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NEW BOOKS

NOUVEAUX LIVRES

AIR DEFENSES, MILITARY

Jane's Air-Launched Weapons : Issue Fifty-Four. - Coulsdon, UK :
Jane's Information Group, 2009.
753 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80022863
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00561 REF
Includes index.

ARMED FORCES--STABILITY OPERATIONS

Factors for the Success or Failure of Stabilisation Operations / by
Sico van der Meer. - The Hague : Netherlands Institute of
International Relations Clingendael, 2009.

54 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Clingendael Security Paper ; 11)
ID number: 80022892

Type: M
Library Location: 341.2 /00415 ISBN: 9789050311427
Author(s):

1. Meer, Sico van der

Bibliography: p. 45-47.

'There is little unanimity among the military and scholars about the effectiveness of stabilisation operations. Both civil and military experts have written articles and books on this subject during the last few years, presenting research results or personal experiences that could be useful when looking at the effectiveness of stabilisation operations. Because of the considerable amount of publications on this subject, combined with unclear terms and definitions, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the wood from the trees. This paper aims to provide an overview of literature, thereby focusing on the factors for the success and failure of stabilisation operations from the military point of view. By comparing selected books and articles, the paper combines the most mentioned factors that influence the success or failure of stabilisation operations and they are listed in a table that can be used, for example, by policy makers preparing or evaluating a stabilisation operation. The paper not only concludes by categorising the different factors, both quantitative and qualitative, but also by comparing the conclusions reached by civilian authors with those of military authors.'

COUNTERINSURGENCY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Jane's Police and Homeland Security Equipment : 2009-2010. - 22nd
ed. - Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2009.

814 p. : ill.; 33 cm.
ID number: 80022901

Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00544 REF ISBN: 9780710628978
Includes index.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ

Iraq : Strategic Reconciliation, Targeting, and Key Leader Engagement / by Jeanne F. Hull. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2009.
ix, 46 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
(Letort Papers)
ID number: 80022896
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01619 ISBN: 1584874058
Author(s):
1. Hull, Jeanne F.
'Through the lens of the Multi-National Forces-Iraq Force Strategic Engagement Cell (FSEC), the author illustrates how KLEs (Key Leader Engagements) can be incorporated as targets in the U.S. military's targeting process to counter insurgent organizations. FSEC's mission to reach out to Iraq-based insurgent organizations who sought reconciliation with the Iraqi government was entirely based in KLE-related targeting. This paper explores how including KLE as 'targets' within the targeting process can maximize the utility of the relationships commanders and diplomats alike establish during counterinsurgency and nation-building operations.'

CTBT

A New Look at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). - The Hague : Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael, 2008.
vi, 56 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Clingendael Security Paper ; 6)
ID number: 80022893
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00674 ISBN: 9789050311304
'In this paper the International Group on Global Security (IGGS) takes a fresh look at both the claimed merits and possible shortcomings of the CTBT. The authors present a number of interesting ideas to further improve the verification system. They also discuss some legal issues about the possible effects that ratification of the CTBT could have on the security of countries that, as yet, seem unwilling to ratify. As such, the paper is not only informative, but also thought provoking to anyone who is involved in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.'

DEMOCRATIZATION

Is Democracy Exportable ?. - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2009.
xi, 303 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022856
Type: M
Library Location: 321 /01792 ISBN: 9780521764391
Bibliography: p. 265-291. Includes index.
'Can democratic states transplant the seeds of democracy into developing countries ? What have political thinkers going back to the Greek city-states thought about their capacity to promote democracy ? How can democracy be established in divided societies ? A group of political scientists seeks here to answer these and other fundamental questions behind the concept known as 'democracy promotion'. Following a concise discussion of what political philosophers from Plato to Montesquieu thought about the issue, the authors explore the structural preconditions (culture, divided societies, civil society) as well as the institutions and processes of democracy building (constitutions, elections, security sector reform, conflict, and trade). Along the way they share insights about what policies have worked, what advanced democracies can do to further the cause of democratization in a globalizing world. In other words, they seek answers to the question : is democracy exportable ?'

ELECTRONICS IN MILITARY ENGINEERING

Jane's Radar and Electronic Warfare Systems : 2009-2010. - 21st ed.
- Coulsdon, UK : Jane's Information Group, 2009.
678 p. : ill.; 33 cm.
ID number: 80022900
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00578 REF ISBN: 9780710628985
Includes index.

ESCALATION (MILITARY SCIENCE)

Escalation and Intra-war Deterrence during Limited Wars in the Middle East / by W. Andrew Terrill. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2009.
xiii, 112 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80022897
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01618 ISBN: 1584874066
Author(s):
1. Terrill, W. Andrew
'This monograph analyzes military escalation and intra-war deterrence by examining two key wars where these concepts became especially relevant : the 1973 Arab-Israeli War and the 1991 Gulf War against Iraq. A central conclusion of this monograph is that intra-war deterrence is an inherently fragile concept, and that the nonuse of weapons of mass destruction in both wars was the result of a number of positive factors that may not be repeated in future conflicts.'

EU--ESDP

European Defence : Making It Work / by Jean-Francois Morel, Alastair Cameron. - Paris : Harmattan, 2009.
78 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022864
Type: M
Library Location: 448 /00077 ISBN: 9782296099838
Author(s):
1. Morel, Jean-Francois
2. Cameron, Alastair
'Since 1999, Europeans have successfully launched and developed a European Security and Defence Policy. Concurrently to this strategic breakthrough of the European Union, they have contributed to their own collective defence for decades within the NATO framework and conducted a significant number of multilateral defence co-operations. What is the core of the European defence project and is there a roadmap according to which it is developing in order to tackle current security challenges ? What are the main drivers that lead the Europeans to act together and how effective are they in the field of international security ?'

EU--FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Future of European Foreign Policy. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.
199 p.; 26 cm.
ID number: 80022862
Type: M
Library Location: 441 /00189 ISBN: 9780415478717
Includes index.
'The future of European foreign policy is of vital significance to the developing world order. The failure of US policy in Iraq has underscored the need for Europe to play a constructive global role. Nevertheless, divisions within Europe over the Iraq war and over the future development of the European Union have raised questions about the potential for an effective European foreign policy - whether organized through EU institutions or via individual member states.'

This book considers why Europe should assume global responsibilities, how they will be organized institutionally, whether they will be adequate to address pressing regional and security concerns, and how they will reflect the foreign policy interests of Europe's major powers. It is the intention of this book to cover both thematic and country-specific issues, ranging from Europe's responsibility as a global actor and EU-NATO relations to the specific influence of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.'

INTERNET--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

iMuslims : Rewiring the House of Islam / by Gary R. Bunt. - London : Hurst, 2009.

358 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80022853

Type: M

Library Location: 297 /00018 ISBN: 9781850659518

Author(s):

1. Bunt, Gary R.

Includes index.

'The internet has profoundly shaped how Muslims perceive Islam, and how Islamic societies and networks are evolving and shifting within the twenty-first century. While these electronic interfaces appear new and innovative in terms of how the media is applied, much of their content has a basis in classical Islamic concepts, with an historical resonance that can be traced back to the time of the Prophet Muhammad. This book explores how these transformations and influences play out in diverse cyber Islamic environments, and how they are responding to shifts in technology and society.'

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Russian Elite Image of Iran : From the Late Soviet Era to the Present / by Dmitry Shlapentokh. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2009.

vii, 91 p. ; 23 cm.

(Advancing Strategic Thought Series)

ID number: 80022894

Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01488 ISBN: 1584873981

Author(s):

1. Shlapentokh, Dmitry

'Since the late Soviet era, the presence of Iran has loomed large in the minds of the Russian elite. Their vision of Iran has been incorporated in the general view of the Russian relationship with the Muslim world. Soon after the end of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - and even before - increasing numbers of Russian intellectuals became disenchanted with the West, especially the United States, and looked for alternative geopolitical alliances. The Muslim world, with Iran at the center, became one of the possible alternatives. Iran became especially important in the geopolitical construction of Eurasianists or neo-Eurasianists who believed that Russia's alliance with Iran is essential for Russia's rise to power. Yet, by the middle of Russian President Vladimir Putin's tenure, increasing tension with the Muslim community and the rise of Russian nationalism had led to more complicated views of the Russian elite on Iran. At present, the Russian elite does not mind using Iran as a bargaining chip in its dealings with the West, especially the United States, and as a market for Russian weapons and other goods and services. However, the dream of a Russian-Iran axis is apparently abandoned for good.'

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Global Security Watch - Iran : A Reference Handbook / by Thomas R. Mattair. - Westport, CT : Praeger Security International, 2008. x, 208 p. : ill.; 25 cm. (Global Security Watch)
ID number: 80022860
Type: M

Library Location: 327 /01487 ISBN: 9780275994839

Author(s):

1. Mattair, Thomas R.

Bibliography: p. 197-201. Includes index.

'This book analyzes Iran's relations with its immediate neighbors and major world powers, attempting to understand Iranian policy and the concerns that underlie it. The author covers Iran's foreign relations from the time of its ancient founders through the rule of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the years of the Islamic Republic of Iran that have followed.'

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Withdrawing from Iraq : Alternative Schedules, Associated Risks, and Mitigating Strategies. - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation, 2009.

xxxix, 166 p. : ill.; 26 cm.

ID number: 80022878

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01615 ISBN: 9780833047724

Bibliography: p. 153-166.

'This report documents the findings of an independent study conducted by RAND researchers that assessed alternative schedules to draw down U.S. forces and effect the transition to Iraqi forces providing for the nation's security. This report describes three alternative drawdown schedules and analyzes how internal Iraqi security and stability and regional political and military issues might affect and be affected by these plans. It also recommends steps that the United States can take to alleviate anticipated constraints, overcome likely resistance, and reduce the potential risks associated with a drawdown.'

