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(New Books and Journal Articles)

February 2008 – Février 2008

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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l'OTAN.
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AIR DEFENSES, MILITARY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
511 p. : ill.; 32 cm.
ID number: 80021740
Type: REF
Includes index.

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
655 p. : ill.; 32 cm.
ID number: 80021765
Type: REF
Includes index.

ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
68 + 72 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Disarmament Forum ; 4/07 = Forum du Desarmement ; 4/07)
ID number: 80021766
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01553

'After a period of being overlooked by many in the international community, Central Asia is once again at the centre of many security and development issues. While some refer to a renaissance of the Great Game, others stress the very contemporary security challenges faced by the region. A region rich in resources, it is also a region of fragile states, disputed borders, resource conflicts and transregional threats. This monograph explores regional security interests, border and natural resource issues, small arms stockpiles, and sources of internal instability and conflict. It looks at how external influences are affecting the conflicting drives among Central Asian states to compete, or to cooperate, to resolve their security challenges.'

BALKAN PENINSULA--HISTORY
361 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
ID number: 80021764
Type: M
Library Location: 949 /00085 ISBN: 9782352700256

Author(s):
1. Derens, Jean-Arnault
2. Geslin, Laurent
Bibliography: p. 359-360.

'Quelle est la situation des Balkans occidentaux aujourd'hui ? Statut du Kosovo, avenir de la Bosnie-Herzegovine, integration europeenne ... Quinze ans apres la dislocation de la Yougoslavie, les Balkans font moins la une de l'actualite mais ils demeurent pourtant un enjeu de taille pour l'Europe en construction. Conflits permanents,
revendications territoriales, poudrière nationaliste, 'mosaïque ethnique' ... Les Balkans seraient-ils condamnés à d'endémiques violences ? Serait-il impossible de comprendre cette région 'si compliquée' ? Carrefour de langues, de peuples, de religions, mais aussi théâtre de l'affrontement des 'grandes puissances', les Balkans ont connu une évolution historique singulière qui permet de comprendre les enjeux du présent.'

**CHECHNYA (RUSSIA) -- HISTORY**

199 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.
ID number: 80021742
Type: M
Library Location: 327.2 /00092 ISBN: 9781844671144
Author(s):
1. Wood, Tony
Includes index.
'In this powerful argument for Chechen self-determination, the author considers Russo-Chechen relations over the past century and a half, and tracks the course of the two brutal wars the country has suffered since the fall of the Soviet Union. Sharply criticizing the role played by Western states, the book lays bare the weakness and shamefulness of the arguments used to deny the Chechens' right to sovereignty.'

**CHINA -- ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

viii, 176 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021715
Type: M
Library Location: 338.9 /00686 ISBN: 9782717853032
Author(s):
1. Aglietta, Michel
2. Landry, Yves
'La Chine a été la première puissance économique mondiale jusqu'au XIXe siècle. Ensuite elle a manqué la révolution industrielle et a été dominée par l’Occident avant de se fermer au monde pendant les trente ans de la révolution maoïste. Depuis le début des réformes économiques en 1979 et grâce à la continuité de l'état, la Chine aspire à retrouver son rang, celui d'une super puissance. Ce livre explore les ressorts de l'impressionnante croissance chinoise dans les vingt dernières années et interroge le futur. La Chine engage une grande transformation qui va reorienter son développement vers les profondeurs de son territoire. Elle va construire les institutions sociales et les infrastructures d'une grande économie développée. L'amélioration du niveau de vie du peuple chinois et l'influence dans les affaires du monde ont un levier commun : la puissance financière. Le livre décrit les progrès de la réforme financière. Il en tire les conséquences à venir sur la force de la monnaie. Enfin il montre comment et pourquoi la Chine va affirmer sa puissance dans les relations monétaires internationales.'
CIMIC—FRANCE
283 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Documentes du C2SD ; 61)
ID number: 80021754
Type: M
Library Location: 355 /00514
Author(s):
1.  Braem, Yann
'L'objet de cette etude s'attache a decrira les rapports et les interactions entre deux types d'acteurs independants l'un de l'autre, ne possedant pas la meme nature organique. Les relations armees-ONG sont analysees dans le contexte du Kosovo car c'est au sein de cet espace que les actions civilo-militaires (ACM) francaises sont experimentees dans toute l'etendue de leurs activites. Cette etude a trois axes de reflexion. Le premier permet de cerner certains mecanismes de fonctionnement des ACM francaises qui sont frappes d'une incertitude quant a leur devenir. Le deuxieme axe se recentre sur le sujet en examinant quels types de cooperation les armees et les ONG etaient amenees a mettre en oeuvre sur le terrain kosovar. Le troisieme axe vise a envisager dans quelle mesure ces relations au niveau francais s'integrent dans une institutionnalisation des relations armees-ONG au niveau international, qui recele des enjeux particuliers au regard de l'evolution propre de la sphere humanitaire francaise.'

CIVIL WAR
viil, 108 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021714
Type: M
Author(s):
1.  Mason, T. David
'Since the end of World War II, there have been four times as many civil wars as interstate wars. For a small subset of nations civil war is a chronic condition : about half of the civil war nations have had at least two and as many as six conflicts. This book presents an analytical framework that has been used to identify a set of factors that make civil war more or less likely to recur in a nation where a civil war has recently terminated. The outcome of the previous civil war - whether it ended in a government victory, a rebel victory or a negotiated settlement - as well as the duration and deadliness of the conflict affect the durability of the peace after civil war. The introduction of peacekeeping forces, investment in economic development and reconstruction, and the establishment of democratic political institutions tailored to the configuration of ethnic and religious cleavages in the society also affect the durability of peace after civil war. The book closes by applying these propositions in an analysis of the civil war in Iraq : what can be done to bring the Iraq conflict to an earlier, less destructive, and more stable conclusion ?'
CLAUSEWITZ, CARL VON, 1780-1831
210 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021731
Type: M

Author(s):

"While many scholars agree that Clausewitz's 'On War' is frequently misunderstood, almost none have explored his methodology to see whether it might enhance our understanding of his concepts. This book lays out Clausewitz's methodology in a brisk and straightforward style. It then uses that as a basis for understanding his contributions to the ever growing body of knowledge of war. The specific contributions this study addresses are Clausewitz's theories concerning the nature of war, the relationship between war and politics, and several of the major principles of strategy he examined. These theories and principles lie at the heart of the current debates over the nature of contemporary conflict. They also underpin much of the instruction that prepares military and civilian leaders for their roles in the development and execution of military strategy. Thus, they are important even in circles where Clausewitz is only briefly studied. While understanding 'On War' is no more a prerequisite for winning wars than knowledge is a requirement for exercising power, Clausewitz's opus has become something of an authoritative reference for those desiring to expand their knowledge of war. By linking method and concept, this book contributes significantly to that end."

COLD WAR
xiv, 288 p.; 24 cm.
(Cold War History Series ; 19)
ID number: 80021743
Type: M
Library Location: 327.5 /00447 ISBN: 9780415449038

"This book seeks to reassess the role of Europe in the end of the Cold War and the process of German unification. Much of the existing literature on the end of the Cold War has focused primarily on the role of the superpowers and on that of the US in particular. This edited volume seeks to redirect the focus towards the role of European actors and the importance of European processes, most notably that of integration. Written by leading experts in the field, and making use of newly available source material, the book explores 'Europe' in all its various dimensions, bringing to the forefront of historical research previously neglected actors and processes. These include key European nations, endemic evolutions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, European integration, and the pan-European process. The volume serves therefore to rediscover the transformation of 1989-90 as a European event, deeply influenced by European actors, and of great significance for the subsequent evolution of the continent."
COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA--HISTORY

ENERGY POLICY--ASIA
Energy Security in Asia. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2007. xi, 251 p. : ill.; 24 cm. (Routledge Security in Asia-Pacific Series ; 4) ID number: 80021729 Type: M Library Location: 620 /00129 ISBN: 9780415410069 Bibliography: p. 222-240. Includes index. 'Energy security has become an increasingly important geopolitical issue, with concerns over soaring oil prices and surging Chinese and Indian energy imports compounded by the attempts of Chinese and Indian companies to purchase equity in oil production operations in the Middle East, Central Asia, Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America. Many commentators have warned about the coming of 'resource wars' between Asia's rising powers and established, developed states. This book explores the various dimensions of energy security in Asia, examining the imperatives, dynamics and implications of Asia's rapidly expanding energy consumption and the growing need of East and South Asian countries to import energy at a time of rising global energy demand. It focuses on the challenges and imperatives facing the major players in the Asian energy security picture : the United States, Japan, China and India, as well as Asia's major energy producers : Russia, West Asia/Persian Gulf, Central Asia, and Australia. In each case, the domestic politics of energy security are investigated, and state interests and perspectives on the issue are considered. It goes on to analyse the policy and security aspects of energy security, including the geopolitics of energy competition; strategic, economic and environmental dimensions; and the impacts of energy security on human security.'
EU--ENP

xxvi, 254 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021718
Type: M
Library Location: 441 /00172 ISBN: 9780719076015
'This volume examines the role of the European Union in creating a system of governance involving the countries and regions of its new 'neighbourhood'. Enlargement has functioned as one of the EU's most important and effective foreign policy tools, yet the EU is rapidly approaching the limits of its capacity to accept new member states. It must therefore develop ways of extending and preserving the European zone of peace and stability that do not rely on the prospect of membership as a means of influencing the behaviour of non-member countries. A major step in this direction is the EU's new European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The ENP aims to create a ring of 'well-governed and friendly' countries along the EU's eastern, southeastern and southern peripheries. Not the least because it embraces so many diverse countries and regions, this is a highly ambitious and unique policy initiative. With the ENP as a centrepiece, the EU is attempting no less than to determine the cultural, economic and political/administrative boundaries of 'Europe' itself. Although the ENP is presented as a new policy initiative, it is in fact the result of decades of EU experience in facilitating cooperation with non-member states. While numerous studies have examined these individual policies and target countries over the years, this volume situates the EU's current efforts into a broader, analytically coherent framework, supported by a full range of ENP case studies, to explain whether the ENP represents a truly new approach to regional governance and, if so, what lessons that effort might offer to larger debates about the future of Europe, transatlantic relations and international order.'

EU--TURKEY

xi, 290 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021699
Type: M
Library Location: 441 /00171 ISBN: 0754647625
Author(s):
1. Arikan, Harun, 1969-
'The relationship between Turkey and the European Union is an important issue in European integration. With the EU beginning accession talks with Turkey, this is a vital moment for the future as the EU deals with a central question that has been on the agenda for over 40 years : Turkey's membership. Since the first edition of this book, EU-Turkey relations have clearly taken different directions. There have been considerable developments in Greek-Turkish relations, the Cyprus issue, the domestic politics of Turkey, including human rights and the protection of minorities, and with the changing security environment post 9/11. Furthermore, recent enlargement has been an important turning point for the EU. This extended and revised edition addresses these major developments and assesses the implications of Turkish membership for the current EU structures.'
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

xi, 293 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021732
Type: M
Library Location: 420 /00176 ISBN: 9780199231867
Author(s):
1. Zielonka, Jan
'This book seeks to comprehend the evolving nature of the European Union following the fall of the Berlin Wall. Its prime focus is the last wave of enlargement that has profoundly transformed the EU. Although there are many parallels between the European integration process and state building processes, the Union is nothing like a Westphalian super state. The new emerging polity resembles a kind of neo-medieval empire with a polycentric system of government, multiple and overlapping jurisdictions, striking cultural and economic heterogeneity, fizzy borders, and divided sovereignty. The book tries to spell out the origin, the shape, and the implications of this empire. The aim of this book is to suggest a novel way of thinking about the European Union and the process of European integration. The book shows 'two Europes' coming together following the end of the cold war. It proposes a system of economic and democratic governance that meets the ever greater challenges of modernization, interdependence, and globalization. It identifies the most plausible scenario of promoting peaceful change in Europe and beyond. The author argues that mainstream thinking about European integration is based on mistaken statist assumptions and suggests more effective and legitimate ways of governing Europe than through adoption of a European Constitution, creation of a European army, or introduction of a European social model.'

