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ACCOUNTING FRAUD

xv, 236 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80020761
Type: M
Library Location: 657 /00034 ISBN: 9050954286
'De grens tussen creatief boekhouden en 'echte' fraude is niet altijd even duidelijk aan te geven. Als ondernemers zich 'verschrijven' om de continuïteit van hun onderneming te bestendigen, werd dat tot voor kort een begrijpelijk motief gevonden. Fraude in de jaarrekening kan echter zware gevolgen hebben voor de continuïteit van de onderneming en voor de betrokken bestuurders. De recente boekhoudschandalen in de VS en Europa hebben dat pijnlijk duidelijk gemaakt. Langsheen de boekhoudschandalen gidsen de auteurs u in een eerste deel op een boeiende en inzichtelijke manier doorheen het labyrint van manipulatietechnieken die tot voor kort in de onderste directiekluiten werden bewaard : special purpose entities, side letters, geheime afspraken, vervalste bankuittreksels, schaduwboekhoudingen, enz. In het tweede deel wordt het Belgische juridische kader ontleed vanuit de vraag wie in welke mate strafrechtelijke verantwoordelijkheid riskeert en wat een particulier slachtoffer in voorkomend geval kan ondernemen. In een derde deel worden de meest voorkomende verschijningsvormen van jaarrekeningfraude bekeken door een bedrijfseconomische bril. Wat het post-Enron tijdperk ons gaat brengen, wordt toegelicht in het laatste deel : de Sarbanes Oxley Act, het actie-plan van de EU, de Belgische corporate governance wet en de Code Lippens.'

ARMED FORCES

447 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80020754
Type: REF
Library Location: 355.2 /00002 REF ISBN: 1857433998

ARMED FORCES

xiii, 489 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80020752
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00145 ISBN: 9211422515
Includes index.
xxxvi, 888 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80020753
Type: REF
Library Location: 327.3 /00061 REF ISBN: 0199298734
Includes index.
BURMA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
128 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Paper ; 381)
ID number: 80020784
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01317 ISBN: 0415407265
Author(s):
1. Haacke, Jurgen

"In view of its problematic human rights record and the military regime's continued extra-constitutional rule, Myanmar has faced mounting diplomatic pressure from the international community since the renewed detention of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2003. This paper examines Myanmar's foreign policy, which is predicated on state-building and development, as well as on defending the regime's priority of establishing an enduring constitution over democratisation. It discusses how the regime has been able to take advantage of the economic, security and geostrategic interests of both China and India in the country to achieve development and security goals. As Western capitals have sought to place Myanmar under the scrutiny of the UN Security Council on the grounds that its domestic circumstances have regional security implications, the paper highlights how its relations with Beijing in particular have assumed ever greater significance. It discusses the regime's aims, disappointments and concerns in its relations with the US, Japan and Europe; details the difficult decisions facing the leadership as ASEAN has started to relax its application of the non-interference norm when dealing with Myanmar, and examines its interaction with the UN, particularly the secretary-general and his special envoys. The paper concludes by analysing the likely regional and international implications of intensified political pressure on the regime."

CHEMICAL WARFARE--HISTORY
xii, 479 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80020782
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Tucker, Jonathan B.

"Statesmen, generals, and diplomats have long debated the military utility and morality of chemical warfare. In 1925, the use of chemical weapons in war was prohibited by international treaty; in 1997 the ban on the use of chemical weapons was extended to cover their development, production, and stockpiling. Nevertheless, Iraq employed chemical weapons on a large scale as recently as the 1980s, first during its eight-year war with Iran and then against its rebellious Kurdish minority. The author here makes clear that we are at a crossroads that could lead either to the further spread of these weapons or to their ultimate abolition."
CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
274 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80020785
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01318 ISBN: 0804751382
Author(s):
1. Goldstein, Avery
Bibliography: p. 221-261. Includes index.

CIMIC--NATO
iii, 26 p.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80020767
Type: M
Library Location: 355 /00479

CLANS--ASIA, CENTRAL
xx, 376 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80020779
Type: M
Library Location: 321 /00723 ISBN: 0521839505
Author(s):
1. Collins, Kathleen
Includes index.
'This book is a study of the role of clan networks in Central Asia from the early twentieth century through 2004. Exploring the social, economic, and historical roots of clans, and their political role and political transformation during the Soviet and post-Soviet periods, this study argues that clans are informal political actors that are critical to understanding politics in this region. The book demonstrates that the Soviet system was far less successful in transforming and controlling Central Asian society, and in its policy of eradicating clan identities, than has often been assumed. Clans increasingly influenced and constrained the regime's political trajectory during the later Soviet and post-Soviet periods, making liberalizing political and economic reforms very difficult. In order to understand Central Asian politics and the region's economies today, scholars and policy makers must take into account the powerful role of these informal groups, how they adapt and change over time, and how they may constrain or undermine democratization in this strategic region.'

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
xii, 138 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80020763
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Willekens, Marleen
2. Sercu, Piet
'Since Enron and assorted scandals, trust cannot be restored without transparency. The new rules and guidelines that have emerged so far mainly relate to corporate governance and external auditing, and much
less to a direct reform of actual corporate disclosure requirements related to performance. The issue discussed in this book is the effectiveness of four traditional corporate governance mechanisms (board of directors, audit committee, internal control and audit, external audit) as monitoring and (to a lesser extent) entrepreneurial devices. The authors review what the empirical literature has been reporting regarding this issue. They also take stock of contemporary governance practice for Belgian listed companies. Last but surely not least they report on about twelve hours of round-table discussions about governance and trust held with Belgian and international luminaries from business and academia.'
the meaning of conscription in the context of the increasingly feeble relationship between the state and the nation. The analysis pursued in this book is thus structuralist in essence. It aims at relating the question of changes, or lack of change, in recruitment to broader political, social and cultural issues thereby breaking new ground. Attention is not only paid to what the military manpower systems do, but also what they represent. As such, conscription has meaning far beyond the sphere of military affairs.'
**EU--ESDP**

Securite de l'Europe : quelle integration des politiques de defense
144 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.
ID number: 80020792
Type: M
Library Location: 448 /00054 ISBN: 2845411030
'Pour cette 13eme edition, les Rencontres parlementaires 'Paix et Defense' ont propose un temps d'echange et de reflexion sur les defis de l'integration des politiques de defense en Europe. La strategie europeenne de securite adoptee par les pays de l'Union europeenne en 2003, aura demontré que plus aucun Etat n'etait veritablement a meme de repondre seul aux defis de securite. La mondialisation est aussi celle des menaces. Pour autant la strategie europeenne de securite apporte des reponses aux defis de securite qui se distinguent de la strategie americaine. Sur un plan politique, l'autonomie de la politique de defense europeenne associee a la perennite du lien transatlantique, necessite aujourd'hui une plus grande integration des politiques de defense en Europe. Face a ces defis, il est donc necessaire de mettre en oeuvre une integration des politiques europeennes de securite. Quels sont les sauts qualitatifs et quantitatifs que nous pouvons faire dans ce domaine et quelles sont les limites politiques a cet exercice ? Quelle coordination peut-il exister tant au plan politique que militaire entre la PESD et l'OTAN ? Enfin sera-t-il possible de voir les pays de l'Union europeenne se doter d'un budget de defense commun, d'equipements militaires communs, d'un marche de l'armement commun et d'un outil industriel homogene ?'

