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APRIL 2008 – AVRIL 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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ARAB COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
xvii, 503 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021814
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01081 ISBN: 9789948008743
Bibliography: p. 467-487. Includes index.
'Since the start of the new millennium, Arab countries have been affected by the US-led 'war on terror' and the pressures exerted by the US administration, which has called for political reforms and the spreading of democracy in the Middle East as part of its counter-terrorism campaign. In addition, Arab nations are experiencing the repercussions arising from the invasion of Iraq and the rebuilding of its political system. Along with these external effects, these countries are concurrently witnessing internal developments represented by the growing power of political Islam and the rise of popular movements and civil society organizations demanding democracy, freedom and human rights. This book discusses Arab political developments and their impact on reform. It also investigates the dynamics, complexities and obstacles involved in spreading democracy in the Arab world. The book examines the role of Arab political institutions, the influence of non-governmental organizations in furthering change and progress, and the role played by the forces of political Islam in the process of transformation. Other matters closely related to the issue of modernization in Arab countries are also discussed, such as the importance of education as a basis for change and the potential role of Arab women in the field of development.'

ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
37 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP ; 7/2007)
ID number: 80021824
Type: M
Library Location: 336 /00239
Author(s):
1. Mampaey, Luc
'Ce rapport presente une synthese des principales statistiques relatives aux depenses militaires mondiales, aux transferts internationaux d'armements conventionnels et a l'aide publique au developpement.'
ARMS TRANSFERS--LAW AND LEGISLATION--BELGIUM

27 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP ; 6/2007)
ID number: 80021822
Type: M
Library Location: 382 /00321
Author(s):
1. Martinot, Pierre


ARMS TRANSFERS--LAW AND LEGISLATION--USA

24 p. ; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP ; 8/2007)
ID number: 80021823
Type: M
Library Location: 382 /00322
Author(s):
1. Pailhe, Caroline

"Il est utile de se demander quelles sont les normes legislatives qui permettent a la 'premiere democratie au monde' - et a sa puissante industrie de la defense - d'inonder le monde, et plus particulierement les pays les plus pauvres et les plus exposes aux conflits, d'instruments de guerre made in USA. Quelles sont, aux Etats-Unis, les procedures d'octroi de licences ? Quels sont les controles et les criteres qui y sont assortis ? Quel role joue le pouvoir legislatif dans ce processus et quelle est sa marge de manoeuvre ? C'est a ces questions que le present rapport tente de repondre. Dans un premier temps sont decrits les principaux textes de loi et reglementations de mise en oeuvre relatifs aux transferts d'assistance securitaire des Etats-Unis vers les pays tiers. Les differents canaux legaux d'exportations et les programmes d'aide militaire geres par le departement d'Etat, de la Defense et de la Securite interieure sont ensuite analyses. Est enfin abordee la question de l'influence des attentats du 11 septembre 2001 et de la 'guerre globale contre le terrorisme' sur les priorites americaines en matiere d'assurance securitaire."

Page 7
CHINA--NATIONAL SECURITY
Rising Star : China's New Security Diplomacy / by Bates Gill. -
xii, 267 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021809
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Gill, Bates
Includes index.
'This volume offers a detailed and policy-oriented look at the impact
and meaning of China's security policies at both regional and global
levels. It first offers a concise framework for understanding the
goals of Beijing's 'new security diplomacy'. From there, the book
describes and explains how China seeks to realize these goals through
active policies across a range of specific security-related issue
areas : regional and global security mechanisms and
confidence-building measures, bilateral 'partnerships',
military-to-military relations, views toward alliances,
nonproliferation and arms control measures at multilateral, bilateral,
and domestic national levels, changing views on sovereignty and
intervention, and approaches to such issues as counterterrorism and
international peacekeeping. The book recognizes throughout that
China's new security diplomacy presents significant challenges as well
as opportunities to other players in the international system, and
devotes concluding chapters to what those are and how the United
States and the international community can respond.'

DEMOCRATIZATION--FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS
Transacting Transition : The Micropolitics of Democracy Assistance
in the Former Yugoslavia. - Bloomfield, CT : Kumarian Press,
2006.
x, 214 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021806
Type: M
Library Location: 323    /01078  ISBN: 9781565492226
'Scholars and practitioners with first-hand knowledge of foreign
assistance programs recount what happens when democracy goes local and
principles like transparency, gender equality, interethnic tolerance
and cooperation, run up against the realities of political agendas,
self-interest and memories of conflict. The contributors focus on the
former Yugoslavia, where the 1990s saw an unprecedented investment of
time and energy by a host of international organizations in processes
of reconstruction and democracy assistance. They describe and analyze
cases of international intervention in Kosovo, Serbia and Macedonia to
explore how the mission and vision of 'democracy promotion' is enacted
on the ground. Each case is put in wider context by a short editorial
introduction.'
ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

xiv, 337 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021803
Type: M
Library Location: 620 /00130 ISBN: 9780791470640
Author(s):
1. Stulberg, Adam N., 1963-
Bibliography: p. 299-318. Includes index.
"As a window into understanding the relationship between globalization and the pursuit of national security, the author examines Russia's mixed success at leveraging energy advantages in Eurasia from 1992 to 2002. He supplements traditional analyses of statecraft by highlighting indirect market and regulatory mechanisms for altering the behavior of foreign and subnational actors, as well as by demonstrating the usability of 'soft power' and global networks. The power of this new theory of 'strategic manipulation' is illustrated in several case studies, including Russia's successful natural gas diplomacy toward Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, and Russia's mixed success with commercial nuclear diplomacy toward Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan."

EU--FINANCE

44 p.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80021819
Type: M
Library Location: 432 /00015

GLOBALIZATION

184 p.; 20 cm.
ID number: 80021808
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Hobsbawm, Eric J., 1917-
Includes index.
"In this book on the issues that have inspired the greatest debate in recent years, the author discusses war and peace in modern times, problems of public order, anarchy and terrorism, nationalism and the changing nature of the nation-state, and the future prospects for democracy, setting out the historical background and the important lessons it can offer us. Above all, he turns his penetrating gaze on the Middle East, the war in Iraq and the American imperialist project."

'This edited volume brings together many of the world's leading scholars of intelligence with a number of former senior practitioners to facilitate a wide-ranging dialogue on the central challenges confronting students of intelligence. The book presents a series of documents, nearly all of which are published here for the first time, accompanied by both overviews and commentary sections. The central objectives of this collection are twofold. First, it seeks to build on existing scholarship on intelligence in deepening our understanding of its impact on a series of key events in the international history of the past century. Further, it aims to explore the different ways in which intelligence can be studied by bringing together both scholarly and practical expertise to examine a range of primary material relevant to the history of intelligence since the early twentieth century.'


'The KGB and GRU are just two of the many Russian and Soviet intelligence agencies covered in this book. Through a list of acronyms and abbreviations, a chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries, a clear picture of this subject is presented. Entries also cover Russian and Soviet leaders, leading intelligence and security officers, the Lenin and Stalin purges, the gulag, and noted espionage cases.'


'This book provides the first comprehensive study of the evolution of the Iraqi military from the British mandate era to post-Baathist Iraq. Ethnic and sectarian turmoil is endemic to Iraq, and its armed forces have been intertwined with its political affairs since their creation. This study illustrates how the relationship between the military and the political center in Iraq has evolved, with the military bringing about three regime changes in Iraq's history before being brought under control by Saddam Hussein, up until the 2003 war. The
instability that followed is partly due to the failure to create a new military that does not threaten the region, yet is still strong enough to deter rival factions from armed conflict. The reconstitution of the armed forces will be a prerequisite for an American withdrawal from Iraq, but this book argues that immense challenges lie ahead, despite the praise from the Bush administration for the progress of the new Iraqi Army.'

LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICTS (MILITARY SCIENCE)--AFGHANISTAN
ID number: 80021805
Type: M
Author(s):
I. Sinno, Abdulkader H., 1971-

'While popular accounts of warfare, particularly of nontraditional conflicts such as guerrilla wars and insurgencies, favor the roles of leaders or ideology, social-scientific analyses of these wars focus on aggregate categories such as ethnic groups, religious affiliations, socioeconomic classes, or civilizations. Challenging these constructions, the author closely examines the fortunes of the various factions in Afghanistan, including the mujahideen and the Taliban, that have been fighting each other and foreign armies since the 1979 Soviet invasion. Focusing on the organization of the combatants, he offers a new understanding of the course and outcome of such conflicts.'

MASS MEDIA--ARAB COUNTRIES
Arab Media in the Information Age. - 1st. ed. - Abu Dhabi : Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, 2006. xvi, 709 p. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021810
Type: M
Library Location: 659 /00113 ISBN: 9948008189

'In recent years, the Arab media has achieved both qualitative and quantitative progress, facilitating the spread of more information, reaching more readers and audiences than ever before, and playing a more prominent role in covering global events. This has been achieved by means of Arab satellite stations, Arabic websites on the Internet and transnational Arab newspapers and magazines. Nevertheless, the Arab media scene still exhibits structural imbalances and weaknesses that need to be highlighted with a view to addressing and overcoming them. This book makes a contribution towards understanding the current realities of the Arab media and enhancing its future effectiveness by assessing its performance and content; exploring its societal functions; and examining its influence in shaping Arab public opinion and the western perspectives of Arabs, in addition to studying the experience of the newly established Arab news channels. The book also seeks to address issues such as media independence and credibility, and the impact of commercial interests and political influence on the media. Furthermore, it presents comparative studies on the western media experience, examines the role of the media during wartime and under occupation, and highlights the growing importance of the Internet in Arab societies.'
NUCLEAR MATERIAL DIVERSION--PAKISTAN

ID number: 80021802
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Frantz, Douglas
2. Collins, Catherine
Includes index.
'This is the definitive account of how one man facilitated the spread of nuclear weapons technology to the world's most dangerous rogue nations -- and how the US government knowingly allowed it to happen. The father of the Islamic bomb, Khan masterminded Pakistan's successful atomic program and built a network for smuggling this technology to other nuclear-capability-seeking countries, including Iran, North Korea, and Libya. US intelligence authorities watched Khan for decades and could have prevented him from making Pakistan a nuclear power, but amazingly, America's political leaders chose to watch, wait, and concentrate on what they believed to be more immediate strategic priorities. Based on interviews with sources deep within Khan's network and expert nuclear investigators, the book reveals unknown facts about criminals who have jeopardized the national security of the US -- and every other country on the planet. Any future nuclear attack can probably be traced back to A.Q. Khan. This book explains how he did it -- and why his work continues to endanger us all.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

(Emirates Lecture Series ; 70)
ID number: 80021817
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Russell, Richard L., 1961-
Bibliography: p. 35-36.
What would be the consequences for international security of an Iran armed with nuclear weapons -- be they either demonstrated by nuclear test detonations like North Korea or 'bombs in the basement' like Israel? What power and influence would Iran acquire with nuclear weapons? How would the Gulf states and Israel react? What would the United States do differently in the Gulf to adapt to a nuclear-armed Iran? And what impact would these changes and adaptations by Iran, regional states and the United States have on security and stability in the Gulf?

