

NATO Library

THEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES
No. 8/2001

**NATO-PFP/EAPC : TEN YEARS OF
PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION**

**OTAN-PPP/CPEA : DIX ANS DE
PARTENARIAT ET DE COOPÉRATION**

Bibliographies Thématiques
No. 8/2001

Bibliothèque de l'OTAN

WHERE TO CONTACT US :

NATO Library
Office of Information and Press
Room Nb123
1110 Brussels
Belgium

Tel.: (32)2/707.44.14
Fax: (32)2/707.42.49
E-mail: library@hq.nato.int

OU NOUS CONTACTER :

Bibliothèque de l'OTAN
Bureau de l'Information et de la Presse
Bureau Nb123
1110 Bruxelles
Belgique

Tél.: (32)2/707.44.14
Télécopieur: (32)2/707.42.49
Adresse électronique: library@hq.nato.int

HOW TO OBTAIN A PUBLICATION IN THE LIST BELOW :

As a member of the NATO HQ staff you can borrow books (Type: M) for a period of one month and journals for one week. Reference works (Type: REF) must be consulted in the Library. People from outside NATO can borrow books through their local library via the interlibrary loan system.

COMMENT OBTENIR UNE PUBLICATION MENTIONNÉE DANS LA LISTE CI-DESSOUS :

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

HOW TO OBTAIN OTHER LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS :

All previous Library publications edited since 1999 are available on the NATO Intranet site at <http://nt15b.hq.nato.int/library> (Minerva network) or <http://nt18/library> (EAPC network).

COMMENT OBTENIR D'AUTRES PUBLICATIONS DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE :

Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque éditées depuis 1999 sont disponibles sur le site Intranet de l'OTAN à <http://nt15b.hq.nato.int/library> (réseau Minerva) ou <http://nt18/library> (réseau CPEA).

PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

Cooperation and Partnership for Peace : A Contribution to Euro-Atlantic Security into the 21st Century - London : Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:085516140X

ii, 79 p.; 22 cm.

(Whitehall Papers; 37)

ID number: 80013468

Type: M

Library Location: 495.3 /00029

Subject(s):

1. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (GB)
'The debate about Europe's future security arrangements is currently dominated by one overriding question : NATO's enlargement. Yet the reality is that, try as hard as we may, the continent will have to live with various security associations for quite some time. The enlargement of the Alliance is but one alternative to many others and, although it remains the favourite option for most former Communist countries in Europe, this should not overshadow other cooperative structures that exist today, and that should be expanded and deepened in the years to come.'

European Security : Beginning a New Century - Menlo Park, CA : Strategic Decisions Press, 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:0963151592

xx, 134 p. : ill.; 28 cm.

ID number: 80013604

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00288

Subject(s):

1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. NATO--TRANSITION
3. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
4. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
5. NATO--ARMED FORCES--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Added entry(s):

1. Joulwan, George A., ed.
2. Weissinger-Baylon, Roger, ed.
3. Center for Strategic Decision Research (CA)

Includes index.

13th International NATO Workshop, Warsaw, Poland, 19-23 June 1996.

Security of Poland in Changing Europe : NATO Enlargement - Warszawa : Marszalek, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:8386803665

116 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80012676

Type: M

Library Location: 495.3 /00026

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
2. NATO--POLAND
3. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

Added entry(s):

1. Ministry of National Defence (PL)

* This list contains material received as of October 2001 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 23 octobre 2001.

Garz, Florian

NATO : globalizare sau disparitie : de la razboiul rece la pacea pierduta
- Bucuresti : Odeon, 1995.
ISBN/ISSN:973900850X
263 p. : ill.; 20 cm.
ID number: 80013719 Type: M
Library Location: 495.3 /00032
Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

Johnsen, William Thomas, 1952-

Partnership for Peace : Discerning Fact from Fiction - Carlisle Barracks,
PA : US Army War College, 1994.
ISBN/ISSN:
iv, 22 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80010463 Type: M
Library Location: 495.3 /00018
Additional Author(s):
1. Young, Thomas-Durell
Subject(s):
1. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
'The authors of this study assess NATO's Partnership for Peace. They identify key elements of the program, establish the political and security context surrounding the initiative, examine criticisms of PfP, and assess its strengths and weaknesses. The authors argue that PfP is a carefully measured approach that offers a mechanism for expanding NATO membership that contributes to enhanced security in Europe without risking a rapid dilution of the Alliance.'

Joulwan, George A.

Building a New NATO : The Search for Peace and Security in an Unsettled
World - Menlo Park, CA : Strategic Decisions Press, 1994.
ISBN/ISSN:096315155X
xvi, 94 p.; 28 cm.
ID number: 80011052 Type: M
Library Location: 496.3 /00262
Additional Author(s):
1. Weissinger-Baylon, Roger
Subject(s):
1. NATO--TRANSITION
2. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

Jowlan, George A.