**FRANCE--HISTORY**

381 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80020759
Type: M
Library Location: 944 /00021 ISBN: 2070775976
Author(s):
1. Winock, Michel, 1937-
'La tragedie algerienne a ete la malediction de la IVe republique. C'est a Alger, le 13 mai 1958, que s'enclenche l'engrenage qui finira par emporter ce regime issu d'une guerre et defait par une autre. Son agonie n'aura dure que trois semaines. Ce livre met au jour les protagonistes, les paroles, les arriere-pensees, les enjeux, les intrigues, les flottements, les audaces et les lachetes qui rythment l'embrasement de ces quelques semaines haletantes. Il retrace la chaine des evenements et des affrontements, qui s'etend de l'insurrection d'Alger au retour du general de Gaulle au pouvoir. Il sonde, ce faisant, la profondeur des dissensions qui dechirent les Francais jusqu'a menacer le tissu national. L'auteur s'interroge sur l'incurable vulnerabilite d'une Republique, creatrice pourtant, en maints domaines, d'un veritable 'miracle francais'. Ce n'est pas seulement a l'epreuve du conflit algerien que se meurt la IVe, c'est aussi en raison des tares intrinseques d'un systeme politique reduit a l'impuissance et, par la meme, discrédite. Les faiblesses de ce regime, honni par l'elite militaire, entrainent l'intervention de l'armee dans la vie politique, pour la premiere fois depuis plus d'un siecle : c'est sous la menace des armes que se decidera l'issue de la crise, par le recours, une fois encore, a un homme providentiel.'
IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

135 p.; 24 cm.
(Chailloit Papers ; 89)
ID number: 80020764
Type: M
Library Location: 321 /00722 ISBN: 9291980927

For this paper, a number of respected academics who are specialists in international relations and Iranian studies were asked to contribute chapters analysing Iran through the lens of their expertise. The volume covers three main areas: Iran's domestic affairs; Iran and security; and Iran's relations with the West. The authors touch on various topics, including the repercussions of the June 2005 elections and the advent of President Ahmadinejad, the future of the reform movement in Iran, Iranian-American and EU-Iran relations, and - inevitably - the critical nuclear issue.

ISLAM

x, 130 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80020778
Type: M
Library Location: 297 /00014 ISBN: 0892590769

Author(s):
1. Qutb, Sayyid

This book was authored to define the landmarks and milestones on the road to the goal of Islamic revival. It marshals a vanguard to replace the system of jahiliyyad (roughly translated as ignorance and immorality) encompassing the world, with the eternal and universal religion of Islam. Western academia turns to this book to understand the motivations of Muslim activists, but it is best appreciated as the author’s understanding of the Qu’ran and Sunnah, in the context of his time and experiences.

ISLAM--RUSSIA

viii, 463 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80020777
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /00972 ISBN: 0674021649

Author(s):
1. Crews, Robert D., 1970-

Includes index.

Russia occupies a unique position in the Muslim world. Unlike any other non-Islamic state, it has ruled Muslim populations for over five hundred years. Though Russia today is plagued by its unrelenting war in Chechnya, Russia's approach toward Islam once yielded stability. In stark contrast to the popular 'clash of civilizations' theory that sees Islam inevitably in conflict with the West, the author reveals the remarkable ways in which Russia constructed an empire with broad Muslim support. The book draws on police and court records, and Muslim petitions, denunciations, and clerical writings - not accessible prior to 1991 - to unearth the fascinating relationship between an empire and its subjects.
ISO 9000 SERIES STANDARDS

380 p.; 30 cm.
ID number: 80020789
Type: M

xiv, 260 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(Quality and Reliability ; 45)
ID number: 80020780
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Stamatis, D. H.
Bibliography: p. 245-248. Includes index.
'This practical resource examines the evolution and rationale of the ISO 9000 series of standards, their structure, interpretation, and relationship to other quality systems - providing theory as well as applications and demonstrating how to put the standards into place to achieve quality.'

LAW--EU COUNTRIES

xvi, 539 p. ; 24 cm.
ID number: 80020758
Type: M
Library Location: 421 /00008 ISBN: 2247055265
Author(s):
1. Isaac, Guy
2. Blanquet, Marc, 1958-
Includes index.
'Cet ouvrage a pour objet l'étude des caracteristiques communes a toutes les branches du droit de l'Union, a la difference du droit special s'interessant aux regles applicables dans tel ou tel domaine. Le droit general permet de souligner la specificite de l'ordre juridique communautaire, a savoir : un systeme institutionnel d'exercice en commun des competences, et un systeme juridique et judiciaire quasi federal. Cette neuvieme edition, integrant les developpements recents des jurisprudences de la Cour de justice des Communautes europeennes et des juridictions francaises, presente egalemen les apports du traite etablisant une constitution pour l'Europe qui, par dela les vicissitudes pouvant marquer son processus de ratification, demeure pour le moins un cadre de reflexion privilegie pour les evolutions des prochaines annees.'

MASS MEDIA--BELGIUM--DIRECTORIES

482 p. ; 19 cm.
ID number: 80020770
Type: M
Library Location: 659 /00062 ISBN: 9046507580
'Cet ouvrage comprend toutes les informations relatives aux secteurs de la communication, de la presse, des medias et de l'information institutionnelle'.

Page 13
This book offers the most comprehensive empirical analysis of monetary developments in the Russian Federation during the first postcommunist decade. The book scrutinizes critically and rigorously the stabilization process in postcommunist Russia, the strengths, dynamics and causality of the relationship between inflation and various monetary aggregates as well as the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in that process. The common theme generated from the analysis is that the monetary policies implemented in Russia during the period under consideration were less than optimal. Inadequate or even inappropriate prescription and halfhearted implementation of various monetary stabilizations, conducted under the auspices of the IMF, had disastrous effects on this transition economy and the welfare of society as a whole. Inevitably, the role of the IMF in Russia is critically exposed.'
NEGOTIATION--FRANCE
xv, 344 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80020783
Type: M
Library Location: 341.7 /00112 ISBN: 1929223536
Author(s):
1. Cogan, Charles
'Even before it led opposition to the recent war on Iraq, France was considered the most difficult of the United States' major European allies. In this study, the author explores the cultural and historical factors that have shaped the French approach to negotiation and then dissects its key elements.'