LEARNED INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES--DIRECTORIES

The Europa World of Learning : 2010. Volume I : Introductory Essays. International Organizations. Afghanistan-Myanmar. - 60th ed. - London : Routledge, 2009.

xiv, 1453 p.; 29 cm.

ID number: 80022880

Type: REF

Library Location: 001 /00012 REF ISBN: 9781857435399

Includes index.

The Europa World of Learning : 2010. Volume II : Namibia-Zimbabwe. Index. - 60th ed. - London : Routledge, 2009.

xii, 1454 p.; 29 cm.

ID number: 80022881

Type: REF

Library Location: 001 /00012 REF ISBN: 9781857435405

Includes index.

MASS MEDIA--POLITICAL ASPECTS--MIDDLE EAST

New Media and the New Middle East. - New York : Palgrave MacMillan, 2007.

xviii, 263 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

(Palgrave Macmillan Series in International Political Communication)

ID number: 80022876

Type: M

Library Location: 659 /00127 ISBN: 9780230619234

Includes index.

'In one of the most politically volatile and dynamic regions of the world, new media technologies are profoundly influencing the course of events. Satellite television and the Internet are affecting how the people and states of the Middle East function individually and in a global context. In this book, topics ranging from women's rights to terrorism and countries from Israel to Saudi Arabia are examined in terms of how new media are reshaping lives and politics. Leading international scholars examine the global and regional ramifications of the proliferation of communication technologies and the information that they disseminate.'

MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN

A Comprehensive Approach to Improving U.S. Security Force Assistance Efforts. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2009.

iv, 58 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

(Letort Papers)

ID number: 80022895

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01616 ISBN: 158487404X

'Current operations, demands of persistent conflict, and enduring U.S. national security interests underscore the immediate and continuing need to improve U.S. Security Force Assistance (SFA) efforts. The frequency and importance of such activities throughout U.S. history demonstrate that the current requirements are not anomalies. Since September 11, 2001, the United States has been challenged to accomplish key national security goals due to a lack of capability and capacity to effectively advise, utilize, and partner with foreign security forces. To meet this challenge, this paper offers recommendations that build upon recent initiatives within the Department of Defense (DoD) to create a comprehensive approach to improve U.S. SFA. At the heart of the recommendations is a DoD-level organizational approach to institutionalize SFA activities effectively and to facilitate interagency and multinational unity of effort. We intend to adapt current DoD processes that encourage the ad hoc approach and implement a single DoD-level integrating organization.'

MILITARY OCCUPATION

Occupational Hazards : Success and Failure in Military Occupation / by David M. Edelstein. - Ithaca, NY : Cornell University Press, 2008.

ix, 235 p.; 24 cm.

(Cornell Studies in Security Affairs)

ID number: 80022858

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01613 ISBN: 9780801446153

Author(s):

1. Edelstein, David M.

Includes index.

'The author elucidates the occasional successes of military occupations and their more frequent failures. He has identified twenty-six cases since 1815 in which an outside power seized control of a territory where the occupying party had no long-term claim on sovereignty. In a book that has implications for present-day policy, he draws evidence from such historical cases as well as from four

current occupations - Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq - where the outcome is not yet know.'

NATO

Why NATO Endures / by Wallace J. Thies. - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2009.

xii, 321 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022861

Type: M

Library Location: 49 /00175 ISBN: 9780521767293

Author(s):

1. Thies, Wallace J.

Includes index.

'This book develops two themes as it examines military alliances and their role in international relations. The first is that the Atlantic Alliance has become something very different from virtually all pre-1939 alliances and many contemporary alliances. The members of early alliances frequently feared their allies as much if not more than their enemies, viewing them as temporary accomplices and future rivals. In contrast, NATO members are almost all democracies that encourage each other to grow stronger. The book's second theme is that NATO, as an alliance of democracies, has developed hidden strengths that have allowed it to endure for roughly sixty years, unlike most other alliances, which often broke apart within a few years. Democracies can and do disagree with one another, but they do not fear one another. They also need the approval of other democracies as they conduct their foreign policies. These traits constitute built-in, self-healing tendencies, which is why NATO endures.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Iran and Nuclear Weapons : Protracted Conflict and Proliferation / by Saira Khan. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.

xii, 156 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Global Security Studies)

ID number: 80022890

Type: M

Library Location: 623 /01090 ISBN: 9780415453073

Author(s):

1. Khan, Saira

Bibliography: p. 138-151. Includes index.

'This book investigates what is driving Iran's nuclear weapons program in a less-hostile regional environment, using a theory of protracted conflicts to explicate proliferation. It underscores the importance of protracted conflicts in proliferation decisions, and underpinning this is the assumption that non-proliferation may be achieved through the termination of intractable conflicts. The aims of this work are to demonstrate that a state's decision to acquire nuclear weapons depends largely on its engagement in protracted conflicts, which shows not only that the presence of nuclear rivals intensifies the nuclear ambition, but also that non-nuclear status of rival states can promote non-proliferation incentives in conflicting states inclined to proliferate.'

OPERATIONAL ART (MILITARY SCIENCE)

Alien : How Operational Art Devoured Strategy / by Justin Kelly,
Mike Brennan. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2009.
viii, 120 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80022898

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01617 ISBN: 1584874023

Author(s):

1. Kelly, Justin
2. Brennan, Mike

'The 1982 Army Field Manual (FM) 100-5, Operations, introduced the idea of an operational level of war encompassing the planning and conduct of campaigns and major operations. The introduction of the term 'operational art' three years later was, in practice, the skillful management of the operational level of war. Identifiably separate levels of war defined the jurisdiction of the profession of arms and was, for a number of historical and cultural reasons, attractive to U.S. practitioners and plausible to its English-speaking allies. The authors argue that as warfare continues to diffuse across definitional and conceptual boundaries, the close orchestration of all instruments of national power becomes even more important, which cripples the current conception of campaigns and operations. The authors propose that responsibility for campaign design should 'actually' return to the political-strategic leadership of nations supported by the entirety of the state bureaucracy. This would mark the return of the campaign to its historical sources. If the United States and its allies fail to make this change, they risk continuing to have a 'way of battle' rather than a 'way of war'.'

ORDNANCE, NAVAL

Jane's Naval Weapon Systems : Issue Fifty-One. - Coulsdon, UK :
Jane's Information Group, 2009.

682 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ID number: 80022887

Type: REF

Library Location: 623 /00585 REF

Includes index.

PETRAEUS, DAVID HOWELL

The Gamble : General Petraeus and the Untold Story of the American
Surge in Iraq, 2006-2008 / by Thomas E. Ricks. - London : Allen
Lane, 2009.

394 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022857

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01614 ISBN: 9781846141454

Author(s):

1. Ricks, Thomas E.

Includes index.

'Based on unprecedented real-time access to the military's entire chain of command, this book is the definitive account of the insurgency within the US military that led to a radical shift in America's strategy in Iraq - and the bloody implementation of that strategy on the ground.'

PIRACY

Small Boats, Weak States, Dirty Money : Piracy & Maritime Terrorism
in the Modern World / by Martin N. Murphy. - London : Hurst,
2009.

xiv, 539 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80022854

Type: M

Library Location: 343 /00061 ISBN: 9781850659273

Author(s):

1. Murphy, Martin N.

Bibliography: p. 413-526. Includes index.

'It has been alleged that pirates and maritime terrorists present a largely common threat to international maritime security. This book drives to the heart of this problem by reviewing in detail each phenomenon before asking how and under what circumstances pirates and maritime terrorists might combine forces. The author concludes that while piracy may be a marginal problem in itself, the connections between organised piracy, wider criminal networks and corruption on land mean that it may undermine states and destabilise the regions in which it occurs. Furthermore, maritime criminality may disguise insurgent and terrorist activity and allow such actors greater freedom of manoeuvre. He suggests that maritime terrorism, although only a low-level threat currently, has the potential to spread and become more effective in the event of political change on land. Before this can happen, however, maritime terrorists and insurgents will have to overcome significant operational and technical problems. Above all, they must find a means of triggering a level of fear stemming from atrocities committed at sea similar to that resulting from attacks perpetrated on land if they are to achieve their political objectives.'

POPULISM--LATIN AMERICA

Dealing with Political Ferment in Latin America : The Populist
Revival, the Emergence of the Center, and Implications for U.S.
Policy / by Hal Brands. - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College,
2009.

vi, 78 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80022899

Type: M

Library Location: 329 /00349 ISBN: 1584874082

Author(s):

1. Brands, Hal

'The author argues that references to a uniform 'left turn' in the region are misleading, and that Latin America is actually witnessing a dynamic competition between two very different forms of governance. Represented by leaders like Hugo Chavez, Evo Morales, and others, radical populism emphasizes the politics of grievance and a penchant for extreme solutions. Moderate, centrist governance can be found in countries like Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, and Uruguay. It stresses diplomatic pragmatism, the protection of democratic practices, and the need to blend macroeconomic responsibility with a social conscience. To the extent that the United States can strengthen the centrists while limiting the damage caused by radical populism, the author argues it can promote integral growth, democratic stability, and effective security cooperation in Latin America. A clear understanding of the trends discussed is essential to devising appropriate U.S. policies toward that region.'

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Restaurer la confiance apres un conflit civil : Cambodge, Mozambique
et Bosnie-Herzegovine / by Pascaline Gaborit. - Paris :
Harmattan, 2009.

403 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022891

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00414 ISBN: 9782296092358

Author(s):

1. Gaborit, Pascaline

Bibliography: p. 399-404.