Stability, Democracy & Peace Through Cooperation : The New NATO - Menlo
Park, CA : Strategic Decisions Press, 1995.
ISBN/ISSN:0963151576
xxii, 90 p. : ill.; 28 cm.
ID number: 80012537 Type: M
Library Location: 496.3 /00279
Additional Author(s):
1. Weissinger-Baylon, Roger
Subject(s):
1. NATO--TRANSITION
2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
3. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
Added entry(s):
1. Center for Strategic Decision Research (CA)
Papers presented at the Twelfth International NATO Workshop held in
Dresden, Germany, on 18-22 June 1995.

Latawski, Paul

The Security Road to Europe : The Visegrad Four - London : Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:0855160977

iv, 104 p.; 22 cm.

(RUSI Whitehall Paper Series)

ID number: 80010886

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01107

Subject(s):

1. CEE--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. VISEGRAD GROUP
3. NATO--CEE
4. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

Added entry(s):

1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (GB)

Neyt, Nils

Een theoretische en empirische kijk op het partnerschap voor de vrede - [s.l.] : [s.n.], 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:

266 p.; 30 cm.

ID number: 80014423

Type: M

Library Location: 495.3 /00038

Subject(s):

1. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

Bibliography: p. 207-237.

Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen, Faculteit Rechten en Politieke en Sociale Wetenschappen, Departement Politieke en Sociale Wetenschappen, Academiejaar 1996-1997. Promotor : Prof. Dr. L. Reyckler.

Eindverhandeling voorgelegd tot het verkrijgen van de graad van licentiaat in de politieke en sociale wetenschappen optie internationale politiek.

Solomon, Gerald B.

NATO Enlargement for the Twenty-First Century - [s.l.] : [s.n.], 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:

72 p.; 32 cm.

(Working Paper ; 1)

ID number: 80012820

Type: M

Library Location: 495.3 /00027

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
2. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

Weger, Michiel J.

The Evolution of NATO : The Brussels Summit and Beyond - London :

Brassey's, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:

33 p.; 21 cm.

(London Defence Studies ; 28)

ID number: 80012435

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00277

Subject(s):

1. NATO--TRANSITION
2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
3. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
4. NATO--ARMED FORCES--CJTF
5. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--NATO

Added entry(s):

1. University of London. Centre for Defence Studies (GB)

'The Brussels Summit of January 1994 represented a major turning point for NATO. From the January Summit until the Istanbul Meeting of June 1994, a number of important decisions began to be implemented, particularly in relation to the Partnership for Peace programme and prospects for the eventual enlargement of NATO. Much has been written on the politics of the decision, in principle, to enlarge the

Alliance, but there is less understanding of the internal dynamics that such decisions create within the organisation. This paper concentrates on those dynamics, focussing on the processes of discussion, consensus building and administrative adjustment required by the major decisions set in train at the Summit.'

PART II : MAGAZINE ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

- Partnership with NATO : The Future : Together ?
NATO'S SIXTEEN NATIONS, vol. 39, no. 2, 1994, Whole Issue.

- Adamia, Revaz
NATO : Caucasus in the Context of Partnership for Peace.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 4, no. 1, March - May 1999, p. 96-102.

- Aspin, Les
A nouvelle Europe, nouvelle OTAN.
REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 42, no. 1, fevrier 1994, p. 12-14.

- Aspin, Les
New NATO, New Europe.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 1, February 1994, p. 12-14.

- Baichorov, Aleksandr
The Council of Euro-Atlantic Partnership and Relations Belarus-NATO.
BELARUS IN THE WORLD, no. 2, July 1997, p. 63-65.

- Balanzino, Sergio
Deepening Partnership : The Key to Long-term Stability in Europe.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 45, no. 4, July - August 1997, p. 10-16.

NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme opened up huge opportunities for cooperation between the Alliance and non-NATO countries in Europe, far exceeding initial hopes. By strengthening PfP significantly, the Alliance now aims to engage partners fully at the military level while giving them greater say in the direction of the partnership. The new Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) will provide a mechanism for deeper consultation among partners as well as a framework in which this enhanced PfP can develop. Both initiatives will deepen relations between NATO and the partners so they can meet the security challenges of the future.

- Balanzino, Sergio
A Year after Sintra : Achieving Cooperative Security Through EAPC and PfP.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 46, no. 3, Autumn 1998, p. 4-8.

Since the launch of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and enhanced Partnership for Peace in Sintra last year, the scope and depth of partnership activities have increased considerably, explains Ambassador Balanzino. Some of the more prominent achievements in this regard include expanded partner involvement in decision-making and organisation of partnership activities, the establishment of posts in Alliance military structures for partners, crisis management activities and consultations, and the founding of a joint disaster response capability. On the basis of these two partnership structures, the Euro-Atlantic community is building a common security culture, strengthening stability and preserving peace for all.

** This list contains material received as of October 2001 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 23 octobre 2001.

- Bolkestein, Frits
NATO : Deepening and Broadening ?
NATO REVIEW, vol. 44, no. 4, July 1996, p. 20-24.

At the end of this year, the North Atlantic Council will need to take some far-reaching decisions on the future development of NATO. This includes 'deepening' its role in European security through the implementation of its new crisis management roles and its 'broadening' through the process of enlargement. However, the process of enlarging the Alliance to include Central and Eastern European countries must be handled in such a way as not to weaken NATO or upset relations with Russia. Partnership for Peace plays an important role in this process, as it provides both a means to assist Partner countries to achieve the requirements of membership as well as a unique opportunity, for those Partners who may not be able to join the Alliance in the short term, to work closely with it. Thus, until NATO enlargement can be undertaken, the focus should be on intensifying PFP.