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--LIBYA
104 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Paper ; 380)
ID number: 80020741
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Bowen, Wyn Q.
'For over three decades, driven by the core motive of deterring external threats to its security, Libya sought to acquire nuclear weapons. Having attempted but failed to procure them 'off the shelf' from several states during the 1970s, by late 2003 it had succeeded in assembling much of the technology required to manufacture them. Nevertheless, following secret negotiations with the UK and US governments, in December 2003 Colonel Muammar Gadhafi resolved to abandon the pursuit of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. This decision reflected the regime's radically altered security perceptions during the 1990s and early twenty-first century. The pursuit of nuclear weapons had come to be viewed as a strategic liability. This paper examines the motives for Libya's pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability, from Gadhafi's rise to power in 1969 through to late 2003. It assesses the proliferation pathways that the regime followed, including early dependence on Soviet technology and assistance and, subsequently, its reliance on the A.Q. Khan network. It examines the decision to give up the quest for nuclear weapons, focusing on the main factors that influenced the regime's calculations, including the perceived need to re-engage with the international community and the United States in particular. The process of dismantling the nuclear programme is also addressed, as is the question of whether Libya constitutes a 'model' for addressing the challenges posed by other proliferators.'
PEACEKEEPING FORCES
i x, 363 p.; 25 cm.
(International Humanitarian Law Series ; 9)
ID number: 80020745
Type: M
Library Location: 341.2 /00341 ISBN: 9004143505
Author(s):
1. Zwanenburg, Marten
Bibliography: p. 335-357. Includes index.
'Quid custodiet ipsos custodies ? In other words, who guards the guardians ? At a time when the mandate of many peace support operations includes halting violations of international humanitarian law by third parties, there is still a lack of clarity concerning accountability of peace support operations themselves. This book addresses that accountability, focusing on peace support operations under the command and control of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is concerned with the accountability of international organizations as well as troop contributing and member states, but not of individuals. Drawing on existing and emerging doctrines of international law, including the law of state responsibility, the law of responsibility of international organizations, international institutional law and international humanitarian law, and on the basis of state practice, this book makes a strong plea for improving mechanisms to implement the accountability of peace support operations under international humanitarian law.'

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
v, 13 p.; 28 cm.
(Carlisle Papers in Security Strategy)
ID number: 80020744
Type: M
Library Location: 665 /00070 ISBN: 1584872454
Author(s):
1. Kraemer, Thomas D.
'In his 2006 State of the Union address, President George W. Bush proclaimed that 'America is addicted to oil, which is often imported from unstable parts of the world.' He announced it was time for the United States to 'move beyond a petroleum-based economy and make our dependence on Middle Eastern oil a thing of the past'. He set a goal 'to replace more than 75 percent of our oil imports from the Middle East by 2025.' Only 18 percent of oil imports are projected to come from the Middle East in 2025. The Bush goal in reality only results in a decrease of American oil consumption by 14 percent overall. Oil is a fungible, globally traded commodity with rising demand, so this initiative will have minimal impact on influencing America's national interests in the Middle East. However, most rehabilitation programs follow a 12-step process. The Bush plan is Step one in weaning America from its addiction, and is a necessary, but not fully sufficient, step to ensuring our future national security through Middle East Oil independence.'
PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICES
'This book is the first to explore comprehensively the rise of UK Private Military Companies (PMCs) on the international stage. After illustrating early examples of private force, such as mercenary companies, which filled the ranks of European armies right up to the 1850s, the author traces the development of UK PMCs from the mercenary organisations that operated in Africa in the 1960s and early 1970s through to the start of the rise of legally established private military companies in the mid-1970s and early 1980s, to today's private military companies which are now important contributors to international security and post-conflict reconstruction. This volume first points to why and how the change from the mercenary organisations of the 1960s and 1970s came about. In particular it examines in some detail the Sandline affair, a crucial turning point in the industry's history. It then analyses how PMCs have been able to impact upon international security. Finally, the book examines the type of problems, as well as advantages, that can arise for organisations that decide to turn to private military companies for their security requirements.'

ROMANIA--NAVY

SLOVENIA--ARMED FORCES

TANKS (MILITARY SCIENCE)
TERRORISM PREVENTION


xiii, 313 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80020743
Type: M
'This volume provides a timely analysis of global and regional responses to international terrorism. The work assesses the role of the United Nations and its various organs, particularly the General Assembly and the Security Council, and discusses the key legal issues. The second part of the book examines the activity of regional organizations both in their own right as well as their interaction with the UN. The volume concludes with a discussion of whether, to what extent and how the fight against terrorism has encroached upon fundamental rules of international law such as the international protection of human rights or the use of forces among States.'

UKRAINE--HISTORY--ORANGE REVOLUTION, 2004


ID number: 80020781
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /00971 ISBN: 0300112904
Author(s):
1. Wilson, Andrew, 1923-
'The remarkable popular protest in Kiev and across Ukraine following the cooked presidential election of November 2004 has transformed the politics of eastern Europe. The author here looks behind the headlines to ascertain what really happened and how it will affect the future of the region. As well as giving an account of the election and its aftermath, the book examines the broader implications of the Orange Revolution and of Russia's serious miscalculation of its level of influence. It explores the likely chain reaction in Moldova, Belarus and the nervous autocracies of the Caucasus, and points to a historical transformation of the geopolitics of Eurasia. The book looks in close detail at the leaders of the Orange Revolution, and questions whether they can deliver the radical changes promised.'

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

The United States, the European Union, and NATO: After the Cold War and Beyond Iraq. - Washington: Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2005.

vii, 21 p.; 28 cm.
ID number: 80020769
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01316

WORLD POLITICS


xlvii, 1721 p.; 26 cm.
ID number: 80020771
Type: REF
WORLD WAR, 1939–1945—FRANCE
56 p.; 16 cm.
ID number: 80020787
Type: M
Library Location: 940 /00231 ISBN: 1851243356
Facsimile of ed. published: 1944.

WORLD WAR, 1939–1945—GREAT BRITAIN
31 p.; 16 cm.
ID number: 80020750
Type: M
Library Location: 940 /00230 ISBN: 1851240853
'Reproduced from the original typescript, War Department, Washington D.C.'
AFRICA, NORTH--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
ID Number: JA022556
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Khader, Bichara
A pesar de su apertura economica y de las reformas de la ultima decada, Marruecos, Argelia, Tunez, Libia y Mauritania tienen graves problemas de desempleo y de pobreza. Su reto es lograr una mayor integracion regional y unas relacciones con la UE mas equilibradas.

ALBANIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Albania : Authoritarianism without Oil / by Fatos Tarifa, Peter Lucas., 2006.
ID Number: JA022548
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tarifa, Fatos
2. Lucas, Peter

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Averting a New Great Game in Central Asia / by Richard Weitz., 2006.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 155-167.)
ID Number: JA022573
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Weitz, Richard
Concerns about a renewed great game are exaggerated. The vital national interests of the most important external countries are not at stake, but competitive pressures, unless restrained, do risk impeding opportunities for cooperation among them.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES
ID Number: JA022562
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Cimbala, Stephen J.
The author explores the linkage between vertical and horizontal control of nukes within the context of missile defenses. Would US and Russian limited, nationwide ballistic missile defenses (BMD) expedite further reductions in offenses, thus setting a better example of nuclear forbearance for nonnuclear states considering the nuclear option ? Or, would US and Russian missile defenses create new anxieties, lead to a renewed race in offensive weapons, and set bad examples for others to follow in acquiring and building up nuclear
arsenals ?

BALLISTIC MISSILES NONPROLIFERATION
What Missile Proliferation Means for Europe / by Anthony Seaboyer, Oliver Thranert., 2006.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 85-96.)
ID Number: JA022542
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Seaboyer, Anthony
2. Thranert, Oliver
The missile issue is back, yet the problem has not yet generated the broader public debate necessary to understand what missile proliferation really means for Europe and what instruments should be chosen to deal with it. For Europe, the most important ramification of this proliferation will be to restrain European willingness to intervene militarily beyond the territories of NATO and EU members. With this background, the debate on missile defence is likely to continue in Europe, yet with only a moderate threat perception, tight budgets and other military necessities, missile defences can not be a political priority.

CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 97-114.)
ID Number: JA022543
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Dunlop, John B.
2. Menon, Rajan
Chechen-style turmoil is spreading across the rest of the North Caucasus, and the Kremlin seems incapable of coping with the mounting chaos, or even understanding its causes - among them poverty, unemployment, ethnic tensions, corrupt pro-Moscow elites and high-handed policies by local authorities. Islam has become an increasingly powerful political force, and some Islamist groups are unquestionably radical and violent, and seek a sharia-based Caliphate uniting the North Caucasus. Their tactics include assassinations, kidnappings, bombings and armed attacks against towns. But there is a bigger issue at stake. Russia has many millions of Muslims, and xenophobic, anti-Muslim organisations and sentiment are increasingly prominent in the Russian political landscape. The spread of the North Caucasus crisis to other Muslim regions, such as Bashkortostan and Tatarstan, could affect Russia's entire political trajectory.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Sources and Limits of Chinese 'Soft Power' / by Bates Gill, Yanzhong Huang., 2006.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 17-35.)
ID Number: JA022538
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gill, Bates
2. Huang, Yanzhong
In current analysis and debate concerning China's rise, the subject of soft power is either missing or misapplied. Since the 1990s, China has achieved impressive gains both in terms of soft power resources and the ability to convert the resources into desired foreign-policy outcomes. Unlike the former Soviet Union, China appears to be more successful in developing hard and soft power in tandem. Its stepped-up endeavours in expanding its soft power nevertheless continue to be constrained by three factors: imbalance in resources, legitimacy.
concerns regarding its diplomacy, and a lack of coherent agenda. How Washington and its allies respond to this unique power pattern will shape the future strategic landscape of East Asia and beyond.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
La nouvelle politique frontalière de la Chine à la reconquête de ses marches continentales / by Thierry Mathou., 2005.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 60, hiver 2005 - 2006, p. 33-41.)
ID Number: JA022579
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mathou, Thierry
L'affirmation de la Chine sur la scène politique internationale passe par le renforcement de son statut de puissance régionale. Celui-ci suppose un redéploiement de sa politique asiatique qui était traditionnellement et prioritairement tournée vers l'Asie de l'Est et du Sud-est. Visant principalement l'Asie centrale et l'Asie du Sud, la nouvelle diplomatie des frontières qui en résulte correspond non seulement à une orientation de politique étrangère mais aussi à des priorités de politique interne. Elle se heurte toutefois à la permanence des enjeux stratégiques et à la multiplicité des facteurs de tension qui limitent la capacité de la Chine à devenir le moteur de l'intégration régionale en Asie continentale. En devenant exhaustive, c'est-à-dire sans angles morts, la politique régionale de la Chine, plus que jamais 'pays du milieu', pretends à la globalité mais ouvre également de nouvelles zones d'incertitude.

CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIAN OCEAN REGION
ID Number: JA022563
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Walgreen, David
This article examines China's grand strategy by analyzing evidence of the PRC's activity in the Indian Ocean region. This includes a review of applicable theoretical concepts from the realist school of thought, a discussion of Chinese activities in the region, and a consideration of alternative perspectives. The overarching theme throughout this study is an attempt to determine what effect China's view towards the United States has on its southwestern development, and what the nature of China's grand strategy could mean for the Indian Ocean region in the future. The study concludes with an analysis of the applicability of the selected international relations literature, and a qualified prediction of future PRC involvement in the region.

CORRUPTION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 57, no. 4, July 2005, p. 500-529.)
ID Number: JA022536
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Dininio, Phyllis
2. Orttung, Robert
Corruption is one of the key problems facing the Russian state as it seeks to evolve out of its socialist past. Naturally, regional patterns of corruption exist across a country as large and diverse as the Russian Federation. To explain these variations, the authors analyze 2002 data from Transparency International and the Information
for Democracy Foundation that provide the first effort to measure differences in the incidence of corruption across forty Russian regions. They find that corruption in Russia is fueled by the size of government and by the level of development. Within each region, the amount of corruption increases as the number of bureaucrats grows and gross regional product per capita decreases. Russian policymakers can therefore work to reduce corruption by effectively reforming or scaling back bureaucracies and by encouraging economic development outside of the key centers of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES
Tres años despues de Irak, democracia en el mundo arabe / by Domingo del Pino., 2006.
ID Number: JA022559
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Pino, Domingo del
El proyecto democratizador de EE UU en los paises arabes sigue adelante con resultados inesperados para algunos y previsibles para otros. En elecciones abiertas y transparentes, emergen fuerzas islamistas que han permanecido en segundo plano durante décadas.

DEMOCRATIZATION--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
Democratization in the Muslim World: Changing Patterns of Power and Authority., 2006.
(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 13, no. 3, June 2006, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA022537
Type: ART
This collection aims to clarify three key issues of the debate on democratization in the Muslim world. First, it stresses the malleability of Islamic discourses and political movements in the face of changing opportunities for democratization as well as the reconfiguration of authoritarian regimes in the face of changing dilemmas of political liberalization. Second, the collection explores how institutional arrangements (including co-optation of the opposition) put in place by authoritarian incumbents utilize the procedures and the discourse of democracy to strengthen their own arbitrary rule. Third, the studies investigate the relationship between political violence and democratization.

DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 21-34.)
ID Number: JA022565
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Windsor, Jennifer
Hamas’ recent victory in the Palestinian elections and renewed sectarian violence in Iraq have raised questions about the future of democracy promotion among even its most ardent supporters. Yet, although the means by which democracy is promoted should be constantly revisited, the goal should be preserved.
ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 57, no. 4, July 2005, p. 479-499.)
ID Number: JA022535
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hovi, Jon
2. Huseby, Robert
3. Sprinz, Detlef F.
Previous research has documented only a modest success rate for imposed sanctions. By contrast, the success rate is higher in cases that are settled at the threat stage. In this article, the authors provide new insights about the circumstances under which sanctions cause behavioral change only after being imposed. First, the target must initially underestimate the impact of sanctions, miscalculate the sender's determination to impose them, or wrongly believe that sanctions will be imposed and maintained whether it yields or not. Second, the target's misperceptions must be corrected after sanctions are imposed. A game-theoretical model with incomplete information is used to develop and clarify the argument.

ENERGY POLICY
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 6, June 2006, p. 12-13.)
ID Number: JA022553
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mitchell, John
Energy has become a bestseller in the policy market. President Vladimir Putin has chosen it as the theme of his G8 presidency to make the St Petersburg summit sparkle and G8 finance ministers were already turning their thoughts to the topic in January. The interest is about more than high prices. New consumers, new discoveries and new technologies are part of a potent political mix. Governments from Europe to Asia are looking for fresh policies and in his State of the Union address United States President George Bush caught the headlines by talking of America's 'addiction to oil'.

ENERGY POLICY--EU
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 6, June 2006, p. 14-16.)
ID Number: JA022554
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kumaria, Sacha
Europe needs to develop a deal with Russia over its energy supplies, and what better moment than the G8 summit? But the continent is far from united on the issue, which raises uncomfortable questions of authoritarianism, nationalism and free markets.