ORDNANCE, NAVAL

ID number: 80021818
Type: REF
Library Location: 623 /00585 REF
Includes index.
PRISONERS OF WAR -- CUBA -- GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE

xiv, 338 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021828
Type: M
Library Location: 341.3 /00167 ISBN: 9780745326641
Author(s):
1. Worthington, Andy
Includes index.
'Who are the men imprisoned in Guantanamo and how did they come to be there? Held illegally without charge or trial, they remain for the most part entirely unknown to the outside world. Who can speak for them? Based on the Pentagon's own documents, this passionate and brilliantly detailed book brings their stories to the world for the first time.'

RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS -- BALTIC STATES

51 p.; 25 cm.
(Shrivenham Papers ; 7)
ID number: 80021820
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01426 ISBN: 9780955392160
Author(s):
1. Sleivyte, Janina
'Ve ho place and the role of the Baltic States in the region and in Europe cannot be assessed without taking into account the context of their relations with Russia. This paper analyses Russia's approach towards European security architecture and establishes how the Baltic States are seen in this framework. This study seeks to achieve two key aims: the primary aim is to provide an analysis of Russia's European agenda in general, and her agenda in the Baltic region in particular; the secondary aim is to define threats and challenges, as well as prospects, in Russo-Baltic relations.'

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

xiii, 247 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021826
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01082 ISBN: 9783037352397
'Although the United Nations has only recently taken initial steps in developing a common approach to security sector reform (SSR), it has been involved for many years in supporting SSR processes in member states. This is particularly true in cases where UN peacekeeping operations are deployed as part of a comprehensive, multidimensional assistance effort to build peace in post-conflict environments. This volume examines the experience of UN integrated missions in supporting SSR in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti and Kosovo. Based on the lessons drawn from these case studies, the volume develops a set of recommendations for future UN engagement in post-conflict SSR.'
SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--LIBERIA
xii, 89 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021804
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01080 ISBN: 1584873450
Author(s):
1. Malan, Mark

'The author presents an explanatory overview and analysis of progress made with the process of security sector reform in Liberia--with particular reference to the armed forces and the police. The author begins with a concise review of what the theory of SSR is and its application in the Liberian context and follows with a description of Liberia's post-war security architecture and the urgent need for a comprehensive and sustained process of reform. An overview of the legal and conceptual framework for engaging in SSR in Liberia is provided as further backdrop to substantive sections dealing with the reform (or re-building) of the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Liberia National Police. The author concludes with a critical analysis of the SSR process and recommendations for further action.'

TREATY OF LISBON (2007)
22 p.; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP; 5/2007)
ID number: 80021825
Type: M
Library Location: 441 /00174
Author(s):
1. Santopinto, Frederico

'Dans toute administration, la multiplication des institutions, organes et procedures, sans hierarchie bien definie, risque de poser un probleme de concurrence et de coherence. La gestion des relations exterieures de l'UE entre dans ce cas de figure. Le traite de Lisbonne devait entre autres objectifs, 'clarifier' les competences des institutions europeennes en la matiere. La politique exterieure de l'UE connait en effet un probleme de coherence depuis que la PESC et la PESD ont ete creees sur une base intergouvernementale, alors que, parallelement, la cooperation au developpement se revelait un outil strategique de premier ordre pour toute politique estrangere et de securite qui se veuille efficace. Ce rapport examine la façon dont le probleme de la coherence a ete aborde par le traite de Lisbonne.'

WEAPONS INDUSTRY--BELGIUM
42 p.; ill.; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP; 4/2007)
ID number: 80021821
Type: M
Library Location: 623 /01058
Author(s):
1. Mampaey, Luc
2. Dumas, Clement

'Definir le perimetre du secteur des entreprises de production d'armement n'est pas une operation aisee. Le secteur de l'armement en tant que tel n'existe pas dans les statistiques nationales en Belgique. Certaines entreprises fonctionnent exclusivement pour la production de materiel militaire, tandis que d'autres ont une part de production pour l'armement variant fortement d'un exercice a l'autre. Enfin, malgre une recente evolution positive, la transparence de ce
secteur est loin d'être acquise. Sur base d'un échantillon de 54 entreprises représentatif du secteur, ce rapport passe en revue les principaux enjeux politiques, économiques, technologiques et sociaux d'une activité qui a souvent été au cœur de débats communautaires et éthiques très animés.
While there is some uncertainty about the direction of the U.S. missile defense program, there can be little question that the threats posed by ballistic missiles and the availability of nuclear weapons to potential adversaries will continue to grow well into this century. We will need new capabilities, because, over the long term, the currently configured and planned terrestrial-based missile defense system will be unable to deal with increasingly sophisticated countermeasures and shifting threats. Maximizing protection of the United States and its allies against new threats in the decades ahead can be achieved by supplementing fixed ground-based defenses with mobile defenses, using platforms on land, at sea, or in space. Space seems to have the most to offer if we are striving for global and timely protection. It will be critical to future security strategy to continue efforts to integrate offensive and defensive capabilities in order to bring the full power of our armed forces to bear on the dangers we will face in the years ahead.
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (1993)
(international affairs, vol. 84, no. 2, March 2008, p. 223-239.)
ID Number: JA024665
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Robinson, J. P. Perry
This article discusses, from a civil society viewpoint, the pitfalls in the way of progress towards a world free of chemical weapons. States' parties are about to assemble their second five-yearly conference to review the operation of the treaty that established obligations intended to create such a world. The destruction of weapons and associated infrastructure required under the treaty is now nearing completion, but there remains the challenge of preventing a resurgence of chemical weapons under the influence of new utilities and other forms of value created by political change, by diffusing technology, and by advancing science. Impeding such governance is the need to accommodate divergent national interests, compounded by widespread ignorance or misunderstanding of issues involved, or heedlessness towards them. This is especially to be seen in the failure of a substantial majority of states' parties to incorporate into their implementing legislation the comprehensive nature of the prohibitions set forth in the treaty. It is also evident in the growing list of issues in the 'too difficult to deal with' category. An important consequence is the creeping legitimization, or acceptance by default, of activities that ought to have been the subject of collective consultation among all states' parties. One example is the growing use for purposes of counterterrorism of chemical weapons that fall outside the category of 'weapons of mass destruction' but which are nevertheless chemical weapons in the sense of the treaty. A measure of the success of the impending Review Conference will be the mandate it establishes for the conduct of such consultation.

CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--AFRICA
China in Africa: The Push Continues but All's Not Well / by Harsh V. Pant., 2008.
(defense & security analysis, vol. 24, no. 1, March 2008, p. 33-43.)
ID Number: JA024760
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Pant, Harsh V.
This article examines the growing Chinese engagement with the African continent and argues that despite the positive aspects of this relationship being emphasised by China, tensions are brewing beneath the surface as Africans are gradually beginning to realise the costs of their ties with China.

CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949--
Seizing the Opportunity for Change in the Taiwan Strait / by Yun-han Chu, Andrew J. Nathan., 2007.
ID Number: JA024659
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Chu, Yun-han
2. Nathan, Andrew J.
Taiwan's presidential election in March will usher in a moderate on cross-strait issues, offering a potential shift in cross-strait relations if Washington and Beijing understand the deceptive change toward moderation in Taiwan and what to do to reinforce it.
CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA024678
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hoffman, Frank G.
The protracted war in Iraq has exacerbated existing tensions and dysfunctional elements inherent in American civil-military relations. Many in the national security community were worried that civil-military relations were far from satisfactory well before the war. For too long this dimension of the 'American way of war' had been allowed to drift without resolution. The Iraq conflict could result in a further deterioration in this crucial component of strategic effectiveness due to mutual 'scapegoating, blame-avoiding and willful institutional refusal to recognize and act on the sources of defeat'. This essay explores the current precarious nature of civil-military relations in this country. It also explores the emergence of a 'stab in the back' thesis among the military community, and various issues raised by the ongoing Long War. Based on this evaluation, the article concludes with some proposals to remedy or lessen the strains that exist today. These remedies seek to better define the compact and code of conduct that governs the overall relationship between the masters of policy and the dedicated servants we ask to carry out those policies.

(ORBIS, vol. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 278-288.)
ID Number: JA024680
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Wong, Leonard
2. Lovelace, Douglas
Due to a strong 'Can Do' spirit and a well-engrained, albeit simplistic, notion of civilian control over the military, senior military leaders are disinclined to publicly share their disagreement with emerging national security policy. Many senior officers mistakenly believe that there are no alternatives other than just silently executing, resigning, or retiring when confronted with bad policy formulation. There are, however, options available to senior uniformed leaders when confronted with policy formulation that they, in their professional opinion, believe is flawed. Depending on the degree to which the civilian authorities are receptive to military advice and the magnitude of the threat to national security involved in the policy, senior military leaders can choose among many alternatives to widen the policy debate.

