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**FAILING AND FAILED STATES  
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# **PART I : BOOKS**

## **PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES\***

**2009**

321 /00788

Dealing with Failed States : Crossing Analytic Boundaries - Abingdon, UK  
: Routledge.

133 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9780415483322

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES

Added entry(s):

1. Starr, Harvey, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'With the ever-increasing interdependence across individuals, groups, international organizations, and nation-states an increasingly significant policy concern in the contemporary turbulent world of globalization is the question of state failure. There has been a growing academic interest in the determinants of state failure and an acute awareness across the international community of the need for dealing with issues of instability in states. The contributors to this volume represent the most recent cutting edge approaches to state failure - looking at both conditions of conflict and economic development, dealing with the conceptualization, causes, and consequences of state failure, as well as policy-oriented analyses as to how state failure can be contained, reversed, or prevented. In order to deal fully with the phenomenon of state failure, investigators must be involved in a number of boundary-crossing activities.'

ID number: 80022622

Year: 2009

Type: M

**2008**

321 /00738

From Nation-building to State-building - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

ix, 211 p. ; 26 cm.

ISBN: 9780415413787

Subject(s):

1. NATION-BUILDING

2. FAILED STATES

Added entry(s):

1. Berger, Mark T., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'In the post-Cold War and post-9/11 era, nation-building, or what is increasingly termed state-building, has taken on renewed salience, making it more important than ever to set the idea and practice of nation-building in historical perspective. This volume focuses on the history of nation-building during the era of decolonization and the Cold War and on the more recent post-Cold War and post-9/11 pursuit of nation-building in what have become known as 'collapsed', 'collapsing', 'failed' or 'failing' states. Focusing on both historical and contemporary

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\* This list contains material received as of December 18th, 2009. – Cette liste est arrêtée au 18 décembre 2009.

examples the contributors explore a number of important themes that relate to 'successful' and 'unsuccessful' nation-building efforts from South Vietnam in the 1950s and 1960s to East Timor, Afghanistan and Iraq in the 21st century.'

ID number: 80021458

Year: 2008

Type: M

321 /00766

Fixing Failed States : A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.

x, 254 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780195342697

Author(s):

1. Ghani, Ashraf, 1949-
2. Lockhart, Clare

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES

Notes:

Includes index.

'Today between forty and sixty nations, home to close to a billion people, have either collapsed or are teetering on the brink of failure. The world's worst problems - terrorism, drug and human trafficking, absolute poverty, ethnic conflict, disease, genocide - originate in such states, and the international community has devoted billions of dollars to solving the problem. Yet by and large the effort has not succeeded. The authors explain here through vivid on-the-ground examples why past efforts have not worked and advance a groundbreaking new solution to this most pressing of global crises. Military force, while certainly necessary on occasion, cannot solve the fundamental problems, and humanitarian interventions cost billions yet do not leave capable states in their wake. The authors argue that only an integrated state-building approach can heal these failing countries. Their state-building strategy, which assigns responsibility equally among the international community, national leaders, and citizens, maps out a clear path to political and economic stability. The authors provide a practical framework for achieving these ends, supporting their case with examples of struggling states such as Afghanistan, Sudan, and Nepal as well as the world's success stories - Singapore, Ireland, and the American South.'

ID number: 80021934

Year: 2008

Type: M

## 2007

321 /00773

Governance in Post-Conflict Societies : Rebuilding Fragile States - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xix, 268 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Contemporary Security Studies)

ISBN: 9780415771504

Subject(s):

1. NATION-BUILDING
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
3. FAILED STATES

Added entry(s):

1. Brinkerhoff, Derick W., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book explores the problem of states that fail, leading to conflict and war, and how to rebuild them. Focusing on governance as critical to post-conflict reconstruction, the contributors illustrate the connections among the core

functions that governance fulfills in any society : assuring security, achieving effective provision of public goods and services, and generating legitimacy. This volume brings together chapters by scholars and practitioners studying and working on governance issues from a variety of perspectives. Divided into three sections, this volume opens by taking a fresh look at the historical record on nation-building, constitutional design in deeply divided societies, the dynamics of elections, and governance of the security sector. It then explores the range of actors involved in governance reconstruction and highlights the evolving role of the US military, the influence of multinational firms, the importance of the civil service, and the potential impact of Internet-based diasporas. Finally, it looks at local governance, highlighting the subnational state-society structures and relations in fragile and post-conflict states, and draws on case studies from Latin America, Africa, and Afghanistan.'