GANGS--CENTRAL AMERICA

viii, 59 p.; 23 cm.
(Security Issues in the Western Hemisphere)
ID number: 80021760
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01074 ISBN: 1584873345
Author(s):
1. Manwaring, Max G.
'Another kind of war within the context of a 'clash of civilizations' is being waged in various parts of the Americas, Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and elsewhere around the world. Some of the main protagonists are those who have come to be designated as first-, second-, and third-generation street gangs, as well as their various possible allies such as traditional Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs). In this new type of war, national security and sovereignty of affected countries is being impinged every day, and gangs' illicit commercial motives are, in fact, becoming an ominous political agenda. The purposes of this monograph are to (1) introduce the gang phenomenon as a major nonstate player and a serious threat in the global and regional security arenas; (2) examine the gang phenomenon in Central America in general and in El Salvador, Mexico, Jamaica, and Brazil more specifically; and (3) summarize the key points and lessons and make brief recommendations. These cases demonstrate the analytical commonalities of various types of gang activities as they contribute to the instabilities that lead to the erosion of national security, nation-state sovereignty, the processes of state failure, and the struggle between democratic and criminal values.'
GEOPOLITICS--TRANSCAUCASIA
Caucase du Sud, la nouvelle guerre froide : Armenie, Azerbaidjan,
188 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021763
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01418 ISBN: 9782746709126
Author(s):
1. Minassian, Gaidz

'Situé stratégiquement entre la Russie, l'Europe, le Proche-Orient et
l'Asie centrale, le Caucase du Sud est soumis, après seize années
d'indépendance, à une pression géopolitique si forte que l'on parle
d'une guerre froide d'un nouveau genre. Les tensions entre la Georgie
et la Russie, les crises non résolues dans le Haut-Karabakh
(Azerbaidjan), en Abkhazie et en Ossetie du Sud (Georgie), la guerre
du gaz, les rivalités pétrolières entre les États-Unis et la Russie,
le processus d'intégration de la Turquie à l'Union européenne et
maintenant la crise du nucléaire entre l'Iran et les États-Unis
perturbent fortement les projets de redressement économique ambitieux
- absence de circulation et blocage des échanges culturels,
economiques et financiers - et de démocratisation lancés à la sortie
du totalitarisme soviétique. Malgré les révolutions 'colores'
inaugurées en Georgie en 2003, l'absence de perspective de paix incite
les régimes à se replier dans l'autoritarisme et la course aux
armements. Cet ouvrage décrypte les particularismes des trois États
sud-caucasiens, confirmant l'entrée du Caucase dans la mondialisation
- par la mer pour les Georgiens, par la diaspora pour les Arméniens et
par le pétrole pour les Azeris. Il soulève la question cruciale de
l'avenir de ces trois États, la paix ou la guerre, et dévoile ainsi a
quel point cette région instable est devenue un enjeu clé de la
sécurité mondiale.'

GLOBALIZATION
232 p. ; 22 cm.
ID number: 80021716
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01410 ISBN: 9782234059153
Author(s):
1. Heisbourg, Francois

'Notre monde ne cesse de devenir plus complexe à mesure qu'augmentent
le nombre et l'interdépendance des acteurs, à mesure aussi que se
multiplient les défis planétaires : défis énergétiques, révolutions
technologiques, menaces de l'hyperterrorisme, pour faire court. Dans
ce monde de plus en plus 'épais', qui ou quoi maîtrisera le pouvoir ?
Comment les décisions seront-elles prises ? En fonction de quoi ?
Après l'ascension des États-Unis, est-il inéluctable, comme on le
croit souvent, que nous vivions l'ère de la prépondérance asiatique ?
S'essayer à dessiner le monde de demain, un monde pas forcément moins
brutal que le précédent mais où la brutalité sera moins aisément
décisive, ce n'est pas faire un essai de politique-fiction. C'est se
donner les moyens de comprendre le défi auquel nos sociétés et leurs
dirigeants ont, des aujourd'hui, à faire face.'
780 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021705
Type: M
Library Location: 308 /00159 ISBN: 9781845951085
Author(s):
1. Tombs, Robert
2. Tombs, Isabelle
Bibliography: p. 738-769. Includes index.

From Blenheim and Waterloo to 'Up Yours, Delors' and 'Hop Off You Frogs', the cross-Channel relationship has been one of rivalry, misapprehension and suspicion. But it has also been a relationship of envy, admiration and affection. In the nearly two centuries since the final defeat of Napoleon, France and Britain have spent much of that time as allies - an alliance that has been almost uneasy, as competitive and as ambivalent as the generations of warfare. Their rivalry in both peace and war, for good and ill, has shaped the modern world, from North America to India in the eighteenth century, in Africa, the Middle East and South East Asia during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and it is still shaping Europe today. This magisterial and fascinating book tells the rich and complex story of the relationship over three centuries, from the beginning of the great struggle for mastery during the reign of Louis XIV to the second Iraq War and the latest enlargement of the EU.'

xii, 324 p. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021711
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01068 ISBN: 9780300110531
Author(s):
1. Levitt, Matthew, 1970-
Includes index.

The author provides here the first complete, fully documented portrait of Hamas, the militant Islamist organization that Palestinian voters brought to power in the stunning election of January 2006. He draws aside the veil of legitimacy behind which Hamas hides and reveals the alarming extent of the organization's commitment to terror.'

vi, 187 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
(Princeton Studies in Muslim Politics)
ID number: 80021698
Type: M
Library Location: 329 /00342 ISBN: 9780691131245
Author(s):
1. Norton, Augustus Richard

The author tells here how Hezbollah developed, how it has evolved, and what direction it might take in the future. Far from being a one-dimensional terrorist group, Hezbollah is a 'janus-faced' organization in the middle of an incomplete metamorphosis from extremism to mundane politics, an evolution whose outcome is far from certain. Beginning as a terrorist cat's-paw of Iran, Hezbollah has since transformed itself into an impressive political party with an
admiring Lebanese constituency, but it has also insisted on maintaining the potent militia that forced Israel to withdraw from Lebanon in 2000 after almost two decades of occupation.'

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
xvi, 317 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021704
Type: M
Library Location: 327.8 /00162 ISBN: 9780691120218
Author(s):
1. Zegart, Amy B., 1967-
'This book provides the first scholarly examination of the intelligence failures that preceded September 11. Until now, those failures have been attributed largely to individual mistakes. But the author shows how and why the intelligence system itself left us vulnerable. He argues that after the Cold War ended, the CIA and FBI failed to adapt to the rise of terrorism. She makes the case by conducting painstaking analysis of more than three hundred intelligence reform recommendations and tracing the history of CIA and FBI counterterrorism efforts from 1991 to 2001, drawing extensively from declassified government documents and interviews with more than seventy high-ranking government officials. She finds that political leaders were well aware of the emerging terrorist danger and the urgent need for intelligence reform, but failed to achieve the changes they sought. The same forces that have stymied intelligence reform for decades are to blame: resistance inside US intelligence agencies, the rational interests of politicians and career bureaucrats, and core aspects of our democracy such as the fragmented structure of the federal government. Ultimately failures of adaptation led to failures of performance. The author reveals how longstanding organizational weaknesses left unaddressed during the 1990s prevented the CIA and FBI from capitalizing on twenty-three opportunities to disrupt the September 11 plot. This book is a sobering account of why two of America's most important intelligence agencies failed to adjust to new threats after the Cold War, and why they are unlikely to adapt in the future.'

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION--USA
xi, 605 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021759
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01075 ISBN: 1584873329
'For decades since the formation of the defense establishment under the 1947 National Security Act, all US cabinet departments, national security agencies, and military services involved in providing for the common defense have struggled to overcome differences in policy and strategy formulation, organizational cultures, and even basic terminology. Post-September 11, 2001, international systems, security environments, US military campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the greater Global War on Terrorism have confronted civilian policymakers and senior military officers with a complex, fluid battlefield which demands kinetic and counterinsurgency capabilities. This monograph addresses the security, stability, transition, and reconstruction missions that place the most pressure on interagency communication and coordination. The results from Kabul to Baghdad reveal that the interagency process is in need of reform and that a more robust effort to integrate and align civilian and military elements is a
prerequisite for success.'

INTERIM GOVERNMENTS
xxiii, 406 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021722
Type: M
Library Location: 321 /00755 ISBN: 9781601270177
Includes index.
'This edited volume explores various aspects of the newly emerging range of interim regimes, focusing on issues of legitimacy, conflict management, and the increasing participation of the international community in transitions from war to peace. Through a set of theoretical and case-study chapters, they and the volume's contributing authors ask and answer key questions: What sorts of interim governments are in use around the world today, and how do they affect the quality of regime that results once the interim period has ended? How does international involvement in societies emerging from conflict affect the balance of power among domestic elites? How does the type of interim regime affect the nature of the posttransition government? Is democracy always the outcome? This book provides important insights in a world where terms such as 'regime change' and 'nation building' have become common currency.'

INTERNATIONAL LAW
1036 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021739
Type: M
Library Location: 341 /00001 ISBN: 9782271065513
Includes index.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
xxiii, 350 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021726
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01413 ISBN: 9780199298334
'This cutting-edge textbook is the most comprehensive introduction to international relations theory available. It argues that theory is central to explaining the dynamics of world politics, and includes a wide variety of theoretical positions, from the historically dominant traditions to powerful critical voices since the 1980s.'

xvii, 421 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021697
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01406 ISBN: 1588263541
Bibliography: p. 343-398. Includes index.
'Rather than describe what international relations (IR) theory is, this book demonstrates IR theory in tangible action and practice. By doing so, it reveals the core assumptions, differences, and similarities of various IR theoretical perspectives. This, in turn, provides an understanding of how IR theory can be applied to other historical and current events.'
IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
xviii, 361 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021744
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01416 ISBN: 9780300120578
Author(s):
1. Parsi, Trita
Includes index.
'In this era of superheated rhetoric and vitriolic exchanges between the leaders of Iran and Israel, the threat of nuclear violence looms. But the real roots of the enmity between the two nations mystify Washington policy-makers, and no promising pathways to peace have emerged. This book traces the shifting relations between Israel, Iran, and the United States from 1948 to the present, uncovering for the first time the details of secret alliances, treacherous acts, and unsavory political maneuverings that have undermined Middle Eastern stability and disrupted US foreign policy initiatives in the region.'

IRAN--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1979
xii, 212 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021748
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01073 ISBN: 9780745326221
Author(s):
1. Panah, Maryam
Includes index.
'This book provides a detailed analysis of Iran's recent history, and in particular how the country has been shaped by the 1979 revolution. It is often forgotten that modern Iran is a revolutionary republic that arose out of the old, secular and very pro-western regime. Since the revolution, this has been replaced by an Islamic State. The author explores the Iranian revolution in its international context, and examines the different forces at play within the country, and how these conflicting political interests continue to mould the country today and shape its external relations.'

ISLAM--ASIA, CENTRAL
xii, 241 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021700
Type: M
Library Location: 297 /00016 ISBN: 9780520249271
Author(s):
1. Khalid, Adeeb, 1964-
'The author combines insights from the study of both Islam and Soviet history in this analysis of the ways in which Soviet presence in Central Asia transformed Muslim societies in the region. Arguing that the utopian Bolshevik project of remaking the world featured a sustained assault on Islam that destroyed patterns of Islamic learning and thoroughly de-Islamized public life, the author demonstrates that Islam became synonymous with tradition and was subordinated to powerful ethnonational identities that crystallized during the Soviet period. He shows how this legacy endures today and how, for the vast majority of the population, a return to Islam means the recovery of traditions destroyed under Communism.'
JORDAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

xi, 95 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021761
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01552 ISBN: 1584873353
Author(s):
1. Terrill, W. Andrew

'The United States and Jordan have maintained a valuable mutually-supportive relationship for decades as a result of shared interests in a moderate, prosperous, and stable Middle East. In this monograph, the author highlights Jordan's ongoing value as a US ally and considers ways that the US-Jordanian alliance might be used to contain and minimize problems of concern to both countries. Although Jordan is not a large country, it is an important geographical crossroads within the Middle East and has been deeply involved in many of the most important events in the region’s modern history. In recent years, the importance of the US-Jordanian relationship has increased, and Jordan has emerged as a vital US ally in the efforts to stabilize Iraq and also resist violent extremism and terrorism throughout the region. Amman's traditional role in helping to train friendly Arab military, police, and intelligence forces to its own high standards is a particularly helpful way in which Jordan can enhance efforts to achieve regional security. The United States needs to support efforts to continue and expand this role. Additionally, Jordan maintains a key interest in Palestinian/Israeli issues and has made ongoing efforts to play a constructive role in this setting. Helping Jordan survive, prosper, and modernize correspondingly has become an urgent priority for the United States in its quest for a secure Middle East.'

JUST WAR DOCTRINE

xxvii, 340 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021748
Type: M
Library Location: 341.3 /00164 ISBN: 9780521677851
Bibliography: p. 313-322. Includes index.

'Lively political and public debates on war and morality have been a feature of the post-Cold War world. This book argues that a re-examination of the just war tradition is therefore required. The authors suggest that, despite fluctuations and transformations in international politics, the just war tradition continues to be relevant. However, they argue that it needs to be reworked to respond to the new challenges to international security represented by the end of the Cold War and the impact of terrorism. With an interdisciplinary and transatlantic approach, this volume provides a dialogue between theological, political, military and public actors. By articulating what a reconstituted just war tradition might mean in practice, it also aims to assist policy-makers and citizens in dealing with the ethical dilemmas of war.'
KOSOVO (SERBIA) --HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-1999--AERIAL OPERATIONS
xiv, 263 p.: ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021752
Type: M
Library Location: 496.3 /00376 ISBN: 9781591143581
Author(s):
1. Henriksen, Dag
'This book examines the key political, diplomatic, and military processes that shaped NATO's management of the 1998-1999 Kosovo crisis and how airpower became the main instrument in its strategy to coerce the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) to accede to its demands. The author provides a frank analysis of the air campaign and discloses the origins and content of NATO's thinking on how force was used to succeed politically in altering the behavior of FRY president Slobodan Milosevic. Known as Operation Allied Force, the air campaign was the first war against a sovereign nation in NATO's history and the first combat operation conducted for humanitarian objectives against a state committing atrocities within its own borders. The author reveals that from the outset, the military leaders set to execute the campaign had no clear strategic guidance on what the operation was to achieve, and he further argues that the airpower community's general focus on high-intensity wars hampered them from developing strategies to fit the political complexities of the Kosovo crisis. By calling attention to mistakes made in Kosovo, the author hopes similar problems can be avoided by those crafting policy strategies in future crises.'