- Borawski, John
Partnership for Peace and Beyond.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 71, no. 2, April 1995, p. 233-246.

This article examines recent moves towards an enlargement of NATO to include countries of the former Warsaw Pact, possibly including Russia, in the light particularly of the Partnership for Peace proposals that emerged from the NATO summit of January 1994. The author examines the evolution of the US position on possible enlargement and highlights the lack of a consensus view within the alliance on how the issue of enlargement should be addressed, as well as discussing the reactions of Russia and of the Visegrad countries to developments in the alliance posture.'

- Borawski, John
Partnership for Peace 'Plus' : Joint Responsibility for Euro-Atlantic Security.
DEFENSE ANALYSIS, vol. 15, no. 3, December 1999, p. 323-332.

- Borawski, John
Kmelevskaja, Macha
NATO'S Partnership for Peace : A critical View.
INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, Defense 1995, Special Issue, p. 15-18.

While NATO has championed the Partnership for Peace (PFP) as a radical initiative designed to develop cooperation between NATO countries and PFP members, critics regard the scheme as an unsatisfactory compromise.

- Cioflina, Dumitru
NATO and PFP : Assessment and Perspectives.
CENTRAL EUROPEAN ISSUES, vol. 1, no. 2, Winter 1995 - 1996, p. 48-60.

The political changes at the turn of the 9th decade faced the Cold War institutions with the serious challenge of adjusting themselves to the new geopolitical picture of Europe. The artificial structures disappeared, the successful ones were preserved. PFP has proved to be one of the stages in NATO's strategy of change, designed to forge a genuine partnership between participating states. PFP contributes to the widening and deepening of the political and military cooperation all over the continent, and, implicitly, to an increased stability. From the very beginning, Romania's armed forces have joined PFP with confidence and in good faith, setting forth some fundamental objectives such as meeting NATO standards and priorities, ensuring the civilian democratic control over the military and upgrading the military equipment.

- Copani, Adem
Les nouvelles dimensions du dispositif de securite albanais.
REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 44, no. 2, mars 1996, p. 24-28.

L'Albanie a fait de rapides progres en direction de l'Europe. Elle attache une grande importance a sa participation au Partenariat pour la paix et a ete aux avant-postes du programme des ses debuts. Le Pfp est percu comme un element organique du processus de transformation des forces armees albanaises et permet maintenant au pays de parachever son passage au controle democratique total de l'appareil militaire. Dans le meme temps, le pays fait de gros efforts pour mettre en place des institutions democratiques et une economie de marche, elements indispensables a la preparation de son adhesion, a terme, aux institutions europeennes de securite. La cooperation avec l'OTAN aide a garantir le caractere democratique des changements en cours. L'Albanie comprend qu'elle ne peut etre etre pleinement integree a l'OTAN du jour an lendemain, mais en attendant, elle continuera de tirer parti au mieux du Pfp afin de parvenir a son objectif.

- Cragg, Anthony
The Partnership for Peace Planning and Review Process.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 43, no. 6, November 1995, p. 23-25.

The Pfp Planning and Review Process (PARP) plays a significant role in achieving many of the main aims of Pfp. The participating nations identify specific forces to be provided for Pfp and define their scope for improving interoperability. The first round of the PARP, which took place between January and May of 1995 with the participation of 14 Partner countries, was something of a trial run, and the experience gained will provide guidance for future procedures. Work will continue on developing PARP further in future and the process is expected to be expanded.

- Dahinden, Martin
Swiss Security Policy and Partnership with NATO.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 47, no. 4, Winter 1999, p. 24-28.

Dramatic changes in the European strategic environment since the end of the Cold War, and the crisis in the Balkans in particular, have led Switzerland to adapt its traditional security stance. There is no question of abandoning their neutrality, but the Swiss now seek to strengthen their security through cooperation with other nations and with NATO, in particular through Partnership for Peace (Pfp). And while domestic legislation at present prevents the Swiss from sending armed units abroad, this is now the subject of public debate. The author, of the Swiss mission to NATO, outlines the importance to his country of participating in Pfp and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, calling for cooperation in both to be strengthened.

- Dale, Charles J.
Towards a Partnership for the Twenty-First Century.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 47, no. 2, Summer 1999, p. 29-32.

Partnership emerged as a central underlying theme at the Washington Summit. Plans were approved by Heads of State and Government for an enhanced and more operational Partnership which will provide additional tools to support the Alliance's role in Euro-Atlantic security in the new century. In addition, the updated Strategic Concept adopted in Washington establishes crisis management and Partnership as fundamental security tasks of the Alliance. The strengthened Partnership will also contribute to the effectiveness of two other Summit initiatives, the Defence Capabilities Initiative and the Membership Action Plan. Taken together, these decisions further cement the Partnership's role as a permanent fixture of Euro-Atlantic security for the next century.