EU--BALKAN PENINSULA
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 71-87.)
ID Number: JA022568
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. O'Brien, James C.
In three or four years, European leaders will face a choice: live up to their own rhetoric in favor of enlargement to the western Balkans or bow to public expectations. Both the outcome and even the tone of the debate could have repercussions with criminal and security risks.
for Europe.

EU—BLACK SEA REGION
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 2, June 2006, p. 169-191.)
ID Number: JA022584
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Vahl, Marius
2. Celac, Sergiu
Noting the growing strategic importance of the wider Black Sea area and specific European Union interests, this article reviews the recent developments within and around the region and the existing EU policy instruments. The emergent Black Sea identity is illustrated by the growth and institutional maturity of regional cooperative arrangements, in particular the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), which warrant a more structured approach on the part of the EU. It is further argued that there are already practical instances of constructive EU involvement in, and interaction with, Black Sea regional structures. These are indicatively grouped in seven thematic clusters: security and stability; energy; transport; environment and sustainable development; science and technology; justice and home affairs; democratic institutions and good governance. The authors conclude that, based on the current EU experience and practice of regional engagement, the time has come for a real breakthrough by developing a coherent Black Sea dimension of EU's regional policies.

EU—ENLARGEMENT
The Death of Enlargement / by Gideon Rachman., 2006.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 51-56.)
ID Number: JA022566
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rachman, Gideon
The potential death of the EU enlargement process is a huge blow to the goals of spreading prosperity and democracy in Europe. Nevertheless, the prospect of membership has still not completely lost its potency to spur reform. The risk is that all parties involved might suffer a bitter disillusionment in the end.

EU—ESDP
L'état-major de l'UE et la Politique européenne de sécurité et de défense / by Jean-Paul Perruche., 2006.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62eme année, no. 6, juin 2006, p. 151-160.)
ID Number: JA022532
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Perruche, Jean-Paul
Unique structure militaire integree permanente de l'Union europeenne, l'état-major de l'UE (EMUE) entame sa cinquième année d'existence. Bien que de taille modeste, il est au coeur des realisations de la Politique europeenne de securite et de defense (PESD) depuis son commencement. Il apporte l'expertise militaire a la preparation de tous les documents qui constitueront la rampe de lancement des operations. Il est la structure executive dans le processus de developpement des capacites et est en relations constantes avec les principaux interlocuteurs de l'UE dans le domaine de la securite dans le monde.
EU--HUNGARY

The Mass Media, Political Parties, and Europessimism in Hungary / by Istvan Hegedus., 2006.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 72-83.)
ID Number: JA022550
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hegedus, Istvan
The argument advanced and analyzed in this essay is that the mass media and political parties in Hungary have helped create a sense of europessimism in that country. The author illustrates the nature and evolution of europessimism in Hungary, assesses the role of the mass media and political parties in its development, and offers a tentative balance sheet of the status of europessimism since Hungary became an EU member in May 2004.

EU--TURKEY

ID Number: JA022549
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Calleya, Stephen C.

El factor geostrategico de la adhesion de Turquia a la UE / by Carlos Echeverria., 2006.
ID Number: JA022560
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Echeverria, Carlos
Como via de salida de los recursos energeticos de Oriente Proximo y la ex URSS, la adhesion turca plantea a la UE un nuevo enfoque geostrategic. Ankara viene desarrollando una intensa actividad politico-diplomatica desde los Balcanes a Asia central.

Turkey on the Brink / by Philip Gordon, Omer Taspinar., 2006.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 57-70.)
ID Number: JA022567
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gordon, Philip
2. Taspinar, Omer
It is time to revisit the conventional wisdom that Turkey has no strategic options other than the West. The problem today is not Islamization, but a growing nationalist frustration with the United States and Europe. All the ingredients for a Turkish nationalist backlash are in place.

Turkey and the European Union / by Donald M. Payne., 2006.
ID Number: JA022545
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Payne, Donald M.
Brussels cannot indefinitely insist that Kiev pursue reforms to prove its commitment to European values without an offer of future EU membership. Thus far, only NATO has offered Ukraine a safe haven in the West, but the EU will only be able to put off a decision until 2008.

ID Number: JA022531
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Witney, Nick
L'auteur presente l'Agence europeenne de defense (AED) : son objectif, ses ambitions et perspectives. 'Operationnelle' depuis un an, l'AED est appelee a modifier profondement la Politique europeenne de securite et de defense (PESD) : ameliorer les capacites militaires europeennes et developper les R&D. Engagee dans une demarche prospective, elle elabore une 'vision a long terme' a l'horizon 2025.

Immigration and changing demographic trends mean that Europe will in the very near future inevitably be transformed, culturally and politically. As in the Cold War, it again represents a critical theater for rivalry, but this time it is between Christianity, Islam, and secularism. European nations will either be the sites of religious conflict and violence that sets Muslim minorities against secular states and Muslim communities against Christian neighbors, or it could become the birthplace of a liberalized and modernized Islam that could in turn transform the religion worldwide. We urgently need to understand the developing contours of European religious beliefs and practices, and not just as they apply to Muslims, for the outcome of the rivalry there will have profound implications for the United States.

ID Number: JA022589
Type: ART
The G8 summit will be held in Russia for the first time in July. It would have been unthinkable just a few years ago that Moscow should be the host, now the possible inclusion of China is seriously on the agenda.

During the 1990s, particularly with reference to the context of the conflicts in Somalia, former Yugoslavia, and Rwanda, considerable sentiment favoring humanitarian intervention grew both in just war argument and in discussion of international law. This paper examines the arguments put forward in these two frames and their implications for international behaviour and law. But in 2002-2003, when US President Bush identified the egregious abuses of human rights perpetrated by Saddam Hussein and his regime over a long history as one of the reasons for using military force to oust that regime, this humanitarian intervention argument fell flat. Does this put in question the future of the idea of humanitarian intervention after the Iraq war of 2003? This paper argues that the experience of humanitarian intervention (or non-intervention) and its results during the 1990s must be taken together with the case of Iraq in thinking about the future of humanitarian intervention, and that this future may best be imagined not in terms of new developments in international law and international order, but as a continuation of past practice.

When is humanitarian intervention legitimate and how should such interventions be conducted? This article sets out eight liberal principles that underlie humanitarian intervention, some of them abstract principles of international ethics and others more concrete principles that apply specifically to humanitarian intervention. It argues that whilst these principles do not determine the legitimacy of particular interventions, they should 'incline' our judgments towards approval or disapproval. The basic principles include the liberal idea that governments are the mere agents of the people, that tyrannical governments forfeit their legal protections, that human rights entail obligations for governments, that justifiable intervention must intend the end of tyranny or anarchy, that the doctrine of double-effect should be respected, that intervention is only warranted in severe cases, that intervention be welcomed by those it is intended to save, and that ideally it is welcomed by the community of democratic states.
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
Old Allies, New Friends : Intelligence-Sharing in the War on Terror
/ by Derek S. Reveron., 2006.
(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 453-468.)
ID Number: JA022590
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Reveron, Derek S.
The Bush administration’s designation of its national strategy as a war on terror highlights the importance of combating terrorism on an international level. Fundamental to this effort is bilateral intelligence-sharing. Intelligence reform efforts to date have focused on improving intelligence-sharing within the US intelligence community. However, critical intelligence can be gained through America’s international partners. This paper assesses the state of bilateral intelligence-sharing relationships and the challenges that need to be overcome.