'Comment contribuer a la reconstruction sur le long terme des societes
fortement ebranlees par des conflits sanglants ? A la fin des conflits
civils, les populations qui ont survecu dans des pays devastes par la
guerre connaissent un manque de confiance envers des institutions
publiques emergentes mais aussi au sein de la societe. Le concept de
confiance est un terme kaleidoscopique et polysemique, dont les
differentes sens peuvent servir d'outil d'analyse des situations de
post-conflit. C'est aussi un terme transversal au sein des sciences
sociales. Dans un contexte de reconstruction et d'instabilite
politique, ponctue d'eruptions de violence sporadiques, cette etude
cherche a montrer comment la confiance est un parametre central de
comprehension des situations de post-conflit. L'etude va au-dela de la
litterature existante en ajoutant des resultats d'enquetes de terrain,
a savoir pres de trois cents entretiens effectues dans les trois pays
etudies : le Cambodge, le Mozambique et la Bosnie-Herzegovine. L'etude
propose aussi quelques pistes de reflexion sur l'intervention des
organisations internationales dans la construction de la paix et de la
justice.'

TALIBAN

Decoding the Taliban : Insights from the Afghan Field. - London :
Hurst, 2009.

xiii, 318 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80022855

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01166 ISBN: 9781850659617

Includes index.

'While the 'New Taliban' looms large in the global media, little is
known about how it functions as an organisation. How united is it ?
Are its structures relatively strong, or surprisingly brittle ? Are
the personal relations and networking that are based on traditional
ties of kin and ethnicity the sum total of its organisational
capabilities, or are efforts underway to build more institutionalised
chains of command ? How united is the New Taliban, and how does it
maintain whatever degree of unity it has, given the attrition it has
suffered in the field ? And to what extent is its leadership able to
impose switches in strategy among the rank-and-file, given
Afghanistan's difficult geography and poor communications ? These are
some of the questions answered in this book by a renowned cast of
practitioners, journalists and academics, all of whom have long field
experience of the latest phase of the New Taliban's insurgency in
Afghanistan. This book includes a number of detailed studies of
specific regions or provinces, which for different reasons are
especially significant for the Taliban and for understanding their
expansion. Alongside these regional studies, the volume includes
thematic analyses of negotiating with the Taliban, the Taliban's
propaganda effort and its strategic vision.'

TERRORISM--PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Walking Away from Terrorism : Accounts of Disengagement from Radical and Extremist Movements / by John Horgan. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2009.

xxviii, 186 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Political Violence)

ID number: 80022859

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /01165 ISBN: 9780415439435

Author(s):

1. Horgan, John, 1974-

Bibliography: p. 174-181. Includes index.

'This book looks at how and why individuals leave terrorist movements, and considers the lessons and implications that emerge from this process. It examines three major issues : what we currently know about de-radicalisation and disengagement; how discussions with terrorists about their experiences of disengagement can show how exit routes came about, and how they then fare as 'ex-terrorists' away from the structures that protected them; what the implications of these findings are for law-enforcement officers, policy-makers and civil society on a global scale.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USSR

Reagan, Bush, Gorbachev : Revisiting the End of the Cold War / by Norman A. Graebner... [et al.]. - Westport, CT : Praeger Security International, 2008.

viii, 180 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80022852

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00481 ISBN: 9780313352416

Author(s):

1. Graebner, Norman A.

2. Burns, Richard Dean

3. Siracusa, Joseph M.

Bibliography: p. 165-173. Includes index.

'This contemporary chronicle of the Cold War offers an analysis of the policy and rhetoric of the United States and Soviet Union during the 1980s. The work demonstrates that while the subsequent unraveling of the Soviet empire was an unintended side effect of Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, termination of the Cold War was not. The evidence is compelling that Gorbachev himself broke the Cold War's ideological straight jacket that had paralyzed Moscow and Washington's ability to resolve their differences. Though politically weakened, Gorbachev conceded nothing to US military superiority. Never did he negotiate from a position of weakness. In taking that stand, the last Soviet leader faced great political and physical risk. Without Gorbachev, the end of the Cold War could have played out very differently, and perhaps with great danger.'

USSR--HISTORY

Soviet Fates and Lost Alternatives : From Stalinism to the New Cold War / by Stephen F. Cohen. - New York : Columbia University Press, 2009.

xiv, 308 p. ; 24 cm.

ID number: 80022877

Type: M

Library Location: 947 /00074 ISBN: 9780231148962

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Stephen F.

Includes index.

'Written for specialists and general readers, the seven essays contained in this book question many conventional assumptions about the course of Soviet history, the fall of Communism, and the effect of Russia's policies at home and abroad.'

WORLD POLITICS

Ramses 2010 : rapport annuel mondial sur le systeme economique et
les strategies. - Paris : Dunod, 2009.
335 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022879
Type: REF
Library Location: 338.9 /00287 REF ISBN: 9782100534425
Includes index.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES DE REVUES

ARCTIC REGIONS--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

The New Problem of Arctic Stability / by Margaret Blunden., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 121-141.)
ID Number: JA026210

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Blunden, Margaret

After a period of substantial demilitarisation in the Arctic at the end of the Cold War, there is growing recognition of the new strategic significance of a region where security, economics and the environment interact. Tensions have been rising between Russia and the four other Arctic Ocean littoral states--Canada, the United States, Norway and Denmark (which is responsible for Greenland's security and foreign policy)--as climate change, opening up new economic opportunities, is changing the geostrategic dynamics in the region. There are unresolved disputes among the latter four states, all of them members of NATO, and national interests, narrowly defined, could always override alliance solidarity. However, the fault lines between the NATO states on the one hand and Russia on the other appear to be deepening and the sense of common space is under pressure as the circumpolar states jockey for competitive economic advantage. Future military conflict, while not likely, cannot entirely be ruled out, because of the enormous economic stakes in an area where some boundaries of maritime jurisdiction remain to be settled. That situation is not critical in terms of military security; it is more a revival of traditional power politics than a new Cold War. There is a risk, however, that the overall strategic objective of maintaining stability within a zone of peace and cooperation could be forgotten. Growing military activity, closer security coordination amongst the Western states, and inflammatory rhetoric could set off a vicious circle, jeopardising the wide-ranging collaboration put in place since the end of the Cold War.

ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY

Le dialogue armeno-turc / by Gaidz Minassian., 2009.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 75, automne 2009, p.
47-55.)

ID Number: JA026176

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Minassian, Gaidz

La declaration de Berne en avril 2009 semble avoir lance un processus de normalisation des relations entre la Turquie et l'Armenie. Cette volonte de rapprochement est liee a differents elements, qu'ils soient economiques (desenclavement de l'Armenie) ou politiques (negociation avec l'Union europeenne, developpement des provinces orientales). Malgre cela, les tensions restent vives et, dans les deux pays, plusieurs courants de pensee s'affrontent quant a cet eventuel degel des relations. Les pays voisins voient egalement d'un mauvais oeil ce possible rapprochement, qui pourrait leur poser probleme sur les plans economique ou politique. Mais derriere ce processus, se joue une partie d'echecs plus importante entre les Etats-Unis et la Russie, qui cherchent a s'imposer comme les acteurs majeurs de cette region hautement strategique.

ARMS TRANSFERS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)/IRAN

Russia : Tipping the Balance in the Middle East / by Steffany Trofino, Alexandr V. Nemets., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 22, no. 3, July - September 2009, p. 367-382.)

ID Number: JA026237

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Trofino, Steffany
2. Nemets, Alexandr V.

Ever eager to capitalize on economic opportunities or play a role in global security affairs, Moscow has maintained a disturbing yet continuous pattern in the weapons trade business with Iran and Syria. While the West remains fixated on Iran's uranium enrichment program, little attention has been paid to the stockpile of advanced Russian weapons that Iran and Syria have accumulated throughout the years. Military tensions with the West will only further solidify the Russian, Iranian, and Syrian alliance and ensure Moscow's client base for years to come.

CENTRAL EUROPE--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Europe centrale : la transition economique / by Sandor Richter., 2009.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 489-502.)

ID Number: JA026189

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Richter, Sandor

En 20 ans, l'Europe centrale a change de visage. Le fossé entre les niveaux de développement de l'ouest et du centre de l'Europe s'est incontestablement réduit. Si les inégalités ont pu se creuser, si le chômage a cru, c'est moins violemment que prévu. L'adhésion à l'UE a joué un rôle considérable, et le passage de l'économie planifiée à l'économie de marché s'achèvera en 2013, avec la levée des restrictions sur l'égalité de traitement entre anciens et nouveaux membres de l'Union.

CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--AFRICA

China and Africa : Emerging Patterns in Globalization and Development., 2009.

(CHINA QUARTERLY, no. 199, September 2009, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA026187

Type: ART

CIVIL WAR

Disaggregating Civil War / by Lars-Erik Cederman, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch., 2009.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 53, no. 4, August 2009, Special Issue.)

ID Number: JA026167

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cederman, Lars-Erik
2. Gleditsch, Kristian Skrede

CLIMATIC CHANGES--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

L'impact strategique de la question climatique / by Ludovic Berges, Thomas Borel., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2009, p. 162-166.)
ID Number: JA026223
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Berges, Ludovic
2. Borel, Thomas

COUNTERINSURGENCY

Counter-Insurgency Politics : Going Global / by David Martin Jones, M. L. R. Smith., 2009.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 10, October 2009, p. 26-28.)
ID Number: JA026231
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Jones, David Martin
2. Smith, M. L. R.
What motivates Islamic extremism ? There can be few more significant questions since the answer helps shape security policy. But the lack of agreement on the key factors weakens domestic and international responses to violent threats.