- Daugherty, Leo J.
From Confrontation to Cooperation from the Sea : A Chronological Survey of US Marine Activities and Training in the Partnership for Peace Program and with the Former Soviet Union, 1993-99.
JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 13, no. 3, September 2000, p. 87-130.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991, and the involvement of the countries of the Former Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-sponsored Partnership for Peace program has witnessed a substantial number of operational and tactical exercises, as well as deployments with the United States Marine Corps (USMC). While the exercises themselves have been relatively small in scale and scope, they none the less represent a reorientation of the Marines to areas that were on the periphery of their operational and tactical responsibility. This article is a chronology of exercises and maneuvers held between the US Marines, Russian and Ukrainian naval infantry, as well as with those of Albania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania as part of the Partnership for Peace (PFP) program. While the list is not exhaustive, it none the less represents a detailed look at the different types of operations that US maritime forces may be involved with the forces of the PFP in the future.

- Degeratu, Constantin
Romania : Five Years in Partnership for Peace.
CENTRAL EUROPEAN ISSUES, vol. 5, no. 1, 1999, p. 36-46.

- Doel, Theo van den
NAVO-uitbreiding : uitstel of afstel ?
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 50, nr. 4, april 1996, p. 187-190.

The author looks at the different aspects of accession of East European states to NATO. Enlargement of NATO must lead to more security and stability on the European continent. Admitting of new members must strengthen NATO and not weaken the organization. He stresses that NATO cannot ignore Russia. The implementation by Russia of all arms control treaties is a prerequisite for stability. The author favours intensification of the political and military cooperation by widening the possibilities within the PFP process. In so doing differences between formal membership and PFP membership will gradually disappear.

- Driscoll, R. F.
'Partnership for Peace' and European Peacekeeping : A Step Backwards.
EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 3, no. 4, Winter 1994, p. 691-710.

This article examines NATO's 'Partnership for Peace' initiative and the conditions affecting the success of NATO-conducted United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations (PKOs). It argues that moralistic, universalist principles (such as appeals to collective security) are not proper bases for PKOs, but that there are compelling reasons - based on overlapping national interests - for the United States and its European allies to cooperate successfully in PKOs within a European security architecture. Furthermore, the thesis is presented that the 'Partnership for Peace (PFP) initiative will undermine the cohesion and effectiveness of NATO, encourage Russian imperialism, and obfuscate the military security situation of key central European states.

- Dwan, Renata
Keeping the Faith in Neutrality ?
WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 8-9, August - September 1997, p. 223-225.

With the decision of the NATO summit to admit three new members, the shape of European security has begun to change. Several European states are neutral, but in Ireland at least there are signs of an increasing will for international military engagement.

- Encutescu, Sorin
Two Years of PfP : The Pivotal States of NATO Enlargement.
CENTRAL EUROPEAN ISSUES, vol. 1, no. 2, Winter 1995 - 1996, p. 159-174.

Reminding the main steps which have been taken since the end of the Cold War, the author writes here a short history of NATO's PfP. NATO has proved to be the security structure that has adapted best and most rapidly to the changes occurring in Europe. The next step in NATO's contemporary history would be that of the enlargement. The second part of the article shows the pivotal states of Central Europe able to make enlargement successful. The author stresses that these states would be Poland and Romania as they would play the role of true, stable and advanced pillars in the enlargement process and would generate and maintain around them a multiplying effect of this process.

- Francois, Isabelle
Partnership : One of NATO's Fundamental Security Tasks.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 48, Spring - Summer 2000, p. 27-30.

At the Washington summit last year, allied leaders set out their vision of an alliance with new missions, new members, new partnerships, and a commitment to strengthen its defence capabilities. The new Strategic Concept recognised partnership as one of the fundamental security task of the alliance, and most summit initiatives had a partnership dimension. Drawing together the different elements of the Partnership for Peace that were strengthened at the summit, this article highlights the vision guiding the evolution of NATO's relationship with its Partners.

- George, Bruce
A Better Peace : The Co-operative and Collective Security Fusion of OSCE and NATO in the New Europe.
POLITICAL COMMITTEE (NATO Parliamentary Assembly), 1999, 19 p. (491.6/21).

The focus here is on the co-operative and collective security dimensions of two indispensable 'pillars' or 'instruments of choice' in the emerging European security architecture, the OSCE and NATO/EAPC/PfP. While the development of the former will be refined at the November OSCE Istanbul meeting, NATO/EAPC/PfP received a make-over at the NATO Washington Summit in April. Both developments will help inform the security horizons for the new millennium.

- George, Bruce
Borawski, John
Continental Drift.
EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 4, no. 1, Spring 1995, p. 1-25.

- George, Bruce
Borawski, John
The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, NATO and Romania.
CENTRAL EUROPEAN ISSUES, vol. 3, no. 3, 1997 - 1998, p. 89-94.