ID number: 80022051

Year: 2007

Type: M

## 2005

341.3 /00140

Neverending Wars : The International Community, Weak States, and the Perpetuation of Civil War - Cambridge, MA : Harvard University Press. 191 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.  
ISBN: 0674015320

Author(s):

1. Hironaka, Ann

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL WAR

2. FAILED STATES

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 177-187. Includes index.

'Since 1945, the average length of civil wars has increased threefold. What can explain this startling fact ? It can't be ethnic hatreds and injustices - these have been around for centuries. The author points here to the crucial role of the international community in propping up many new and weak states that resulted from the decolonization movement after World War II. These impoverished states, prone to conflict, lack the necessary resources to resolve disputes decisively. International aid and external military intervention from the international community often perpetuate such conflicts. And the Cold War further exacerbated the problem by inducing the superpowers to provide large amounts of military aid. The continual infusion of weapons and resources can prolong such wars indefinitely. This timely book offers an entirely new way to look at recent vicious civil wars, failed states, and the terrorist movements that emerge in their wake.'

ID number: 80020825

Year: 2005

Type: M

2004

321 /00691

Failing States : A Global Responsibility - The Hague : Advisory Council on International Affairs.

91 p. ; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES
2. NATION-BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Advisory Council on International Affairs (NL)
2. Advisory Committee on Issues of Public International Law (NL)

Notes:

'Chapter I of the report considers the definition of the term failed or failing state. Chapter II deals with some specific issues of international law. Chapter III is given over to an examination of the causes and consequences of state failure and the grounds for the international community to combat such failure. Chapter IV deals with the non-military instruments that can be deployed. Chapter V describes on what grounds military instruments can be lawfully deployed and in what circumstances they can be deployed most efficiently. Chapter VI examines past experience of rescuing failed and failing states. Chapter VII contains a proposal for greater involvement of the UN. Finally, Chapter VIII gives a brief summary and sets out some general policy conclusions. Specific recommendations are given at the end of each of the relevant chapters.'

ID number: 80019913

Year: 2004

Type: M

321 /00665

When States Fail : Causes and Consequences - Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press.

x, 335 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0691116725

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES
2. NATION-BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Rotberg, Robert I., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Since 1990, more than 10 million people have been killed in the civil wars of failed states, and hundreds of millions more have been deprived of fundamental rights. The threat of terrorism has only heightened the problem posed by failed states. This is the first book to examine how and why states decay and what, if anything, can be done to prevent them from collapsing. It defines and categorizes strong, weak, failing, and collapsed nation-states according to political, social, and economic criteria. And it offers a comprehensive recipe for their reconstruction. The book comprises fourteen essays by leading scholars and practitioners who help structure this disparate field of research, provide useful empirical descriptions, and offer policy recommendations. The editor's substantial opening chapter sets out a theory and taxonomy of state failure. It is followed by two sets of chapters, the first on the nature and correlates of failure, the second on methods of preventing state failure and reconstructing those states that do fail. Economic jump-starting, legal refurbishing, elections, the demobilizing of ex-combatants, and civil society are among the many topics discussed.'

ID number: 80019126

Year: 2004

Type: M

321 /00676

Somalia : State Collapse and the Threat of Terrorism - Oxford, UK :  
Oxford University Press.  
92 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
(Adelphi paper, 0567-932X ; 364)  
ISBN: 0198516703

Author(s):

1. Menkhaus, Kenneth John

Subject(s):

1. SOMALIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. TERRORISM--SOMALIA
3. FAILED STATES--SOMALIA

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'Close analysis of how non-state actors adapt to state collapse is critical for effective peacebuilding, development, and counter-terrorism strategies in those crises. In Somalia, the nature of state collapse has changed significantly since 1995. Armed conflict is more localised; lawlessness is better contained by local authorities; and warlords have been weakened by an emerging commercial elite whose interests lie in stability, not plunder. Risk-aversion drives political behavior and partially explains the reluctance of local elites to support a revived central government. Somalia, to date, has not been particularly attractive as a safe haven for terrorists due to the risk of betrayal and extortion foreigners face there. Instead, terrorist networks have used Somalia principally as a short-term transshipment site into Kenya. Efforts to revive a central state in Somalia risk creating a 'paper state' - one which lacks a capacity to govern and is prone to police corruption, providing an environment in which terrorist networks thrive.'

