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NATO’s 23rd Summit Meeting in Strasbourg/Kehl

Le 23ème sommet de l’OTAN à Strasbourg/Kehl

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Afghanistan

The Bell Tolls for NATO.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 93, January - February 2008, p. 62-66.)
Author(s):
1. Bet-El, Ilana
2. Smith, Rupert
Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. ISAF
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Notes:
The day the coalition forces invaded Iraq in March 2003, the conflict in Afghanistan became a sideshow for the United States. By default, it became the main event for NATO. Yet, the operation could be NATO's death knell, unless its members begin to deal with the organization and with each other more realistically. The road to victory in Afghanistan now runs through Brussels. It is time to decide whether this is a political alliance with a political cause. If the current scenario continues, NATO cannot succeed in Afghanistan, and therefore NATO cannot succeed anywhere; this is a clear and present danger.
ID Number: JA024506
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Alliance at Odds.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 9, no. 2, Summer 2008, p. 46-50.)
Author(s):
1. Noetzel, Timo
Subject(s):
1. ISAF
2. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
NATO is divided over the way forward in Afghanistan. There is no progress in developing a 'comprehensive approach' that integrates military and civilian components of the mission. The question remains: Can NATO find consensus under the increasing pressure of a contested Afghan front?
ID Number: JA024820
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
NATO in Afghanistan.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 57. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2008, S. 28-30.)

Author(s): 1. Olshausen, Klaus
Subject(s): 1. ISAF 2. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
ID Number: JA024712
Year: 2008
Language: German
Type: ART

Alle ogen gericht of Duitsland : heeft de NAVO in Afghanistan behoefte aan een nieuwe 'Blucher' ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62. nr. 4, april 2008, p. 224-227.)

Author(s): 1. Rochtus, Dirk
Subject(s): 1. ISAF 2. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN 3. GERMANY--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
Notes: The author deals with the response of Germany to the United States request for German troops to fight the Taliban in Southern Afghanistan. This would entail a revision of the present mandate of the German Federal Parliament, which is keeping the troops stationed in the safe and secure North. The advocates of extra German engagement predict the end of NATO in case Berlin does not lend support to the Allies in Southern Afghanistan. The NATO operation in Afghanistan links the transatlantic dimension to the future of German foreign policy. If the German government goes to war, it will internally land in the opposition. If not, she will loose credit externally.
ID Number: JA024716
Year: 2008
Language: Dutch
Type: ART


Author(s): 1. Suhrke, Astri
Subject(s): 1. ISAF 2. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
Notes: Between 2001 and 2007, the United States and NATO gradually abandoned the commitment to a light military footprint in Afghanistan, initially adopted to avoid making the same mistakes as the Soviet Union. A heavy footprint, it was feared, would enable the militants to mobilize resistance in the name of Islam and Afghan nationalism. As it turned out, the militants mobilized effectively to meet the growing foreign military presence. More combat troops have given NATO some tactical victories, but the limitations and counterproductive effects of the military approach to defeat the militants tend to undermine NATO's broader stabilization function in Afghanistan, thus pointing to a fundamental contradiction in the mission. Strengthening NATO's combat role is likely to sharpen this contradiction and increase the related probability of a strategic failure.
ID Number: JA024918
Year: 2008
Language: English
Harekate Yolo II: Sicherheit für Nordafghanistan.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 57. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 2008, S. 16-20.)
Author(s):
1. Warnecke, Dieter
Subject(s):
1. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
2. ISAF
3. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Operation Harekate Yolo II has demonstrated that the earlier one counters the insurgents, the higher are the chances of success. The Afghan security forces have proved that they are determined to establish and maintain security. ISAF assists in those instances where support is (still) needed. The 'face' the population associates security with is an Afghan one. However, it is the face of a soldier in an ANA (Afghan National Army) or police uniform.
ID Number: JA024845
Year: 2008
Language: German
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Westerman, Ian
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. ISAF
Notes:
It is perhaps inevitable that, having agreed to send forces to Afghanistan in support of ISAF for their own particular motives, nations would wish to have control over both the size and structure of the organisation that they sent. However, now the situation is such that it would seem that almost anything goes, and a virtual free-for-all in terms of what constitutes a PRT has ensued. This article examines how ISAF is approaching this problem, and compares it with the way in which Ambassador Robert Komer implemented the US pacification effort in Vietnam, with a view to discovering whether this provides any lessons that might inform NATO's current campaign.
ID Number: JA025407
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Die Rolle der NATO in Afghanistan.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 57. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 2008, S. 26-28.)
Author(s):
1. Wieck, Hans-Georg
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. ISAF
ID Number: JA024933
Year: 2008
Language: German
Type: ART
L'échec de l'aide internationale en Afghanistan.
Author(s):
1. Michailof, Serge
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
La recente decision du president de la Republique de renforcer les troupes francaises deja engagees en Afghanistan atteste de l'aggravation de la situation securitaire dans ce pays ou pres de 60 000 soldats occidentaux sont presents. Deja les termes d'enlisement et de vietnamisation se generalisent dans la presse. On sait que l'action militaire seule ne peut stabiliser une situation qui se degrade ainsi. On sait aussi que ce sont d'abord les efforts des elites afghanes et leur aptitude a se mobiliser et a mobiliser efficacement les ressources de l'aide internationale qui permettront la reconstruction et la restauration de la paix. Dans ce contexte on est en droit de s'interroger sur l'efficacite de l'aide internationale a l'Afghanistan.
ID Number: JA025009
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