MERCENARY TROOPS--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
x, 267 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021733
Type: M
Library Location: 355.2 /00325 ISBN: 9780199214334
Author(s):
1. Percy, Sarah V.
'The main aim of this book is to argue that the use of private force by states has been restricted by a norm against mercenary use. The book traces the evolution of this norm, from mercenaries in medieval Europe through to private security companies in modern day Iraq, telling a story about how the mercenaries of yesterday have evolved into those of today in the process. The norm against mercenaries has two components. First, mercenaries are considered to be immoral because they use force outside legitimate, authoritative control. Second, mercenaries are considered to be morally problematic because they fight wars for selfish, financial reasons as opposed to fighting for some kind of larger conception of the common good. The book examines four puzzles about mercenary use, and argues that they can only be explained by understanding the norm against mercenaries. First, the book argues that moral disapproval of mercenaries led to the disappearance of independent mercenaries from medieval Europe. Second, the transition from armies composed of mercenaries to citizen armies in the nineteenth century can only be understood with attention to the norm against mercenaries. Third, it is impossible to understand why international law regarding mercenaries, created in the 1970s and 1980s, is so ineffective without understanding the norm. Finally, the disappearance of companies like Executive Outcomes and Sandline and the development of today's private security industry cannot be understood without the norm.'
NATION BUILDING
xiv, 282 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021735
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Zaum, Dominik
'This book is a study of the normative framework underlying the international community's statebuilding efforts. Through detailed case studies of policymaking by the international administrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and East Timor, based on extensive interviews and work in the administrations, this book examines the nature of this normative framework, and highlights how norms shape the institutional choices of statebuilders, the relationship between international and local actors, and the exit strategies of international administrations. This book argues that a particular conception of sovereignty as responsibility has influenced the efforts of international administrations, and shows that their statebuilding activities are informed by the idea that post-conflict territories need to meet certain normative tests before they are considered legitimate internationally. The restructuring of political and administrative practices to help post-conflict territories to meet these tests creates a sovereignty paradox: international administrations compromise one element of sovereignty - the right to self-government - in order to implement domestic reforms to legitimize the authority of local political institutions, and thus strengthen their sovereignty. In the light of the governance and development record of the three international administrations, this book assesses the promises and the pathologies of statebuilding, and develops recommendations to improve their performance.'

NATIONALISM--ALBANIA
107 p. ; 24 cm.
(Chaillot Papers ; 107)
ID number: 80021767
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01076 ISBN: 9789291981205
'Is there an 'Albanian question'? If so, what is it? Is it a traditional 'national question', centred on the dream of a 'Greater Albania' that would gather in all the Albanian communities in the Balkans? Many outside observers, in particular among the Albanians' neighbours in the Balkans, see it that way and fear its destabilising consequences, but none of the contributors to this paper finds this scenario convincing. The core of the Albanian national question today is Kosovo, an issue that has the power to unite Albanians in the Balkans in the sizeable diaspora communities spread across the globe. The dramatic 'high politics' of the Kosovo issue tends to obscure the fact that for most Albanians, the most urgent questions today are not 'national' ones at all, but questions of economic underdevelopment, unemployment, the quality of democratic governance, political corruption and criminality, and the emigration of large numbers of the brightest and best of the younger generation.'
In 2001, in the aftermath of the war in Kosovo, the stability of the Balkans was once again threatened by flaring ethnic tensions in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. But civil war was averted. The author gives here the first detailed insider’s account of the NATO-led international effort that prevented war in Macedonia. He offers a unique and incisive account of Operation Essential Harvest, and the actions that made it possible. This rare, and mostly overlooked, example of successful pre-emptive diplomacy has enduring lessons for conflict resolution and peacebuilding in the 21st century.


'Formed in the aftermath of WWII and in the face of the emerging threat posed by the Soviet Union, the transformation that has taken place in recent years within NATO has been neither natural nor easy for the multinational organization or the United States. When the Soviet Union ceased to exist, it seemed NATO would disappear too. The rationale for a large American military deployment in Europe, described by President Eisenhower as a temporary move, no longer could be supported. This work documents the transition of the United States' relationship with NATO from a focus on the defense of Western Europe to an inclusive military and political organization concerned with the security of all of Europe with the real potential for employment of its military power beyond the European continent. Despite budgeting and economic concerns raised by key members of the US Congress, President George H.W. Bush supported the status quo and was caught completely off guard when the Berlin Wall fell. He and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney had not fully understood the changed strategic environment in Europe, but the US Congress did and offered many suggestions. NATO was saved. President Bill Clinton continued to promote the validity of NATO, expanded NATO eastwards, reduced the US troop level in Europe to 100,000, and gave NATO a mission beyond warfare with the peacekeeping task in Bosnia. A new Atlantic relationship had been forged for the post-Cold War period.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
173 p.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80021706
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Heisbourg, Francois
'C'est peut-etre le visage de notre XXIe siecle qui se dessine en ce moment a travers l'avenir nucleaire de l'Iran. Car, sauf divine surprise, l'annee 2008 sera placee sous le signe d'un choix binaire entre le recours aux armes ou l'acceptation de la logique de la proliferation au Moyen-Orient et dans le monde. Nos pays auront donc a se determiner par rapport a deux options parfaitement catastrophiques. Sera-t-il pire de frapper que de ne pas frapper ? Des frappes aerienennes auraient des consequences positives tres limitees et des effets negatifs majeurs; mais la proliferation regionale aurait des effets calamiteux et aucune consequence positive ... Quelles conclusions politiques nos pays devront-ils tirer de la reponse a cette question ? Il faut certainement tout faire pour eviter de se trouver face a une alternative aussi peu appetissante. Mais l'Iran, en forcant l'allure nucleaire et balistique, a malheureusement conduit a une situation ou le temps manque tragiquement.'

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--MIDDLE EAST
x, 322 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021747
Type: M
Library Location: 665 /00075 ISBN: 9780815754732
Author(s):
1. Marcel, Valerie
'Ninety percent of the world's oil reserves are entrusted to state-owned companies. Originally created as political instruments, national oil companies (NOCs) face new demands amid today's dwindling oil reserves and simmering social pressures. Increasingly, state-owned oil firms - particularly those in the Middle East - must balance the political demands of their governments with the need to be
commercially competitive. The author draws here on unprecedented access to the politicians, engineers, and managers directing five Middle Eastern state oil companies to illuminate the business, politics, economic importance, and corporate culture of NOCs, one of international industry's most secretive yet powerful sectors.'

**POST-COMMUNISM--CEE**


xii, 222 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80021721

Type: M


Author(s):
1. Ganev, Venelin I.


'Immediately after 1989, newly emerging polities in Eastern Europe had to contend with an overbearing and dominant legacy: the Soviet model of the state. At that time, the strength of the state looked like a massive obstacle to change; less than a decade later, the state's dominant characteristic was no longer its overarching powerfulness, but rather its utter decrepitude. Consequently, the role of the central state in managing economies, providing social services, and maintaining infrastructure came into question. Focusing on Bulgaria, the author explores in detail the weakening of the central state in post-Soviet Eastern Europe. He starts with the structural characteristics of the Soviet satellites, and in particular the forms of elite agency favored in the socialist party-state. As state socialism collapsed, the author demonstrates, its institutional legacy presented functionaries who had become accustomed to power with a matrix of opportunities and constraints. In order to maximize their advantage under such conditions, these elites did not need a robust state apparatus - in fact, all of the incentives under postsocialism pushed them to subvert the infrastructure of governance. The author argues that the causes of state malfunctioning go much deeper than the policy preferences of 'free marketeers' who deliberately dismantled the state. He systematically analyzes the multiple dimensions, implications, and significance of the institutional and social processes that transformed the organizational basis of effective governance.'

**POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION**


xiii, 338 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80021703

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00368 ISBN: 9780297853039

Author(s):
1. Ashdown, Paddy

Includes index.

'This book investigates modern peace-keeping missions, and reveals how to build a country out of the ruins of civil war. Not two missions are the same, but there are already lessons enough to build on. This is a vital task that affects us all. 'Failed states' are simply too dangerous to be left alone, yet we cannot afford interventions that fail on such a massive scale as they have in Iraq. It is no good winning the war only to face a bloody insurrection by the very people the operation was intended to help.'
xA0x, 238 p.; 23 cm.
xA0ID number: 80021746
xA0Type: M
xA0Library Location: 341.2/00369 ISBN: 9780804754408
xA0Author(s):
xA01. Coyne, Christopher J.
xA0Bibliography: p. 211-225. Includes index.
'... do efforts to export democracy help as much as they hurt? This is one of the most enduring questions of our time. The United States has attempted to generate change in foreign countries by exporting liberal democratic institutions through military occupation and reconstruction, but US-led reconstructions have been mixed, at best. For every West Germany or Japan, there is a Somalia or Vietnam. This book seeks to answer critical foreign policy questions by bringing an economic mindset to a topic usually tackled by historians, policymakers, and political scientists. Successful reconstruction entails finding and establishing a set of incentives that makes citizens prefer a liberal democratic order. The author examines the mechanisms and institutions that contribute to the success of reconstruction programs by creating incentives for sustained cooperation. The author emphasizes that the main threat to Western nations does not come from a superpower, but from weak, failed, and conflict-torn states—and rogue groups within them. The cultural, historical, and social dynamics at work in modern states fundamentally differ from those that the United States faced in the reconstruction of West Germany and Japan. So, these historical cases are poor models for today's challenges. In the author's view, policymakers and occupiers face an array of internal and external constraints in dealing with rogue states. These constraints are often greatest in the countries most in need of reform. The author offers two bold alternative catalysts for social change: principled non-intervention and unilateral free trade. The book highlights the economic and cultural benefits of free trade-led reforms. While the author contends that a commitment to non-intervention and free trade may not lead to Western-style liberal democracies, such a strategy could lay the groundwork for global peace.'

PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICES
xiii, 274 p.; 24 cm.
(Cass Military Studies)
ID number: 80021694
Type: M
Bibliography: p. 266-267. Includes index.
'... over the past twenty years, private military and security companies (PMSCs) have become significant elements of national security arrangements, assuming many of the functions that have traditionally been undertaken by state armies. Given the centrality of control over the use of coercive force to the functioning and identity of the modern state, and to international order, these developments are clearly of great practical and conceptual interest. This edited volume provides an interdisciplinary overview of PMSCs: what they are, why they have emerged in their current form, how they operate, their current and likely future military, political, social and economic impact, and the moral and legal constraints that do and should apply to their operation. The book is divided into three sections, focusing first upon normative issues raised by the development of PMSCs, then upon state regulation and policy towards PMSCs, and examining finally the impact of PMSCs on civil-military relations.'
QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

  xii, 510 p.; 23 cm.
  ID number: 80021695
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01066 ISBN: 9781850658566
Author(s):
  1. Lia, Brynjar
'Despite his alleged capture in Pakistan in late 2005, Abu Mus'ab al-Suri, a Syrian originally known as Mustafa Sethmanian Nasar, remains a potent political and ideological figure. Al-Suri trained a generation of young jihadis at al-Qaida's Afghan camps and helped establish the organisation's European networks. Having gained extensive military experience fighting in the Syrian Islamist insurgency of the early 1980s, he helped to shape al-Qaida's global strategy in a series of writings, including his influential 'Global Islamic Resistance Call'. In this book, al-Suri outlines a broad strategy for al-Qaida's younger generation to follow and describes practical ways to implement the theories and tactics of jihadi guerrilla warfare. The author translates here two key chapters from al-Suri's book and exposes his methods for maximising the political impact of jihadi violence and building successful, autonomous cells for 'individualized terrorism'. Al-Suri's words have inspired many of today's militants, making the author's detailed portrait required reading for students and specialists of Islamist movements and the study of contemporary forms of terrorism.'

RUMSFELD, DONALD

  vii, 247 p.; 25 cm.
  ID number: 80021720
Type: M
Library Location: 92 RUMS/00001 ISBN: 9781844671281
Author(s):
  1. Cockburn, Andrew, 1947-
Includes index.
'This book is an investigative journalist's startling expose of how Donald Rumsfeld pushed America into military and strategic disaster - and why the repercussions of his actions as US secretary of defense will linger across the world for decades to come. The author details Rumsfeld's decisions in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and also shows how his political legacy stretches back decades and will reach far into the future.'

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

  43 p.; 25 cm.
  (Shrivenham Papers; 6)
  ID number: 80021762
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01417 ISBN: 9780955392146
Author(s):
  1. Sherr, James
RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

xii, 270 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021749
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Remington, Thomas F.
Includes index.
‘This is an authoritative overview of Russia's contemporary political system and its recent evolution. The author focuses on four areas of change: state structure, regime, economics, and identity to offer a context for analyzing the transition from the Soviet era to the post-Soviet era. Emphasizing the intersection of politics and economics and the tension between authoritarian and democratic trends, this text helps students explore the complexities and ambiguities of Russian politics today.’