ID number: 80019366

Year: 2004

Type: M

## 2003

321 /00667

State Failure and State Weakness in a Time of Terror - Washington :  
Brookings Institution Press.  
state, viii, 354 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.  
ISBN: 0815775733

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES

Added entry(s):

1. Rotberg, Robert I., ed.
2. World Peace Foundation (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'The threat of terror has given the problem of failed states an unprecedented immediacy and importance. In the past, failure had a primarily humanitarian dimension, with fewer implications for peace and security. Now nation-states that fail, or may do so, pose dangers to themselves, to their neighbors, and to people around the globe. The contributors to this volume develop an innovative theory of state failure that classifies and categorizes states along a continuum from weak to failed to collapsed.'

ID number: 80019243

Year: 2003

Type: M

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

### **DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES\*\***

**2009**

Failed States or Failed Concept ?.  
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 62, no. 2, 2009, p. 9-22.)  
Author(s):  
1. Gentili, Anna Maria  
Subject(s):  
1. FAILED STATES  
2. FAILED STATES--AFRICA  
ID Number: JA026066  
Year: 2009  
Language: English  
Type: ART

**2008**

Fragile States : Securing Development.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 6, December 2008 - January 2009, p. 67-83.)  
Author(s):  
1. Zoellick, Robert B.  
Subject(s):  
1. FAILED STATES  
2. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE  
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION  
ID Number: JA025373  
Year: 2008  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Postconflict Reconstruction in Africa : Flawed Ideas about Failed States.  
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 32, no. 4, Spring 2008, p. 106-139.)  
Author(s):  
1. Englebert, Pierre  
2. Tull, Denis M.  
Subject(s):  
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFRICA  
2. FAILED STATES--AFRICA  
Notes:

Postconflict state reconstruction has become a priority of donors in Africa. Yet, externally sponsored reconstruction efforts have met with limited achievements in the region. This partly due to three flawed assumptions on which reconstruction efforts are predicated. The first is that Western state institutions can be transferred to Africa. The poor record of past external efforts to construct and reshape African political and economical institutions casts doubts on overly ambitious objectives of failed state reconstruction. The second flawed assumption is the mistaken belief in a shared understanding by donors and African leaders of failure and reconstruction. Donors typically misread the nature of African politics. For local elites, reconstruction is the continuation of war and competition for resources by new means. Thus their strategies are often inimical to the building of strong public institutions. The third flawed assumption is that donors are capable of rebuilding African states. Their ambitious goals are inconsistent with their financial, military, and symbolic

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\*\* This list contains material received as of December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 18 décembre 2009.

means. Yet, African societies are capable of recovery, as Somaliland and Uganda illustrate. Encouraging indigenous state formation efforts and constructive bargaining between social forces and governments might prove a more fruitful approach for donors to the problem of Africa's failed states.

ID Number: JA024837

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2007

Weak States, State Failure, and Terrorism.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 19, no. 4, Winter 2007, p. 463-488.)

Author(s):

1. Newman, Edward

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. FAILED STATES

Notes:

It is common to hear the assertion that weak or failed states are fertile ground for terrorism. Yet terrorist groups have emerged from, and operated within, countries which have strong, stable states and a variety of systems of government. Terrorist organizations operate in weak and failed states but it is not necessarily the condition of weak or failed statehood which explains their presence. Moreover, it is not necessarily the weakest states which do host such groups. Therefore, this condition is not a sufficient explanation for their presence. While weak or failed states might provide an enabling environment for certain types of terrorist groups to operate, additional explanatory variables need to be identified.

ID Number: JA024268

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Inducing a Failed State in Palestine.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 3, Autumn 2007, p. 7-39.)