De Clausewitz a Galula, la singularite de la guerre contre-insurrectionnelle / by Matthieu Meissonnier., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2009, p.97-105.)
ID Number: JA026219
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Meissonnier, Matthieu
La lecture comparee de Clausewitz et Galula, comme semble nous y inviter le general americain Petraeus, permet de comprendre ce que le second doit au premier, mais surtout en quoi il innove. Elle permet d'appréhender la singularite de la guerre contre-insurrectionnelle. Selon Galula, elle se caracterise par la maitrise de la violence et le refus de la montee aux extremes. Son centre de gravite n'est pas l'armee adverse, mais la population qu'il faut conquerir. Enfin, elle confirme la preponderance du politique sur le militaire et exclut toute autonomie de la sphere de la guerre.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan : How Much is Enough? / by Steven Simon, Jonathan Stevenson., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 47-67.)
ID Number: JA026206
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Simon, Steven
2. Stevenson, Jonathan
US President Barack Obama's current policy, in line with the prevailing Washington consensus, favours escalation in Afghanistan. The idea is that as the United States' military presence in Iraq is drawn down, the use of force can be refocused on Afghanistan to forge a more viable state. The principal instruments of this policy are more American troops with better force protection (a customised version of the counter-insurgency 'surge' employed with ostensible success in Iraq) and firmer bilateral diplomacy with Pakistan. The administration's policy appears to be overdetermined. The premise of the policy is that the United States must 'own' Afghanistan in order to defend its strategic interests. But that premise begs the question of whether US strategic interests actually require the United States

to assume the grand and onerous responsibility of rebuilding the Afghan state. They do not.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ

Forging a Key, Turning a Lock : Counterinsurgency Theory in Iraq 2006-2008 / by Lydia Walker., 2009.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2009, p. 909-918.)

ID Number: JA026245

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Walker, Lydia

Counterinsurgency (COIN) doctrine is designed to combat a defined insurgency. In the present situation in Iraq, COIN's definition has been radically extended to include nation-building as well. This additional function has expanded the scope of the role of the Coalition Forces in Iraq. Yet COIN in its present incarnation may not be enough to finalize the implementation of the strategy of nation-building. This article finds three main criticisms/limitations of contemporary COIN strategy: (1) It is predicated on a classic notion of insurgency that looks very different from present conflicts. (2) Although COIN advocates a political solution to a political problem, it uses (by default) mainly military mechanisms to carry it out. (3) Completion of the intricate and ambitious tasks necessary to defeat insurgencies in foreign lands may lie outside the direct control of the United States.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT--AFRICA

Qui s'est appropriée la gestion de la paix et de la sécurité en Afrique ? / by Romain Esmenjaud, Benedikt Franke., 2009.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 75, automne 2009, p. 37-45.)

ID Number: JA026175

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Esmenjaud, Romain

2. Franke, Benedikt

Le concept d' 'appropriation africaine' est devenu une formule 'passe-partout'. Des initiatives comme le NEPAD ou la Stratégie Afrique-Union européenne en font une condition de la stabilité et du développement du continent. Or, l'Afrique est encore loin de maîtriser son destin, notamment dans le domaine du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité. Nombreux sont les obstacles à la mise en œuvre de l'africanisation et, plus encore, à la notion plus qualitative d' appropriation africaine. L'analyse des motivations qui incitent les acteurs africains et non africains à privilégier les 'solutions africaines' pour la gestion de certaines crises révèle le caractère sélectif et instrumental du soutien qui est apporté au principe de l' appropriation africaine.

CTBT

The United States Senate and the Politics of Ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty / by Jayson Roehl., 2009.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 4, September - October 2009, p. 303-316.)

ID Number: JA026232

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Roehl, Jayson

With President Barack Obama's recent pledge to work towards U.S. Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (the Treaty or CTBT) as quickly as possible and with emerging consensus in Washington on the need to take action to stop nuclear proliferation,

ratification is a more realistic possibility in the near future than at any point in the last decade. Yet, despite this positive momentum, ratification could likely depend on the votes of several moderate Senate Republicans. This paper argues that while moderate Republicans might support the Treaty's goals, they are not likely to vote in favour of ratification. This paper examines the consequences of not ratifying the Treaty and concludes that, with the current U.S. moratorium on testing still in place, ratification at this time is not necessary to achieve U.S. non-proliferation goals. In fact, failing to secure ratification, a real possibility, could have significant political consequences for the Obama Administration and might set back U.S. nuclear non-proliferation efforts for years to come.

ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan : What Now : So Much Hope / by Martin Barber., 2009.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 10, October 2009, p. 16-17.)

ID Number: JA026228

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barber, Martin

ELECTIONS--IRAN

The Roots of Iran's Election Crisis / by Amin Saikal., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 91-103.)

ID Number: JA026208

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Saikal, Amin

The current turmoil in Iran, ostensibly sparked by the June election results, stems from a confluence of factors, including growing public discontent with the regime's theocratic behaviour, economic mismanagement and foreign-policy embarrassments, especially since Ahmadinejad became president in 2005. These are symptomatic, however, of deeper structural problems in the nature of the Islamic government that has evolved in Iran.

EU--BULGARIA

The Unbearable Lightness of Membership : Bulgaria and Romania After the 2007 EU Accession / by Svetlozar A. Andreev., 2009.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 42, no. 3, September 2009, p. 375-393.)

ID Number: JA026241

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Andreev, Svetlozar A.

This paper focuses on the current political and socio-economic situation in the two most recent EU member states, Bulgaria and Romania. Overall, the post-accession period in both countries has been comparable to that in the East-Central European members that had joined the Union on 1 May 2004. However, there have been some significant differences in the post-accessions path of Bulgaria and Romania, which set them apart from the rest of the EU-10, as well as among themselves. For instance, the problem of corruption has been a particularly salient theme for the political elites of both countries and it led to the paralysis of the cabinet in Romania during the first year of its membership and to the rise of powerful populist alternatives in Bulgaria. What has probably been even more distinguishing in the cases of Bulgaria and Romania is their apparent inability to swiftly deal with the political and social challenges emerging after accession, as well as to adequately respond to the process of Europeanization. The main reason for this has been the unfinished political and socio-economic transformation of both countries, accompanied by the consolidation of certain 'reserve

domains', occupied by the former secret services and semi-mafia structures.

EU--ESDP

The Future of European Defence Policy / by Pierre-Henri d'Argenson., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 143-154.)

ID Number: JA026211

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Argenson, Pierre-Henri d'

The European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) will soon confront a threshold of progress beyond which controversial choices on future developments and final aims will have to be made.

Die Europäische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik ist besser als ihr Ruf, aber schlechter als ihre Möglichkeiten / by Rolf Clement., 2009.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2009, S. 21-22.)

ID Number: JA026215

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Clement, Rolf

Zehn Jahre Europäische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik / by Javier Solana., 2009.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2009, S. 14-16.)

ID Number: JA026213

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Solana, Javier

EU--ESDP--OPERATIONS--EUFOR-ALTHEA

Bosnie-Herzegovine : les limites de la gestion de crise a l'européenne / by Marco Overhaus., 2009.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 625-636.)

ID Number: JA026196

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Overhaus, Marco

L'Union européenne a voulu mettre en place en Bosnie-Herzegovine les moyens d'une approche globale (comprehensive approach) : instruments d'intervention civile, opérations militaires et de police, etc. Le bilan reste mitigé. Si la Bosnie-Herzegovine reste globalement stable, ses divisions politiques internes ont empêché des réformes de structure significatives. Et en dépit de tous ses efforts, l'Union européenne doit encore démontrer sa capacité à gérer une situation qui demeure complexe et relativement instable.

EU--ESDP--USA

Still Not Pushing Back : Why the European Union is Not Balancing the United States / by Jolyon Howorth, Anand Menon., 2009. (JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 53, no. 5, October 2009, p. 727-744.)

ID Number: JA026217

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Howorth, Jolyon
2. Menon, Anand

A recent wave of scholarly literature has argued forcibly that the European Union's European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) represents an attempt on the part of the EU to 'balance' against the United States. According to such analyses, the EU is reacting to American global preeminence by building up its military capacities to enhance its own ability to play a significant, autonomous role in international affairs. This article takes issue with such claims. It points, first, to significant theoretical and methodological shortcomings inherent in the work of the 'soft balancers'. Second, and more fundamentally, it subjects this work to careful empirical scrutiny and illustrates how the soft balancers have fundamentally misunderstood ESDP. Finally, it illustrates how such misinterpretations result from a failure to appreciate the profound impact that institutional structures wield over substantive outcomes in international security affairs.

EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

The End of the 'Euro-Mediterranean Vision' / by Kristina Kausch, Richard Youngs., 2009. (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 5, September 2009, p. 963-975.)

ID Number: JA026186

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kausch, Kristina
2. Youngs, Richard

Relations between the European Union and North Africa have veered away from the political vision expounded under the Barcelona Process. The Union for the Mediterranean will likely deepen this trend. The Euro-Mediterranean space is increasingly characterized by competitive, containment-based and exclusionary security strategies. The more political dimensions of the partnership are now given short shrift and the EU appears inattentive to the dynamics of change within North African societies. Countries such as Spain and the UK have been overly passive in rescuing the Euro-Med vision from French diplomacy and the nature of relations between Europe and North Africa are increasingly out of sync with the changing international system.

EXCLAVES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

The Changing Military Importance of the Kaliningrad Region / by Ingmar Oldberg., 2009. (JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 22, no. 3, July - September 2009, p. 352-366.)