At US initiative, an Atlantic Partnership Council was proposed by then US Secretary of State Warren Christopher on September 6 1996 in Stuttgart. This Council, renamed the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, at Russia's proposal, was then inaugurated by foreign ministers in Sintra on 30 May 1997 in a joint Basic Document. However, as the authors rightly notice, for some countries EAPC do not mean such a great difference from the former NACC. The question is whether EAPC is a new 'waiting room' before NATO membership or a 'true NATO laboratory' to harmonize democratic values and concepts and 'interoperability of citizens, communities and peoples'. The authors really favor the latter and make interesting points in this sense.

- Gorand, Francois
L' Alliance, l' Europe et la Russie.
COMMENTAIRE, vol. 17, no. 65, printemps 1994, p. 41-45.

- Groves, John R.
PfP and the State Partnership Program : Fostering Engagement and Progress.
PARAMETERS, vol. 29, no. 1, Spring 1999, p. 43-53.

- Haekkerup, Hans
L' OTAN accessible.
REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 44, no. 6, novembre 1996, p. 13-17.

A l'heure actuelle, l'OTAN est profondement engagee dans un processus complexe qui requiert une adaptation tant interne qu'externe, et dans le cadre de ce processus, elle s'ouvre a de nouveaux membres. Le gouvernement danois estime que tous les pays partenaires devraient avoir les memes chances d'accéder a l'Alliance et que l'OTAN devrait indiquer clairement que cet elargissement sera poursuivi au-dela de la premiere serie de negociations. Le Partenariat pour la paix demande a etre renforce et etaye de telle sorte qu'un large éventail de projets en cooperation puisse etre offert aux partenaires ne figurant pas parmi les premiers admis, ce qui reduirait l'ecart entre membres et partenaires. Une relation stable et durable avec la Russie etant un element essentiel de la securite euratlantique, il serait envisageable d'etablir une charte constituant la base d'une large cooperation. Comme le montrent les activites entreprises en cooperation par le Danemark, les membres et les partenaires de l'OTAN ont developpe une vaste reseau de projets, mais il faudrait prévoir une coordination permettant de reduire le plus possible les recoupements entre les offres d'assistance. Il en resulterait un processus de PfP plus efficace et mieux cible.

- Hunter, Robert E.
L' elargissement : un des elements d' une strategie visant a favoriser l' extension de la stabilite a l' Europe centrale.
REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 43, no. 3, mai 1995, p. 3-8.

- Inan, Yuksel
Yusuf, Islam
Partnership for Peace.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 4, no. 2, June - August 1999, p. 68-84.

- Isakova, Irina
Russia's Changing View of NATO.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 144, no. 1, February - March 1999, p. 29-31.

- Johnsen, William T.
Young, Thomas-Durell
NATO Expansion and Partnership for Peace : Assessing the Facts.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 139, no. 6, December 1994, p. 47-53.

The purpose of this article is to assess P&P comprehensively, and providing a broader understanding of the workings of NATO and the difficult challenges it faces in conducting cooperative relations with former adversaries in Eastern and Central Europe.

- Joulwan, George A.
NATO's Military Contribution to Partnership for Peace : the Progress and the Challenge.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 43, no. 2, March 1995, p. 3-6.

- Kamp, Karl-Heinz
Die Osterweiterung der NATO.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 43. Jg., Nr. 4, April 1994, S. 181-183.
- Katsirdakis, George
Albania : A Case Study in the Practical Implementation of Partnership
for Peace.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 46, no. 2, Summer 1998, p. 22-26.

Last year, a series of protests led to armed rebellion, plunging Albania into internal turmoil. While the crisis was overcome with the help of a multinational force and the holding of democratic elections, its effects will nevertheless be felt for years to come. This article focuses on the impact of the crisis on the armed forces of Albania and the contribution that NATO and Partnership for Peace are making to help the country recover. According to the author, the case of Albania has broken new ground in the evolution of PFP and has confirmed its position as a key element in the new European security structure.

- Klaiber, Klaus-Peter
The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council : The Framework for Enhanced
Cooperation.
NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, no. 1, 1999, p. 145-149.
- Kotodziejczyk, Piotr
Poland : A Future NATO Ally.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 5, October 1994, p. 7-10.
- Kovac, Michal
Slovakia and the Partnership For Peace.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 1, February 1994, p. 15-18.
- Kovac, Michal
La Slovaquie et le Partenariat pour la paix.
REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 42, no. 1, fevrier 1994, p. 15-18.
- Kozyrev, Andrei
Partnership or Cold Peace ?
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 99, Summer 1995, p. 3-14.
- Kozyrev, Andrei
Russia and NATO : A Partnership for A United and Peaceful Europe.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 4, August 1994, p. 3-6.

- Kriendler, John
PFP Crisis Management Activities : Enhancing Capabilities and
Cooperation.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 46, no. 3, Autumn 1998, p. 28-31.

The increase in partner participation in NATO crisis management activities is a reflection of both the emphasis on crisis management in the Alliance and the enhancement of partnership activities with non-NATO countries. One example of this was the CMX 98 exercise which, according to the author, took partner involvement in crisis management activities a giant step forward. The improvements to both capabilities and cooperation resulting from these activities are of benefit to the Alliance and partners alike.

- Lange, Gunnar
La cellule de coordination du Partenariat : un nouvel acteur de l' evolution des relations entre l' OTAN et les pays partenaires.
REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 43, no. 3, mai 1996, p. 30-33.