Author(s):

1. Sayigh, Yezid

Subject(s):

1. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
2. PALESTINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. FAILED STATES--PALESTINE

Notes:

The policies of the Quartet of the United States, the UN, the EU and Russia have contributed materially to systemic, probably irreversible collapse - 'state failure' - in the Palestinian Authority. The Hamas takeover of Gaza in June 2007 underlined the consequences of applying sweeping, punitive sanctions against an entity and a population already exhibiting signs of severe political, social and economic stress. The risk is that this approach will polarise Palestinian politics even further, expanding the scope and scale of internecine violence. If Hamas is brought down in the Gaza Strip neither the Palestinian Authority emergency government nor the government of Israel would be able genuinely to govern the area. But the alternative is that Hamas will succeed in consolidating its power in Gaza. A resumption of external trade or even a ceasefire agreement may allow a power-sharing deal to be reached once more with Fatah, but will not endure in the absence of a diplomatic initiative that reinstates firm benchmarks and detailed goalposts for the two-state solution. This is unlikely as long as the international community will not engage in forceful

political intervention. The fact that the Quartet confined the mandate of its new special envoy, former UK Prime Minister Tony Blair, to assisting Palestinian political and economic reform suggests that it has opted for the default choice of persevering in a failed policy.

ID Number: JA023937

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2006

Reconstructing Weak and Failed States.

(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 31, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 143-162.)

Author(s):

1. Coyne, Christopher J.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
2. DEMOCRATIZATION
3. FAILED STATES

Notes:

It is argued that the process of reconstructing weak and failed states along liberal democratic lines is a cultural rather than a merely technical issue. The work of Alexis de Tocqueville provides key insights into the foundations of liberal democracy and the limitations on the ability of foreign countries to export liberal democratic institutions via military occupation and reconstruction. After considering these insights, the implications for reconstruction efforts are considered.

ID Number: JA022740

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

What If a Nuclear-Armed State Collapses ?.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 694, November 2006, p. 379-384.)

Author(s):

1. O'Hanlon, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS
2. FAILED STATES

Notes:

In postulating a collapse of a nuclear-armed state, two key questions arise. First, what can be done about the nuclear weapons and related materials and technologies themselves in such a situation ? And second, assuming the answer to the first question is not encouraging, what military options exist for a brute-force operation to restore order and stability countrywide in the hope that doing so will ultimately allow dangerous nuclear capabilities to be located and secured ?

ID Number: JA023043

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Weak States and Global Threats : Fact or Fiction ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 27-53.)

Author(s):

1. Patrick, Stewart

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES

Notes:

Little evidence underpins existing sweeping assertions about the connection between weak or failing states and transnational threats such as terrorism, proliferation, or disease, even though policy is being implemented accordingly. What characteristics of state weakness are really associated with which dangers ?

ID Number: JA022307

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2005

Rebuilding Weak States.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 1, January - February 2005, p. 134-146.)

Author(s):

1. Eizenstat, Stuart
2. Porter, John Edward
3. Weinstein, Jeremy

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The turmoil caused by weak and failing states gravely threatens US security, yet Washington is doing little to respond. The United States needs a new, comprehensive development strategy combining crisis prevention, rapid response, centralized decision-making, and international cooperation.

ID Number: JA021177

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Sur les 'Etats defaillants'.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 28, no. 112, hiver 2005 - 2006, p. 891-899.)

Author(s):

1. Sur, Serge

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES

ID Number: JA022039

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

2004

Neotrusteeship and the Problem of Weak States.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 28, no. 4, Spring 2004, p. 5-43.)

Author(s):

1. Fearon, James D.
2. Laitin, David D.

Subject(s):

1. NATION-BUILDING
2. FAILED STATES

Notes:

As recent efforts in Bosnia, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, and now Iraq attest, state building has become a growth industry. Even the Bush administration, once highly resistant to US involvement in such missions, is now willing to engage in state-building projects based on the recognition that failed states and rogue regimes seeking weapons of mass destruction pose the main security threats to the international community. The authors examine several cases in which major powers and international institutions have sought to prop up or rebuild a weak or collapsed state. Concluding that 'the international system remains badly organized and badly served for dealing with the implications of state collapse', the authors propose a system of neotrusteeship to facilitate coordination of future state-building activities.

ID Number: JA020551

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Sharing Sovereignty : New Institutions for Collapsed and Failing States.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 29, no. 2, Fall 2004, p. 85-120.)