Kosovo

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 31, no. 6, December 2008, p. 825-858.)
Author(s):
1. Henriksen, Dag
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--KOSOVO (SERBIA)
2. AIR POWER
Notes:
This article examines the key lessons of combining diplomacy and airpower in the Kosovo Crisis (1998-99). Drawing on a comprehensive list of primary sources involved in the military leadership of NATO at the time, this article goes beyond existing literature in revealing just how surprisingly unprepared NATO was when it went to war against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This article argues that on the eve of war, NATO neither had a political nor a military strategy for handling the war it itself had started - and that at the time, the air power community in general failed to appreciate the need for producing more precise and innovative solutions to complex conflicts and crises in the lower band of the intensity spectrum.
ID Number: JA025422
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
A New Era of Turbulence in the Balkans?

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 19, no. 3, Summer 2008, p. 6-22.)

Author(s):
1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

Subject(s):
1. BALKAN PENINSULA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

Notes:
There are signs that the recent period of quiescence in the Balkans is coming to an end. This unhappy development is largely the result of policies that the United States and its principal European allies have adopted. Several of those policies threaten to reignite Balkan controversies and usher in another era of turbulence. Four developments are especially worrisome: (1) Western support for Kosovo's independence, (2) an attempt to modify the delicate Dayton peace accords with regard to Bosnia, (3) the growing reluctance to expand the European Union, and (4) the decision to offer membership in NATO to certain successor states of the former Yugoslavia.

ID Number: JA025140
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Europe's Eastern Promise.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 1, January - February 2008, p. 95-106.)
Author(s):
1. Asmus, Ronald D.
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
2. NATO--CEE
3. EU--ENLARGEMENT
4. EU--CEE
Notes:
After the Cold War, NATO and the EU opened their doors to central and eastern Europe, making the continent safer and freer than ever before. Today, NATO and the EU must articulate a new rationale for enlarging still further, once again extending democracy and prosperity to the East, this time in the face of a more powerful and defiant Russia.
ID Number: JA024481
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

NATO's Global Aspirations.
(Internationale Politik, vol. 9, no. 2, Summer 2008, p. 31-37.)
Author(s):
1. Koschut, Simon
2. Riecke, Henning
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
Notes:
Bucharest was initially dubbed the 'enlargement summit'. But this epithet was soon obsolete, despite the go-ahead for Albania and Croatia to join. Western European opposition to Ukrainian and Georgian membership plans were too strong. Would enlargement necessarily increase NATO's capacity?
ID Number: JA024817
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
As ever between NATO and Ukraine, the process advances, the destination is in doubt. Or so it seemed until the Bucharest summit declaration of April 3. The statement that Ukraine and Georgia 'will become members of NATO' was designed to remove doubt. Yet it was also designed to alleviate pressure on the organisation. Four months later, as the European Union prepares for its summit with Ukraine, pressure remains and doubt has returned.

Notes:

L'OTAN a pati de la guerre de Georgie, qu'elle a indirectement provoquee et a laquelle n'a apporte aucune solution. Des lors, l'affaiblissement americain et la relecture de l'article 5 ont remis au gout du jour le debat sur le decouplage transatlantique, meme si le mot a ete rarement prononce. Elle est donc obligee de jouer un jeu en demi-teint, dans lequel elle a finalement peu d'initiatives.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 393-396.