INTERNATIONAL LAW
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 60, hiver 2005 - 2006, p. 43-57.)
ID Number: JA022580
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mendes France, Mireille
2. Ruiz Diaz Balbuena, Hugo
Le droit international est le fruit de luttes d'interets dont il vise a reguler les rapports. Le passage d'un monde bipolaire a un systeme unipolaire, domine par la puissance des Etats-Unis, a profondement remis en cause l'ordre juridique etabli, menant aujourd'hui a une veritable crise du droit international. Les systemes de securite collective et de cooperation internationale sont les premiers menaces d'erosion par l'avancement de principes tels que le 'droit d'intervention' ou la 'guerre preventive'. Quels sont les interets en jeu dans cette evolution ? Qui en sont les acteurs : on observera en particulier le role de l'ONU, du FMI et du Conseil de securite. Quelles peuvent en etre les consequences ? Le droit international risque-t-il de devenir un outil de domination des plus forts sur les plus faibles, voire un droit favorisant les interets prives sur l'interet general ?

IRAQ WAR, 2003-
(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 559-572.)
ID Number: JA022595
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kutler, Glenn
With year four of the Iraq War under way, this article focuses on the sources, patterns, and effects of fatalities.

(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 5, no. 2, 2006, p. 84-92.)
ID Number: JA022586
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Roth, Kenneth
This article assesses whether the 2003 invasion of Iraq can be justified as a humanitarian intervention. Because of the potential loss of life inherent in any military action, the author contends that a threshold test of a humanitarian intervention is whether it is
necessary to stop ongoing or imminent mass slaughter. Although that test might have been met, say, at the time of the 1988 genocide against the Kurds, there was no ongoing or imminent mass slaughter in Iraq in March 2003. That lack is decisive in undermining claims that the invasion of Iraq was a humanitarian intervention. Apart from this threshold test, the author also considers several secondary factors: whether force was the last resort, whether the invasion was guided primarily by a humanitarian purpose, whether it was conducted with maximum respect for international human rights and humanitarian law, whether it was likely to produce more good than harm, and whether, ideally though not necessarily, it was endorsed by the UN Security Council. The author concludes that the invasion of Iraq fails most of these secondary tests as well: the war as conceived in early 2003 was not primarily about stopping atrocities; non-military options for achieving its other stated purposes had not been exhausted; although the invading forces generally respected international humanitarian law, there were certain major exceptions; and the UN Security Council was never asked to contemplate a humanitarian intervention in Iraq. At most, it was reasonable to conclude in March 2003 that overthrowing Saddam Hussein might do more good than harm. On balance, therefore, the author concludes that the Iraq war cannot be justified as a humanitarian intervention.

LOGISTICS

ID Number: JA022582
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Prebilic, Vladimir

MILITARY RESEARCH

ID Number: JA022574
Type: ART

NATO--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA022575
Type: ART

NATO--ARMED FORCES--NRF

ID Number: JA022530
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Smith, Lance L.
La force de reaction (rapide) de l'OTAN monte en puissance. Le premier exercice, Steadfast Jaguar, sera joue en juin 2006 au Cap Vert. Apres avoir rappelle le concept de la NRF et evoque son organisation, l'auteur montre que la transformation de l'OTAN et le developpement de la NRF vont de pair, temoignant de la volonte de l'Alliance de preserver sa pertinence et son role essentiel.
NONLETHAL WEAPONS
L'arme non-letale dans la doctrine et l'action des forces terrestres
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62eme année, no. 6,
juin 2006, p. 86-96.)
ID Number: JA022533
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bricet des Vallons, Georges-Henri
Des son apparition en 1997 dans le debat doctrinal francais, le
concept d'arme non-letale a suscite maintes controverses, souvent
caricaturales, certains le rejetant comme un fantasme de
science-fiction, d'autres l'envisageant comme une voie revolutionnaire
parallele a l'emploi des forces classiques. Denoncant le deficit dont
souffre la reflexion strategique sur le non-letal, l'auteur
s'interroge sur les inflexions doctrinales qu'engendre un tel concept,
et met l'accent sur les potentialites tactiques qu'offrent ces
systemes d'armes de nouvelle generation.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM
Nuclear Terrorism : A Disheartening Dissent / by Anna M. Pluta,
Peter D. Zimmerman., 2006.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 55-69.)
ID Number: JA022540
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Pluta, Anna M.
2. Zimmerman, Peter D.
Since the early 1990s, the maximum violence in acts of international
terrorism has steadily increased. It is on the basis of this
trajectory - and because of al-Qaeda's stated aims to acquire and use
a so-called 'weapon of mass destruction' - that many analysts have
concluded that a nuclear terror attack is likely only a matter of
time. Others argue that this is alarmist, but the fissile material is
available, or could become available, from a Russian nuclear stockpile
that remains dangerously insecure. An improvised nuclear device would
be difficult, but not too difficult, to build. And there are terrorist
groups that have already demonstrated the technical abilities and
organisational reach to make us very worried.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 90-112.)
ID Number: JA022596
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Amuzegar, Jahangir

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--ISRAEL
Israel and Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East / by Gawdat
Bahgat., 2006.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 113-133.)
ID Number: JA022597
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat
NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
La strategie du flou de Pyongyang / by Barthelemy Courmont., 2005.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 60, hiver 2005 - 2006, p. 9-17.)
ID Number: JA022578
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Courmont, Barthelemy
Le 19 septembre 2005, un accord qualifie d'historique etait signe entre les Etats-Unis et la Coree du Nord, concernant l'abandon du programme nucleaire de Pyongyang, en echange d'une aide energetique et humanitaire, et de garanties securitaires de la part de Washington. Pourtant, il y a lieu de s'interroger sur la durabilite de cet accord, qui ressemble a s'y mereprendre a la Kedo, signee en 1994, et qui fut denoncee huit ans plus tard par le regime de Kim Jong-il. La Coree du Nord, en entretenant le flou sur l'etat de son arsenal, et maniant l'art de la menace vis-a-vis de la premiere puissance mondiale, parvient a assurer sa survie. Cette strategie payante pourrait se repeter a l'envie, provoquant un statu quo perpetuel qui, s'il semble profitable a tous, permet surtout au regime de Pyongyang de continuer a exister.

PETROLEUM PIPELINES--BLACK SEA REGION
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 2, June 2006, p. 207-223.)
ID Number: JA022585
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Roberts, John M.
This article addresses the core issue of the transit of oil and gas across Black Sea countries and its impact on European energy security. The littoral countries of the Black Sea play a critical role in European energy security, not least because they participate significantly in oil and gas reaching Europe's major consumer markets from further afield. They can be expected to continue to do so even as the European Union attempts to diversify its supply sources. Regarding oil, the article particularly focuses on the question of the Bosphorus bypasses, detailing and comparing alternative proposals for pipelines through Black Sea littoral nations. In terms of gas, it assesses the role played by Russia in European gas transit and supply and the dilemma in which Moscow finds itself as it weighs up its current monopoly over Central Asian gas transit with its own oil and gas investment requirements.