Author(s):

1. Krasner, Stephen D.

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES
2. SOVEREIGNTY

Notes:

The two principal policy tools for addressing the problems of failing and collapsed states - governance assistance and transitional administration - are woefully inadequate, argues the author. Part of the problem involves the limitations of conventional sovereignty. 'Recognition of juridically independent territorial entities and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states no longer work' in the case of collapsed and poorly governed countries. Indeed, the basic rules of conventional sovereignty may contribute to their problems. The author calls for the creation of two new institutions - de facto trusteeships and shared sovereignty arrangements with regional and international organizations or, in some cases, more powerful and better governed states - to help improve governance in these countries.

ID Number: JA021105

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Een multilaterale aanpak van het probleem van de 'falende staten'.  
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 7 - 8, juli - augustus 2004, p.  
356-360.)

Author(s):

1. Peters, Paul
2. Schrijver, Nico

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES

Notes:

The authors address the issue of 'failed states' which in recent years emerged as a new international concern. In their view failed states are first of all characterized by the loss of the monopoly on the use of force within their territory. Upon a review of the various causes why states may fail and collapse, they point out the reasons why failed states should be considered a matter of global responsibility. The authors advocate a multifaceted multilateral strategy and the strengthening of the United Nations system in managing, restoring and, if possible, preventing the failure of states. Their proposals include the establishment of a new Centre for Governance Assistance of the UN Secretariat and of a new Standing Committee on UN Administration and Governance Assistance of the UN Security Council for purposes of pooling experience and resources.

ID Number: JA020777

Year: 2004

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

## 2003

Engaging Failing States.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 5, September - October 2003, p. 32-44.)

Author(s):

1. Crocker, Chester A.

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The Bush administration has spoken about the dangers posed by failed and failing states, but it has not made fixing these trouble spots a top priority, concentrating instead on rogues and weapons of mass destruction. This error will undermine the administration's broader objective of making the world a safer place. Washington must develop a coherent and committed strategy to prevent and contain state failure. Unless it does, the United States will soon face a new set of global challenges and be overwhelmed.

ID Number: JA019629

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Failed States in a World of Terror.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 4, July - August 2002, p. 127-140.)

Author(s):

1. Rotberg, Robert I.

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES
2. NATION-BUILDING

Notes:

State failure is not new, but recently it has become more dangerous than ever. Weak states threaten not only themselves but also their neighbours and even global security. Preventing state failure is thus a strategic and moral imperative. If nation building is done on the cheap, the war against terror will be lost.

ID Number: JA018040

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The New Nature of Nation-State Failure.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 3, Summer 2002, p. 85-96. (Lost item).)

Author(s):

1. Rotberg, Robert I.

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES

Notes:

Only a handful of the world's nation-states can be categorized as failed or collapsed. Several dozen more, however, are serious candidates. What does it take to drive a failing state into collapse ? Here is what to watch to determine who is in danger of failing next.

ID Number: JA017951

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Indonesia : A Failed State ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 3, Summer 2002, p. 135-146. (Lost item).)

Author(s):

1. Wanandi, Jusuf

Subject(s):

1. INDONESIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. FAILED STATES--INDONESIA

Notes:

If the crises Indonesia has been facing drag on for another 5-10 years, could the country become a failed state ? Multiple problems must be perceived as resolvable in the near future. Otherwise, Indonesia may be in danger of becoming a failed state in the longer term.

ID Number: JA017954

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Failing Failed States : Who Forgets the Forgotten ?.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 33, no. 4, December 2002, p. 457-471.)

Author(s):

1. Holm, Hans-Henrik

Subject(s):

1. FAILED STATES--PRESS COVERAGE

2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Notes:

When states are failing, when basic state functions are no longer carried out, and when people have no security, humanitarian crises erupt. In confronting this problem, the stronger states have followed an ad hoc policy of intervention and aid. In some cases, humanitarian disasters have resulted from inaction. Often, the media are blamed. Politicians complain about the media when they interfere (the CNN effect) and when they do not. This article looks at how the media do cover failing states. Sierra Leone and Congo are used as examples. The analysis shows that there is little independent coverage. A Danish survey of newsrooms shows that the national world-view and prevalent news criteria prevent consistent coverage. It is argued that politicians are the ones who determine national agendas : it is from political initiatives, rather than media coverage, that failing states and humanitarian crises can expect action.

ID Number: JA018704

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

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No. 1/09	Management
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