- Leppgold, Joseph
The Next Step Toward a More Secure Europe.
JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 4, December 1994, p. 7-26.

This study asks four questions : how fast should NATO expand, if at all ?
If it does expand, how far east should it go? If it expands, what is the
ultimate purpose of the expansion ? Finally, is NATO itself the best
instrument to secure and stabilize post-Cold War Europe ?

- Meri, Lennart
Estonia, NATO and Peacekeeping.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 2, April 1994, p. 7-9.

- Moltke, Gebhardt
Partnerschaft fur den Frieden.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 43. Jg., Nr. 9, September 1994, S. 431-432.

- Moltke, Gebhardt von
Building a Partnership for Peace.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 3, June 1994, p. 3-7.

- Mondy, Yannick
Le transfert de normes democratiques de relations civilo-militaires :
l' impact du Partenariat pour la Paix sur les pays du Groupe de
Visegrad.
ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 32, no. 2, juin 2001, p. 203-232.

Cet article avance l'hypothese que le Partenariat pour la Paix de l'OTAN,
un programme lance en 1994, a contribue au transfert de normes
democratiques du regime liberal de relations civilo-militaires chez les
pays du Groupe de Visegrad. En effet, ce 'retour a l'Europe' s'est
traduit pour trois de ces pays en un cinquieme elargissement pour
l'Alliance atlantique. En l'absence d'une theorie globale sur les
relations civilo-militaires, les mecanismes de controle a priori et a
posteriori du Partenariat pour la Paix representent un moyen privilegie
pour l'OTAN d'elargir sa sphere d'influence au-dela de la geographie de
ses membres. C'est en conjuguant ces mecanismes aux differents elements
qui ressortent des diverses theories sur la diffusion des normes et sur
la cooperation que l'analyse des transformations observees chez les pays
de Visegrad temoigne de la multidimensionalite du concept de la securite
dans l'ere post-guerre froide. Cette multidimensionalite du concept de
securite est donc un element important a considerer dans l'analyse des
motivations a l'origine de ce transfert de normes democratiques chez les
pays de Visegrad.

- Nogradi, Georg
Partnerschaft fur den Frieden : Illusionen und Ernuchterung.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 43. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 1994, S. 242-243.

- Novotny, Jaromir
From Pfp to IFOR : The Czech Experience.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 44, no. 4, July 1996, p. 25-29.

The Czech Republic is a European democracy striving for integration with the rest of Europe. The Czech Army is contributing to this process by developing close relations with its neighbours and with NATO, to a large extent through Partnership for Peace. In fact, the Army is undergoing a fundamental restructuring in line with NATO standards, in preparation for the country's eventual membership in the Alliance. Pfp plays an important role in this process and the Czech Republic considers the Partnership a two-way process : it not only benefits, but also contributes. The Czechs are also taking part in the NATO-led IFOR operation in Bosnia, which is proof of the practical value of cooperation between the Czech Republic and NATO.

- Piatkowski, Krystian
Outline and Timetable for the Integration of Poland into NATO (January 1994).
EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 3, no. 3, Autumn 1994, p. 501-528.

- Pszczel, Robert
Polish Perceptions of the Partnership for Peace Initiative.
INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, Defense 1995, Special Issue, p. 19-21.

Poland and the other Visegrad states have particularly high expectations that NATO's PFP offers the prospect of a fast track to integration.

- Pushkov, Alexei
Russia and the West : An Endangered Relationship ?
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 1, February 1994, p. 19-23.

- Radu, Michael
Why Eastern and Central Europe look West.
ORBIS, vol. 41, no. 1, Winter 1997, p. 39-57.

- Ray, Norman
Taking Partnership to a New Level in NATO's Defence Support Community.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 46, no. 1, Spring 1998, p. 27-31.

Taking up the challenge issued by Alliance Foreign Ministers at Sintra last May to further enhance Partnership for Peace, the NATO Defence Support community is putting that mandate into action by associating partners to its activities across a broad network of expert and working-level bodies. That network has formed the axis of technical cooperation upon which NATO has relied in the fields of armaments, air defence, airspace management and communications and information systems for many years. Partner participation is expanding through information exchange as well as programmatic initiatives under the aegis of the Conference of National Armaments Directors, the NATO Air Defence Committee, the Committee for European Airspace Coordination, and the NATO Consultation, Command and Control Board. This involvement in the day-to-day business of armaments and other technical cooperation provides an essential means for partners to achieve greater equipment interoperability and compatibility with the Alliance.

- Richardson, Robert C.
Saving the NATO Partnership.
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 1994, p. 13-20.

- Rondholz, Harald
Partnerschaft fur den Frieden : Bilanz nach einem Jahr.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 44. Jg., Nr. 3, Marz 1995, S. 44-46.

- Rotaru, Gheorghe
The Current Stage and Perspectives of Romania-NATO Cooperation.
CENTRAL EUROPEAN ISSUES, vol. 1, no. 1, Autumn 1995, p. 77-84.