ID Number: JA026236

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Oldberg, Ingmar

The Kaliningrad region has developed from being a military bastion of the Soviet Union threatening the West to being an exposed Russian exclave with much reduced forces mainly serving defensive functions. Russia strongly resisted NATO's enlargement and encirclement of Kaliningrad, but had to accept it as Russia was weak and could not stop it. When Russia became stronger under Putin, Kaliningrad was again brought under central control and the conditions in the Baltic

Fleet were improved. The protection of Russia's sea communications and of its energy exports became the most important tasks apart from defending the region. However, as an effect of the war in Georgia and the US base agreement with Poland in 2008, Russia threatened to use Kaliningrad as a staging area for new Russian missiles, and the problem of military transit across Lithuania was again exacerbated. At the same time the global financial crisis hit Russia. Kaliningrad well reflects the ups and down in Russian relations with the West in this part of Europe.

GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)-POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Georgian Politics since the August 2008 War / by Svante E. Cornell, Niklas Nilsson., 2009.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 17, no. 3, Summer 2009, p. 251-268.)

ID Number: JA026170

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cornell, Svante E.

2. Nilsson, Niklas

Georgian politics since late 2007 has attracted interest mainly because of its highly polarized political climate. The leadership of Mikheil Saakashvili, widely heralded as a beacon of democracy in the post-Soviet space following the peaceful Rose Revolution of 2003, is pitted against an array of determined opposition forces that seek his removal and accuse his government of authoritarian tendencies. Yet a closer study of Georgian politics since the August 2008 Russian invasion suggests that the polarization of its politics is not reflected in society, which overwhelmingly supports conciliation and dialogue rather than another round of revolutionary change. By mid-2009, the overheated Georgian political scene showed signs of adapting to this reality.

Still Staging Democracy : Contestation and Conciliation in Postwar Georgia / by Cory Welt., 2009.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 17, no. 3, Summer 2009, p. 196-226.)

ID Number: JA026168

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Welt, Cory

Georgia's August War with Russia prompted a new wave of political mobilization against the government of President Mikheil Saakashvili after a previous effort faltered in 2007-2008. Despite its renewed vigor, the postwar opposition failed for at least three reasons : 1) increased levels of political discontent did not translate to broad public support for the president's resignation; 2) the opposition remained divided with regard to its methods and aims; and 3) the government successfully represented itself as an alternative engine of democratization. Georgian 'street politics' ought to now be replaced by the implementation of desirable constitutional, electoral, and media reform.

GERMANY--MILITARY RELATIONS--FRANCE

20 Jahre Deutsch-Französische Brigade / by Oliver Richter... [et al.]., 2009.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2009, S.

17-20.)

ID Number: JA026214

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Richter, Oliver

2. Stangl, Peter

3. Fischer, Lars

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

L'Inde et ses voisins : le laborieux passage de la confrontation a la cooperation / by Gilles Boquerat., 2009.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 571-584.)

ID Number: JA026194

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Boquerat, Gilles

L'Inde souhaite tres officiellement lier son developpement a de nouvelles relations cooperatives avec ses voisins. Mais son reinvestissement regional pourrait s'averer problematique pour le Pakistan, avec qui les relations restent empreintes d'une grande mefiance. Avec les autres pays - et au premier chef la Chine -, l'heritage diplomatique est complexe. Et l'integration economique regionale semble au point mort.

INDIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Inde : l'ere des coalitions / by Max-Jean Zins., 2009.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 585-595.)

ID Number: JA026195

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Zins, Max-Jean

La franche victoire du Parti du Congres aux legislatives de 2009 ne doit pas faire oublier les changements intervenus depuis sa premiere periode de domination du systeme politique. Sa surface reelle s'est reduite, meme s'il beneficie des effets demultiplicateurs du systeme electoral majoritaire. Il est desormais tenu de s'insérer dans des coalitions. Plus largement, c'est le systeme des partis qui a evolue, ainsi que la nature meme des elites politiques indiennes.

INFORMATION WARFARE--USA

Ceding the Ideological Battlefield to Al Qaeda : The Absence of an Effective U.S. Information Warfare Strategy / by Shireen K.

Burki., 2009.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 4, September - October 2009, p. 349-366.)

ID Number: JA026233

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Burki, Shireen K.

The Bush administration ceded the ideological battlefield to Al Qaeda and affiliates in its Global War on Terror when it failed to clearly enunciate that the terrorist threat to the United States was based on the Wahhabi-Salafi-Deobandi ideological axis. The failure to define the threat by non-state, ideologically driven, actors led to an incorrect approach or strategy that relied more on conventional, kinetic, measures with limited success. The new Obama administration has a window of opportunity to rectify this and to challenge the legitimacy of this ideology in a multipronged strategy of which strategic communication would constitute a critical component.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

The Limits of International Justice / by Belinda Cooper., 2009.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 91-101.)

ID Number: JA026183

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cooper, Belinda

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Le monde occidental est-il en danger ?., 2009.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 75, automne 2009, p.

59-140 (plusieurs articles).)

ID Number: JA026177

Type: ART

Responsables politiques et experts s'interrogent sur l'avenir du monde occidental. Selon certains d'entre eux, il serait menace, economiquement, demographiquement et strategiquement. Comment repondre a la montee en puissance des autres poles de pouvoir ? Ce declin du monde occidental est-il ineluctable ? Quelle definition peut-on donner du monde occidental ? En quoi se distingue-t-il des autres ? Assiste-t-on a un simple reequilibrage a la fois souhaitable et sans consequences dramatiques ? Ou a la fin d'une domination occidentale qui se transforme en une defaite voire une remise en cause de notre mode vie et de nos libertes ? Comment se defendre (et le faut-il ?) sans paraître agressif ? Les valeurs que nous proclamons sont-elles occidentales ou universelles et les appliquons-nous de facon universelle ?

IRAN--ECONOMIC POLICY

Iran's 20-Year Economic Perspective : Promises and Pitfalls / by Jahangir Amuzegar., 2009.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 41-57.)

ID Number: JA026247

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Amuzegar, Jahangir

IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Rise to Power of Iran's 'Guardians of the Revolution' / by Bernard Hourcade., 2009.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 58-63.)

ID Number: JA026248

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Hourcade, Bernard

IRAQ--ARMED FORCES

The Iraqi Military Re-enters the Gulf Security Dynamic / by Eric V. Thompson., 2009.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 28-40.)

ID Number: JA026246

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thompson, Eric V.

This article examines the implications of the redevelopment of the Iraqi military and the impact that reemergence of a sovereign and armed Iraq may have on the Gulf security equation. While it does not make predictions about future Iraqi actions, it does seek to portray plausible development paths for the Iraqi military and consider implications for Iraq's neighbors, the broader Gulf security dynamic and U.S. interests in the region.

ISAF

Afghanistan : une inconfortable situation / by Jean-Michel Baillat., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2009, p. 78-86.)

ID Number: JA026226

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Baillat, Jean-Michel

De retour d'Afghanistan, ou il exerçait la fonction de conseiller juridique du commandement Fias (Force internationale d'assistance à la sécurité) de la région de Kaboul, l'auteur décrit le désenchantement grandissant vis-à-vis de la présence occidentale, en dépit de tous les efforts consentis. Le relâchement du soutien de l'autorité afghane risque d'être le prix à payer pour les errements actuels, si la communauté internationale ne revise sérieusement les modalités de sa coopération avec l'Afghanistan.

JIHAD

In Search of Salafi Jihadist Strategic Thought : Mining the Words of the Terrorists / by Mark Stout., 2009.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2009, p. 876-892.)

ID Number: JA026242

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stout, Mark

Al Qaeda and its affiliates (AQA) are a loose conglomeration of groups and individuals linked by adherence to a form of Sunni Islam that they call Salafi jihadism. The written works of an intellectually vigorous group of thinkers within AQA show that strategic thought grounded in mainstream global thought on revolutionary warfare exists within this community. A major concern of the strategic thinkers is the extent to which the foot soldiers ignore their prescriptions, engaging in disjointed, counterproductive operations. The U.S. Department of Defense is examining methods by which it might broaden scholarly access to an extensive collection of captured terrorist documents. Such an action would provide fertile grounds for studying this issue.

NATO--BALTIC STATES

Les pays baltes : un modele pour l'integration ? / by Matthieu Chillaud., 2009.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 517-527.)

ID Number: JA026191

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Chillaud, Matthieu

Meilleurs élèves supposés de la classe de la transition, les États baltes ont attendu trop longtemps à leur gré l'intégration à l'Alliance atlantique et à l'Union européenne. Bien intégrés désormais à cette communauté euro-atlantique, ils s'interrogent sur le résultat de politiques économiques ultra-libérales poussées à l'extrême, et sur leur poids diplomatique dans les problématiques géorgienne ou ukrainienne, et donc dans les relations des pays occidentaux avec Moscou.

NATO--CENTRAL EUROPE

L'Europe centrale entre solidarite europeenne et preference atlantique / by Krzysztof Soloch., 2009.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 541-551.)
ID Number: JA026193
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Soloch, Krzysztof

Les pays d'Europe centrale sont desormais pleinement integres aux institutions euro-atlantiques. Leur integration a pourtant souleve de multiples questions dans les annees 1990, les paradigmes de l'apres-guerre froide pouvant etre lus differemment a l'Ouest ou au centre de l'Europe, en reference a des passes tres differents. L'integration croissante de l'UE laisse cependant ouvertes d'autres questions : les rapports entre l'UE et l'OTAN, ou les relations avec l'Europe orientale.

NATO--STRATEGIC ASPECTS--NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT, 2010

A New NATO Strategy : Just What Is It For ? / by Karl-Heinz Kamp., 2009.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 10, October 2009, p. 24-25.)
ID Number: JA026230
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Kamp, Karl-Heinz

NON-STATE ACTORS (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

Challenging the Weberian State : Armed Groups and Contemporary Conflicts., 2009.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 30, no. 2, August 2009, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA026212
Type: ART

The study of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) has traditionally been limited to those actors with a political agenda that pose a specific threat to the state and undermine its ability to claim a monopoly over the legitimate use of force within its territory. In contrast, this Special Issue expands upon this narrow conceptualization and redefines NSAGs to encompass such actors as militias, warlords, private security providers, urban gangs, and transitional and criminal networks. This understanding facilitates a wider exploration of how such groups form in relation to the state, and how the state in turn is shaped through its interactions and conflict with the armed group(s).

