185.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
On 24 September 2001, President Bush announced the first stage of the War on Terrorism with an attack against the terrorist financial infrastructure. Since then, the impact of this attack on Al Qaeda's ability to operate has been minimal, for three reasons. First, Al Qaeda has built a strong network of financiers and operatives who are both frugally minded and business savvy. As a result, terrorist finances are often hidden in legitimate and illegitimate businesses and disguised as commodities and cash. Second, Al Qaeda has learned to effectively leverage the global financial system of capital markets. Small financial transfers, underregulated Islamic banking networks and informal transfer systems throughout the world make it almost impossible to stop Al Qaeda from moving money. Third, Al Qaeda has built a significant base of Islamic charities in Saudi Arabia with international divisions that have not been scrutinized or controlled by the regime. As a result, Al Qaeda's sophisticated financial network may be able to sustain international efforts to disrupt it. Financial regulations imposed to reduce terrorist financing must be applied more broadly and be supported by significant resources. An improvement in the war on terrorist financing requires better international coordination, more effective use of financial regulations, and regulating the Saudi Arabian charity structure.
- Moldaliev, Orozbek
Terrorism Today : How It Is Financed.
CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2004, p. 24-35.

TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO

- NATO's Military Concept for Defence Against Terrorism.
NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, vol. 49, no. 1, 2004, p. 18-21.
- Garden, Timothy
Tempting Target.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 13-14.
Despite all the arguments across the Atlantic and between 'new and old' Europe, NATO seems to be the international community's favourite answer to every problem. Not only troubleshooting the Balkans, Afghanistan, Iraq and perhaps even Israel-Palestine eventually, the organisation is now being invited by Greece to help with security for the Olympic games. The world is desperate to feel safe again, and perhaps it is inevitable that the only working military alliance should find itself in such demand in this uncertain times. The question is, how much can it realistically do, and how much is it reasonable to expect ?

TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

- Pillar, Paul R.
Counterterrorism after Al Qaeda.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 101-113.
<http://www.swetswise.com>
The counterterrorism challenges that will follow Al Qaeda - collecting and analyzing intelligence, enlisting foreign support, and sustaining the US commitment while avoiding further damage to relations with the Muslim world - may be even more complex.

TURKEY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Fuller, Graham E.

Turkey's Strategic Model : Myths and Realities.

WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 51-64.

<http://www.swetswise.com>

The classic Western image of Turkey as a secular model to all Muslims has been misleading. The good news is that Turkey is in fact now becoming a genuine model, although one of a different form, that finally offers a degree of genuine appeal to the region.

URBAN WARFARE--FRANCE

- Tisseron, Antonin

Le combat urbain du XXIe siecle.

DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 6, juin 2004, p. 81-90.

La ville sera l'un des theatres d'operations de demain. L'armee francaise y menera des operations, devra y combattre et maitriser la violence. Par consequent, elle doit s'adapter aux particularites physiques et humaines du terrain urbain. D'une part, les infrastructures limitent la manoeuvre, la concentration des tirs et favorisent la deception. D'autre part, en raison de la presence de civils, le combat urbain est aussi une bataille de l'adhesion. Dans cette perspective, l'Armee de terre doit posseder des unites polyvalentes, capables d'agir en detachements interarmes, et les armees francaises doivent cooperer efficacement entre elles.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Alpern, Michael

Inconsistency, Indecision, and Intervention : A Critique of the Clinton Foreign Policy.

LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT & LAW ENFORCEMENT, vol. 10, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 33-46.

This article analyzes the Clinton Administration's foreign policy by focusing on the clash between, on one side, an idealistic Wilsonian impulse and, on the other, domestic political constraints and a resurgent Vietnam Syndrome. While the geopolitical turbulence of the post-Cold War era did make a smooth foreign policy unlikely, the Clinton Administration deserves blame for its extreme risk aversion, reluctant presidential leadership, and inconsistent application of humanitarian internationalist policy. The chronological examination of conflicts in Somalia, Haiti, Rwanda, Bosnia, and Kosovo, as well as other foreign policy events, uses author Walter Russell Mead's four 'schools' of American foreign policy as a framework.

UZBEKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Denison, Michael

Rising Frustration.

WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 6, June 2004, p. 22-23.

Two well-educated and relatively affluent young women walked into the Chorsu market area of Tashkent, Uzbekistan's capital city, and detonated explosives strapped to their bodies. Several policemen, hated by many for their corruption and brutality, were instantly killed, along with innocent bystanders and the women themselves. A new form of terrorism had struck in Central Asia.

WAR--CASUALTIES (STATISTICS, ETC.)

- Valentino, Benjamin
Huth, Paul

Balch-Lindsay, Dylan

'Draining the Sea' : Mass Killing and Guerrilla Warfare.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, vol. 58, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 375-407.

Why do some wars result in the intentional killing of large numbers of civilians ? In this article the authors examine the incidence of mass killing in all wars from 1945 to 2000. In the statistical analysis of their data set of 147 wars, they find strong evidence supporting their hypothesis that mass killing is often a calculated military strategy used by regimes attempting to defeat major guerrilla insurgencies. Unlike conventional military forces, guerrilla armies often rely directly on the local civilian population for logistical support. Because guerrilla forces are difficult to defeat directly, governments facing major guerrilla insurgencies have strong incentives to target the guerrillas' civilian base of support. They find that mass killing is significantly more likely during guerrilla wars than during other kinds of wars. In addition, they find that the likelihood of mass killing among guerrilla conflicts is greatly increased when the guerrillas receive high levels of active support from the local population or when the insurgency poses a major military threat to the regime.

WEAPONS INDUSTRY--SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- Szulc, Tomasz

Slovak Defence Industry : Too Large, Too Heavy ?

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 28, no. 5, 2004, p. 34-38.

When the Slovak Republic became independent on 1st January 1993 as one of the youngest countries in Europe, it meant a serious blow to the well-known Czechoslovak defence industry as well as a development that influenced heavily the whole economy of Slovakia.

WMD

- Merchet, Jean-Dominique

La verite sur les armes de destruction massive.

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 187-200.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a major concern at foreign affairs ministries the world over. Revelations surrounding programs conducted by North Korea, Iran or Libya, and the uncovering of a network supervised by Pakistani scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan, have triggered a wave of panic across the globe. Things should be kept in perspective, however. Libya and Iran have seemingly abandoned their nuclear programs. The danger represented by Saddam Hussein has been permanently eliminated. Islamabad and Pyongyang are subject to close surveillance. As for the risk that a terrorist group might make a nuclear bomb, it remains, for the moment, illusory : the technology and know-how required are simply not within the reach of entities outside a state-run framework. Biological and chemical weapons are equally complicated to make, and there are no guarantees that their use will have the expected 'result'. In other words, while extreme vigilance of course remains necessary, there is no need for excessive doomsaying. Indeed, the worst case scenario is never ineluctable...

WMD--LIBYA

- Claude, Patrice

Kadhafi a Canossa ?

POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 169-183.

By suddenly deciding to terminate programs to develop weapons of mass destruction, Colonel Qaddafi's Libya is emerging from the purgatory created by the 20-year US embargo and sanctions. Following just a few months of secret diplomacy, Tripoli went from a pariah to an 'example to be followed' by all rogue nations, in the words of George W. Bush. This turnabout is the result of several factors : international isolation, the fear of paying too steep a price for provoking American anger, economic problems that have sparked troubles with Islamic groups and even within the army, plus of course the desire of the 'guide' to hand over power to his son, leaving a country in good shape. In fact, Qaddafi did not wait until January 2004 to change course. For several years already, the country's official socialism has given way to broad initiatives to open up the economy. Changes have their limits, however, and neither individual liberties nor democracy are on the agenda for the fiery colonel.

WMD NONPROLIFERATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Pogorely, Mikhail

Prospects for Russia-US Cooperation in Preventing WMD Proliferation.

JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2004, p. 79-98.

Modern non-proliferation ideology and practice were born out of a broadly understood and loosely defined gut-feeling shared by the five original nuclear powers that existing weapons technologies are far too dangerous to be acquired by everyone wishing to acquire them. Thus, non-proliferation practice has been an attempt to keep outsiders as far away as possible from acquiring their own nuclear arsenals, and later other classes of weapons of mass destruction - chemical and biological.