POLITICAL PARTIES--CEE
Sociaux-democrates et populistes dans la nouvelle Europe., 2006.
(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1054, mars - avril 2006, p. 3-60.)
ID Number: JA022576
Type: ART
ID Number: JA022577
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Cravo, Teresa Almeida
2. Freire, Maria Raquel
L'effondrement du régime autoritaire en 1974 a induit des changements fondamentaux dans la politique étrangère portugaise. Il ne s'est pas simplement agi d'une transition de l'autoritarisme vers la démocratie, mais d'une importante reorientation du pays, alors tourne vers l'Atlantique, vers l'intégration européenne. Auparavant négligée, l'Europe devient un élément structurant et un modèle à suivre dans l'élaboration de la politique étrangère portugaise. Loin d'être incompatible avec les intérêts portugais en dehors de l'Europe, elle accroît la portée et le poids du pays à l'extérieur. L'analyse des lignes principales de la politique étrangère de Lisbonne met en exergue l'interconnexion entre l'europeanisme et l'atlantisme (États-Unis et anciennes colonies) et les options qui en résultent pour les Portugais.

ID Number: JA022593
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bayley, David H.
The fundamental objective of the United States in its efforts to reform justice systems abroad has been to develop effective institutions of criminal justice that can support transitions to democratic government. Unfortunately, the United States has not been doing this as well as it might, Iraq being the most dramatic case. These efforts lack coherent Congressional oversight and strategic vision, neglect improving the normative quality of local justice systems and developing the capability to manage by results, and subordinate local reform to the security needs of foreign countries. To remedy these shortcomings, the United States needs to develop and coordinate justice assistance programs that are context specific, recruit and deploy justice specialists from all sectors and levels of the American justice system, incorporate a developmental perspective in justice assistance programs, and formulate programs that are based on proven 'best practices'.

ID Number: JA022544
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Dombrowski, Peter
2. Payne, Rodger A.
After 11 September 2001, the George W. Bush administration declared that the United States had adopted a 'pre-emptive' military doctrine to address new threats posed by terrorists and 'rogue states' armed with nuclear, biological or chemical weapons. However, the so-called 'Bush Doctrine' met substantial international opposition when it was proposed – and even more resistance when it was applied to the case of Iraq. Subsequent events in Iraq have not made the idea any more popular. It is somewhat startling, then, that numerous states and
international organisations seem now to support the call to revise long-held international understandings about when force might be used. A sizable number agree that the risk of calamitous surprise attacks, especially with nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, might justify preventive strikes or wars against terrorists or their state sponsors. A new international norm may thus be under construction, though states continue to disagree about the agents of decision and action.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY
ID Number: JA022557
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Jimenez-Ugarte, Javier
La vinculacion entre politica interior y exterior, el papel de los medios de comunicacion y la defensa de valores culturales y de imagen caracterizan la diplomacia publica. Espana se incorpora ahora a una diplomacia ampliamente desarrollada por EE UU y Reino Unido.

REFUGEES
ID Number: JA022534
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Salehyan, Idean
2. Gleditsch, Kristian Skrede
Certain regions of the world experience more conflict than others. Previous analyses have shown that a civil war in one country significantly increases the likelihood that neighboring states will experience conflict. This finding, however, still remains largely unexplained. The authors argue that population movements are an important mechanism by which conflict spreads across regions. Refugee flows are not only the consequence of political turmoil – the presence of refugees and displaced populations can also increase the risk of subsequent conflict in host and origin countries. Refugees expand rebel social networks and constitute a negative externality of civil war. Although the vast majority of refugees never directly engage in violence, refugee flows may facilitate the transnational spread of arms, combatants, and ideologies conducive to conflict; they alter the ethnic composition of the state; and they can exacerbate economic competition. The authors conducted an empirical analysis of the link between refugees and civil conflict since the mid-twentieth century, and they found that the presence of refugees from neighboring countries leads to an increased probability of violence, suggesting that refugees are one important source of conflict diffusion.
Five Candles, Three Evils / by David Wall., 2006.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 6, June 2006, p. 20-21.)
ID Number: JA022555
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Wall, David
Five might not be much of an age as international organisations go, but the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation has become more muscular as Central Asia has changed. Russia, concerned with China's growing involvement in its ex-colonies in Central Asia, has started to take the Organisation more seriously. In July, the heads of state of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan will be in Shanghai to celebrate the fifth anniversary, alongside high-level observers from Mongolia, India, Pakistan and Iran. Expect them to be busy combating the United States - and the three evils.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 20, no. 110, marzo - abril 2006, p. 179-186.)
ID Number: JA022558
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Romeu, Jorge
Uno de los debates mas polemicos en la ONU se produce en torno a la definicion de terrorismo. La ausencia de consenso en este punto es un gran obstaculo a la hora de articular una respuesta coordinada de la comunidad internacional en materia terrorista.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 18, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 335-355.)
ID Number: JA022529
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Cram, Ian
In the wake of the first ever Al Qaeda-inspired bombings in Britain in July 2005, there has been much discussion about the appropriate form(s) of counter-terrorism response. This article focuses on one aspect of the 'war on terror' usually afforded less prominence than other counter-terrorist measures; namely a range of existing and proposed constraints on media freedom and the constitutional/human rights issues provoked. The United Kingdom is the focus because terrorism laws intended for the ethno-nationalist conflict in Northern Ireland have been replaced by legislation in 2000 and 2001 claimed to reflect the changed nature of terrorism and that arguably has serious implications for freedom of expression. Measures that would impact adversely on speech are being debated in Parliament presently, measures that go considerably further than the previous bans on the direct broadcasting of Sinn Fein representatives and their sympathisers.
TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--EUROPE
The Importance of Europe in the Global Campaign Against Terrorism /
by Joanne Wright., 2006.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 18, no. 2, Summer 2006,
p. 281-299.)
ID Number: JA022528
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Wright, Joanne
Terrorism and how to respond to it looms large in the current transatlantic debate, with the Europeans often being accused of failing to recognise terrorism as the major strategic issue of the early twenty-first century and thus putting their own security as well as that of others at risk. This is both true and false. It is true in the sense that fifteen years after the end of the Cold War, the Europeans still lack a global strategic vision, never mind how the threat from terrorism might impact upon it. But it is false in the sense that it understates what the Europeans can and are doing to reduce and manage terrorism on a global scale. The article is structured into four sections. The first examines terrorist activity in Europe post-9/11. The second deals with how the Europeans responded to 9/11 collectively within the EU. The third section focuses on what are termed the 'outreach' activities of the Europeans via the United Nations Security Council, G-8, OSCE, NATO, and the European Union. And finally the article concludes that it is this outreach by the Europeans that holds the most promise for effectively countering international terrorism, that the Americans are dependent on this activity, and that the Europeans have to modify their strategic vision in order to deliver more effectively.

TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--EUROPE
Europe's Jihadist Dilemma / by Peter R. Neumann., 2006.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 71-84.)
ID Number: JA022541
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Neumann, Peter R.
Various conditions have facilitated Europe's rise as a 'hub' of global jihad, especially the presence of a nucleus of foreign Islamist activists, a large pool of potential recruits, and the freedom to operate with few, if any, restrictions. The Iraq war has prompted a revival of the jihadist network in Europe. In response, European policymakers need legal reforms, increased institutional cooperation and sustained efforts to engage with European Muslim communities. The threat is both urgent and profound, and it will be necessary to embark on considered long-term strategies which may require European leaders to re-examine some of the tacit arrangements that have allowed European societies to enjoy an unparalleled degree of domestic freedom, peace and prosperity.