In the frame of PfP, Romania-NATO Individual Programme as updated for 1995, includes over 200 activities covering 20 Partnership topics. When Romania joined the Partnership Planning and Review Process, it entered a new stage of its relations with the North Atlantic Alliance - from the stage of 'statements of good will' to the 'practical stage' of co-operation. Special organisational and financial efforts are required for meeting the interoperability objectives established by NATO for Romania. NATO is the only operational security structure in Europe. As neither the North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC) nor the PfP Programme can provide security guarantees, Romania's objective is to acquire them through its integration into NATO as a full member.

- Ruhl, Lothar
Jenseits der 'Partnerschaft fur den Frieden' : eine neue
Demarkationslinie durch Europa ?
EUROPA ARCHIV, 49. Jahr, 4. Folge, 25 Februar 1994, S. 101-108.

- Ruhle, Michael
Williams, Nicholas
Partnership for Peace : A Personal View from NATO.
PARAMETERS, vol. 24, no. 4, Winter 1994 - 1995, p. 66-75.

- Ruhle, Michael
Williams, Nick
Partnerschaft fur den Frieden : zu neuen Ufern ?
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 45. Jg., Nr. 4, April 1996, S. 29-31.

In the two years of its existence, the PfP has caused a wide spectrum of countries to enter into a relationship of cooperation with NATO. If, however, the extension process of the Alliance is not to impair the partnership as a framework for joint military action, some aspects of the program need to be clarified before selecting the first applicant states and, in addition, the cooperation with all partners must be substantially deepened. Since such a deepening of PfP could possibly result in a reduction of NATO's control of the course of the program it is certainly not without any risks; the importance of a lasting framework of military cooperation for the entire Euro-Atlantic area, however, should be rated high enough to justify unconventional actions.

- Ruhle, Michael
Williams, Nick
Partnership for Peace after NATO Enlargement.
EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 5, no. 4, Winter 1996, p. 521-528.

- Rynning, Sten
A Balancing Act : Russia and the Partnership for Peace.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 31, no. 2, June 1996, p. 211-234.

In June 1994 Russia agreed to sign NATO's Partnership for Peace framework document (PFP). From the time the PFP concept was proposed, in October 1993, the Russian government has had to probe NATO's intentions, clarify its own ambitions, and adjust its foreign policy to domestic political processes. The balancing act eventually succeeded. This article investigates the path that led to the June 1994 agreement, rocky as it was. By assessing the domestic Russian factors underpinning the government's position, and how the balance between them shifted, the study tracks the formation of the Russian position. This position was intimately linked to the international bargaining, and the article subsequently probes the strategies pursued in this domain, as well as the corresponding position of NATO. Throughout the analysis the potent linkages between the domestic Russian scene and the international arena are illuminated. Capturing the driving forces underlying Russian foreign policy and successful bargaining strategies, the study explores implications for Russian foreign policy within a European security context.

- Santis, Hugh De
Romancing NATO : Partnership for Peace and East European Stability.
JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 4, December 1994, p. 61-81.
- Sanz, Timothy
NATO's Partnership for Peace Program : Published Literature.
EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 4, no. 4, Winter 1995, p. 676-696.

This bibliography brings together citations to the most significant literature from both the Western and East European presses.

- Schofield, P. J. F.
Partnership for Peace : the NATO initiative of January 1994 : A View from the Partnership Coordination Cell.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 141, no. 2, April 1996, p. 8-15.

With the Partnership for Peace programme up and running for only just over two years, it has already achieved a remarkable level of success and momentum in its aims of extending practical military cooperation to the democracies of Eastern Europe, drawing the countries of the former Warsaw Pact to become fully interoperable with NATO forces and more fully integrated in the international arena. As a member of the Partnership Coordination Cell since its inception, the author is ideally placed to explore the aims, programmes, exercises and inner workings of this demanding, complex and crucial initiative, in which Britain is playing, and must continue to play, an important and influential role.

- Sharapo, Alexander V.
Rosanow, Anatolij A.
Europäische Sicherheit : einige Aspekte der Position von Belarus.
OESTERREICHISCHE MILITÄERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 35. Jg., Heft 2, März - April 1997, S. 145-152.
- Sloan, Elinor
The Partnership for Peace : A Subtle Shift in NATO Strategy.
CANADIAN DEFENCE QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 3, March 1994, p. 19-24.
- Solomon, Gerald B.
Prizes and Pitfalls of NATO Enlargement.
ORBIS, vol. 41, no. 2, Spring 1997, p. 209-221.

- Stefanova, Radoslava
Fostering Security in Southeastern Europe : A Role for the EAPC.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 35, no. 4, October - December 2000, p.
79-89.

- Stockfisch, Dieter
Partnership for Peace : Maritime Erfahrungen in der Ostsee.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 48. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 1999, S. 23-29.

The Baltic Sea area enjoys a remarkable renaissance of its cultural and economic heritage in form of international cooperation and thus picks up on the best times of European history (Hanse). There exists a dynamism in the economic, cultural, and military fields as well as in the protection of the environment which is exemplary in Europe. Therefore, the Baltic Sea area is, with reason, regarded as a model for a merged Europe with legitimate chances for stability and security. And Russia is also part of that.