SLOVENIA -- ARMED FORCES

244 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80021738
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Kladnik, Tomaz

STATE, THE

x, 417 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021702
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Roeder, Philip G.
Bibliography: p. 365-401. Includes index.
‘To date, the world can lay claim to little more than 190 sovereign independent entities recognized as nation-states, while by some estimates there may be up to eight hundred more nation-state projects underway and seven to eight thousand potential projects. Why do a few such endeavors come to fruition while most fail? Standard explanations have pointed to national awakenings, nationalist mobilizations, economic efficiency, military prowess, or intervention by the great powers. This book provides a compelling alternative account, one that incorporates an in-depth examination of the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union, and their successor states. The author argues that almost all successful nation-state projects have been associated with a particular political institution prior to independence: the segment-state, a jurisdiction defined by both human and territorial boundaries. Independence represents an administrative upgrade of a segment-state. Before independence, segmental institutions shape politics on the periphery of an existing sovereign state. Leaders of segment-states are thus better positioned than other proponents of nation-state endeavors to forge locally hegemonic national identities. Before independence, segmental institutions also shape the politics between the periphery and center of existing states. Leaders of segment-states are hence also more able to challenge the status quo and to induce the leaders of the existing state to concede independence. The author clarifies the mechanisms that link such institutions to outcomes, and demonstrates that these
relationships have prevailed around the world through most of the age of nationalism.'

TAJIKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01409 ISBN: 9781845112936
Author(s):
1. Jonson, Lena
'Central Asia has become the battleground for the major struggles of the 21st century: radical Islam versus secularism, authoritarianism versus identity politics, Eastern versus Western control of resources, and the American 'War on Terror'. Nowhere are these conflicts more starkly illustrated than in the case of Tajikistan. Embedded in the oil-rich Central Asian region, and bordering war-torn Afghanistan, Tajikistan occupies a geo-strategically pivotal position. It is also a major transit hub for the smuggling of opium, which eventually ends up in the hands of heroin dealers in Western cities. The author examines Tajikistan's search for a foreign policy in the post 9/11 environment. She shows the internal contradictions of a country in every sense at the crossroads, reconciling its bloody past with an uncertain future. She assesses the impact of regional developments on the reform movement in Tajikistan, and in turn examines how changes in Tajik society (which is the only Central Asian country to have a legal Islamist party) might affect the region. The destiny of Tajikistan is intimately connected with that of Central Asia, and this thorough and penetrating book is essential reading for anyone seeking to make sense of this complex and important region.'

TAJIKISTAN--HISTORY
Type: M
Library Location: 947 /00069 ISBN: 9781845112837
Author(s):
1. Bergne, Paul
'This book describes how, often in the teeth of Uzbek opposition, the Tajiks gained, first an autonomous oblast within Uzbekistan, then an autonomous republic, and finally, in 1929, the status of a full Soviet Union Republic. The new government had not only to survive the civil war which followed the revolution. It then had to build a new country in an immensely inhospitable terrain and - in a society where the concept did not exist - create a Tajik identity, which was ultimately to become 'national in form but socialist in content'. New frontiers had to be wrested from neighbours to shape a territory which was economically viable, satisfied Stalin's ethno-linguistic criteria and offered an example to other Persian speakers in the region. The author has produced the first documentation of how the idea of a Tajik state came into being and offers a vivid history of the birth of a nation.'
TALIBAN
xv, 259 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021719
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01072 ISBN: 9780231700092
Author(s):
1. Giustozzi, Antonio
'The author here provocatively argues that the appearance of the neo-Taliban should in no way have been a surprise. Beginning in 2003, a growing body of evidence began to surface that cast a doubt on the official interpretation of the conflict. With the West cutting corners to maintain peace within the country, which included tolerating Afghanistan's burgeoning opium trade, the Taliban was able to regroup and grow in strength, weapons, and recruits. This book poses a bold challenge to contemporary accounts of the invasion and its aftermath and is an important investigation into the rise and dangerous future of the neo-Taliban.'

TATARSTAN (RUSSIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
214 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021756
Type: M
Library Location: 321 /00758 ISBN: 9782746710238
Author(s):
1. Hilgemann, Fred
'Sur la route du Transsiberien, dans le bassin de la Volga, le Tatarstan est une republique autonome de la Federation de Russie. Premiere minorite eth nice de Russie, les Tatars ont pour religion traditionnelle l'islam et entretiennent d'excellentes relations avec la capitale federale russe. Alors qu'elle s'enlise chaque jour un peu plus dans l'interminable conflit en Tchetchenie, Moscou se montre plutot bienveillante envers ces musulmans qui revendiquent toujours leurs particularismes culturels. Sur quels compromis politiques et institutionnels repose cet equilibre ? Comment cette province multiethnique et pluriconfessionnelle a-t-elle traverse les annees Poutine ? Que promet et annonce l'election presidentielle de 2008 ? A l'heure ou, apres quinze ans d'atermoiements, la Russie cherche a consolider son retour sur la scene internationale, l'auteur analyse le rapport d'interet mutuel de l'Etat laic russe et de la religion musulmane, baptisee 'euro-islam', et dresse un tableau anime du quotidien des musulmans de Russie, partages entre le desir de promouvoir leur identite culturelle et l'attraction de la modernite occidentale.'
TERRORISM PREVENTION

xviii, 224 p.; 25 cm.
(Monash Studies in Global Movements)
ID number: 80021730
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01070 ISBN: 9781845429171
Includes index.
'The 'war on terror' and ongoing terrorist attacks around the world have generated a growing body of literature on national and international measures to counteract terrorist activity. This detailed study investigates an aspect of contemporary counter-terrorism that has been largely overlooked: the impact of these measures on the continued viability of the democratic state. Democratic nations are now facing an unprecedented challenge - to respond to global terrorism without simultaneously overturning fundamental human and political rights. The book addresses the critical question of whether, in the context of the 'war on terror', the national security imperative has compromised the democratic state. This book draws together academics, public policy practitioners, politicians and journalists to discuss policies introduced by democratic governments which threaten the nature of the democratic state.'

TERRORISM PREVENTION--EU COUNTRIES

x, 268 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021723
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01069 ISBN: 0955620201
Includes index.
'The September 11 attacks in the USA lent huge impetus to efforts to coordinate and expand the EU's counterterrorism role, bringing about far-reaching cooperation and pushing the EU down the track of further European integration. The chapters in this book explain how and why this has come about and the mechanisms involved. They also critically assess the limits of such integration, the tensions between inter-governmental cooperation and individual human rights, and the implications for international, and especially transatlantic, relations. A selection of key documents rounds out the book with a valuable reference dimension.'

UKRAINE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

viii, 186 p.; 23 cm.
(Studies in Central and Eastern Europe)
ID number: 80021701
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01411 ISBN: 0230517994
Includes index.
'In 2004 the 'Orange Revolution' put Ukraine back on Europe's mental map and the new government made entry into the EU a priority. But imperial-era preconceptions still influence foreign attitudes towards Ukraine and in Ukraine political independence from Russia is not matched by economic, cultural and psychological independence. Ukraine's pro-EU leaders not only face entrenched political rivals who maintain the institutional infrastructure of Russian language-use and promote pro-Russian nostalgia for the soviet past, they must deal with foreign business people whose activities keep Ukraine in the Russian-language communications sphere and politicians afraid of 'fragmenting Russia'. This book surveys the Ukrainian-EU relationship in light of the legacies of Russian rule. Its authors review and
examine not only existing policies but also the long-term underlying interrelationships between national identities, loyalties, political/cultural orientations and political trends.'

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
'Civil wars pose some of the most difficult problems in the world today and the United Nations is the organization generally called upon to bring and sustain peace. The author studies the sources of success and failure in UN peacekeeping. Her in-depth analysis of some of the most complex UN peacekeeping missions debunks the conventional wisdom that they habitually fail, showing that the UN record actually includes a number of important, though understudied, success stories. Using systematic comparative analysis, the author argues that UN peacekeeping succeeds when field missions establish significant autonomy from UN headquarters, allowing civilian and military staff to adjust to the post-civil war environment. In contrast, failure frequently results from operational directives originating in UN headquarters, often devised in relation to higher-level political disputes with little relevance to the civil war in question. The author recommends that future reforms be oriented toward devolving decision-making power to the field mission.'

USA--CIVILIZATION
'This book describes, interprets, and analyzes the key features of European society and American society and major social trends in the United States and in the European Union in the last 50 years. The United States of America and the European Union are the two strongest economic powers in the contemporary world, roughly equivalent in terms of GNP, market size and military might. The US and the EU can be both seen as successful examples of economic development and of political and cultural modernization. But they have followed different paths to reach such a position. They can be considered as two variants of Western modernity.'
USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
243 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021712
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01408 ISBN: 9780754670940
Author(s):
1. Gardner, Hall
'The author seeks to re-conceptualize the 'war on terrorism' and to analyze the nature of American domestic and international policymaking within the context of historical and structural constraints upon US policy. This book addresses a wide range of themes that are crucial to understanding the 9/11 crisis and to formulating an affective American and global foreign and security policy to deal with that crisis.'

xvii, 258 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021724
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01414 ISBN: 9780195189278
Author(s):
1. Menon, Rajan, 1953-
Includes index.
'Why should the United States cling to military alliances established during the cold war when the circumstances are now fundamentally different? The author makes here the bold claim that our alliances in Europe and Asia have become irrelevant to the challenges the United States faces today and are slowly dissolving as a result. The dissolution of our alliances will not, the author emphasizes, culminate in isolationism. The United States will, and must, be actively involved beyond its borders by relying on contingent alignments and on coalitions whose membership will vary depending on the issue at hand. America, he reminds us, engaged the world in a variety of ways for more than 150 years before entering into formal military alliances after World War II. While a strategy that ceases to rely on alliances will mark a dramatic shift in American foreign policy, states routinely reassess and reorient their strategies. The United States, which studiously avoided alliances for much of its history only to embrace them during the cold war, is no exception. This book predicts that the coming change in American strategy will force our traditional allies to rethink their choices and create new patterns in world politics.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
xiv, 237 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021709
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01407 ISBN: 9780521704915
Includes index.
'Since the end of the Cold War, the United States has seemed to be growing apart from its democratic neighbors and allies. Why has this happened? The answers to this question are found in the social, political, and economic forces that shape advanced democratic states, rather than the current policies of particular governments. This book brings together a set of leading scholars who examine the evolution of different social, political, and economic forces shaping Europe and America. It is the first book to unite the international relations scholarship on transatlantic relations with the comparative politics literature on the varieties of capitalism. Taken together, the
chapters in this book address whether the 'West' will continue to remain a coherent entity in the twenty-first century.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
'The author portrays here the complex love-hate relationship between Iran and the United States. She takes into account deeply embedded cultural habits and political goals to illuminate a struggle that promises to remain a headline story over the next decade.'

USA--MILITARY POLICY
'The author examines here why the US military cannot conduct unconventional warfare despite a significant effort to create and maintain such a capability. He argues that although the operation in Afghanistan appeared to have been a masterpiece of military creativity, the United States executed its impressive display of power in a totally conventional manner. Pointing out that the initial phase of the war was appropriately conventional given the conventional disposition of the enemy, the author maintains that once the Taliban fell and the war became increasingly unconventional, the US response became more conventional. In this book, the author presents an authoritative overview of the current American way of war and addresses the specific causes of the 'conventionalization' of US Special Forces, using the war in Afghanistan as a case study. He draws a distinction between special operations and unconventional warfare, reminding us that the use of Special Forces does not automatically make the fighting unconventional, and he questions the ability of US forces to effectively defeat irregular threats. In conclusion, the author suggests ways to regain lost unconventional warfare capacity.'

USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS
'Western interpretations of the Cold War have erred by exaggerating either the Kremlin's pragmatism or its aggressiveness, argues the author. Explaining the interests, aspirations, illusions, fears, and
misperceptions of the Kremlin leaders and Soviet elites, he offers a Soviet perspective on the greatest standoff of the twentieth century. Using recently declassified Politburo records, ciphered telegrams, diaries, and taped conversations, among other sources, the author discovers that security and power were the primary objectives for Stalin and his successors. Yet he also finds that Soviet leaders were hobbled by ideological dogmas and domestic weaknesses, an increasingly disillusioned society, and a malfunctioning economy. The author argues that American strategies of containment during the 1950s and the 1980s only reinforced the elements of belligerence in Soviet behavior. Offering original interpretations of Soviet international behavior for each period of the Cold War, the author explores Stalin's blunders in Germany and Korea as well as his underestimation of American global activism, Khrushchev's contradictory attempts to enforce peace by nuclear brinkmanship, the surprising story of Brezhnev's passion for detente, and Gorbachev's destruction of the Soviet superpower as the by-product of his hasty steps to end the Cold War and reform the Soviet Union. A revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology, geopolitical interests emerging from World War II, the personal experiences of leaders, fierce party politics, and changes in society and culture were all factors in shaping an ideologically driven Soviet international policy, the author argues.'

WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
xxviii, 203 p.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80021734
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01071 ISBN: 9780805086577

Author(s):
1. Gordon, Philip H., 1962-
Includes index.
'The author presents here a new way of thinking about the war on terror and a new strategy for winning it. He draws a provocative parallel between the world today and the world of the Cold War, showing how defense, development, diplomacy, and the determination to maintain our own values can again be deployed alongside military might to defeat a violent and insidious ideology. Drawing on the latest scholarly research, his own experience in the White House, and visits to more than forty countries, he provides fresh insights into the nature of the terrorist challenge and offers concrete and realistic proposals for confronting it. The author also asks the question 'What would victory look like?' - a topic sorely missing from the debate today. He offers a positive vision of the world after the war on terror, which will end not when we kill or capture all potential terrorists but when their hateful ideology collapses around them, when extremists become isolated in their own communities, and when Americans and their allies will again feel safe. His vision for promoting these goals is achievable and realistic, but only if the United States changes course before it is too late.'
WAR--PRESS COVERAGE

Journalists under Fire: Information War and Journalistic Practices
187 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021708
Type: M
Library Location: 659/00112 ISBN: 9781412924078
Author(s):
1. Tumber, Howard
2. Webster, Frank
'This is the first book to combine a conceptually audacious analysis of the changing nature of war with an empirically rich critical analysis of journalists who cover conflict. Frontline correspondents play a key role in contemporary Information War, but their position is considerably more ambiguous and ambivalent than in the epoch of Industrial War which preceded it. Today they play a central role in the presentation of what is often spectacle to audiences around the world whose actual experience of war is far removed from combat. In the era of multi-national journalism, of the Internet and satellite videophone, this book highlights central features of media reporting in contemporary conflict. Drawing on over fifty lengthy interviews with frontline correspondents, the authors shed light on the motivations, fears and practices of those who work under conditions of journalism under fire.'

WEAPONS SYSTEMS

656 p.: ill.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80021737
Type: REF
Library Location: 623/00577 REF
Includes index.
AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979--1989

ID Number: JA024533
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Grau, Lester W.
There is literature and a common perception that the Soviets were defeated and driven from Afghanistan. This is not true. When the Soviets left Afghanistan in 1989, they did so in a coordinated, deliberate, professional manner, leaving behind a functioning government, an improved military and an advisory and economic effort insuring the continued viability of the government. The withdrawal was based on a coordinated diplomatic, economic and military plan permitting Soviet Forces to withdraw in good order and the Afghan government to survive. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) managed to hold on despite the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Only then, with the loss of Soviet support and the increased efforts by the Mujahideen (holy warriors) and Pakistan, did the DRA slide toward defeat in April 1992. The Soviet effort to withdraw in good order was well executed and can serve as a model for other disengagements from similar nations.

ASEAN

ASEAN and the Future of East Asia / by Hadi Soesastro., 2007.
(international issues & slovak foreign policy affairs, vol. 16, no. 3, 2007, p. 44–59.)
ID Number: JA024499
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Soesastro, Hadi
This article begins with a brief review of ASEAN’s experience with regionalism over the past 40 years. The following section discusses the developments and challenges of establishing an ASEAN Community as this requires a radical departure from ASEAN’s traditional style of regionalism. The subsequent section looks at the nature of the emerging regionalism in the wider East Asian (and Asia Pacific) region. ASEAN’s role in the wider region is discussed subsequently before this article concludes with some notes on ASEAN’s role and challenges in promoting an East Asian Community.

ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA024485
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Goh, Evelyn
The small and medium-sized states in Southeast Asia have faced significant geostrategic changes with the end of the Cold War and the
rise of China. Over the last decade, scholars have debated how these countries would cope with growing Chinese power, and how their relations with the other major powers in the region would change. Some analysts have suggested that the region is shifting toward a more China-centered order, but this view is premature. Eschewing the simple dichotomy of balancing versus bandwagoning, Southeast Asian countries do not want to choose between the two major powers, the United States and China. This avoidance strategy is not merely tactical or time-buying; instead, Southeast Asian states have actively tried to influence the shape of the new regional order. Key Southeast Asian states are pursuing two main pathways to order in the region: the 'omni-enmeshment' of major powers and complex balance of influence. They have helped to produce an interim power distribution outcome, which is a hierarchical regional order that retains the United States' dominant superpower position while incorporating China in a regional great power position just below that of the United States.

AUTHORITARIANISM -- RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
The Myth of the Authoritarian Model / by Michael MacFaul, Kathryn Stoner-Weiss., 2008. (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 1, January - February 2008, p. 68-84.) ID Number: JA024479 Type: ART Author(s): 1. MacFaul, Michael 2. Stoner-Weiss, Kathryn A growing conventional wisdom holds that Vladimir Putin's attack on democracy has brought Russia stability and prosperity - providing a new model of successful market authoritarianism. But the correlation between autocracy and economic growth is spurious. Autocracy's effects in Russia have in fact been negative. Whatever the gains under Putin, they would have been greater under a democratic regime.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENCES -- USA
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 16, no. 3 - 4, 2007, p. 289-306.)
ID Number: JA024459
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Cimbala, Stephen J.
Missile defenses will neither derail the post-Cold War political relationship between the US and Russia nor repeal the existence of mutual deterrence as between their respective nuclear arsenals. Because politics rules strategy and strategy must pay homage to the realities of physics, missile defenses will emerge into arsenals gradually, if at all. Whether missile defenses exacerbate political tensions, or can be deployed cooperatively by the United States and/or NATO and Russia, is not a technological given, but a political decision point that will require care taking the current and prospective administrations in Washington and Moscow.

CHINA—FOREIGN RELATIONS—KOREA (NORTH)
ID Number: JA024490
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Moore, Gregory J.
This study seeks to answer the following question: what explains the seeming paradox posed by China's pronounced discontent with North Korea's desire to acquire nuclear weapons and long-range missiles, and yet its continuing willfulness to serve as North Korea's foremost source of aid and trade? Are the Chinese trying to bring North Korea to heel, or are they trying to prop North Korea up? This study reveals that Chinese policy is both to bring North Korea to heel and to prop up North Korea's struggling economy, and, odd though it might seem, that this behavior is not at all duplicitous or contradictory, but is based on a careful calculation of China's national interests.

CIVIL WAR
ID Number: JA024487
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. DeRouen, Karl R.
2. Bercovitch, Jacob
The enduring rivalry (ER) framework was developed for studying the long-term dynamics of serious conflicts between pairs of states. Here, the logic and structure of that framework is applied to civil wars. Many civil wars are very long and recur often. A new way of thinking of about these long and seemingly interminable internal conflicts emphasizes a dyadic perspective and enduring internal rivalry (EIR). Within this framework, the article demonstrates empirically that EIRs are different from other wars. This study offers a definition and an initial dataset of EIRs. Working from the Uppsala Conflict Termination Dataset, the authors find that about 76% of all civil war years from 1946 to 2004 took place in the context of EIRs. Several statistical models are tested to demonstrate the empirical validity of the EIR construct, while controlling for state capacity, democracy, type of termination, military coups, war intensity, and duration of war. The logit results provide evidence that civil wars involving EIRs are more
likely to recur, and the hazard analysis results reveal that EIRs are followed by shorter peace spells. The early phases of EIRs are followed by relatively shorter peace spells, thus indicating a 'locking in' period that scholars have identified in international rivalries. Military victories lead to longer peace, but few EIRs are terminated with military outcomes. The hazard models employed here employ repeat-event techniques, since many civil wars exhibit patterns of recurrence. Implications of these results for conflict management are offered.

COUNTERINSURGENCY

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 28, no. 1, April 2007, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA024460
Type: ART

COUNTERINSURGENCY--EU

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 28, no. 1, April 2007, p. 182-196.)
ID Number: JA024463
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bird, Tim

Contemporary counter-insurgency (COIN) operations demonstrate the necessity of ensuring that military lines of activity are coordinated with wider political, economic, and diplomatic strands. Some observers see the European Union as being uniquely well placed to provide such policy coordination because of its ability to draw on a wide range of civil and military capabilities. This article argues that the EU's potential as a significant and credible COIN actor is, in fact, severely undermined, both by a failure to develop the capabilities required to conduct sustained high-intensity military operations, and also by a strategic discourse that sees such activity as either illegitimate, too problematic, or outside the mission framework typology that has underpinned the development of the EU's security and defence policies. The lack of consensus on an approach, and the absence of the political will to develop one, suggests that, with respect to highly challenging contemporary COIN operations, the EU has little to offer.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--GREAT BRITAIN

British Counter-Insurgency from Malaya to Iraq / by Hew Strachan., 2007.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 6, December 2007, p. 8-11.)
ID Number: JA024508
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Strachan, Hew
COUNTERINSURGENCY--NATO
NATO and Counter-Insurgency: Strategic Liability or Tactical Asset?
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 28, no. 1, April 2007, p. 163-181.)
ID Number: JA024461
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kay, Sean
2. Khan, Sahar
This article examines NATO as a tool for counter-insurgency (COIN) operations. The authors show how its multinational character, reliance on consensus, and limited resources make NATO an unlikely contributor to effective COIN. Its role in the 1995 intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina is used to show that, in a suitably permissive environment, NATO can help to alleviate the conditions that can lead to insurgency movements. However, NATO's role in Afghanistan shows that the organization has serious limitations in the more challenging circumstances that tend to characterize contemporary COIN. It engaged there in such a way that it was difficult for it to play an effective tactical role, and its strategic liabilities were increasingly exposed. The article puts forward ways in which NATO might be reformed to take a more positive role in COIN and concludes that if it cannot make such a transition, its decline as a relevant tool for international security management will accelerate.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
ID Number: JA024477
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Alderson, Alexander
The author notes here that throughout history counterinsurgency operations have been viewed as an arduous business, entailing tremendous popular support, political resolve, and resources. He believes that the recent publication of US Army Field Manual 3-24 and US Marine Corps Warfighting Publication 3-33.5 does, for the first time, provide a slight glimmer of hope and a reasonable degree of tactical momentum for the way America attempts to counter insurgent threats. Utilizing his 'ally's perspective' the author reviews the process associated with the drafting of the new documents and their application in Iraq and Afghanistan. From an ally's perspective, he believes the new doctrine reflects sound theory providing the doctrinal underpinning for successful counterinsurgency operations. He believes the new doctrine is to be commended not just for what it says, but for how it translates to effective operations in the field.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 6, December 2007, p. 12-19.)
ID Number: JA024509
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Alderson, Alexander
ID Number: JA024476
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Metz, Steven
This article is an insightful review of the role that insurgencies have played throughout history and what the strategy portends for the future. The author develops his thesis based on the belief that America erred in its look back to the insurgencies of the twentieth century when formulating counterinsurgency doctrine following 9/11. He believes that the United States has once again used the lessons from old conflicts to derive new strategies; in essence, again preparing to fight the last war. He challenges the military and the defense analytical community to reexamine the lessons learned from the insurgencies of the twenty-first century. The author believes the lessons of Somalia, Bosnia, Congo, and Sierra Leone are much more applicable to today's strategic environment than those modeled on Vietnam and Algeria. He concludes that whether counterinsurgency operations remain a primary mission for the US military or not, we should never again fall into the intellectual trap of confronting new security challenges with outdated ideas and old strategies.

Three Years and You're Out / by Steven Metz., 2008. (NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 93, January - February 2008, p. 54-57.)
ID Number: JA024504
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Metz, Steven
As the insurgencies in Iraq and Afghanistan fester and grow, we need to face facts. Americans are only prepared to support major counterinsurgency operations for about three years. Yet, when the United States enters a war, it doesn't base its strategy on this inevitability. Instead, they tell themselves that they are in for as long as it takes. That may be morally satisfying, but it's politically unrealistic. With this certain wane in public and congressional backing, Americans need to choose their confrontations wisely and rethink their tactics.

CTBT
ID Number: JA024523
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. O'Hanlon, Michael
The comprehensive test-ban treaty makes very good strategic sense for the United States and the world. The next American president should build on Bill Clinton's signing of that treaty, as well as George W. Bush's tacit compliance with its strictures, and send it to the US Senate for ratification. It makes sense whether Iran tests its own nuclear weapon in the coming years or not; either way, Washington will need more capacity to apply more pressure on states like Iran, and the treaty could help it garner international support for such pressure. American ratification of the treaty might also be part of a deal by which India and Pakistan agree not to do more testing themselves, joining the United States in a pledge of future restraint.
DEFENSE TRANSFORMATION--USA
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 23, no. 4, December 2007, p. 389-403.)
ID Number: JA024465
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Yang, Shih-Yueh
2. Vocke, Williams C.
This article is a case study of the US Army's 'Army Transformation' strategy and demonstrates the crucial relationships between political resolve, tactical doctrine and force development. The authors argue that the US Army's Transformation is heading in a wrong direction, and if it proceeds it will fail. In response to this dilemma, the article offers two prescriptions to redirect the course of the US Army's Transformation. Following a brief overview of the Army Transformation experience to date, it then addresses two major sets of problems, those of weight and information technology. Given these problems, the article concludes with two recommendations: along with loosening the physical constraints on future vehicles, the best solution would be to reject the notion of rapid deployment in a reactive expedition; second, the US Army should station forces pre-emptively in those regions crucial to US national interests.

DEMOCRATIZATION--MOLDOVA
Is Democracy Promotion Effective in Moldova? The Impact of European Institutions on Development of Civil and Political Rights in Moldova / by Ecaterina MacDonagh., 2008.
(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 15, no. 1, February 2008, p. 142-161.)
ID Number: JA024547
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. MacDonagh, Ecaterina
The main focus of this study is an analysis of the impact on civil and political rights of democracy promotion strategies applied by the European Union, the Council of Europe, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Moldova in the 1990s to early the 2000s. Nowadays, democracy promotion is at the top of the agenda of policy-makers around the globe. The results of these democracy-promotion activities are quite mixed: some of them seem to work in certain cases, others to have no effect whatsoever. There is also a lack of consensus regarding the effectiveness of various democracy-promotion strategies in the scholarly literature. This study aims to contribute to the existing literature by expanding the analysis to a new case (Moldova), focusing on one sector (civil and political rights), and comparing the effects of the two types of democracy promotion strategies (incentive-based and socialization-based). The study argues that domestic actors in Moldova tended to respond more to incentive-based democracy-promotion strategies than to socialization-based ones, and it also shows through qualitative analysis and process-tracing of the data that the absence of membership conditionality does not necessarily presuppose the failure of incentive-based methods.

DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
A War Without End / by Leon V. Sigal., 2007.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 1-7.)
ID Number: JA024469
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Sigal, Leon V.
ELECTIONS--TURKEY
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 63-73.)
ID Number: JA024475
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Barkey, Henri J.
2. Congar, Yasemin

ENERGY POLICY--EU
The EU-Russia Energy Approach under the Prism of Interdependence / by Filippos Proedrou., 2007.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 16, no. 3 - 4, 2007, p. 329-355.)
ID Number: JA024464
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Proedrou, Filippos
This essay aims to analyse and interpret the EU-Russia approach in the energy sector under the prism of interdependence. It seeks to account for both the increasing cooperation among EU member-states and Russia as far as security of supplies is concerned, but also provides a sound explanation for the steady clashes between the two sides. For this reason, the author uses the terms sensitivity and vulnerability to refer to the position that each side holds on bilateral energy matters and, accordingly, to the actions it is capable of taking to resolve its problems. This model of interdependence provides a profound understanding of the bifurcation relationship between the EU and Russia and interprets both its cooperative and conflictive elements.

ENERGY POLICY--USA
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 53-62.)
ID Number: JA024474
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Yetiv, Steve A.
2. Feld, Lowell

EU--BALKAN PENINSULA
Issues of European Integration for the Western Balkans / by Peter Balazs., 2007.
ID Number: JA024515
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Balazs, Peter

EU--BALTIC STATES
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 16, no. 3 - 4, 2007, p. 307-328.)
ID Number: JA024462
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Karabeshkin, Leonid A.
2. Spechler, Dina R.
For Russian policymakers no events in the post-Cold War period have had more momentous consequences or received greater public comment, both before and after they have occurred, than the almost simultaneous
enlargement of NATO and the EU that took place in 2004. The most sensitive aspect of this 'dual enlargement' for the Russian Federation was the extension of these two organisations into the Baltic States, which had been part of the Soviet Union itself. Despite some uneasiness, Moscow anticipated that the extension of the EU into the former Soviet sphere, even into the former Soviet Union itself, would constitute a generally positive development, while NATO penetration of that sphere would be extremely harmful. Accordingly, Russia voiced little opposition to the EU's plans and made only limited efforts to insure that its major interests would be protected, while it actively sought to forestall the NATO project, especially with regard to the Baltics. As it turned out, however, most of Russia's expectations regarding the impact of these processes were mistaken, and Russia's interests were poorly served by its prior and subsequent responses.

EU--COMMERC--CHINA
ID Number: JA024497
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Pleschova, Gabriela

This paper analyzes the ways and mechanisms of how the European Union attempts to support its economic interests in relations with China. It also examines if the EU can be considered effective in assisting European companies that export to China and invest in China. Moreover, it focuses on the fact, if the tools designed by the EU can help entrepreneurs from small EU member states, such as for example Slovakia, in their commercial activities in China. The author derives from scholarly works which discuss EU-China relations, and moreover from official documents published by the EU and China, trade and investment statistics, as well as from the empirical research on the problems that Slovak exporters and investors encounter in China.

EU--EUROPE, SOUTHEASTERN
South Eastern Europe: On the Way to Political and Economic Integration within the EU / by Erhard Busek., 2007.
ID Number: JA024514
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Busek, Erhard

EU--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA024529
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Chorev, Matan

This article argues that the tactical and strategic divergence in the approach to counterterrorism across the Atlantic is best understood through the prism of strategic culture. The different experiences with international terrorism have contributed to vastly different perceptions of the terrorist threat and in turn to different counterterrorism approaches. The paper introduces the concept of strategic culture, outlines the two continents' experience with terrorism and explains why the end of the Cold War brought new tensions to the fore. It suggests that a strategic culture analysis of
the divergent approaches to terrorism will help inform and enrich the ubiquitous one-dimensional realist rendering of the Atlantic divide and demonstrate that under the right conditions, international terrorism, rather than leading to permanent divorce might paradoxically be the very thing that transforms the Atlantic relationship back towards a consolidated Atlantic community.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 11, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 49-75.)
ID Number: JA024530
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Demirtas-Coskun, Birgul
During the 1990s there was a heavy discussion about what would come next after the end of the bipolar world order. At the time the role of the European Union (EU) in the new world order came to the agenda concerning how it would define its international role in the new circumstances. However, the conflicts taking place in ex-Yugoslavian territories challenged EU policies in many ways. The war on Iraq created a rift among the EU member states. This paper deals with the issue of what kind of a role the EU plays in the present global world order. This study argues that the EU began to enjoy more self-confidence because of its increasing political integration since the early 1990s. It is argued that Washington's naming of old and new Europe before the invasion of Iraq was an indication of the increasing status of the Union.

EU--TRANSCAUCASIA
Visibly Invisible: EU Engagement in Conflict Resolution in the South Caucasus / by Tracey C. German, 2007.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 16, no. 3-4, 2007, p. 357-374.)
ID Number: JA024467
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. German, Tracey C.
This essay examines growing European Union (EU) involvement in the South Caucasus, focusing on efforts to resolve the protracted conflicts in the regions of Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh. To date, the EU has occupied a back seat in conflict resolution efforts, supporting organisations such as the UN and OSCE, which have taken the lead role. However, over a decade of negotiations has produced few tangible results and the EU now has the opportunity to play a much greater role. This essay argues that the EU needs to become more involved: it has a much wider range of tools at its disposal with which to influence the various situations and it is in its own interests to ensure the stability of its neighbours.

EU--TURKEY
ID Number: JA024546
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Gokalp, Deniz 2. Unsar, Seda
At the present time, there are no clear outcomes in Turkey's European Union accession process. By the end of the two years following the rise of the pro-Islamist Justice and Development Party (AKP) to the government in 2002, Turkey's accession process entered into a stalemate. Potent political opposition to the Turkish candidacy in
Europe has escalated, despite a staunch Turkish political commitment since 1999 to meet the Copenhagen Criteria for admission. In this article, the authors argue that Turkey's EU accession process has contributed to opening political spaces for Islamism and ethno-nationalism in the country, ironically producing societal and political forces undermining Turkish membership. The authors inquire first into the practical reasons obstructing Turkey's membership to the Union and second into the societal and political implications of the continuation of the bleak possibility of EU membership for Turkey. As far as the latter is considered, the focus is limited to an analysis of the politicization and institutionalization of the ethnic and Islamist conservative politics in Turkey within the process of 'liberal democracy'.

HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
ID Number: JA024544
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Samii, Abbas William

Iran and Syria were instrumental in the creation of Lebanese Hizbullah 25 years ago, and although all three actors have faced significant outside pressures during that time, their relationship has endured. Yet the relationship has evolved, too, with Hizbullah now a major player in Lebanese politics due to its constituent outreach and its maintenance of a militia that rivals the national army. This article examines the evolutionary process and assesses its implications for policymakers.

HUNGARY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--BALKAN PENINSULA
The Main Elements of Hungary's Balkan Strategy / by Oszkar Fuzes., 2007.
(ANALYST, vol. 3, no. 4, December 2007, p. 33-48.)
ID Number: JA024516
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fuzes, Oszkar

IMF
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 4, Fall 2007, p. 889-914.)
ID Number: JA024538
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Masson, Paul R.
Pakistan and China in Indian Strategic Thought / by Kanti Bajpai., 2007.

INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

India's relations with Pakistan and China are central to its grand strategic concerns. These two neighbours of India have fought five years with it — India and Pakistan fought in 1948, 1965, 1971, and 1999, India and China in 1962. In addition, India and Pakistan have also come close to war on at least two occasions. The state of Kashmir remains a central and militarized dispute between the two countries. India and China have not resolved their border differences going back to the 1950s, and in addition compete for status and influence in South Asia and Asia more generally. What are India's grand strategic choices with respect to Pakistan and China? How will New Delhi manage its relations with both competitors? One way of answering these questions is through an analysis of Indian strategic thought.

INDIA--MILITARY POLICY


In response to the perceived inability of the Indian military to leverage its conventional superiority to end Pakistan's 'proxy war' in Kashmir, the Indian Army announced a new offensive doctrine in 2004 intended to allow it to mobilize quickly and undertake limited retaliatory attacks on its neighbor, without crossing Pakistan's nuclear threshold. This Cold Start doctrine marks a break with the fundamentally defensive military doctrines that India has employed since gaining independence in 1947. Requiring combined arms operating jointly with the Indian Air Force, Cold Start represents a significant advance in India's conventional military capabilities. Yet, despite the Indian Army's intentions, it risks provoking or escalating a crisis on the subcontinent that could breach the nuclear threshold. Recent military exercises and associated organizational changes indicate that although the Indian Army has made progress toward developing an operational Cold Start capability, particularly in the area of network-centric warfare, the doctrine remains in the experimental stage. Nevertheless, this is a development that deserves further study. As the Indian Army enhances its ability to achieve a quick military decision against Pakistan, the political pressure to employ such a strategy in a crisis will increase — with potentially catastrophic results.

INDONESIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Indonesia's Foreign Policy after Soeharto: International Pressure, Democratization, and Policy Change / by Kai He., 2008.

Indonesian politics opened a new phase of democratization after Soeharto stepped down from his 32 years of authoritarian rule. In this paper, Indonesia's foreign policy changes after Soeharto are...
systematically examined through an 'international pressure-political legitimacy' model derived from neoclassical realism. This model specifies that Indonesia's foreign policy during democratization is mainly influenced by two factors: international pressure and the political legitimacy of the new democratic government. Four cases of foreign policy decision-making from three post-Soeharti presidencies are examined: (1) Indonesia's East Timor policy under Habibie; (2) Indonesia's 'silence response' toward China's protest on the anti-Chinese riots under Habibie; (3) Wahid's 'looking towards Asia' proposal; and (4) Megawati's anti-terrorism and Aceh military operation. The results show that political legitimacy shapes the nature of state behavior, i.e. balancing or compromising, whereas international pressure determines the pattern of state behavior, i.e. external/internal balancing or compromising in words/in deeds.

INSURGENCY--IRAQ

Does the UN have a Role in Iraq? / pickering., 2008.
ID Number: JA024524
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. pickering

Even with some tactical gains from the surge, there are few remaining alternatives to galloping civil war in Iraq and regional destabilisation. Insurgencies, like most wars, end in political settlements. The ability to shape or cajole such settlements out of military victory has never been the strength of the United States' political-military diplomacy. A UN-led effort with an excellent leader and negotiator and the support of key regional and world players will require something close to a revolutionary change in the current outlook; first the United States and the Iraqi leadership, but also by the UN and the regional and world players.

ID Number: JA024478
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Reider, Bruce J.

This article contends that America has overly simplified the conflict in Iraq by defining it primarily as an insurgency. The author utilizes Clausewitz's relationship of ends, ways, and means, the 'paradoxical trinity' to analyze the current situation. He concludes that America needs to refocus its strategy beyond counterinsurgency operations to address the low-grade, civil war and terrorist activities that continue to contribute to instability. It is only through this rebalancing of ends, ways, and means that the United States can realize an acceptable political-end state; achievable within the means the nation is willing to expend, and the ways we as a nation support.

INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

The Concept and Practice of Democratic Regime-Building / by Oisin Tansey., 2007.
ID Number: JA024495
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tansey, Oisin

The practice of international administration is a multi-faceted undertaking that involves many complex objectives and activities, and extensive levels of international authority at the domestic level. Frequently, this form of international engagement includes democracy promotion as one of its key elements, and thus provides international
actors with a major role in 'democratic regime-building'. This article contends that democratic regime-building enables international administrators to shape democratization processes through a unique range of mechanisms of influence, but nevertheless is not sufficient to empower international actors to ensure that democratization efforts are successful. Rather, while democratic regime-building activities can remove non-democratic options from the political agenda, their ultimate impact on democratization is inherently limited by three primary factors: competing international objectives, unaccountable international rule and the mediating effects of domestic obstacles to political transition. Analysis of recent experiences of democratic regime-building in Kosovo demonstrates how these issues play out in practice.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE---BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA


(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 16, no. 3 - 4, 2007, p. 375-396.)
ID Number: JA024468
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Muehlmann, Thomas

Police Reform in Bosnia went through different phases. Particularly when starting to address the organisational reform of police forces, new structures and institutions were introduced. This however, was undermined by the behaviour of leading police officers and particularly the political elite fearing for their influence over the police. The essay argues that in such reforms, in particular at later stages of a reform process, when the organisational setup and the culture of policing is addressed, they tend to be hampered by a lagging behind of mindsets compared to the establishment of new structures/institutions, in particular also in the political elite - a factor that needs to be taken into consideration and that leads to the conclusion that police reform needs a continued engagement to become irreversible and sustainable.

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ

Iran's New Iraq / by Ray Takeyh., 2008.