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--USA

Nuclear Arms Reductions, Abolition and Nonproliferation : What's Ideal, What's Possible, What's Problematical ? / by Stephen J. Cimbala., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 22, no. 3, July - September 2009, p. 329-351.)
ID Number: JA026235
Type: ART
Author(s):

1. Cimbala, Stephen J.

The triangulation of U.S.-Russian nuclear arms reductions, nuclear abolition, and nonproliferation creates problematical paradoxes and issue overload for the currently challenged policy making processes throughout the international community. Success in Russian-American strategic arms limitation is a necessary condition for further success in nonproliferation, but not a guarantee of eventual success. Interest in nuclear abolition and in missile defenses complicates linear and time tested approaches to nuclear arms limitation, although not fatally.

Zero is the Wrong Number / by Amitai Etzioni., 2009.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 5-13.)
ID Number: JA026178
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Etzioni, Amitai

Non-prolifération et désarmement nucléaires : discours de Prague du président Obama / by Benjamin Hautecouverture., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2009, p. 132-140.)
ID Number: JA026222
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hautecouverture, Benjamin
Introduit par la déclaration de Prague du 5 avril 2009, le programme du président Obama en matière de non-prolifération et de désarmement nucléaires a été remarqué pour son mélange d'optimisme, d'ambition et de détermination. Une lecture plus détaillée du discours de Prague indique pourtant des prises de position apparemment concurrentes, de l'ambition de parvenir à un monde exempt d'armes nucléaires au souci de maintenir une force de dissuasion fiable et crédible, en passant par l'institutionnalisation de l'initiative PSI (Prolifération Security Initiative). Entre rupture et continuité, ce premier affichage ressemble à un exercice de synthèse, animé par un souci de compromis et de pragmatisme. Combien de temps cette tonalité pourra-t-elle être tenue ?

NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

La dissuasion nucléaire : permanence et changements / by Olivier Debouzy., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2009, p. 119-131.)
ID Number: JA026221
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Debouzy, Olivier
L'auteur risque dans cette réflexion l'opinion que la dissuasion nucléaire, pour avoir profondément changé, est aujourd'hui tout aussi pertinente qu'hier; que, si ses points d'application et donc ses modalités changent, son utilité demeure; qu'elle est, en un mot, aussi - et peut-être plus - nécessaire aujourd'hui et pour le futur prévisible qu'hier, mais que la question de l'utilisation des armes nucléaires doit se renouveler en profondeur, notamment par une réflexion sur les caractéristiques futures des armes nucléaires et leur doctrine d'emploi; sur l'articulation entre l'exercice de la dissuasion nucléaire et la mise en œuvre des forces conventionnelles d'une part, et la défense antimissiles d'autre part; sur la question de la dissuasion élargie, enfin, du fait des circonstances à la fois plus variées dans lesquelles elle s'exerce et de l'absence de structures comparables à celles qui existaient du temps de la guerre froide pour en formaliser les conditions.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

La non-prolifération dans l'impasse / by Georges Le Guelte., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 10,
octobre 2009, p. 106-118.)

ID Number: JA026220

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Guelte, Georges Le

En 1995, tous les pays, a l'exception de l'Inde, d'Israel et du Pakistan, avaient adhere au Traite de Non-Proliferation (TNP), les uns parce qu'ils le jugeaient conforme a leurs interets, les autres sous la pression des deux superpuissances. Un autre probleme se posait cependant depuis le milieu des annees 70, celui de faire appliquer le traite par ses signataires. Un nombre d'infractions non negligeeable a ete enregistre, dans les annees 80 et 90, mais jusqu'a une epoque recente, les Etats-Unis et l'URSS etaient parvenus a les reprimer et a empecher les fraudeurs d'arriver a leurs fins. Plus recemment au contraire, les crises nord-coreenne et iranienne semblent montrer que les grandes puissances n'ont plus les moyens d'imposer leur politique, ou d'y rallier une majorite d'Etats, cependant que l'ONU est paralysee.

Regretterions-nous vraiment le Traite sur la non-prolifération des armes nucleaires ? / by Oliver Thranert., 2009.

(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 40, no. 3, septembre 2009, p. 359-372.)

ID Number: JA026188

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Thranert, Oliver

Le Traite sur la non-prolifération des armes nucleaires (TNP) connait une crise profonde. Mais regretterions-nous vraiment sa disparition ? Meme sans ce traite, il demeure improbable qu'une multitude de pays se dotent d'armes atomiques. De plus, son effondrement signifierait la fin du desarmement nucleaire. Mais l'absence du TNP se ferait tout de meme sentir : il serait plus difficile, voire impossible d'etablir des coalitions internationales contre d'eventuelles nouvelles puissances nucleaires; la transparence et la confiance disparaîtraient a un moment ou de plus en plus de pays semblent s'interesser a l'utilisation pacifique de la technologie atomique; l'idee meme de cooperation entre Etats pour mettre en place des mesures de restriction d'acces aux armes et aux technologies les plus destructrices a des fins militaires serait obliteree.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--INDIA

Showdown on the Subcontinent / by Megha Bahree., 2009.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 41-49.)

ID Number: JA026181

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Bahree, Megha

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

The Paradox of Iran's Nuclear Consensus / by Kayhan Barzegar., 2009.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 21-30.)

ID Number: JA026179

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barzegar, Kayhan

Negocier avec la Republique islamique ? / by Therese Delpech., 2009.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 32, no. 127, automne 2009, p. 587-592.)
ID Number: JA026173
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Delpech, Therese

Nucleaire iranien : sortir de l'impasse / by Jean-Louis Gergorin.,
2009.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 32, no. 127, automne 2009, p. 581-585.)
ID Number: JA026172
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gergorin, Jean-Louis
La Republique islamique iranienne se dotera-t-elle d'un armement
nucleaire ? C'est une question cruciale pour Israel et pour l'avenir
du traite sur la non-proliferation des armes nucleaires, et donc pour
le monde entier. Il est encore difficile de repondre a cette question
car les protagonistes, l'Iran d'un cote, Israel, l'Occident de
l'autre, s'affrontent, se menacent ou tentent de composer pour trouver
une issue pacifique. L'auteur dissipe ici les illusions qui
empecheraient de parvenir a un accord diplomatique qui nous sortirait
de l'impasse.

Israel's Future and Iran's Nuclear Program : Do Settlements Matter ?
An American Perspective / by Leonard Weiss., 2009.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 79-88.)
ID Number: JA026250
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Weiss, Leonard

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--ISRAEL

Deep in the Basement : Israel's Harmonious Nuclear Ambiguity / by
Michael Karpin., 2009.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 31-40.)
ID Number: JA026180
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Karpin, Michael

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--JAPAN

The Emperor's New Clothes : Can Japan Live Without the Bomb ? / by
Masaru Tamamoto., 2009.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 63-70.)
ID Number: JA026182
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tamamoto, Masaru

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Iran : Diplomacy and Deterrence / by Andrew Parasiliti., 2009.
ID Number: JA026205
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Parasiliti, Andrew
The Obama administration is not ready to concede an Iranian nuclear
weapon. But absent diplomatic progress, the United States may have to
accept Iran as a threshold of 'virtual' nuclear power. Neither
sanctions nor deterrence is likely to prevent Iran from developing a
nuclear-weapons capability, although deterrence might prevent the
country from detonating a nuclear device or formally declaring its
nuclear status. Washington has so far not threatened the use of force

in Iran and is wary of the potentially negative consequences for US interests and allies of a military option that is not even certain to eliminate Iran's nuclear-weapons capability. A diplomatic breakthrough, however slim the perceived possibilities, is still the best option to halt Iran's nuclear-weapons ambitions.

PALESTINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Que peuvent les Palestiniens ? / by Rashid Khalidi., 2009.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 651-662.)

ID Number: JA026197

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Khalidi, Rashid

La crise actuelle du systeme politique palestinien trouve loin ses racines : dans l'incapacite des Palestiniens a adapter clairement leur strategie aux divers moments de leur relation a Israel, et dans le renforcement permanent d'une colonisation israelienne qui renvoie l'autonomie palestinienne au statut de mythe. Avec l'echec d'Oslo, les blocages actuels d'Israel et les divisions des Palestiniens, la solution des 'deux Etats' pourrait elle-meme disparaître.

PEACEKEEPING FORCES, GERMAN--AFGHANISTAN

Germany's Options in Afghanistan / by Timo Noetzel, Thomas Rid., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 71-90.)

ID Number: JA026207

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Noetzel, Timo

2. Rid, Thomas

For the past eight years, Germany's contribution to the stabilisation of Afghanistan has been limited by political factors in Germany and military factors in Afghanistan. Several trends in 2009 have added to the pressures on German policy, including an increase in violence in Afghanistan's northern provinces, such as Kunduz, where Germany is active; a lack of political progress in Kabul; the destabilisation of Pakistan; and renewed efforts by the Obama administration and a couple of hardened allies to quell the Taliban insurgency. Although the greater instability in Kunduz - and across Afghanistan - increases both the need to act decisively and the risks associated with political paralysis in Berlin, the next German government is likely to adapt its policies only marginally, instead of leaping into action as the new US administration has done.