ID number: 80022045
Year: 2008
Type: M
PART III : NATO’S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA  
TROISIEME PARTIE : LES RELATIONS DE L’OTAN AVEC LA RUSSIE

Frozen Conflict.  
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 9, no. 2, Summer 2008, p. 28-30.)  
Author(s):  
1. Kamp, Karl-Heinz  
Subject(s):  
1. NATO -- RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
Notes:  
Russia was not explicitly on the agenda at the NATO summit in Bucharest. But Moscow's views informed the debates on missile defense, NATO enlargement, and the Balkans. With the next summit in spring 2009, NATO must decide what kind of relationship it wants with its difficult, indispensable partner.  
ID Number: JA024816  
Year: 2008  
Language: English  
Type: ART

La relation Russie-OTAN : moment de verite ou deja-vu ?.  
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 4, 2008, p. 759-773.)  
Author(s):  
1. Smith, Julianne  
Subject(s):  
1. NATO -- RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
Notes:  
Since the collapse of the USSR, NATO/Russia relationship is based on a long lasting misunderstanding. Yeltsin, as well as Putin, tried to establish close links with NATO and secondly, to co-operate in practical terms. The Russians consider that NATO has never taken seriously its demands for a partnership. The Russia/NATO relationship must be rebuilt from the start. Given the current challenges, it is necessary and even possible.  
ID Number: JA025409  
Year: 2008  
Language: French  
Type: ART

495.3 /00136
NATO-Russia Relations in the Twenty-First Century - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.  
xiii, 204 p.; 25 cm.  
(Routledge Contemporary Russia and Eastern Europe Series ; 13)  
ISBN: 9780415453196  
Subject(s):  
1. NATO -- RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
Added entry(s):  
Notes:  
'Since the end of the Cold War, NATO has redefined its raison d’etre : extending its membership, broadening its political goals and widening its zone of operation. It has also sought to enhance its cooperation with Russia, for example through the NATO-Russia Council, though moves here have coincided with factors which make cooperation more difficult, such as growing uncertainty about the transition to democracy in Russia, a
feeling among some people in Russia that NATO enlargement, and
the simultaneous diminution of Russia's influence were related,
and, more recently, Russia's attempts to reassert its influence
over its neighbouring states. This book analyzes the current
state of relations between NATO and Russia, examining a number
of key areas, and assesses the prospects for future
development. It concludes that all parties have a powerful
interest in building and maintaining security, and that
cooperation and the growth of the zone of democracy hold out
the best hope for solving some of Russia's most seminal
security concerns.'
PART IV : MISSILE DEFENCE
QUATRIEME PARTIE : LA DEFENSE ANTI-MISSILES

Missile Defense and NATO Security.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 51, 2008, p. 46-51.)
Author(s):
1. DeBiaso, Peppino A.
Subject(s):
1. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--NATO
Notes:
Armed with weapons of mass destruction, the global proliferation of ballistic missiles is introducing more widely the means of modern strategic warfare that were once the purview of only a small number of countries. This transformation in the security environment raises new questions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the strategic implications of defending its territory against ballistic missile attack. During the recent summit in Bucharest, Romania, the Alliance acknowledged for the first time that missile defense can make a contribution to protecting NATO territory, including its populations, from attack. Consequently, NATO is undertaking an intensive examination of the issues associated with a comprehensive continental defense against ballistic missiles to enable it to counter future military risks.
ID Number: JA025163
Year: 2008
Type: ART

Missile Defence : The Alliance Perspective.
(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 32, no. 8, 2008, p. 19-25.)
Subject(s):
1. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--NATO
2. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--EUROPE
3. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--USA
Notes:
The issue of missile defence, brought back into the spotlight by the US proposal to deploy American missile defence assets in Poland the Czech Republic (the so-called 'Third Site'), continues to feature prominently on the international and NATO agenda. The 'milestone' Bucharest Summit has paved the way for the Alliance's involvement in the project, stimulating a debate on the transatlantic rather than bilateral dimension of the issue.
ID Number: JA025069
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
BMD after the Bucharest NATO Summit.
Author(s):
1. Rood, John C.
Subject(s):
1. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--NATO
Notes:
It was at the NATO Summit in Prague in 2002 that NATO Heads of State and Government first agreed to move forward to examine options for protecting Alliance territory and populations and tasked a feasibility study. We have come a long way on missile defence since then.
ID Number: JA025068
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