CLIMATIC CHANGES

China's Strategic Priorities in International Climate Change Negotiations / by Joanna I. Lewis., 2007.
ID Number: JA024674
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lewis, Joanna I.
Understanding the challenges China faces in mitigating its greenhouse gas emissions can both clarify its negotiating position in international forums and provide insights into how best to engage Beijing to address global climate change.
The intention of this article is not to present a case against scientific indications of global climate change, but to consider how it would pose challenges to national security, explore options for facing those challenges, and finally consider roles for the United States in general and the US military in particular in the many low-likelihood/high consequence events that this threat could present.

Within the next 30 years, climate change is expected to cause destabilizing migration, massive food and water shortages, devastating natural disasters, and deadly disease outbreaks that will present serious security challenges not only to directly affected countries, but to the United States and the entire international community.

Europe and the United States are addressing climate change at different speeds and in different ways, but the transatlantic landscape on this issue is changing. Can they come together quickly enough to help forge a framework to replace the Kyoto Protocol before it expires in 2012?

The next US president has a pivotal opportunity to take bold, broad action on climate change. While implementing a serious program at home, the president should pursue a layered diplomacy centered on a core group of major emitters, especially China, and in the UN.
COLD WAR
International Relations after the Cold War / by Adam Roberts., 2008.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March 2008, p. 335-350.)
ID Number: JA024669
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Roberts, Adam
This article reconsiders the causes and consequences of the end of the Cold War. It argues that a key to understanding these developments is acceptance of pluralism - of theories, of political systems, of cultures, of methods of analysis, and of academic disciplines. Pluralism in at least some of these senses is a recognized strength of International Relations studies in the UK. The long tradition of acceptance of a plural international system, and a plural approach to understanding it, includes figures as varied as John Stuart Mill, Maxim Litvinoff, Alastair Buchan and Hedley Bull. The end of the Cold War was the result of a plural mix of factors: both force and diplomacy; both pressure and detente; both belief and disbelief in the reformability of Communism; both civil resistance in some countries and guerrilla resistance in others; both elite action and street politics; both nuclear deterrence and the ideas of some of its critics; both threat and reassurance; both nationalism in the disparate parts of the Soviet empire and supranationalism in the European in the European Community. Paradoxically, the specialists in politics and international relations who came closest to foreseeing the end of the Cold War were those who made few if any claims to a 'scientific' approach and whose idea of forecasting was based, at the very most, on Mill's modest concept of 'a certain order of possible progress'. Since the end of the Cold War, simplistic interpretations of how it ended have contributed to narrow understandings of international order. The spirit of imposed universalism have fled from Moscow, has flourished as never before in its other favourite haunt, Washington DC. There is a need to recognize the plurality of perspectives that endure in the post-Cold War world.

COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
(ORBIS, vol. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 290-310.)
ID Number: JA024681
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ucko, David
Following its encounter with insurgent violence in Iraq, the US Department of Defense (DoD) has sought to improve the US military's ability to conduct counterinsurgency. This effort suggests a potential turning-point in the history of the US military, which has traditionally devoted its attention and resources to 'high-intensity' or 'conventional' combat. Given this institutional culture, what are now the prospects of the US military 'learning counterinsurgency'? In many ways, the ongoing reorientation is promising and targeted, informed directly by the US campaign in Iraq. At the same time, Pentagon priorities still reveal a remarkable resistance to change, and this in spite of the radically altered strategic environment of the War on Terror. Given this intransigence - and the eventual fallout from the troubled Iraq campaign - the ongoing learning of counterinsurgency might very well fail to produce the type of deep-rooted change needed to truly transform the US military.
DEMOCRACY

ID Number: JA024765
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Storm, Lise
The way democracy is studied today is confusing due to the many definitions applied. More importantly, it is also flawed in that several cases are excluded as they suffer from the unfortunate circumstances that they have undergone a particular sequence of democratic developments according to a pattern not recognized. This article attempts to spark a debate that will hopefully lead to a new definition of democracy - one that is neutral in its view of the different elements of democracy, can be applied to regimes across the globe, and which also facilitates comparative studies of all kinds. To begin the debate, the article examines previous definitions - and particularly, the use of diminished subtypes - before putting forward an alternative: the so-called 'elemental definition'.

DEMOCRACY--MIDDLE EAST

The Status of Democracy and Human Rights in the Middle East: Does Regime Type Make a Difference? / by Todd Spinks... [et al.], 2008.
ID Number: JA024766
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Spinks, Todd
2. Sahliyeh, Emile
3. Calfano, Brian
The collapse of Communism and the end of the Cold War have been accompanied by the spread of democracy, advancement in human rights, and the introduction of market reforms throughout the world. The Middle East has been no exception to this trend. There, in response to mounting economic crises and domestic pressures, several governments introduced democratic and economic reforms. This article investigates the progress that the Middle East states have made on the path to political liberalization. In particular, it explores whether democratic reforms vary between regional republics and monarchies. To do so, the study analyzes patterns and trends associated with the distribution of political authority and human rights. The article employs five dimensions in this process, including electoral procedural democracy, liberal democracy, personal integrity rights, subsistence rights, and economic freedom. On the one hand, the authors findings comport with the view that Middle East states have not made significant progress toward institutionalizing procedural democracy and civil liberties. On the other, they lend support to the notion that liberalization is occurring in the region, particularly among monarchies.
ID Number: JA024688
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Converse, Nathan
2. Kapstein, Ethan B.
Recent backsliding in such countries as Bolivia, Venezuela, Georgia and Russia has given raised concerns about the viability of democracy in developing world. Understanding why fledgling democracies sometimes fail is essential for determining what the international community might do to help such states stay on track toward political stability. In particular, public officials in both the industrial and developing worlds should adopt the policy mix (including foreign-aid policies) best suited to democratic consolidation, with focus on ensuring that government leaders, who might otherwise abuse their power, are constrained by effective checks and balances.

ID Number: JA024743
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Roth, Kenneth
De Uzbekistan a Egipto, la busqueda de credenciales democraticas ha llevado a procesos electorales manipulados. La incoherente promocion de la democracia por parte de EE UU y la UE ha disociado la convocatoria de elecciones del respeto por los derechos humanos y las libertades.

ID Number: JA024673
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Huber, Daniela
This article compares US and EU efforts at democracy assistance in the Middle East and North Africa. Although the substantive content of what the US and EU view as the type of democratic institutions to promote does not differ greatly, some puzzling variations are found in the area of funding party development and decentralization, a balanced top-down/bottom-up versus top-down approach and slightly different thematic foci. The actors use similar implementation methods, but have differing approaches to partnership.

ID Number: JA024657
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fukuyama, Francis
2. MacFaul, Michael
The tragic result of the gap between declared objectives and strategies on democracy promotion is that many Americans are starting to view this goal as no longer desirable or attainable. A more effective strategy for promoting democracy and human rights is both needed and available.
DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)--ISRAEL
Israel and Asymmetrical Deterrence / by Amos Malka., 2008.
ID Number: JA024636
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Malka, Amos
This article analyzes the elements of the asymmetry of deterrence in the Israeli context. It contains the personal insights of someone who had the opportunity to be involved in both formulating deterrent positions and observing their effect on 'the other side of the hill'. Even taking into account the differences between the Israeli case and others, the Israeli case study may shed some light for other Western parties facing terrorist threats.

DISSENTERS--USA
Dissent and Strategic Leadership of the Military Professions / by Don M. Snider., 2008.
(ORBIS, vol. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 256-277.)
ID Number: JA024679
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Snider, Don M.
One of the central difficulties to a right understanding of American civil-military relations is the nature of the U.S. military. Are our armed forces just obedient bureaucracies like most of the Executive branch, or are they vocational professions granted significant autonomy and a unique role in these relationships because of their expert knowledge and their expertise to apply it in the defense of America? To large measure, the answer to this question should determine the behavior of the strategic leaders of these professions, including the uncommon behavior of public dissent. Using the 'Revolt of the Generals' in 2006 as stimulus, the author develops from the study of military professions the critical trust relationships that should have informed their individual decisions to dissent. After doing so, he makes recommendations for the restoration of the professions' ethic in this critical area of behavior by the senior officers who are the professions' strategic leaders.

DRUG TRAFFIC--AFGHANISTAN
Hard Habit to Break / by Joanna Shayer., 2008.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 4, April 2008, p. 7-9.)
ID Number: JA024707
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Shayer, Joanna
Afghanistan has learnt the painful lesson that opium is a hard habit to break. More than six years on from the invasion, the threat from the drugs trade is more potent than ever. In Bucharest, the talk at NATO may be of sharing the 'burden' but military capacity will only go so far. With opium stoking the insurgency, particularly in the south, the issue is one the alliance can ill afford to ignore.
ELECTIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 121, enero - febrero 2008, p. 121-130.)
ID Number: JA024736
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Zaccara, Luciano
Continuidad politica, fragmentacion en los partidos, alta tasa de abstencion y mecanismos que privilegian al grupo en el poder caracterizan la mayoria de los procesos electorales en el mundo arabe y musulman. Turquia y Marruecos han sido los grandes protagonistas de 2007.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
Un protocolo de Kioto para las migraciones forzosas / by Ignacio Diaz de Aguilar, Amaya Valcarcel., 2008.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 121, enero - febrero 2008, p. 189-200.)
ID Number: JA024727
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Diaz de Aguilar, Ignacio
2. Valcarcel, Amaya
Las extremas diferencias de renta, la violencia o el creciente impacto de la desertificacion marcan las pautas de las migraciones actuales. En 50 o 100 anos el equilibrio global debe conducir a la libertad de circulacion, primero entre regiones economicas y finalmente en todo el mundo.

ENERGY POLICY
ID Number: JA024639
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat
This article examines the diversification of energy mix as a strategy to enhance energy security. It surveys the world situation regarding natural gas, coal, nuclear power, and bio-energy and finds that although they make a significant contribution to the global energy mix, oil is likely to remain the leading source of energy.