PIRACY--AFRICA, NORTHEAST

La piraterie dans le golfe d'Aden, un cas d'ecole / by Thomas Charvet, Cedric Prevost., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2009, p. 51-61.)

ID Number: JA026224

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Charvet, Thomas

2. Prevost, Cedric

Le spectaculaire renouveau de la piraterie dans le golfe d'Aden constitue un veritable cas d'ecole de la piraterie moderne, tans par ses causes a mer et a terre que par ses modalites et ses consequences qui vont bien au-dela du seul versement de rancons. La lucidite dont a fait preuve jusqu'a present la communaute internationale face a ces enjeux ne doit pas masquer le necessaire renforcement de son action.

POLAND--ECONOMIC POLICY

A Two-Thirds of Success : Poland's Post-Communist Transformation
1989-2009 / by Grzegorz W. Kolodko., 2009.
(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 42, no. 3, September
2009, p. 325-351.)

ID Number: JA026239

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Kolodko, Grzegorz W.

The progress toward institutional changes should be evaluated through the prism of their influence on a country's development abilities. In Poland, during the twenty years of comprehensive systematic shift, gross domestic product (GDP) has increased more than in any other post-communist country. While judging the transformation progress, not only the improvement of competitiveness and growth in terms of quantity must be taken into account, but also social and cultural aspects. There have been five distinct periods in Poland, from the viewpoint of economic growth. Had there been a better policy coordination of systemic change and socio-economic development, GDP over the periods considered could have increased by a half more. This opportunity has been missed due to the intermittent implementation of wrong economic policies based on wrong economic theories. Poland's transformation can be seen as a success, but only to the extent of two-thirds of its potential.

POLAND--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Pologne : un bilan politique contraste / by Georges Mink., 2009.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 503-515.)

ID Number: JA026190

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mink, Georges

La Pologne, pionnier de la sortie du communisme, serait-elle 'en retard' sur ses voisins en matiere de democratie ? Pour avoir negocie une transition par etapes, laissant une place aux anciens communistes, se serait-elle privee des ruptures necessaires ? L'instabilite gouvernementale est, depuis 15 ans, marquee par ce debat, mais il reste que les choix fondamentaux du pays - liberalisation economique, option europeenne - ont ete de fait confirmes par tous les gouvernements.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Stabilization & Reconstruction of Nations after Military Conflict :
Afghanistan and Chechnya Case Studies / by Dan Fayutkin., 2009.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 4, September - October 2009,
p. 367-372.)

ID Number: JA026234

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fayutkin, Dan

This article focuses on an analysis of two very different approaches for stabilization and reconstruction (S&R) used by the United States in Afghanistan and the Russian Federation in Chechnya. The article discusses 'Stabilization and Reconstruction' (S&R) according to military doctrines, the possibility of the S&R of the nation, the doctrinal framework for S&R processes. The Russian Federation focused its S&R policy on rebuilding the security structures in Chechnya in order to guarantee a stable security situation in the Chechen Republic. The U.S. S&R effort revolved around the reconstruction of all the security, social and financial structures of a society based on democratic principles. The significant lesson from the Afghanistan and Chechnya experiences is that it is necessary to build-up the legitimate local security and social structures, which will control the situation.

PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES--AFGHANISTAN

Les sociétés militaires privées en Afghanistan : une coalition dans la coalition / by Marie-Dominique Charlier., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme année, no. 10, octobre 2009, p. 87-96.)

ID Number: JA026218

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Charlier, Marie-Dominique

Par le soutien logistique de l'Armée nationale afghane (ANA), la rédaction de la doctrine de l'ANA, le mentoring des états-majors, l'instruction et l'entraînement qu'elles assurent, les sociétés militaires privées (SMP) deviennent des acteurs stratégiques à part entière du théâtre afghan. Cette évolution inéluctable de la privatisation de la violence légitime introduit la perspective d'une véritable révolution de la sociologie et de l'identité des acteurs de la guerre. Afin que ces SMP constituent un réel outil d'efficacité politique et militaire, il est urgent que l'ONU fixe des normes et des standards internationaux et que la France élabore un cadre juridique adapté à un emploi qui pourrait s'avérer, sous condition, une excellente 'arme politique'.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA

Public Diplomacy : Ideas for the War of Ideas / by Peter Krause, Stephen Van Evera., 2009.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 106-134.)

ID Number: JA026251

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Krause, Peter

2. Evera, Stephen Van

The authors survey and assess recent and current US public diplomacy toward the Muslim world and offer suggestions for improvement.

QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

The Contours of Al Qaeda's Media Strategy / by Carl J. Ciovacco., 2009.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2009, p. 853-875.)

ID Number: JA026243

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Ciovacco, Carl J.

Al Qaeda has crafted a successful media strategy that is adeptly suited for the war of ideas against the United States. Osama bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri have demonstrated a great ability to lead plural groups and exploit innovation with the use of technology. This article explores how they have connected with diverse audiences around the world with a constant message. The repetition of their platform themes and use of 'message projection opportunities' demonstrate a great understanding of human nature, marketing strategy, global media, and world politics. In line with Prospect Theory, bin Laden and Zawahiri's messaging strategy emphasizes stemming losses over solidifying gains. Only through a better understanding of Al Qaeda's media strategy and all of its strengths, weaknesses, and idiosyncrasies can the United States truly recognize what it is up against and begin to construct an effective and comprehensive counter strategy.

Al Qaeda, Deterrence, and Weapons of Mass Destruction / by John Stone., 2009.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 9, September 2009, p. 763-775.)

ID Number: JA026201

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stone, John

This article takes issue with the frequently-made assertion that Al Qaeda cannot be deterred from employing weapons of mass destruction. It argues that Al Qaeda's leadership employs terroristic violence in a manner calculated to achieve a set of political goals. They are, in other words, rational actors who are sensitive to the potential costs and benefits associated with their actions, and thus are to some extent deterrable. The article examines a number of ways in which the lack of discrimination and proportionality associated with weapons of mass destruction might be expected to produce more problems than benefits for Al Qaeda and thus deter their use. It also considers some ways in which the West might seek to bolster these deterrent effects.

REFUGEES--IRAQ

Les refugies irakiens en Syrie / by Lea Conti Fabra., 2009.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 75, automne 2009, p. 27-35.)

ID Number: JA026174

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Fabra, Lea Conti

La guerre americaine contre l'Iraq lancee en mars 2003 dans le cadre de la lutte globale contre le terrorisme a provoque le deplacement de plus de 4 millions d'individus, dont environ 1,5 million vers la Syrie. Cette arrivee massive de refugies a eu un lourd impact aux niveaux economique et social. Le pays semble toutefois avoir reussi a tirer profit de la presence des refugies irakiens, qui sont devenus un veritable enjeu politique. Ayant traditionnellement recours a des marges de manoeuvre dans sa politique etrangere, Damas a su exploiter, sur la scene internationale, l'accueil chaleureux reserve aux refugies pour tenter de briser son isolement diplomatique, etendre son reseau d'influence dans le monde arabe, et attirer l'aide internationale pour permettre le developpement de l'economie et de la societe syrienne.

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

The Responsibility to Protect the Survivors of Natural Disaster : Cyclone Nargis, A Case Study / by Rebecca Barber., 2009.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 3-34.)

ID Number: JA026199

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barber, Rebecca

Using Cyclone Nargis as a case study, this article examines the meaning of 'responsibility to protect' in the aftermath of natural disaster. The status of humanitarian intervention and the 'responsibility to protect' in customary international law is discussed, followed by a consideration of whether the 'responsibility to protect' could have been invoked in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis as a justification for military intervention. This article concludes that while the restrictions imposed by the government of Myanmar fell short of what would be required to justify military intervention, it is possible to envisage situations where, in the aftermath of natural disaster, a government's refusal to allow access to survivors might be so complete, and the humanitarian needs so immense, that the use of force may be warranted.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Perceptions of Foreign Threats to the Regime : From Lenin to Putin /
by Vladimir Shlapentokh., 2009.
(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 42, no. 3, September
2009, p. 305-324.)

ID Number: JA026238

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Shlapentokh, Vladimir

During his second term, Putin's foreign policy was strongly influenced by the belief that the West's hostility could help the opposition change the current regime, as the West had done in Ukraine and Georgia. A regime change would deprive the ruling elite, mostly people from the security police and army, of their power and illegally acquired wealth. Moscow restored, in early 2000, the ideology of Russia's 'encirclement' from the 1920s, which suggested that the country was surrounded by enemies in order to legitimize the regime. At the same time, as in the past, Moscow tried to punish the Western governments for their disrespect for the regime with an aggressive and uncooperative foreign policy.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Russia-Central Asia : Toward Prosperity and Security / by S.
Nikolaev., 2009.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 55, no. 4, 2009, p.
26-34.)

ID Number: JA026204

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Nikolaev, S.

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

The State of Play in Russia's Near Abroad / by Peter B. Humphrey.,
2009.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 55, 2009, p. 41-46.)

ID Number: JA026184

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Humphrey, Peter B.

SHIPPING--ARCTIC REGIONS

Climate Change : Ice Breaking / by Roger Howard., 2009.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 10, October 2009, p. 12-13.)

ID Number: JA026227

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

The latest scientific surveys of the Arctic Ocean show that local sea ice is continuing to retreat, confirming the worst fears of environmentalists and delegates to the Copenhagen summit on global warming. But what of hopes that climate change in the region may have a silver lining by opening-up new commercial sea routes that would stretch along the northern coasts of Canada and Russia, linking east and west ?

SLOVAKIA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Existe-t-il un miracle slovaque ? / by Jean-Antoine Giansily, Eliane Mosse., 2009.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 529-540.)