UKRAINE--HISTORY--ORANGE REVOLUTION, 2004
Ukraine and the Orange Revolution : Democracy or a 'Velvet Restoration'? / by Vsevolod Samokhvalov., 2006.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 2, June 2006, p. 257-273.)
ID Number: JA022583
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Samokhvalov, Vsevolod
This article is primarily a detailed account of what took place during the Ukrainian presidential elections of 2004 that led to the Orange Revolution. It is argued here that the Orange Revolution is not to be defined as a traditional revolution (i.e., a violent replacement of the old political elite by a new one enjoying sound popular support).
Electoral fraud in Ukraine paved the way for organized opposition protests against a corrupt, semi-authoritarian regime that had ruled the country since its independence. However, the question as to whether these events will usher in a new democratic constellation of power or whether they will be the prelude to the restoration of the old political elite, still remains.

**UNITED NATIONS. HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**

*Acting on Rights* / by Sonya Sceats., 2006.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 6, June 2006, p. 4-6.)
ID Number: JA022551
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sceats, Sonya

For the first time the United Nations has abolished one of its bodies for poor performance. The Commission on Human Rights is no more, and has been replaced by a Council. Its first members have just been elected, with fewer shortcomings, and the launch meeting is set for this month. But will the implementation of human rights standards improve?

**USA—FOREIGN RELATIONS**

*Privatizing Foreign Policy* / by Lawrence Davidson., 2006.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 134-147.)
ID Number: JA022598
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Davidson, Lawrence

This paper explores why important aspects of American foreign policy have been captured by 'vocal minorities' and why this has proved detrimental to the country's foreign relations. The author first looks at the general public attitude toward foreign affairs and shows how (a) this has led, almost inevitably, to the privatization of important aspects of current policy, and (b) how this, in turn, has undermined the notion of national interest. He then takes up some examples of privatized foreign policy and explores their consequences.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 7-19.)
ID Number: JA022564
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Jervis, Robert

No state should have a greater stake in preserving the international system than its hegemon. Yet, the United States is behaving more like a revolutionary state than a status quo power. Why? The answer transcends both September 11 and President Bush himself.

**USA—FOREIGN RELATIONS—ASIA, CENTRAL**

The *US Interests and Role in Central Asia after K2* / by Eugene Rumer., 2006.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 141-154.)
ID Number: JA022572
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rumer, Eugene

Central Asia is remote, poor, and has few historical or cultural ties to the United States. Yet, the region's importance to Washington exceeds its value as a stepping stone to Afghanistan and a neighbor of both China and Russia.
USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 17-31.)
ID Number: JA022547
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Weinrod, W. Bruce
The rising economic, political, and military power of the People's Republic of China presents a variety of policy challenges to the United States and Europe. How these challenges are met, and whether mutually reinforcing approaches can be crafted, will have a significant impact upon international stability, US and European security interests, and the future of China itself.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA022581
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Devine, James
2. Schofield, Julian
US attacks on Iran to destroy its nuclear facilities would be extremely costly. Although surgical air strikes may succeed in crippling Iran's nuclear program, it would not be as simple as the Israeli strike against Iraq's Orsirak reactor in 1981. Iran is also likely to retaliate, which may force the US to expand its goals to include regime change, a task for which the available regular and Army National Guard forces are presently inadequate.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LIBYA
The United States and Libya : From Confrontation to Normalization / by Yahia H. Zoubir., 2006.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 48-70.)
ID Number: JA022599
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Zoubir, Yahia H.
Relations between the United States and Libya have experienced a staggering improvement since the close of the 1990s. The normalization that has taken place in a relationship characterized by three decades of mutual hatred is the result of a multitude of factors. The objective of this paper is to provide an analysis of these factors.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 7-16.)
ID Number: JA022546
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Dillery, C. Edward
The United States continues to have major interests in the Mediterranean region. The countries of the littoral are very important in the struggle against world terrorism. As the place where the Muslim world meets the Western-oriented nations, the region is vital to the US goal of encouraging participatory democracy as a means to foster world peace and stability. This will not be an easy goal to achieve, but it appears that the current US administration will continue to devote a large measure of intellectual and physical capital to it.
UZBEKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Fear of Democracy or Revolution: The Reaction to Andijon / by Fiona Hill, Kevin Jones, 2006.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 111-125.)
ID Number: JA022570
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hill, Fiona
2. Jones, Kevin
In the wake of a May 2005 prison break, the subsequent protests, and a
government crackdown in the city of Andijon, are there similar events
on Uzbekistan's horizon with the potential to undermine the government?
More broadly, is there any prospect for a democratic opening or
reform?

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 127-140.)
ID Number: JA022571
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Naumkin, Vitaly
Authoritarianism is not a whim in Uzbekistan, but the integral feature
of its traditional political culture - a tribal, clan-based society
with no national civil society to speak of. Uzbek society is not
fatally doomed to live under these traditions, but a democracy cannot
be created overnight.

WAR

Complex Irregular Warfare: The Next Revolution in Military Affairs
(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 395-411.)
ID Number: JA022592
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hoffman, Frank G.
At the time of the 9/11 attacks, Washington was embarking on a defense
transformation emphasizing missile defense, space assets, precision
weaponry, and information technology. This transformation proved
irrelevant to the national security threats we now face, with the
emergence of nontraditional adversaries pursuing 'complex irregular
warfare'. US forces will have to assume a much more expeditionary
character to successfully deal with Islamists' complex irregular
balance to the longstanding American military emphasis on
major-theater war, but it remains to be seen whether the military's
new interest in operations other than conventional, major-combat
operations will last or if it will diminish as soon as a new peer
competitor rises, allowing the Pentagon to return to its more familiar
paradigm.

WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001–

Demilitarising the 'War on Terror' / by Jonathan Stevenson, 2006.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 37-54.)
ID Number: JA022539
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Stevenson, Jonathan
The elimination of Afghanistan as al-Qaeda's physical base in 2001
hastened the dispersal of global jihadists into cities. In turn, the
advent of Iraq as a field of jihad has prompted jihadists to refine
and spread urban warfare techniques. If they choose to apply these
techniques robustly to infiltrated cities elsewhere, the extraordinary
need for special operations forces - superseding the Western taboo on
using a nation's military forces against its own citizens within its
own territory - could arise. The US Department of Defense appears inclined to believe that the application of military power - albeit unconventional military power - will ultimately dictate victory. Such an attitude could lead to the downplaying of paramount non-military aspects of counter-terrorism, to the detriment of national and international security. If the US State Department were armed with a mandate to coordinate national counter-terrorism efforts, diplomatic, political, law-enforcement and intelligence efforts against terrorism would gain momentum and coherence.

WEAPONS INDUSTRY
(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 429-451.)
ID Number: JA022591
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Neuman, Stephanie G.
The global defense industrial sector is a remarkably accurate indicator of the distribution of power in the post-Cold War international system. However, the defense industrial sector as a policy tool has received relatively little scrutiny, even though it not only reflects the international order, but also provides the United States with the ability to influence the foreign policy behavior of other states. The defense industrial sector is a powerful, if underevaluated, diplomatic tool in the United States' political arsenal.