ENERGY POLICY--EU
L'energie, enjeu cle pour la presidence francaise de l'Union / by Laure Delcour., 2008.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 69, printemps 2008, p. 137-144.)
ID Number: JA024758
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Delcour, Laure
L'evolution en matiere de politique energetique sera placee au centre des debats durant la presidence francaise de l'Union europeenne (UE), objet d'etudes interessant en matiere de prospections publques europeennes. Entre importations consequentes et productions europeennes faibles, ajoutees a la hausse considerable de la consommation, le probleme lie aux ressources energetiques doit etre au centre des preoccupations, et l'UE doit legiferer pour pallier, a terme, les futures carences et les problemes economiques qui y seront...
lies. La strategie energetique europeenne est donc face a un triple
defi : politique, environnemental et economique.

ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Russia-US Cooperation and Global Energy Security / by Adil Bagirov.,
2008.
(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 54, no. 1, 2008, p. 106-112.)
ID Number: JA024726
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bagirov, Adil

EU--ENP
Le voisinage de l'Union europeenne : sphere de securite, reseau de
connections ou mariage de convenance ? / by Esther Brimmer.,
2008.
(Politique Etrangere, 73e annee, no. 1, 2008, p. 25-37.)
ID Number: JA024645
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Brimmer, Esther
La mise en place de la Politique europeenne de voisinage est
indissociable de l'elargissement realise par l'UE en Europe centrale.
L'exercice demeure cependant ambigu : s'agit-il d'affirmer l'unite de
l'Europe, ou d'y dessiner des espaces separees ? Tant a l'est de
l'Europe qu'au sud, en Mediterranee, les approches europeenne et
americaine semblent s'appuyer sur des visions differentes. Il reste
que cette PEV constitue désormais un element essentiel de la presence
internationale de l'UE.

La Politique europeenne de voisinage : perspectives internes et
externes / by Barbara Lippert., 2008.
(Politique Etrangere, 73e annee, no. 1, 2008, p. 39-50.)
ID Number: JA024646
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lippert, Barbara
La Politique europeenne de voisinage de l'Union europeenne precise peu
a peu ses propositions aux Etats concernes, l'une de principales
difficultes etant son articulation avec le processus d'elargissement.
Mais dans l'espace est-europeen, la PEV doit aussi affirmer une
relation particuliere avec Moscou, acteur lourd de la zone. Et
s'articuler avec une vision americaine qui, loin des differentiations
de Bruxelles, a toujours voulu ne considerer qu'une Europe 'libre et
unie'.

EU--ESDP
2008 : une annee vitale pour la defense de l'UE / by Daniel
Keohane., 2008.
(Revue Internationale et Strategique, no. 69, printemps 2008, p. 127-135.)
ID Number: JA024759
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Keohane, Daniel
L'Europe de la Defense est confrontee a de nombreux defis en 2008.
L'implication militaire et diplomatique europeenne a l'international
devrait croitre, en raison du desengagement americain de certaines
zones et de la necessite pour l'UE de pacifier ses pays frontaliers.
Or, la defense europeenne manque de moyens. Le traite de Lisbonne
prevoyait, par ailleurs, un developpement et une reforme de la defense
europeenne, avec la creation de cooperations structurees permanente.
L'UE va également probablement engager une reflexion sur les défis futurs de sécurité et de défense. Un autre enjeu est de tenter d'améliorer la relation OTAN-UE. La France doit ainsi convaincre la Grande-Bretagne et les nouveaux États membres, traditionnellement atlantistes, que le renforcement de la politique de défense de l'UE ne va pas nuire à l'OTAN.

**EU--ESDP--PUBLIC OPINION**


(EUROPEAN UNION POLITICS, vol. 9, no. 1, March 2008, p. 5-29.)

ID Number: JA024641
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Schoen, Harald

This paper addresses public opinion on common European policies in foreign affairs and defence. It proposes three models of support for common policies in these fields. Drawing on Eurobarometer data, the analysis shows that instrumental self-interest and territorial identities contribute considerably to explaining support for common foreign affairs and defence policies. Moreover, support for common policies is strongly driven by domain-specific evaluations of the European Union's performance. These findings suggest that popular support for common European policies in foreign affairs and defence has an experiential base. Thus, elites have an incentive to respond to public opinion when making policy decisions, so this analysis supports the liberal view in international relations rather than the realist account.

**EU--FRANCE**

Francia y Europa: percepciones, sintonías y desajustes / by Jose Ignacio Torreblanca., 2008.


ID Number: JA024744
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Torreblanca, Jose Ignacio

Las proyecciones demográficas y económicas de Europa para 2040 muestran la absoluta irrelevancia de unos Estados europeos fragmentados. Las últimas iniciativas francesas han revelado la falta de sintonía entre los intereses nacionales y los de la Unión Europea.

**EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

L'Union pour la Mediterranee: un defi europeen / by Denis Bauchard., 2008.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e année, no. 1, 2008, p. 51-64.)

ID Number: JA024647
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bauchard, Denis

La fracture mediterraneenne - économique, politique, culturelle - est une donnée que ne reduisent pas les actuelles cooperations avec l'Union européenne. Le projet d'Union pour la Mediterranee a donc pour objectif de developper de nouveaux mecanismes de cooperation entre les pays riverains, sans aller jusqu'a l'integration. La réussite de ce projet exige des pays riverains une confiance mutuelle, et celle des Europeens eux-mêmes, ainsi que la mise en place d'une methode specifique.
ID Number: JA024745
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Khader, Bichara
La iniciativa de Sarkozy de una Union Mediterranea no convence ni a la UE ni a los paises de las orillas este y sur. El gran proyecto exterior del presidente francos ha abierto un debate sobre la politica de la UE hacia el Mediterraneo articulada en el Proceso de Barcelona.

EU--MILITARY POLICY
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 3, mars 2008, p. 61-68.)
ID Number: JA024691
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Walter M. P., Robert
Au 60e anniversaire de l'UEO, dont la France vient de prendre la presidence, le president de la Commission de defense de l'Assemblee de l'UEO evoque l'evolution des politiques de securite en Europe : de l'UEO, de l'OTAN et de l'UE. Ayant examine les modifications du Traite de Lisbonne, l'auteur esquisse ensuite l'avenir de la securite et de la defense de l'Europe.

EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Rusia, un nuevo marco para su relacion con la UE / by Javier Elorza., 2008.
ID Number: JA024741
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Elorza, Javier
Una economia poco diversificada, grandes diferencias en el nivel de renta y una demografia en recesion son los asuntos sin resolver tras la presidencia Putin. Recuperado el control del sector energico por parte del Estado, Rusia y la Union Europea se replantean sus relaciones.

ID Number: JA024739
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Leonard, Mark
2. Popescu, Nicu
Los diversos intereses, historias y geografias de los miembros de la UE se traducen en una division de enfoques hacia Rusia. La defensa del imperio de la ley podria ser un paradigma aglutinador valido ante la falta de unidad de los europeos en sus relaciones con Moscu.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 69, printemps 2008, p. 43-53.)  
ID Number: JA024756  
Type: ART  
Author(s):  
1. Chillaud, Matthieu  
Alors que durant la guerre froide, la configuration stratégique de l'Europe septentrionale était assurée dans un cadre général de sécurité militaire, celle mise en œuvre depuis les independances baltes et la dissolution de l'Union soviétique est davantage basée sur une logique de sécurité sectorielle, militaire, politique, économique. Ce schéma de sécurité portant sur les fonds baptismaux une approche globale a largement facilité l'intégration des États baltes dans les structures européennes et atlantiques, sans que cela ne provoque une riposte redoutée de la part de la Russie. Même si les considerations liées à la sécurité militaire n'ont jamais disparu, tous les États de la région ont pu profiter des effets pacificateurs de ce régime de confiance construit à l'échelle de l'Europe septentrionale.
strong US backing and the promise of NATO and EU membership. Although this has made the country something of a political hybrid, Macedonia belongs in NATO, and eventually, the European Union.

GERMANY--ARMED FORCES
All the Way? The Evolution of German Military Power / by Timo Noetzel, Benjamin Schreer., 2008.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March 2008, p. 211-221.)
ID Number: JA024664
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Noetzel, Timo
2. Schreer, Benjamin
German strategic decision-makers have to reconsider their approach to the use of force. In Afghanistan, the Bundeswehr is faced with the challenge of a growing insurgency. This situation requires a willingness to provide combat forces for the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force. Hence, the conviction in German domestic politics that the Bundeswehr should only be employed for the purposes of stabilization and reconstruction is increasingly challenged by a changing operational reality in Afghanistan, and allies' reluctance to continue to accept German policy. In essence, the issue is about German participation in counterinsurgency operations. To continue current policy undermines Germany’s military credibility among allied partners and restrains Germany's ability to utilize fully military power as an instrument of policy. This article argues that while military force in recent years has become an integral part of German foreign policy to pursue national interests, political decision-makers in Berlin and the broader German public will still have to come to terms with the reality of a new security environment in Afghanistan. For the German government the small war in northern Afghanistan is a very politically exhausting undertaking. Both politically and militarily Germany seems ill-prepared to sustain such an operation. Its political and strategic culture still promotes an aversion to involvement in warfighting. In addition, the government and the Bundeswehr lack vital strategy-making capabilities. Still, there are indicators that the changing operational reality in Afghanistan might lead to a significant evolution of the German approach to the use of force.

GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Challenges and Choices in German-American Relations / by Jackson Janes., 2008.
ID Number: JA024640
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Janes, Jackson
This lecture explores the similarities and differences in German-American relations between 1979 and today. More than ever before, the United States and Germany are confronted with the same challenges, and neither country can deal with these challenges on its own. Cooperation is therefore crucial, but it will only be achieved if we understand our respective narratives. With its predisposition to forming consensus across multilateral networks, it is argued, German foreign policy can help the US to build alliances around common principles. Moreover, Angela Merkel has re-established trust in Washington, and is well placed to act as interlocutor between the US and Europe. There is no room for complacency, however. Whichever leaders are in power after the elections of 2008-09 will have to nurture the relationship, marshalling shared resources in the pursuit of common values.
HAMAS
Praten met Hamas / by Sietse Bosgra, Paul Aarts., 2008.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 4, april 2008, p. 232-236.)
ID Number: JA024718
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bosgra, Sietse
2. Aarts, Paul
The authors argue that it is high time to engage Hamas and stop the international boycott of this organisation. Peace with Israel can only be concluded by a Palestinian government that is backed by a large section of the Palestinian population. Some years ago it looked as if Hamas was almost considered a 'normal' partner. It participated in the 2006 parliamentary elections, supported by Western governments. However, its victory led to a volte face of these same Western governments. Everybody seemed to be caught off-guard by Hamas' strong showing (it won 56 percent of the seats in the Legislative Council). An international boycott was arranged and the American government backed an armed Fatah force against Hamas, touching off a bloody civil war in Gaza. The authors argue that Hamas has undergone a metamorphosis since its foundation in the late 1980s and that the EU should take the lead in trying to engage Hamas in negotiations with Israel.

HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 49, 2008, p. 128-134.)
ID Number: JA024698
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Caudill, Shannon W.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
ID Number: JA024721
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tucker, Nancy Bernkopf
A recent intelligence official argues that the National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) on Iran reflects initial intelligence reform, but warns that a fundamental and thorough transformation of the intelligence community culture, with seven steps to achieve it, is still needed and time is running out.

INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
Voorwaarden voor internationaal bestuur : terugkeerbeleid op de Balkan / by Peter Bas-Backer., 2008.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62. nr. 4, april 2008, p. 202-207.)
ID Number: JA024715
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bas-Backer, Peter
The author contends that post-conflict problems could be reduced if one would apply two phases: a first phase directly after the conflict in which the international mission is given a mandate with sufficient powers to separate the wheat from the chaff (war criminals, old institutions, security services) and to introduce better governance and new standards. This mission would be accountable to the
international community (the UN, the Security Council, the EU Council). In a second phase government responsibility would be transferred to local political leadership, after conditions fulfilled, and preferably after and through general elections. The key condition for a successful transfer seems to be from 'day one' after the conflict has ended (with a peace agreement or a Security Council resolution) that there is a strong international presence to restore confidence among the population – for whose sake the international community intervened in the first place – in good governance. Next to material assistance, restoring confidence from the start should constitute a main objective of a post-conflict mission: mutual confidence, confidence in a sustainable society and in democratic government. The above lessons should be learned from experience in Bosnia and Kosovo.

INTERNATIONAL LAW
Essai de modelisation 'tectonique' du droit international public /
by Julien Aubert, Yannick Prost., 2008. (POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e année, no. 1, 2008, p. 133-146.)
ID Number: JA024652
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Aubert, Julien
2. Prost, Yannick
On peut identifier dans l'actuelle société internationale des blocs politico-juridiques caractérisés par quelques traits spécifiques: les principes juridiques, la perception de la place du droit dans les sociétés, les conceptions mêmes du droit. A partir de l'identification de ces blocs, plus ou moins puissants et plus ou moins stables, on peut évaluer les mouvements entre les plaques tectoniques qu'ils forment, et donc modéliser quelques évolutions possibles du droit international.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
The Age of Nonpolarity: What Will Follow U.S. Dominance / by
ID Number: JA024749
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Haass, Richard N.
The United States' unipolar moment is over. International relations in the twenty-first century will be defined by nonpolarity. Power will be diffuse rather than concentrated, and the influence of nation-states will decline as that of nonstate actors increases. But this is not all bad news for the United States; Washington can still manage the transition and make the world a safer place.

ID Number: JA024752
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mahbubani, Kishore
There is a fundamental flaw in the West's strategic thinking. In all its analyses of global challenges, the West assumes that it is the source of the solutions to the world's key problems. In fact, however, the West is also a major source of these problems. Unless key Western policymakers learn to understand and deal with this reality, the world is headed for an even more troubled phase.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 69, printemps 2008, p. 55-66.)
ID Number: JA024757
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Saada, Julien

La stratégie politique iranienne a voulu se présenter comme une rupture politique, une vocation panislamique. Portée par l'Ayatollah Khomeyni, cette philosophie politique vit ses effets escomptés avec le retour de politiques plus modérées. Sa mort confronta la République islamique à un choix : Hachemi Rafsandjani, remettra l'Iran dans le jeu international en conciliant pragmatisme et valeurs idéologiques. En 2005, M. Ahmadinejad arrive au pouvoir. Ses déclarations sur l'État hebreu, et sa position sur le nucléaire, amènent à se demander si l'Iran ne revient pas à une politique d'exportation de la révolution. Il est important de placer ces éléments dans le contexte historique de la République islamique afin de mieux cerner si la politique étrangère de l'Iran reprend une tournure idéologique ou reste sur une voie pragmatique.

IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 46-59.)
ID Number: JA024703
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rahimi, Babak
2. Gheytanchi, Elham

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

A Bad War Gone Worse / by Simon Serfaty., 2008.
ID Number: JA024735
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Serfaty, Simon

The lessons drawn from the war in Iraq need to be understood not to mean that there might be no more wars, for there will be, but not to repeat the mistaken perceptions, historical analogies, and mismanagement of the approach to war and its aftermath. The world is now a very different place.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 3, May - June 2008, p. 57-76.)
ID Number: JA024750
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Simon, Steven

The Bush administration's new strategy in Iraq has helped reduce violence. But the surge is not linked to any sustainable plan for building a viable Iraqi state and may even have made such an outcome less likely - by stoking the revanchist fantasies of Sunni tribes and pitting them against the central government. The recent short-term gains have thus come at the expense of the long-term goal of a stable, unitary Iraq.
ISAF
NATO in Afghanistan / by Klaus Olshausen., 2008.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 57. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2008, S. 28-30.)
ID Number: JA024712
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Olshausen, Klaus

Alle ogen gericht of Duitsland : heeft de NAVO in Afghanistan
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62. nr. 4, april 2008, p. 224-227.)
ID Number: JA024716
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rochtus, Dirk

The author deals with the response of Germany to the United States request for German troops to fight the Taliban in Southern Afghanistan. This would entail a revision of the present mandate of the German Federal Parliament, which is keeping the troops stationed in the safe and secure North. The advocates of extra German engagement predict the end of NATO in case Berlin does not lend support to the Allies in Southern Afghanistan. The NATO operation in Afghanistan links the transatlantic dimension to the future of German foreign policy. If the German government goes to war, it will internally land in the opposition. If not, she will loose credit externally.

ISLAM AND POLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL
(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 60, no. 1, October 2007, p. 64-96.)
ID Number: JA024676
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Collins, Kathleen

Two major questions are seldom addressed in the literature on Islamism and opposition social movements more generally : (1) what explains the relative success or failure of Islamists groups in mobilizing a social base and (2) what role do Islamist ideas play in attracting support. Islamist movements vary significantly in their origins, leadership, ideas, and strategies. In answering these important questions, this article offers three main propositions : that under certain conditions, Islamism can emerge as a powerful idea that generates social appeal; that to be successful, Islamist organizations must develop a local Islamist ideology that suits the local social base, rather than tie themselves to a global Islamist agenda; and that in authoritarian contexts, especially where open mobilization is forbidden, inclusive informal social networks are an essential mechanism for spreading Islamist ideas and protecting group members. Nonetheless, there are limitations to an Islamist movement's ability to grow and bring about political change. The article contributes to an understanding of Islamism and, more broadly, to an understanding of why and how opposition movements emerge and mobilize under authoritarian regimes. The article develops these propositions in a comparative examination of three Islamist groups active in the Central Asian and south Caucasus regions of the former Soviet Union (FSU): Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (HT), the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan, and the Islamic Party of Azerbaijan (IPA).
ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN

Pakistan: Terror War Bolsters Islamism, Nationhood / by Mustafa Malik., 2008.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 111-124.)
ID Number: JA024710
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Malik, Mustafa

External conflicts have doubtless ratcheted up Pakistan's Islamization drive. Aren't there, however, systemic sources of this phenomenon as well? What is Islamism doing to Pakistani polity? In this essay the author analyzes these questions. He argues that Pakistan was not really a nation when it was born but is evolving into one, and he focuses on two of the key variables that are effecting this transformation. One is the so-called 'war on terror' and other wars; the other is modernization. Both warfare and modernity have bolstered Islamism, and Islamism is helping strengthen Pakistani nationhood.

KOREA (SOUTH)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Corea, una nacion dividida en dos Estados / by Jaume Gine., 2008.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 121, enero - febrero 2008, p. 139-152.)
ID Number: JA024728
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gine, Jaume

El paralelo 38 separa dos mundos con identicas raices historicas, etnicas y linguisticas, pero con realidades politicas y economicas opuestas. Corea del Sur esta volcada en la reinsercion del Norte en la comunidad internacional y en la integracion economica intercoreana.

KOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

Kosovo, realismo y legitimidad / by Antonio Remiro Brotons., 2008.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 122, marzo - abril 2008, p. 57-63.)
ID Number: JA024746
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Brotons, Antonio Remiro

La resolucion 1244 del Consejo de Seguridad establece una autonomia sustancial y una administracion propia para Kosovo dentro del respeto de la integridad territorial serbia. Porque EE UU y algunos paises europeos se han empleado a fondo a favor de la independecia?

KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

Kosovo: Deeply Destabilising / by Yuri Fedotov., 2008.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 4, April 2008, p. 28-29.)
ID Number: JA024709
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fedotov, Yuri

Kosovo's declaration of independence from Serbia in mid-February, recognised by many European Union states, was followed by angry protests by Serbs, including those living in Kosovo. Now the Belgrade government has called elections for May. And the confusion may not stop there.
La falta de progresos hacia un Irak unido y democrático ha acelerado las esperanzas secesionistas de la región autónoma del Kurdistán, la más estable del país. Irán, Siria y sobre todo Turquía, con importantes minorías kurdas, temen un conflicto regional de carácter separatista.