- Sunley, Johnathan
Tasks for NATO II : Improve the Partnership for Peace.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 51, no. 4, April 1995, p. 70-71.

- Szonyi, Istvan
The Partnership for Peace as a Process of Adaptation.
JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 11, no. 1, March 1998, p.
18-39.

In this article, the author has three aims. One of them is to demonstrate that the Partnership for Peace has been a puzzling process. The second aim is to demonstrate that the success of PFP has been brought about by a manifold process of adaptation. The third is to demonstrate that the credibility of PFP was crucial in this process of adaptation while the success of PFP added in turn to its credibility. Accordingly, the article proceeds in the following way. The section devoted to the success of PFP uses some of the dimensions of this success to better expose the puzzle of the PFP process. Next, it turns to the socialization process that had a major role in the success of PFP. Then, it examines the credibility of PFP in order to detect its various elements. The following section focuses on some of the possible problems PFP may meet in subsequent stages. Finally, in the concluding section, the author sums up some of the proposals that can be made based upon this article in order to sustain the momentum and further enhance the success of PFP.

- Vincent, Richard
Le sommet de Bruxelles : un point de vue militaire.
REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 42, no. 1, fevrier 1994, p. 7-11.

- Vormann, Ingo
Maritime Partnership for Peace Seeks Interoperability and Stability.
PROCEEDINGS, vol. 127, no. 3, March 2001, p. 60-64.

For nations seeking membership in NATO or a way to help shape European security, the Partnership for Peace program provides a chance to exercise with and learn from other navies.

- Williams, Nick
Partnership for Peace : Permanent Fixture or Declining Asset ?
SURVIVAL, vol. 38, no. 1, Spring 1996, p. 98-110.

Since its launch in January 1994, Partnership for Peace (PfP) has established itself as a valuable mechanism for military and defence-related cooperation between NATO and the 27 countries that have joined it. From the outset, the programme was underestimated because of a tendency to see it merely as a part of NATO's enlargement process. In fact, PfP is a multi-purpose framework, making an important contribution to preparing NATO and Partner forces for joint action. The NATO enlargement process poses some risks to PfP by removing the most active Partners and possibly alienating Russia. Yet, the operational value of PfP as a coalition-builder is likely to ensure its long-term survival.

- Williams, Nicolas
The Future of Partnership for Peace.
BALKAN FORUM, vol. 4, no. 2, June 1996, p. 255-283.

- Witte, Pol de
Fostering Stability and Security in the Southern Caucasus.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 47, no. 1, Spring 1999, p. 14-16.

The Southern Caucasus, made up of the republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, is a region of growing potential and strategic importance. As part of its mission to promote stability in the entire Euro-Atlantic area, NATO has provided a number of partnership opportunities to these three countries. The objective is to help bolster regional cooperation and security, thereby assisting the countries in transforming the area's vast possibilities into reality.

- Worner, Manfred
Preparer l' Alliance pour l' avenir.
REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 42, no. 1, fevrier 1994, p. 3-6.

- Worner, Manfred
Shaping the Alliance for The Future.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 1, February 1994, p. 3-6.

PREVIOUS ISSUES ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE LIBRARY:

(MORE TITLES ARE AVAILABLE ON THE LIBRARY INTRANET SITE : [HTTP://NT15B.HQ.NATO.INT/LIBRARY](http://nt15b.hq.nato.int/library) (MINERVA) OR
[HTTP://NT18/LIBRARY](http://nt18/library) (EAPC))

No. 5/99	Ballistic Missiles
No. 8/99	Refugees and Migration Problems
No. 3/00	The Baltic States
No. 4/00	The NPT since 1995
No. 8/00	The State
No. 9/00	The Balkan Peninsula
No. 1/01	Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management
No. 2/01	The Mediterranean Region
No. 3/01	Management, Leadership and Organizational Change
No. 4/01	The CFE Treaty in Review
No. 5/01	Transatlantic Relations after the End of the Cold War
No. 6/01	Taiwan and Its Relations with China
No. 7/01	The Arab-Israeli Conflict

ANCIENS NUMEROS EGALEMENT DISPONIBLES A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE:

(D'AUTRES TITRES SONT ÉGALEMENT DISPONIBLES SUR LE SITE INTRANET DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE :
[HTTP://NT15B.HQ.NATO.INT/LIBRARY](http://nt15b.hq.nato.int/library) (MINERVA) OU [HTTP://NT18/LIBRARY](http://nt18/library) (CPEA))

No. 5/99	Les missiles ballistiques
No. 8/99	Les réfugiés et les problèmes de migration
No. 3/00	Les Etats Baltes
No. 4/00	Le TNP depuis 1995
No. 8/00	La Péninsule des Balkans
No. 1/01	La prévention des conflits et la gestion des crises
No. 2/01	La région méditerranéenne
No. 3/01	Management, leadership et changement organisationnel
No. 4/01	Une revue du Traité CFE
No. 5/01	Les relations transatlantiques après la fin de la Guerre Froide
No. 6/01	Taiwan et ses relations avec la Chine
No. 7/01	Le conflit israélo-arabe