ID Number: JA026192

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Giansily, Jean-Antoine
2. Mosse, Eliane

Partant en 1993 d'une situation preoccupante, la Slovaquie est longtemps passee pour le 'mauvais eleve' de la transition. Elle a pourtant, depuis l'indépendance, et contre toute attente, reussi la mise en place des institutions necessaires a la vie d'une nation, et connait une veritable 'success story' en matiere economique (hausse des investissements etrangers, baisse de l'inflation et du chomage, etc.), couronnee par son entree, debut 2009, dans la monnaie unique europeenne.

SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008

The Five-Day War and Transnational Politics : A Semiospace Spanning the Borders between Georgia, Russia, and Ossetia / by Kimitaka Matsuzato., 2009.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 17, no. 3, Summer 2009, p. 228-250.)

ID Number: JA026169

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Matsuzato, Kimitaka

Two decades of conflict regulation between Georgia, Ossetia, and Russia created a transnational semiospace, which continues to exist even after the Five-Day War in August 2008. This article analyzes stories provided by Georgian pro-presidential politicians, the Georgian opposition, and North and South Ossetian experts to explain crucial issues around the war and future reconciliation. Unexpectedly, the most significant coincidence of opinions exists between the Georgian opposition and North Ossetian experts. Although both North and South Ossetians think that Georgia-Ossetia relations had passed the point of no return during the Five-Day War and a future democratization of Georgia will not allow it to reunify South Ossetia, the South Ossetians' excessive nationalism and anti-Georgianism make the North Ossetians distance themselves from their Southern coethnics.

Victim of a 'War of Ideologies' : Azerbaijan after the Russia-Georgia War / by Ana Valiyev., 2009.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 17, no. 3, Summer 2009, p. 269-288.)

ID Number: JA026171

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Valiyev, Ana

The August 2008 war between Georgia and Russia affected many of the Commonwealth of Independent States' domestic politics, including Azerbaijan's. The war significantly changed Azerbaijanis' perceptions of the democratic West and negatively impacted their perceptions of the United States and the European Union. Meanwhile, the war forced Azerbaijan to strengthen its security measures, for fear of political instability. More important, the crisis was portrayed as a 'war of ideologies' between the Moscow-backed sovereign democracy and the US-backed unmanaged democracy in Azerbaijan. Georgia's defeat and the subsequent political turmoil demonstrated the viability and stability of the sovereign democracy and made the Russian model of governance more attractive to the people of Azerbaijan.

START

SORT-ing Out START : Options for US-Russian Strategic Arms

Reductions / by Stephen J. Cimbala., 2009.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 55, 2009, p. 47-58.)

ID Number: JA026185

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cimbala, Stephen J.

Embedded in the construction and negotiation of arms pacts are issues related to post-Cold War geopolitics, including NATO enlargement, US missile defenses deployed in Europe, and Russian military doctrine and reform. This article considers various options for US-Soviet strategic nuclear arms reductions within this larger politico-military context and offers provisional but timely assessment of prospects for success.

SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003-

The United Nations and the African Union : Assessing a Partnership for Peace in Darfur / by Robert P. Barnidge., 2009.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 93-113.)

ID Number: JA026200

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Barnidge, Robert P.

This article focuses on the response by the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and the African Union to the Darfur conflict. It begins by exploring the role of peacekeeping operations and regional arrangements or agencies in the overarching architecture of international peace and security. Having laid this frame of reference, it then looks at the modalities of peacekeeping in Darfur. These operations began with the African Union acting in isolation but have transitioned to an increasingly important role being played by the United Nations and a hybrid peacekeeping presence. Finally, this article asks whether, assuming that a legally dispositive conclusion can be drawn that genocide has taken place in Darfur since the outbreak of hostilities there in 2003, there exists a legal justification, or even obligation, for non-compliance by states with the sanctions regime established by Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591. This regime of sanctions has played an important part in the Security Council's approach to Darfur but has been, unfortunately, left largely unexamined from the standpoint of international legality.

TALIBAN

Les crises en Afghanistan depuis le XIXe siecle / by Ludovic Berges., 2009.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2009, p. 65-69.)

ID Number: JA026225

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Berges, Ludovic

TERRORISM

Parallels Between Crime and Terrorism : A Social Psychological Perspective / by Sam Mullins., 2009.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 9, September 2009, p. 811-830.)

ID Number: JA026203

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Mullins, Sam

This article bridges the gap between the study of crime and contemporary terrorism by examining the parallels between the two. Significant similarities are shown to exist between terrorists and organized as well as low-level criminals, including activities performed and systems of social influence and organization. Processes of social identification are universally important to varying degrees; however, specific differences in identity may represent key distinguishing features between groups. Although further comparisons utilizing more restrictive samples are necessary, attention is drawn to the sometimes underutilized potential that criminological research holds to act as a point of reference for the investigation of terrorism.

TERRORISM--PREVENTION

White Paper Prepared for The Secretary of Defense Task Force on DoD Nuclear Weapons Management : Tradeoffs and Paradoxes : Terrorism, Deterrence and Nuclear Weapons / by Scott Helfstein... [et al.]., 2009.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 9, September 2009, p. 776-801.)

ID Number: JA026202

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Helfstein, Scott

2. Meese, Michael J.

3. Ressler, Don

This article was written at the request of the Secretary of Defense Task Force on DoD Nuclear Weapons Management. While this analysis suggests that certain types of terrorists can be deterred from certain types of attacks, it is less optimistic about the use of nuclear weapons in a terrorist deterrent strategy. A broad approach to deterrence may be effective against certain types of terrorist groups and attacks, making it crucially important to disaggregate the terrorist threat when setting policy. The article goes on to address two types of terrorist groups with a 'global reach' that pose a serious threat to the United States : non-state actors driven by doctrines permitting catastrophic attacks and state-sponsored groups capable of carrying out catastrophic attacks. The analysis reveals a number of previously unappreciated tradeoffs and paradoxes associated with the deterrence of terrorists.

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--KYRGYZSTAN

Convergence of Counterterrorism Policies : A Case Study of Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia / by Mariya Y. Omelicheva., 2009.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2009, p. 893-908.)

ID Number: JA026244

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Omelicheva, Mariya Y.

Why do counterterrorism policies of the Central Asian states grow more alike amid propensities for divergence ? This article engages with this question. It focuses on the counterterrorism measures of Kyrgyzstan and attributes their growing intensity to influence of the

neighboring states and regional organizations. It is the contention of this research that Kyrgyzstan's increasingly vigorous responses aimed at combating terrorism are a part of a broader process of convergence of counterterrorism policies and measures targeting religious extremism adopted by Kyrgyzstan's neighbors. The three mechanisms that lie at the roots of this process are direct coercive transfer, harmonization of security policies, and emulation of counterterrorism responses.

TURKEY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Turkey's War at Home / by Steven A. Cook., 2009.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 105-120.)

ID Number: JA026209

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Cook, Steven A.

Turkey's ideological struggles have taken on a new intensity, threatening both the impressive reforms enacted earlier this decade and the country's new-found international standing. Turkey is more polarised now than at any time since the left-right violence that engulfed the country during the 1970s. Although bloodshed seems unlikely, the consequences of political instability in Turkey will reverberate in the Middle East, Europe and the Caucasus. Western, and particularly American, policymakers need a Turkey strategy that goes well beyond getting Ankara to help in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Middle East in favour of an approach that also addresses Turkey's domestic tribulations.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

Nouvelle donne au Proche-Orient ? / by Pierre Razoux., 2009.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 663-675.)

ID Number: JA026198

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Razoux, Pierre

Avec la volonte proclamee de se rapprocher du monde arabo-musulman, les Etats-Unis effectuent au Moyen-Orient un virage d'importance. La position d'Israel s'en trouve plus isolee. Pour la premiere fois, le gouvernement israelien redoute de perdre l'appui inconditionnel de Washington. Dans les recompositions regionales qui se dessinent, trois acteurs vont jouer un role central : la Syrie, la Turquie et l'Iran, dont l'apres-election presidentielle doit etre suivi avec attention.

UZBEKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Uzbekistan Among the Great Powers / by Dina Rome Spechler, Martin C. Spechler., 2009.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 42, no. 3, September 2009, p. 353-373.)

ID Number: JA026240

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Spechler, Dina Rome

2. Spechler, Martin C.

Under the authoritarian regime of Islam Karimov, Uzbekistan has achieved independence and stability by exploiting its natural resources through a strategy of 'staple globalism' and by balancing the great powers against each other. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, the new regime first distanced itself from Russia and tried regional alliances, then accepted help from NATO, and most recently turned cautiously to Russia (and China). Throughout, Uzbekistan has managed to receive considerable assistance from international agencies and military aid from several outside powers, albeit relatively little private foreign investment, owing to its poor

business climate. The country has also handled potential conflicts with neighbors without significant violence.

WAR--TERMINATION

The Equifinality of War Termination : Multiple Paths to Ending War /
by Elizabeth A. Stanley, John P. Sawyer., 2009.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 53, no. 5, October 2009, p.
651-676.)

ID Number: JA026216

Type: ART

Author(s):

1. Stanley, Elizabeth A.

2. Sawyer, John P.

The authors' theory contributes an alternative domestic politics pathway to traditional bargaining models of war termination. In bargaining models, the rational updating process that produces an overlapping bargaining space can develop a significant lag, which extends the war beyond a logical ending point. The authors posit that a change in the domestic governing coalition is often necessary to kick-start this updating process once it has become bogged down through preference, information, and entrapment obstacles. The authors demonstrate that domestic coalition shifts are a critical path to peace, using survival analysis techniques on Bennett and Stam's (1996) war-level data set of wars (1862-1990) and a new belligerent-level data set of wars (1945-2006). These tests show that because war policies can become institutionalized over time, there is a very strong link between coalition shifts and war termination.