MINORITIES--GREECE

(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 13, no. 1, March 2008, p. 23-41.)
ID Number: JA024670
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Grigoriadis, Ioannis N.
The transformation of the character of the European Union and the diffusion of European norms facilitated a drastic improvement of minority rights in Greece in the 1990s. Nonetheless, significant problems have persisted, which have undermined the credibility of the role model that Greece wishes to comprise for neighbouring EU candidate states. The situation was different in the 1990s when Turkey's EU candidacy gained impetus. The promulgation of the Copenhagen Criteria in 1993 meant that respect for minority rights became a condition for EU membership. It is argued in this study that minority rights protection in Greece and Turkey remains one of the fields where Europeanization has triggered considerable progress, but not fulfilled its full potential. The asymmetry between current and past EU membership criteria led Greece and Turkey to diverse experiences of Europeanization in the field of minority rights.

MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

The Kosovo and Montenegro effect / by Rick Fawn., 2008.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March 2008, p. 269-294.)
ID Number: JA024668
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fawn, Rick
The post-communist space continues to generate new internationally recognized states while incubating unrecognized but de facto states. Recent movement in the Balkans - the independence of Montenegro and the arduous deliberations over Kosovo's future - have variously encouraged other secessionist people and would-be states, particularly in the former Soviet Union. This article analyses the impact of developments in Montenegro and Kosovo on several levels, including: their usage by de facto states; the reactions to them by central governments; Russian policy; and western and intergovernmental responses to these challenges. The article further argues that the Russian position on Kosovo and the so-called 'frozen' or unsettled conflicts neighbouring Russia could ultimately backfire on it. Western policy towards both Kosovo and the post-Soviet frozen conflicts will be best served by signalling to Russia, irrespective of the exact form of Kosovo's independence, that neither its own interests nor broader Western-Russian relations are served by using or reacting to any Kosovo 'precedent'.
The growing and increasingly politically active Russian Muslims of diverse ethnic backgrounds provide various political models for their relationship with Russians. Some still accept Eurasianism but assume that it is Muslims not Orthodox Russians who should be the 'older Brothers' in the alliance or, in any case, that the very notion of older and younger brother should be put to an end. The others want complete separation from Russia or at least the minimization of their relationship with it. Finally, the others believe in the Islamization of Russia. The models provide a glance at the possible scenarios for Russia's future.
emerged from NATO's two Balkans missions with a belief that its operational freedom and flexibility had been hampered by operating within alliance constraints, coalition operations in Afghanistan and Iraq raised key questions about whether ad hoc coalitions are the most appropriate mechanisms for conducting such operations. NATO's contributions to postcombat reconstruction and stabilization also highlighted some of the core advantages to be derived from working through the alliance. If NATO can follow through on the transformation agenda it has undertaken since the 2002 Prague Summit, the indications are that the United States is more likely to turn to NATO for future operations and that NATO's days as a 'toolbox' may well be numbered.

NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 1, 2008, p. 119-130.)
ID Number: JA024651
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bouhou, Kassim
Das l'apres-guerre froide, le constat de l'interdependance securitaire en Mediterranee fonde le Dialogue mediterraneen entre l'OTAN et certains pays du Sud. L'apres-11 septembre reoriente ce Dialogue en direction de la cooperation antiterroriste. Son articulation avec l'initiative d'Istanbul de 2004 en direction des pays du Golfe reste ambigue. Tout comme est brouille, en definitive, son positionnement global face a la multiplicit des initiatives politiques dans la zone mediterraneenne.

NATO--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 1, 2008, p. 105-116.)
ID Number: JA024650
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hofmann, Stephanie C.
L'emergence progressive de la PESD de l'Union europeenne produit, avec l'OTAN, un inevitable chevauchement institutionnel et de competences. L'OTAN devrait-elle elargir sa conception geographique et fonctionnelle ? Elle va devoir choisir entre trois strategies : celle, classique, de l'alliance defensive, celle de la prevention et de la gestion des conflits a l'echelle mondiale, ou celle de l'intervention dans les crises au cas par cas, en articulation avec d'autres institutions.

NATO--SUMMITS--BUCAREST, 2008
The Alliance at a Crossroads., 2008.
(NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, vol. 53, no. 1, 2008, Whole Issue.)
ID Number: JA024711
Type: ART

Fears for the Future / by Robin Shepherd., 2008.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 4, April 2008, p. 4-6.)
ID Number: JA024706
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Shepherd, Robin
NATO stands at the brink. Some see it consolidating success in delivering peace in Europe. Others point to Afghanistan as a campaign too far that could even break the alliance. There is much to occupy minds as leaders prepare to meet in Bucharest.
NETWORK CENTRIC WARFARE
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 3, mars 2008, p. 125-134.)
ID Number: JA024694
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mathonniere, Julien
Alors que les Ameriques commencent a realiser que le futur de la guerre qu'ils imaginaient ressemble chaque jour davantage aux guerres coloniales d'hier, en tout cas en Irak, les theses culturalistes reprennent progressivement le dessus sur des conceptions purement clausewitziennes des conflits armes et de leur avatar, la technologie a tout crin. La 'guerre reseau-centree' qui devait abolir l'espace et tirer un trait sur nos armees de masse, a connu l'echec en Afghanistan et en Irak; car s'il s'agit bien de s'appuyer sur des reseaux pour conduire nos guerres contre le terrorisme, ce ne sont sans doute pas ceux que les theoriciens de la 'revolution des affaires militaires' envisageaient.

NEW ZEALAND—MILITARY POLICY
ID Number: JA024754
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. MacCraw, David
New Zealand's defence policy over the last 25 years has changed dramatically, going from being anchored in a Realist view of the world to one being influenced more by a Liberal Internationalist view of international relations. This has meant that defence policy has gone from one reliant on a balanced military force and collective security with allies to one that is attuned primarily to peace-keeping and determinedly independent of allies. The change is mainly the result of the increasing of the Labour party's ideology on defence policy.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 63-75.)
ID Number: JA024729
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Muller, Harald
Taking complete nuclear disarmament as a serious and achievable objective at a fixed date in the distant future and devising a sequence of carefully drafted interim steps toward that end would contribute to a cooperative world order.
NUCLEAR ENERGY
L'avenir du nucleaire civil / by Jean Syrota., 2008.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 1, 2008, p. 161-171.)
ID Number: JA024654
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Syrota, Jean

Apres une premiere vague dans les annees 1960, une deuxieme dans les annees 1970, nous entrons sans doute, du fait du cout du petrole et du debat sur le rechauffement climatique, dans une troisieme vague de developpement du nucleaire civil. Cette vague ne peut etre durable que si la competitivite du nucleaire est assuree - ce qui exclut les marches trop etroits, et les petits reacteurs - et si sont remplies de maniere absolue les conditions de surete, de securite et de non-proliferation.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS
ID Number: JA024656
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Brown, Harold

The former secretary of defense argues that the lessons of history warn that adopting a nuclear weapons-free world as a concrete goal could instead divert from or distort counterproliferation efforts, harming U.S. and global security.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS -- INDIA
South Asia's Nuclear Decade / by Bruce Riedel., 2008.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 2, April - May 2008, p. 107-140.)
ID Number: JA024687
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Riedel, Bruce

In May 1998 India surprised the world by testing five nuclear weapons, and despite the pleas of the international community, Pakistan followed suit a few days later. The global effort to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons in South Asia never recovered. The recent United States-India nuclear deal is a wise accommodation to reality but puts no constraints on the nuclear arms race in South Asia. Meanwhile, Pakistan is unlikely to conclude such a deal, especially given the A.Q. Khan affair. In the last decade the two neighbours have fought a small war and mobilised for a much larger one, and cross-border terrorism could provoke another crisis at any time. The danger of a nuclear confrontation remains serious and should be addressed by creative diplomacy to deal with the underlying issues that have divided the subcontinent since partition in 1947, most notably Kashmir.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS -- IRAN
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 19-29.)
ID Number: JA024701
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Cordesman, Anthony H.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e année, no. 1, 2008, p. 173-184.)
ID Number: JA024655
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tertrais, Bruno

Avec le National Intelligence Estimate, la communauté du renseignement américain a peut-être voulu prendre une revanche sur l'Administration de Washington et la crise irakienne de 2003. Pourtant, même si les Iraniens ont effectivement stoppé un programme, ou une partie de programme, à l'automne 2003, il est vraisemblable qu'il s'agissait là d'une décision tactique. Le problème nucléaire iranien reste entier, et toutes les options sur la table — y compris l'option militaire.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Pakistan, armas nucleares y seguridad / by Vicente Garrido Rebolledo., 2008.
ID Number: JA024742
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rebolledo, Vicente Garrido

Cual es el arsenal nuclear de Pakistan ? Están garantizados el control y la seguridad de sus instalaciones ? Pese a su alianza con EE UU, muchos temen que Islamabad oculte información sobre un programa nuclear bajo exclusivo mando militar y objetivo de grupos radicales.

PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Between Bullet and Ballot / by Ayesha Khan., 2008.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 4, April 2008, p. 11-12.)
ID Number: JA024708
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Khan, Ayesha

Islamist parties and the Pakistan military have sustained each other in power while battling militants near the border. Now elections have unseated the Islamist-military alliance and ushered in fresh politics in areas bordering Afghanistan. Can the new forces create peace in the hills?