The Atlantic Alliance and Strategic Defense.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 9, no. 2, Summer 2008, p. 24-27.)
Author(s):
1. Schreer, Benjamin
Subject(s):
1. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--NATO
Notes:
In Bucharest NATO again postponed a decision about deploying strategic defenses to defend allied territory. Many European members keep buying time, hoping to skirt an unpopular issue. This is shortsighted: NATO needs a viable strategy for missile defense.
ID Number: JA024815
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

L'OTAN et le bouclier antimissiles.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 11, novembre 2008, p. 58-65.)
Author(s):
1. Zajec, Olivier
Subject(s):
1. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--NATO
Notes:
Entre 2007 et 2008, le projet d'installation d'une defense antimissiles de territoire en Europe a change de nature et de degre. De nature, car désormais le systeme americain accepte par la Pologne et en Republique tcheque, semble devoir faire partie integrante de l'architecture europenue future, ce qu'a confirme le Sommet de l'OTAN de Bucarest en avril 2008. De degre, car cette politique du fait accompli, que les Europeens non coordones n'ont su inflechir, envenime un peu plus des relations deja tres tendues avec la Russie. Dans la perspective du Sommet de Strasbourg en 2009, cet article aborde la façon dont l'Europe pourrait utiliser l'OTAN pour recentrer le debat antimissiles, en investissant au plus haut niveau dans l'architecture integree en preparation, de maniere a faire correspondre le projet, désormais incontournable, avec ses propes interets.
ID Number: JA025318
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART
Les relations OTAN-UE au seuil d'une nouvelle ère ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e année, no. 7, juillet 2008, p. 115-123.)

Author(s):
1. Hoop Scheffer, Jaap de

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO

Notes:
L'Union européenne et l'OTAN ont de nombreux points de convergence; aucune des deux ne peut remplir complètement le rôle ou les fonctions de l'autre, les deux organisations sont donc nécessaires. Les avancées de l'une sont de l'intérêt de l'autre et vice-versa. Le Secrétaire général de l'OTAN considère que le chevauchement croissant des activités des deux organisations rend incontournables une PESD forte et des relations plus étroites entre l'OTAN et l'UE. Pour lui, le moment est venu de passer de la 'détente' à un véritable travail commun. Il appelle de ses voeux l'élaboration d'une 'initiative conjointe portant sur les capacités', ou encore un 'projet conjoint de transport aérien stratégique'.

ID Number: JA025007
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

EU-NAVO-samenwerking : tijd voor transformatie.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 6, juni 2008, p. 343-348.)

Author(s):
1. Santen, Hans van
2. Molenaar, Arnout

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO

Notes:
The authors survey the European Union and NATO on the eve of a new era of cooperation. Increasingly, both organisations operate side by side in crisis management missions and their engagements are interdependent. However, the current framework for EU-NATO cooperation has become outdated. This so-called Berlin-plus arrangement dates back to the early years of European security and defence development, focusing on military-to-military cooperation between EU and NATO, and in particular on EU access to NATO assets. The arrangement did not take into account current practice of EU civilian missions (e.g. in Afghanistan and Kosovo) working side by side with NATO military missions. The near future offers opportunities for a transformation in EU-NATO cooperation. However, for this to happen progress needs to be made on the frozen conflict in Cyprus.

ID Number: JA024937
Year: 2008
Language: Dutch
Type: ART
This paper is devoted to the proposals on European defence under discussion during the 2008 French EU Presidency. While Americans and Europeans alike support stronger EU-NATO cooperation, the output has so far been unsatisfactory. This paper examines specific initiatives for a stronger, more unitary European security structure. To this end the paper pursues two distinct - but related - lines of inquiry. The first section examines three broad trends that point to a revised transatlantic bargain and that are providing a favourable environment for the current initiatives: (i) demands for more, not less, EU defence policy; (ii) the altered role of Europe in American foreign policy, and (iii) NATO's transformation challenge. The second section traces three sets of specific policy initiatives to strengthen European security on institutional and capability levels: (i) improving ESDP-NATO cooperation; (ii) strengthening European Security and Defence Policy and (iii) military capability initiatives. The paper also offers thoughts on the prospects and pitfalls of the current process.'
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