ID Number: JA024543
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Takeyh, Ray

The US invasion of Iraq has revolutionized the strategic architecture of the Persian Gulf in a manner that is still difficult to fully appreciate. Among the relationships that have been dramatically altered by America's move are the ties between Iran and Iraq. A critical examination reveals that more than territorial disputes or contending hegemonic aspirations, it was ideology that caused tension and ultimately war between these two states from 1980-88. While the earlier monarchical governments managed to contain their disputes, the ideological regimes of Saddam Husayn and the Iranian mullahs ultimately waged a devastating war against each other. Today, for the first time, ideology does not seem to be a source of friction between the two states, portending a more favorable relationship. The question then becomes, can the United States transcend its visceral suspicions of Iran and recognize that its long-term nemesis may be a source of stability?
ISLAM
(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 164, January - February 2008, p. 46-53.)
ID Number: JA024531
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fuller, Graham E.
What if Islam had never existed? To some, it's a comforting thought: no clash of civilizations, no holy wars, no terrorists. Would Christianity have taken over the world? Would the Middle East be a peaceful beacon of democracy? Would 9/11 have happened? In fact, remove Islam from the path of history, and the world ends up exactly where it is today.

LATIN AMERICA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 706, February 2008, p. 58-64.)
ID Number: JA024496
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Erikson, Daniel P.
While Washington has been distracted in the Middle East and elsewhere, rivals such as China, Russia, and Iran have gained economic and political footholds in the hemisphere.

LEBANON WAR, 2006
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 31, no. 1, February 2008, p. 3-40.)
ID Number: JA024541
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kober, Avi
Whereas in the past, Israeli successes on the battlefield compensated for deterrence and/or early warning failures, in the Second Lebanon War serious problems in Israeli military capabilities and conduct of war were exposed. The article offers explanations for the poor performance of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF): a late perception that it was war; adherence to post-heroic warfare under circumstances that rather required a different approach; the erosion of the IDF's fighting standards due to policing missions which had become its main task since the outbreak of the first Intifada in 1987; false Revolution in Military Affairs-inspired concepts; the adoption of the notion of controlling instead of capturing territory; a centralized logistic system; poor generalship; a hesitant and inexperienced political leadership; and IDF dominance in decisions on military matters.

MASS MEDIA--CEE
Media Dependency: Mass Media as Sources of Information in the Democratizing Countries of Central and Eastern Europe / by Matthew Loveless., 2008.
(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 15, no. 1, February 2008, p. 162-183.)
ID Number: JA024548
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Loveless, Matthew
The theory of media dependency states that for societies in states of crisis or instability, citizens are more reliant on mass media for information and as such are more susceptible to their effects. As there is little empirical evidence of how citizens use mass media in democratizing countries, this article demonstrates that individuals'
media use is not only heightened during democratic transition but is also a function of a deliberate information-seeking strategy. Using surveys from six Central and Eastern European countries in 1996-1997, the article presents empirical evidence that citizens of new democracies purposively use the media for obtaining political information. This pattern of media use is especially pronounced in new democracies that have not proceeded very far in the process of democratic consolidation. These findings begin to fill the gap in our knowledge about the role of mass media in democratizing countries and chart clear directions for broadening our understanding of the process of political socialization in such countries.

MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Comment l'Union europeenne en est-elle venue a cautionner la secession montenegrine ? / by Chantal Carpentier., 2007.
(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 38, no. 4, decembre 2007, p. 523-546.)
ID Number: JA024540
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Carpentier, Chantal
Le Montenegro, dernier des ex-Etats federes yougoslaves a n'avoir pas fait secession, reclamait l'exercice de ce droit consacre sur le plan regional europeen par la Communauta europeenne. C'est que celle-ci, par le simple biais de la procedure de la reconnaissance collective, etait parvenue a faire admettre qu'un Etat federal puisse se dissoudre de fait. Cette possibilite impliquait donc l'existence pour les Etats federes d'un droit conditionnel de faire secession dans le respect des frontieres heritees de l'Etat federal. L'UE a donc, faute de mieux, use de la promesse d'adhesion comme d'un soft power afin de faire inscrire le droit de secession du Montenegro dans la Constitution federale, rendant par la inutile toute reference a un droit internationalement garanti et potentiellement destabilisateur, puis elle a surveille l'exercice de ce droit pour en authentifier le resultat. Le Montenegro, nouvel Etat 'labellise' par ses soins, est par consequent rapidement devenu le 192e Etat membre de l'ONU.

NATO

The Bell Tolls for NATO / by Ilana Bet-El, Rupert Smith., 2008.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 93, January - February 2008, p. 62-66.)
ID Number: JA024506
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bet-El, Ilana
2. Smith, Rupert
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.

Stabilization and Democratization: Renewing the Transatlantic Alliance / by Zachary Selden., 2007.
ID Number: JA024502
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Selden, Zachary
The author presents here an insider's view of NATO's future. He reviews the alliance's recent history focusing on events that have
strained relationships between member states, particularly the United States and European nations. He contrasts these detractors with the mutually supported stabilization and democratization missions currently being executed by the alliance to argue that it is in the best interest of both the United States and Europe to recast the transatlantic organization based on support for such missions. The author analyzes various national capabilities that might be provided in support of long-term stabilization and democratization campaigns to conclude that even after 60 years the alliance is still the natural nexus between North America and Europe for planning and executing large-scale operations. He does advocate, however, that it is necessary to significantly modify NATO's infrastructure to take advantage of national capabilities. The author suggests that it is only through this transformation that Europe and the United States will be able to successfully reforge the alliance on a more equal basis.

NATO--ENLARGEMENT
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 1, January - February 2008, p. 95-106.)
ID Number: JA024481
Type: ART
Author(s):
1.  Asmus, Ronald D.

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.

NATO--USA
(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 38, no. 4, decembre 2007, p. 475-499.)
ID Number: JA024539
Type: ART
Author(s):
1.  Hendrickson, Ryan C.

La plupart des recherches actuelles sur l'Organisation du traite de l'Atlantique nord mettent en evidence que cette alliance traverse de graves difficultes, est dans l'ensemble inapppropriee, ou bien est vouee a l'effondrement. Presque toutes portent sur les differends a propos de l'Irak des deux cotes de l'Atlantique, sur les grandes differences de capacite militaire entre les Etats-Unis et ses allies, ou sur les effets (negativement percus) d'un elargissement de l'alliance. Dans la litterature recente, aucune recherche n'examine le role du Congres americain sur l'évolution de l'organisation. Cet article fait l'examen du regard que porte le Congres sur l'Otan a propos des quatre questions de l'elargissement de l'alliance, du role de l'Otan en Afghanistan, de l'assistance qu'elle apporte aux pays de l'Union africaine au Soudan, et de son role en Iraq apres l'operation Liberte de l'Irak. Il conclut que le Congres s'est peu soucie de voir a la transformation de l'Otan et s'est desinteresse de maniere surprenante de sa mission en Afghanistan. Bien qu'il y ait eu des exemples d'entrepreneurship de la part du Congres, celui-ci s'est montre principalement loyal envers le president des Etats-Unis.
NATURAL RESOURCES
ID Number: JA024494
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. LeBillon, Philippe
2. Nicholls, Eric
There is a growing consensus that insurgent access to natural resource revenues prolongs armed conflicts and presents significant hurdles to peacekeeping missions. This article examines the effectiveness of resource-related conflict termination instruments, focusing on revenue sharing, economic sanction and military intervention. Observing the outcomes of these three instruments for 26 conflicts between 1989 and 2006, the authors suggest that military intervention and revenue sharing seem to have a better record of successful implementation than sanctions, but that sanctions and sharing agreements have a stronger correlation with durable peace than military interventions. They also note that the effectiveness of conflict termination initiatives seems to respond to the types of conflicts and resources involved, and discuss implications for mechanisms linking resources and conflicts.

NEGOTIATION
ID Number: JA024513
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Meerts, Paul

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--EU
Peripheral or Powerful? The European Union's Strategy to Combat and the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons / by Sten Rynning., 2007.
ID Number: JA024458
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rynning, Sten
The European Union has since 2003 developed both a security and a Weapons of Mass Destruction strategy, and it has become the primary interlocutor of Iran in the dispute related to Iran's nuclear development. These are signs of significant policy progress. However, the fact that four years of nuclear diplomacy have brought few results invites a critical appraisal of EU strategy. This essay undertakes this appraisal, arguing that the EU is notably ambivalent regarding its underlying conception of international order. The EU wishes to be
pluralist (in the tradition of sovereign equality), but is also anti-pluralist (in the liberal-democratic tradition). The essay lays out how the EU has coped with pressures for reform – arising notably from the United States – within the current international nuclear non-proliferation regime, and how this has made the EU problem apparent. The essay finally suggests that to salvage its policy of effective multilateralism the EU must acknowledge its anti-pluralist bias and promote a common transatlantic approach to nuclear non-proliferation.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION—INDIA
(INternational Journal, vol. 62, no. 4, Fall 2007, p. 845-861.)
ID Number: JA024537
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Paul, T. V.

The US-India nuclear accord of July 2005 and the subsequent Henry Hyde nuclear cooperation act of December 2006 have generated considerable debate among supporters and opponents largely on the basis of its potential implications for the nuclear nonproliferation regime. Critics argue that the agreement undermines confidence in the nonproliferation regime; it enhances the political role of nuclear weapons, but it sets bad precedents for other states seeking nuclear weapons. It increases India's weapons capability and numbers and will result in a two-way nuclear arms race in Asia between India and Pakistan and India and China. In this article, the author contends that the critics are stretching their points and that the accord's implications for the nonproliferation regime are not as negative as they portray. Although the accord may impinge on the regime in terms of legitimacy and fairness, its negatives are more than compensated by the positives, i.e. the integration of a rising major power as a responsible nuclear state with some restraints on its military program. In a political and strategic sense, it is better to have a rising global power inside the regime than outside it. Bringing in India as a stakeholder of the regime is in the longer term to the benefit of the regime and to the cause of nuclear nonproliferation.

India's Emergence as a 'Responsible' Nuclear Power / by Karthika Sasikumar., 2007.
(INternational Journal, vol. 62, no. 4, Fall 2007, p. 825-844.)
ID Number: JA024536
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sasikumar, Karthika

This article provides a concise description of the provisions of the 2005 India-US nuclear agreement, and analyzes its global, regional, and domestic implications.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 1, January – February 2008, p. 131-140.)
ID Number: JA024489
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Levi, Michael

Nuclear terrorism poses a grave threat to global security, but seeking silver bullets to counter it does not make sense. Instead of pursuing a perfect defense, US policymakers should create an integrated defensive system that takes advantage of the terrorists' weaknesses and disrupts their plots at every stage, thereby chipping away at their overall chances of success.
NUCLEAR WEAPONS—IRAN

Living with Ambiguity : Nuclear Deals with Iran and North Korea / by Robert S. Litwak., 2008.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 1, February - March 2008, p. 91-118.)
ID Number: JA024522
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Litwak, Robert S.
Between the poles of nuclear-weapons acquisition and transparent disarmament lies a third option : cultivating ambiguity about capabilities. The current crises with Iran and North Korea are playing out against the backdrop of the contrasting non-proliferation precedents set in 2003 - in Iraq, through a change of regime, and, in Libya, through change or behaviour change. Coercive diplomacy, combining credible inducements and penalties to roll back their nuclear programmes, is not possible when the goal is the maximalist one of regime change. But even if the United States clarifies its objective, negotiations with North Korea and Iran can realistically aim only to narrow, but not to eliminate, the ambiguity. A strategy of containment, whose key elements are deterrence and reassurance, offers the best approach for narrowing and hedging against these states' nuclear ambiguity.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS—LIBYA

ID Number: JA024545
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Braut-Hegghammer, Malfrid
This article examines Libya's nuclear rollback in light of sources that have emerged since December 2003. These sources offer new perspectives on the Libyan regime's motives for pursuing nuclear weapons, why it concluded that the effort to acquire nuclear weapons was becoming a threat to national security, and how this reflects on Libya's security policy under Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi. It is argued that this particular case illustrates a recent trend towards post-revolutionary realpolitik in Libyan foreign and security policy.

PIPPLEINES

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 6, December 2007, p. 32-35.)
ID Number: JA024510
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Feakin, Tobias
'This paper examines strategically how pipelines are becoming a tool to exert geo-political power at a state level, as well as the potential they offer as a high-value target to non-state actors, most specifically terrorist groups such as Al-Qa'ida.
PIPALES--TURKEY
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 11, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 1-17.)
ID Number: JA024527
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ipek, Pinar
Turkey's geopolitical location is crucial to diversify and secure the energy-transportation routes for the EU energy markets. However, the challenges stemming from the EU's energy policy, the geopolitics of Kazakh oil and Turkmen gas, and the increasing turbulence in Middle East are important to secure and diversify resources for the planned energy hub in Turkey. Rather than the EU members' individual initiatives, an external energy policy should be in place to carry out the planning and the financing of the required infrastructure in coordination with the on-going projects for an energy hub in Turkey. This article argues that there is no political determination to create a fully integrated internal energy market and a coherent external energy policy in the EU. In the lack of such a political determination not only the EU energy security strategy but also the planned energy hub in Turkey, emphasized as 'strategic importance to the EU', will be undermined.

POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
ID Number: JA024500
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ryan, Mick
The author paints here a revealing picture of the missions Provincial Reconstruction Teams are undertaking in Iraq and Afghanistan as part of counterinsurgency operations. The convergence of military and non-military tasks is creating an ever-increasing demand for military forces to participate in the conduct of humanitarian missions in support of these operations. The author believes that in many cases, the success of reconstruction activities are much more critical to the success of counterinsurgency campaigns than tactical operations. The author does not minimize the necessity for robust combat forces, but rather, emphasizes the requirement for the proper balance between kinetic and nonkinetic capabilities.

PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
ID Number: JA024501
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Szabo, David
This article examines the potential for intra-conflict deterrence when a state confronts an enemy that possesses WMD – most likely chemical weapons (CW) or biological weapons (BW). It contends that, despite creating an increased risk of a WMD attack, the invading state can take steps to reduce the likelihood of being met by a WMD response. It begins by exploring the relevant literature on deterrence and intra-war negotiation in an effort to develop a framework for deterrence while at the same time restraining conflict below a desired threshold. The case study of the 1991 Persian Gulf War is then analyzed in an attempt to draw lessons on whether, and if possible how, intra-conflict deterrence might work and implications for developing a theoretical understanding of likely deterrence scenarios. Finally, the article considers lessons applicable to future conflict
capable of lowering the likelihood of the use of such weapons.

PRISONERS OF WAR--CUBA--GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 29-37.)
ID Number: JA024472
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Daskal, Jennifer

PUBLIC OPINION--EU
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 11, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 19-32.)
ID Number: JA024528
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Senyuva, Ozgehan
This article presents the findings of a survey of the data collected on Turkish Public opinion and Turkey's bid for European Union membership from late 1990s until 2004. The aim of the study is to present the state of the art in public opinion studies in Turkey by looking at different sectors, namely academics, international and private research. In the essay it is argued that the collection of qualified data on Turkish public opinion and EU, and the study of Turkish public opinion is very disregarded compared with the studies of other aspects of Turkey-EU relations.

REFUGEES--IRAQ
The Iraqi Refugee Disaster / by Ben Sanders, Merrill Smith., 2007.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 23-28.)
ID Number: JA024471
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sanders, Ben
2. Smith, Merrill

ROMANIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Post-Accession Romania: Between Persistent Conflicts and Nationalism / by Sabina Fati., 2007.
(ANALYST, vol. 3, no. 4, December 2007, p. 49-60.)
ID Number: JA024517
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fati, Sabina

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES--CORRUPT PRACTICES
Their Hands in the Till: Scale and Causes of Russian Military Corruption / by Tor Bukkvoll., 2008.
ID Number: JA024534
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bukkvoll, Tor
The change from Yeltsin to Putin has had minimal effect on Russian military corruption. Putin, despite his desire to rebuild Russian strength, has not shown himself willing or able to seriously deal with this problem. The fluctuations in the level of military corruption in the post-Soviet period seem largely to be explained by changes in
availability of things to steal and embezzle. Thus, the latter years' substantial increases in defense spending have been accompanied by a steep rise in military corruption. Today, Russian military corruption is one of the main obstacles to military reform in Russia and to Russia serving as a partner in international military cooperation. It might also make the traditionally pro-military Russian public lose faith in the country's armed forces.

SAUDI ARABIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
The Two Faces of Saudi Arabia / by Mai Yamani., 2008.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 1, February - March 2008, p. 143-156.)
ID Number: JA024526
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Yamani, Mai
The Saudi Arabian Regime, aided by oil money and custodianship of Islam's holiest site, has in recent years emerged as one of the most active and creative players in the Middle East. Yet the regime's imaginative interventions in foreign affairs contrast starkly with its immobility in the face of deepening divisions at home. To minimise the perceived threat from the Shi'ites in Iran, Iraq and Lebanon, the most sensible course is not to pursue a tacit anti-Shia alliance with the United States and Israel, but rather to improve social and political conditions for the Shi'tes at home. This would require confronting the Wahhabi clerical establishment head on, which could fatally undermine one of the pillars of al-Saud rule. The regime appears fated to opt for continued immobility, engaging in largely symbolic regional diplomacy in the hope that this will somehow buy it credit at home.

SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Self-Determination, Territorial Integrity and the OSCE / by Harm Hazewinkel., 2007.
ID Number: JA024492
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hazewinkel, Harm
Taking the present debate on Kosovo as a starting point, the author describes the application of the principle of self-determination in the past and in particular in the OSCE area, and its relation to the even more important principle of territorial integrity. While acknowledging the importance of autonomy as a form of self-determination, the author concentrates on its application as a right to secession. As a principle it was given pre-eminence when introduced by the American President Wilson in 1918 and it played an important role at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 - though only in so far as it suited the victors. After the Second World War it became almost exclusively linked to decolonisation and it took some effort to have it accepted as a principle in the Final Act. Its meaning had by then changed, in the CSCE context, to the freedom of a people within a state to determine their own political and economic situation as a clear refutation of the Brezhnev Doctrine. It certainly did not imply the right to secession. Although the best example of self-determination in Europe has probably been the German unification of 1990, about fifteen years later the principle was also applied in the Balkans and in the Soviet Union to justify the break up of existing states. Once this had happened, however, the principle of territorial integrity took over and the borders of the new states in their turn became inviolable. The dispute over the status of Kosovo is again an example of the inherent tension between the principles of self-determination and territorial integrity.
TERRORISM PREVENTION--EUROPE
ID Number: JA024457
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Geipel, Gary L.
This article considers the experience of continental European governments after 1970 in dealing with indigenous groups that sought the violent overthrow of parliamentary democracy and market economics. Drawing on detailed case histories of the so-called 'urban terrorists' in France, Germany, Italy, and Spain - along with lessons from Greece and the Netherlands - the article examines efforts to achieve deterrence by denial of nonstate actors. Even under the constraints of law in highly evolved criminal-justice systems, the affected governments often were successful in employing both conciliatory and coercive means to deny the urban terrorists popular sympathy, ability to remain at large, communications while in custody, financial resources, crossborder support and recruitment of new members. These measures, along with changes in the political and social environment, combined to neutralize the threat from urban terrorism in most of the countries studied.

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
ID Number: JA024493
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. MacFarlane, John
Since 1945 the idea of some form of permanent UN peacekeeping force has been considered. There have been many suggestions as to how such a force could improve training, reaction time to crises, coordination efficiency and financial stability. The periods 1944-50 and 1990 to the present have been particularly active but the idea was also discussed during the four decades in-between. This article analyses international support for the idea in the mid-1960s by examining the plans, proceedings and results of a conference of 23 countries in 1964, organized by Canada. It shows that during 1950-90 small and middle powers (particularly Canada) were, like the superpowers, reluctant to sacrifice national sovereignty to the international organizations.

UNITED NATIONS--TAIWAN
ID Number: JA024498
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hsu, Joseph Y. K.
In October 1971, the UN General Assembly recognized that the People's Republic of China would be the only lawful representative of China to the UN and expelled the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the UN. Since then there has been no representation of Taiwan's millions of people in this so called 'worldwide' institution. Thirty six years have passed and nothing has changed. The article offers a few arguments for the UN to accept Taiwan as a 'real' member of the international community.
USA--ARMED FORCES

Double or Nothing / by Andrew A. Michta., 2008.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 93, January - February 2008, p. 58-61.)
ID Number: JA024505
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Michta, Andrew A.
The United States cannot afford to maintain its current strategy, planning for both traditional war and the entire spectrum of stability operations, without making it a top priority to double the current size of its armed forces. Since such an expansion of our military is unlikely, the incoming administration and Congress must seek to reduce the scope of our global commitments, redefine the War on Terror, and give the country a strategy that it can pay for and that its armed forces can implement at sustainable force levels.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA024484
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Desch, Michael C.
Why has the United States, with its long-standing Liberal tradition, come to embrace the illiberal policies it has in recent years? The conventional wisdom is that al-Qaida's attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and the subsequent war on terrorism have made America less Liberal. The logic of this argument is straightforward: interstate war has historically undermined domestic liberties, and the war on terrorism is causing the United States to follow this well-worn path. This explanation confronts a puzzle, however: illiberal U.S. policies - including the pursuit of global hegemony, launching of a preventive war, imposition of restrictions on civil liberties in the name of national security, and support for torture under certain circumstances - manifested themselves even before the September 11 terrorist attacks and were embraced across the political spectrum. Indeed, it is precisely American Liberalism that makes the United States so illiberal today. Under certain circumstances, Liberalism itself impels Americans to spread their values around the world and leads them to see the war on terrorism as a particularly deadly type of conflict that can be won only by employing illiberal tactics.

Why Are We in Iraq ? A Realpolitik Perspective / by Barry Gewen., 2007.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 8-22.)
ID Number: JA024470
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gewen, Barry

ID Number: JA024520
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Nye, Joseph S.
The United States is well placed to remain the leading power in the twenty-first century, but it will have to learn to work with other countries to share the leadership role. Washington should adopt a strategy of providing global public goods analogous to the role the United Kingdom played in the nineteenth century, and it will need to combine its 'soft-power' and 'hard-power' resources into a 'smart-power' strategy. The paradox of American power in this century
is that the largest power since the Roman Empire cannot achieve its objectives by acting alone.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
The Costs of Containing Iran / by Vali Nasr, Ray Takeyh., 2008.
ID Number: JA024480
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Nasr, Vali 2. Takeyh, Ray
The Bush administration wants to contain Iran by rallying the support of Sunni Arab states and now sees Iran's containment as the heart of its Middle East policy: a way to stabilize Iraq, declaw Hezbollah, and restart the Arab-Israeli peace process. But the strategy is unsound and impractical, and it will probably further destabilize an already volatile region.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
(World Policy Journal, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 38-52.)
ID Number: JA024473
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Layne, Christopher
Even as the George W. Bush administration and the Democratic-controlled Congress are locked in a bitter fight about the future direction of Iraq, a potentially more portentous debate about who lost Iraq and why is gathering force. Its impetus comes, ironically, from the very architects of the invasion of Iraq. They now seek to pin the failure of America's Iraq policy on the Bush administration's 'mistakes'.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
The Three Rs : Rivalry, Russia, 'Ran / by Robert D. Blackwill., 2008.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 93, January - February 2008, p. 68-73.)
ID Number: JA024507
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Blackwill, Robert D.
We are witnessing a systemic decline in Russia's relations with the West. There is a long list of complaints from the industrial democracies regarding Moscow's behavior, many of them justified. But the US-Russia relationship (and that of Europe and Russia) does not occur in a strategic vacuum. Many of Russia's contemporary offenses pale before what should be the West's highest policy priority in the period ahead: preventing Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.

WAR
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 6, December 2007, p. 42-45.)
ID Number: JA024511
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Black, Jeremy
Since 1991, thinking about defence has been based on a fantastical theory about the character of future war rather than a clear vision of emerging threats to national and international security. A thorough study of contemporary conflict in historical perspective is needed to correct flawed thinking about the character of conflict, help define future challenges to international security, and build military and civilian governmental capabilities to meet those challenges. Recent and ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan, Iraq and southern Lebanon reveal that military campaigns must be subordinate to a larger strategy that integrates political, military, diplomatic, economic and strategic communication efforts. Military forces must abandon the illusion that technology can solve the problem of future conflict. Leaders should also abandon the belief that wars can be waged efficiently with a minimalist approach to the commitment of forces and other resources.

Strategic theory has failed to provide the tools with which to examine the conflicts now being waged. Major war is the preferred vehicle for the development of strategy, as the issues are absolute, the role of contingency diminished and the play of policy less overt. But a phenomenon increasingly remote from the actual experience of war does not provide a sufficient template for the current debate on strategy. The result is a decision in flux, without unifying themes or coherence. The labels we currently attach to lesser wars, such as low-intensity operations, irregular war or counter-insurgency warfare, define themselves by their means, not their ends. Governments talk about major war but provide the means only for small war. Having set out with political goals that were unrealisable, they have not adjusted those goals but focused on military solutions which lack a political end. So the application of military capabilities becomes, by default, an end in itself.

This article examines the question currently being voiced by various philosophers and legal experts: ‘Can combatants ever be blamed for unjust wars, and if so, under what circumstances?’ The author reviews a series of hypothetical scenarios to conclude that the moral equality of combatants is never an absolute. Blaming soldiers who fight in an unjust war initiated by a legitimate government does, however, raise a number of challenging ethical and moral issues. The author concludes that those who sit in judgment will find it difficult to question the moral equality of the soldier on the ground, but much easier to recognize the possible complicity of senior military leaders.
WARFARE

ID Number: JA024542
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Vinci, Anthony

The United States and Al Qaeda represent two fundamentally different forms of warfare. The US, with its basis in the Western way of warfare, relies on an almost totally instrumental form of warfare and Al Qaeda, with its basis in the Islamic way of warfare, fights an expressive, existential form of warfare. This paper illustrates how both sides' ways of warfare are converging toward each other. It also argues that this is in fact a good thing because it will allow the US to understand its enemy and thereby allow the US to defeat him in terms he can understand.

WEAPONS INDUSTRY--INDIA

India's Tortuous Road to Defence-Industrial Self-Reliance / by Manjeet S. Pardesi, Ron Matthews., 2007.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 23, no. 4, December 2007, p. 419-438.)
ID Number: JA024466
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Pardesi, Manjeet S.
2. Matthews, Ron

This article addresses the theme of India's ambitions not merely to become a nuclear power, but also a major player in the international security environment. Part of this ambition is to be as self-reliant as possible in the development and manufacture of military equipment. In other words, the ambition is to establish and develop a self-reliant defense industrial base.'