PARTITION, TERRITORIAL

Historical Myths of a Divided Iraq / by Reidar Visser., 2008.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 2, April – May 2008, p. 95-105.)
ID Number: JA024686
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Visser, Reidar

The idea of a soft partitioning of Iraq along ethno-sectarian lines has gained traction in some US policymaking circles. However, the model of an Iraq divided into three ethno-sectarian entities lacks historical resonance and is likely to increase instability in Iraq rather than reduce it. The most persistent trend in Iraqi history since medieval times is the status of Baghdad as a regional proto-capital for an area from the Gulf to the mountains north of Mosul – an area which is frequently referred to by its inhabitants as 'Iraq' from pre-modern times. Conversely, there is no precedent for subdividing the Iraqi territory on the basis of sectarian identities, and Iraq's long history exhibits almost no examples of secessionist movements based on Shia or Sunni ideology.
The peak-oil theory asserts that oil production follows a bell-shaped curve, rising exponentially early on, hitting a peak and then declining terminally. As world oil production reaches its peak, energy importers will enjoy somewhat greater political weight; the economic balance of power among popular industrial states will change according to their relative abilities to adapt to a scarcity of fossil fuels; and there will be increased risk of state failure, resource conflict and even nuclear-energy-related problems. These dangers might be minimised through national and international programmes designed to rapidly maximise energy efficiency and promote non-fossil-fuel energy sources.

Le bilan de politique étrangère des Kaczyński paraît pour le moins contestable : désorganisation du service diplomatique, mésententes avec Moscou et Berlin, alignement sur Washington, isolement dans l’Union européenne... Si la nouvelle majorité a déjà instauré un net changement de style, les inflexions que l’on perçoit par exemple dans les relations entre Varsovie et Moscou, ne pressagent pas obligatoirement un virage radical dans les choix diplomatiques polonais.

The police restructuring efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina driven by the international community, using in particular the leverage of European integration, attempted to achieve a reform that would transform a very fragmented police system into a de-politicized single structure and ended in the signing of a rather weak political agreement. The main reason why the process proved to be so difficult was that police restructuring touched upon the fundamentals of a delicate ethno-political power-sharing model in a post-conflict situation. But also, the approach chosen by the international
community had serious deficiencies as the international community was far from speaking with one voice, thereby limiting its leverage.

**POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA**

Bosnie tussen Dayton en Brussel : twaalf en een half jaar internationaal hulpbeleid / by Sipke de Hoop., 2008.

*INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62. nr. 4, april 2008, p. 197-201.*

ID Number: JA024714
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hoop, Sipke de

The author analyses the international reconstruction policy in Bosnia. Thirteen years after the Dayton Peace Agreement and many billions of dollars of aid the central government is still very weak, nationalists run the country, while unemployment is very high. The failed attempts of rebuilding and reconciliation have to do with three main factors: the inheritance of the past; the inefficient and complex constitutional structure that was created in 1995; and the policy of the international community.

**PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA**


ID Number: JA024682
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Taylor, Humphrey

**QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)**

La strategie de communication d'Al-Qaida / by Franck Deroy., 2008.

*DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 3, mars 2008, p. 78-84.*

ID Number: JA024693
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Deroy, Franck

Plusieurs membres de la mouvance salafiste internationale Al-Qaida s'adressent regulierement aux foules lors de communiques. Les analyses, souvent generiques, ne permettent pas de mettre en evidence les divergences internes de cette mouvance, ni meme de souligner les methodes qui conferent a ces communiques une certaine efficacite dans le public. Cet article propose une analyse intuitu personnae de la communication des membres d'Al-Qaida ainsi que la comparaison avec les methodes eprouvees de la strategie marketing.

**QATAR--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Le paradoxe diplomatique du Qatar comme moyen d'acces a la consecration / by Barah Mikail., 2008.

*REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 69, printemps 2008, p. 31-41.*

ID Number: JA024755
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mikail, Barah

L'histoire recente du Qatar, pays longtemps sous influence etrangere, souligne son aspiration a la pleine independance et a l'affirmation de sa politique etrangere. Si Cheikh Hamad Al-Thani, arrive au pouvoir en 1995, engagea une politique plus nationaliste, c'est neanmoins la guerre en Irak de 2003 qui contribua a l'emergence d'une diplomatie.
qatarie plus affirmée, notamment vis-à-vis de l'Arabie Saoudite. Le Qatar se rapproche alors des États-Unis, en accueillant sur son territoire le Quartier général du Commandement central américain (CENTCOM). Son accession au rang de membre non permanent du Conseil de sécurité en 2006 lui donne l'occasion de développer ses ambitions internationales, à travers une diplomatie active, en particulier sur les questions israélo-palestinienne et libanaise, et se démarquant parfois des Américains.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION) --ECONOMIC POLICY
Putin's Plan / by Clifford G. Gaddy, Andrew C. Kuchins., 2008.
ID Number: JA024732
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gaddy, Clifford G.
2. Kuchins, Andrew C.
The roots of Putin's Plan lie not in Marxism-Leninism, but in Western business theory. True to these roots, Putin is orchestrating the election of someone to succeed him as a strategic planner, the CEO of 'Russia Inc', who will continue to seek domestic and international stability.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION) --FOREIGN RELATIONS
'New Cold War' or Twenty Years' Crisis ? Russia and International Politics / by Richard Sakwa., 2008.
ID Number: JA024666
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sakwa, Richard
President Vladimir Putin's foreign policy can be characterized as a 'new realism', repudiating some of the exaggerated ambitions of Yevgeny's Primakov's tenure as foreign minister in the late 1990s while asserting Russia's distinctive identity in world politics. Rather than acting as a classic 'balancing' power prescribed by classic realist theory as the response to the hegemonic power of a single state, Russia under Putin tended to 'bandwagon' and the country has been a vigorous 'joiner'. Putin insisted that Russia retains its 'autonomy' in international politics while moving away from earlier ideas that Russia could constitute the kernel of an alternative bloc. However, the opportunity to integrate Russia into the hegemonic international order may have been missed because of what is seen in Moscow as the resolute hostility of groups in the West who continue to pursue Cold War aims of isolating and containing Russia. The Cold War was transcended in an asymmetrical manner, and this has given rise to four major failures: political, strategic, intellectual and cultural. The world faces the danger of the onset of a new era of great power bloc politics, thus restoring a Cold War structure to the international system. With none of the major strategic issues facing the international community at the end of the Cold War yet resolved, we may be facing a new twenty years' crisis.
RUSSIA (FEDERATION) --FOREIGN RELATIONS --USA

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 131-150.)
ID Number: JA024733
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mendelson, Sarah E.
2. Gerber, Theodore P.
A narrow focus on Putin has overlooked an important political and social development inside Russia. A new, young generation now reflects his values, favoring restoring a hyper-sovereign Russia and resisting or rejecting international legal norms.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION) --POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 95-106.)
ID Number: JA024731
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Brzezinski, Zbigniev
How will history judge Vladimir Putin? He had alternatives, but his decisions, despite their apparent short-term success, are likely to have negative long-term effects on the Russian political system, economy, and geopolitical prospects.

RUSSIA (FEDERATION) --POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Rusia al final del gobierno de Putin: un precario 'status quo' / by Lilia Shevtsova., 2008.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 121, enero - febrero 2008, p. 43-58.)
ID Number: JA024740
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Shevtsova, Lilia
La designacion de Medvedev como 'heredero' del Kremlin es otro de los actos de la democracia de imitacion rusa. En un sistema fuertemente presidencialista, la elite empresarial-burocratica parece no tener y interes en un lider funcional. Aceptar esta idea la ciudadania?

RWANDA --HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994 --FRANCE

Turquoise, une operation necessaire, une mission delicate / by Jean-Claude Lafourcade., 2008.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 3, mars 2008, p. 14-20.)
ID Number: JA024690
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lafourcade, Jean-Claude
L'evolution recente des relations franco-rwandaises fait revenir l'operation Turquoise dans l'actualite. Constatant que les realites de cette operation sont mal connues et souvent deformees, il parait utile de donner le point de vue du commandant d'operation, acteur directement concerné, confronte a une mission difficile qui a ete l'objet de graves accusations.
Les routes maritimes : nouvel enjeu des relations internationales ?
/ by Antoine Fremont., 2008.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 69, printemps 2008, p. 17-28.)
ID Number: JA024753
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fremont, Antoine

Jamais autant de marchandises n'ont été transportées par la voie maritime, et par conséquent l'économie mondiale n'a jamais été aussi dépendante de la mer. La principale préoccupation des grandes puissances est alors de garantir la libre circulation et la sécurité du transport maritime. Ainsi, elles cherchent à maîtriser les points de passages stratégiques (détroits, canaux ...), à sécuriser les ports et les navires, à envisager des alternatives terrestres et à éventuellement diversifier les routes maritimes. Le contrôle des routes maritimes révèle donc les tensions qui traversent le monde. Par ailleurs, le transport maritime a atteint aujourd'hui une telle ampleur qu'il génère ses propres nuisances environnementales. Les réponses à ces préoccupations environnementales ne peuvent que relever de négociations internationales.

Espana requiere una revolucion conceptual de la politica exterior, hoy definitivamente ligada a la interior. Para ello, el primer paso es superar el ensimismamiento del debate politico nacional.

This article reviews Iran's past and current use of terrorism and assesses why U.S. attempts to halt Iran's efforts have met with little success. With this assessment in mind, it argues that Iran is not likely to transfer chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons to terrorist groups for several reasons. First, providing terrorists with such unconventional weapons offers Iran few tactical advantages as these groups are able to operate effectively with existing methods and weapons. Second, Iran has become more cautious in its backing of terrorists in recent years. And third, Tehran is highly aware that any major escalation in its support for terrorism would incur U.S. wrath and international condemnation. The article concludes by offering recommendations for decreasing Iran's support for terrorism.
STRATEGIC PLANNING--USA


ID Number: JA024658
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Friedberg, Aaron L.
The former director of policy planning in the Office of the Vice President argues that the U.S. government has lost the capacity to conduct serious, sustained national strategic planning and proposes three ways by which the next president could improve it.

SUDAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT


ID Number: JA024751
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Natsios, Andrew S.
While the crisis in Darfur simmers, the larger problem of Sudan's survival as a state is becoming increasingly urgent. Old tensions between the Arabs of the Nile River valley, who have held power for a century, and marginalized groups on the country's periphery are turning into a national crisis. Engagement with Khartoum may be the only way to avert another civil war in Sudan, and even that may not be enough.

SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Syrie en de alliantie met Iran : rolverwisseling in asymmetrische relatie / by Hans Schippers., 2008. (INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 4, april 2008, p. 228-231.)

ID Number: JA024717
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Schippers, Hans
The author takes a close look at the recent alliance between Syria and Iran. Their cooperation dates back to the mid 1970s and was based on shared aversion to the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq, with whom both countries were in conflict. This cooperation intensified during the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988) when Syria supported Shia-ayatollah Khomeini. During the 1980s and 1990s, Syria was the dominant partner in the cooperation. In a way, Syria has now become an Iranian client state. However, Bashar is willing to restore good relations with the Western world. The price tag on this policy change is probably giving Syria once more a free hand in Lebanon.

TERRORISM


ID Number: JA024643
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Freeman, Michael
How will the strategy of spreading democracy affect the threat of terrorism from Al Qaeda and likeminded Islamic extremist groups? This article analyzes how spreading democracy would impact four different sets of underlying motivations that lead to this kind of terrorism. It
shows that the widespread belief in the power of democracy is likely misplaced because democracy will be unlikely to change perceptions of occupation, will itself threaten Islamic identity and culture, will be unlikely to mitigate economic grievances, and will be unlikely to provide a more legitimate government than one based on religious law.

ID Number: JA024764
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hecker, Marc

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 1, January 2008, p. 80-93.)
ID Number: JA024644
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Oeme, Chester G.

Using Iraq and Afghanistan as case studies, this article explores several critical questions. First, what is the scope of the relationship among criminal organizations, terrorists, and insurgents? The analysis is drawn from theoretical approaches but also relies on government studies and open source reports. Second, how has the transitional period between post-conflict and reconstruction/nation-building created fertile ground for strengthening the criminal-terrorist-insurgent continuum? This is a particularly important issue as the Bush administration engages international organizations. Lastly, what can the United States and its Coalition allies do to mitigate the security challenges presented by the criminal-terrorist-insurgent problem in these two countries?

The Enemy Was Not Born on September 11 / by Anatoly Safonov., 2008.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 54, no. 1, 2008, p. 3-11.)
ID Number: JA024722
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Safonov, Anatoly

TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
Pakistan's Record on Terrorism : Conflicted Goals, Comprised Performance / by Ashley J. Tellis., 2008.
ID Number: JA024719
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tellis, Ashley J.
Islamabad's inability to defeat the terrorist groups operating from its soil is rooted in many factors that go beyond its admittedly serious motivational deficiencies to combat terrorism.
ID Number: JA024720
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Saab, Bilal Y.

After the September 11 attacks, Osama bin Laden launched a third front beyond Afghanistan and Iraq: his own homeland in Saudi Arabia. Saudi authorities have so far successfully countered al Qaeda's offensive, but the war inside the kingdom is far from over.

TREATY OF LISBON (2007)
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 31, no. 121, printemps 2008, p. 223-227.)
ID Number: JA024762
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Chopin, Thierry

Apres le trait de Lisbonne, si la ratification est confirmee par tous les Etats signataires, quelle sera la situation de l'Europe? L'Union europeenne sera-t-elle relancee? Quel role devrait y tenir la France?

Aspects securite et defense du Traite modificatif de Lisbonne / by Gilles Combarieu., 2008.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 3, mars 2008, p. 69-77.)
ID Number: JA024692
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Combarieu, Gilles

Lors du sommet d'Helsinki (1999), les Etats membres de l'UE ont exprime la volonte de 'developper une capacite autonome de decider et, la ou l'OTAN en tant que telle n'est pas engagee, de lancer et de conduire des operations militaires sous la direction de l'Union europeenne en reponse a des crises internationales'. Par cette declaration, fondement de la Politique europeenne de securite de la defense (PESD), etaient definis leurs objectifs strategiques communs dans le domaine de la PESD: capacites militaires, autonomie et reactivite.

TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE (1990)
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 54, no. 1, 2008, p. 12-22.)
ID Number: JA024723
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Areshev, Andrei
TRIBES--IRAQ

The Anbar Awakening / by Austin Long., 2008.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 2, April - May 2008, p. 67-93.)
ID Number: JA024685
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Long, Austin

The United States and its allies in Iraq have embraced a tribal strategy to provide security and fight al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia. This approach is not new. Saddam Hussein also sought to use tribal alliances to provide internal security. His experience, and that of the present-day Coalition, demonstrates the prospects and perils of using tribes to provide security. Tension exists between the United States' two main strategic goals of defeating al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia and building a democratic, unified Iraq. There is also the danger that Iraqi tribes will defect from the Coalition in the future.

UKRAINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

L'Ukraine apres les elections / by Francois Frison-Roche., 2008.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 31, no. 121, printemps 2008, p. 245-250.)
ID Number: JA024763
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Frison-Roche, Francois

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

ID Number: JA024667
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Benner, Thorsten
2. Rotmann, Philipp

While comprehensive studies on UN peacebuilding assert that 'learning has not ... been one of the strengths of the United Nations', research so far has largely ignored the UN's institutional infrastructure for learning. This essay seeks to contribute to closing this gap by surveying the evolution of the UN's learning infrastructure from the early 1990s to the present. Despite some progress in recent years, the lack of resources, coordination and political will means that turning the UN bureaucracy into a learning organization is unfinished business at best. Rather than focusing all attention on the new Peacebuilding Commission, policymakers and researchers alike should invest additional resources in analysing and strengthening the learning capacity of the UN peacebuilding apparatus.

USA--ARMED FORCES

The Military and Society Beyond the Postmodern Era / by John Allen Williams., 2008.
(ORBIS, vol. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 199-216.)
ID Number: JA024677
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Williams, John Allen

The degree to which the international security environment had changed after the Cold War became evident with the attacks on September 11. As a result, military forces in the United States (and perhaps in the West generally) are evolving from their Cold War and immediate post-Cold War perspectives to confront transnational and subnational non-state dangers. These changes have significant implications for
military professionalism and the relations between the military and society. They are explored through a modified 'Postmodern military' model, called here the 'Hybrid' model.

**USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS**

ID Number: JA024734
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Steinberg, James B.

There is an urgent need to return to the bipartisan tradition of enlightened global leadership – the fundamental strategy pursued by the United States since World War II – which remains the most reliable path to US security and prosperity.

**USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN**

Diplomacy and Hypocrisy: The Case of Iran / by Anthony Newkirk., 2008.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 30-45.)
ID Number: JA024702
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Newkirk, Anthony

**USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**

(ORBIS, vol. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 332-346.)
ID Number: JA024700
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Krebs, Ronald R.

There is little disagreement in Washington that the United States is losing the so-called Battle of Ideas, and there is a surprising consensus on what needs to be done: 'reach out' to Muslim moderates. Bolstering moderate voices in the Muslim world is indeed crucial to the fate of the War on Terror, but 'reaching out' to them is no solution. In fact, it is the last thing Muslim moderates need, since it deepens their legitimacy problems. The West's criticism may do more to help Muslim moderates become a political force to be reckoned with than its love ever could. This 'cruel to be kind' rhetorical strategy can, and should, be combined with open material support for Arab and Muslim civil society, but crucially without regard to political orientation. Such a policy has its drawbacks and it will be a difficult sell, but it is the only way to make progress in the Battle of Ideas.

**USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LIBYA**

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 133-148.)
ID Number: JA024704
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. St John, Ronald Bruce
USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
Reexamining the U.S.-Turkish Alliance / by Joshua W. Walker., 2007.
ID Number: JA024660
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Walker, Joshua W.
The emergence of Turkey's Justice and Development Party (AKP) has coincided with an unprecedented estrangement in U.S.-Turkish relations. Yet, for from being the source of anti-Americanism, the AKP represents an ideal partner for the United States in the region.

USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--PERSIAN GULF REGION
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 77-91.)
ID Number: JA024730
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bowman, Bradley L.
As forces are withdrawn from Iraq, the United States should resist the temptation to increase or redeploy troops to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states. The United States can deter Iran and reassure its GCC allies by other means without expanding military bases.

USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
(ORBIS, vol. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 312-331.)
ID Number: JA024699
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Brimley, Shawn
2. Singh, Vikram
The United States has yet to reconcile its strategic culture to the realities of the post-9/11 era. In the absence of a consensus on grand strategy, America's military and civilian leadership is arguing that in a world of 'persistent conflict', America must exercise its power in increasingly indirect ways. This essay explores the current surge of interest in the so-called 'indirect approach' and its relevance for the strategic environment of today and tomorrow. The authors briefly consider a strategic framework for an indirect approach, what true implementation would take, and the attendant risks of such a path. Pursuing a global indirect approach in the absence of such a framework could send America stumbling to the farthest corners of the globe only to harm her own strategic interests.

USA. AFRICA COMMAND
The Challenge that is USAFRICOM / by Isaac Kfir., 2008.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 49, 2008, p. 110-113.)
ID Number: JA024697
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kfir, Isaac
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March 2008, p. 191-209.)
ID Number: JA024663
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Boyle, Michael J.
This article attempts to locate the war on terror within American grand strategy and makes three claims. First, it argues that the Bush administration's approach to the war on terror rests on a false analogy between terrorism and fascism or communism. This has led to misinterpretations of the goals of the war on terror and to the persistent misuse of American power. Second, it suggests that the central purpose of the war on terror should be to de-legitimize terror as a tactic and to induce states to assume responsibility for controlling terrorists within their borders. Third, it argues that bilateral enforcement of an anti-terror regime imposes high costs for US power and puts other elements of American grand strategy - including the promotion of democracy and the promotion of human rights - at risk. To reduce these costs and to preserve American power over the long-term, the US should attempt to institutionalize cooperation in the war on terror and to scale back ambitious policy choices (such as achieving a democratic revolution in the Middle East) which increase the risk of state defection from the anti-terror regime.

The Global War on Terror, Sliced Four Ways / by Charles B. Strozier., 2007.
ID Number: JA024683
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Strozier, Charles B.