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December 2007 – Décembre 2007

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AFGHANISTAN—NATIONAL SECURITY
118 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Papers ; 391)
ID number: 80021614
Type: M
Library Location: 341.2 /00366 ISBN: 9780415438834
Author(s):
1. Hodes, Cyrus
2. Sedra, Mark

'By the middle of 2007, Afghans had become increasingly disillusioned with a state-building process that had failed to deliver the peace dividend that they were promised. For many Afghans, the most noticeable change in their lives since the fall of the Taliban has been an acute deterioration in security conditions. Whether it is predatory warlords, the Taliban-led insurgency, the burgeoning narcotics trade or general criminality, the threats to the security and stability of Afghanistan are manifold. The response to those threats, both in terms of the international military intervention and the donor-supported process to rebuild the security architecture of the Afghan state, known as security-sector reform (SSR), has been largely insufficient to address the task at hand. NATO has struggled to find the troops and equipment it requires to complete its Afghan mission and the SSR process, from its outset, has been severely under-resourced and poorly directed. Compounding these problems, rampant corruption and factionalism in the Afghan government, particularly in the security institutions, have served as major impediments to reform and a driver of insecurity. This paper charts the evolution of the security environment in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban, assessing both the causes of insecurity and the responses to them. Through this analysis, it offers some suggestions on how to tackle Afghanistan's growing security crisis.'

AFRICA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
vii, 416 p. : ill. ; 27 cm.
ID number: 80021604
Type: REF
Library Location: 33 /00032 REF ISBN: 9781862170612

ARMED FORCES—DEMOBILIZATION
369 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.
(NDC Occasional Paper)
ID number: 80021611
Type: M
Library Location: 355.2 /00322 ISBN: 9284501857
Author(s):
1. Springer, Natalia Maria

'Bibliography: p. 357-364.

'This paper examines the complex problems of emerging from a war and assisting the healing process during the post-conflict phase, in order
to prevent a resumption of hostilities. The author provides a perceptive analysis of the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration operations conducted by intervention forces with the aim of establishing a lasting peace and avoiding a frozen conflict.'

**ASIA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

vii, 411 p.: ill.; 27 cm.
ID number: 80021603
Type: REF
Library Location: 33 /00032 REF ISBN: 9781862170575

**CIVIL--MILITARY RELATIONS--PAKISTAN**

144 p.; 24 cm. (Routledge Advances in South Asian Studies; 8)
ID number: 80021616
Type: M

**Author(s):**
1. Aziz, Mazhar


'This book examines the role of the military, the most influential actor in Pakistan, and challenges conventional wisdom on the causes of political instability in this geographically important nuclear state. It rejects views that ethnic and religious cleavages and perceived economic or political mismanagement by civilian governments triggers military intervention in Pakistan. The study argues instead that military intervenes to remove civilian governments where the latter are perceived to be undermining military's institutional interests. The book shows that the Pakistani military has become a parallel state, and given the extent of its influence, will continue to define the nature of governance within the polity.'

**COLD WAR**

vii, 193 p.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80021619
Type: M
Library Location: 327.5 /00445 ISBN: 9780230535510

**Author(s):**
1. Kennedy-Pipe, Caroline


'The Cold War saw the two great powers of the twentieth century locked in conflict and the world divided along ideological lines. What were the events which caused this state of affairs? What role did the leaders of the time - Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill - play? What lessons might be drawn from the genesis of that conflict for our own increasingly fraught and anxious times? The author provides a lively and authoritative account of the origins of the Cold War, looking first to its roots in the impact of the Russian Revolution and tracing its evolution through to its physical embodiment in the Berlin Wall. She explores the emergence of the competition between Russia and the United States and argues that the Cold War was not a confrontation that anyone sought but one that arose from a complex interplay of factors. Looking at the clash of ideas and personalities that characterized this period, she argues that studying the struggle with communism provides important insights into current international relations and the battle of ideas with radical terrorism.'
DETENTE
xii, 251 p.; 24 cm.
(Cold War History Series ; 20)
ID number: 80021615
Type: M
Library Location: 327.5 /00444 ISBN: 9780415437189
Includes index.
'The ten years from 1965 to 1975 marked a deep transformation of the Cold War. Western Europe began to participate in the shaping of detente, whereas in Eastern Europe ferments began to establish themselves that would ultimately lead to the astounding changes of 1989-1990. Based on recent archival research, this book provides important, new insights, particularly on German views about a new European security system, on the British and French views that were instrumental in the creation of the 'Third Basket' of the Helsinki Agreement and on Washington's concern about the German Ostpolitik. This book also contains new evidence about the decision-making process inside the Warsaw Pact, which reveals it to be more complex than previously thought. This process included pressure for detente from East European countries and a striving for detente as a means to reform the Soviet system. For the first time, the emergence of the new structure of compromise that led to the ending of the Cold War is explained on the basis of inside accounts.'

DICTATORS
xxviii, 265 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
ID number: 80021610
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Gherasim, Teodor Mardare
Bibliography: p. 264-265.
'It is the opinion of the author that most if not all of the regimes led by dictators or tyrants would not have existed had there been a solid and thriving middle class in the country in question. A strong middle class coupled with a democratic society is the most powerful bulwark against the rise to power of men or women with extreme ideologies.'

HUNGARY--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1956
xiii, 956 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
(Atlantic Studies on Society in Change ; 128)
ID number: 80021609
Type: M
The studies gathered here offer a very detailed picture of the history of the Revolution and struggle for independence, placing the antecedents of the Revolution and Soviet reactions to them in their international political context, and analyzing the behavior of the Western powers and the United Nations.'
IRAQ WAR, 2003
xi, 203 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80021618
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Falk, Richard A.
Includes index.
'In highly critical terms, the author addresses the effects of the American invasion and occupation of Iraq on the current dimensions of world order. Is the Iraq War a new kind of war? What is its impact on the future of the United Nations and of international law? The author's normative inquiry into the larger intentions and consequences of the Iraq War delves into the significance of marginalizing the UN and international law and the unspoken purposes of the Iraq War. The book fundamentally questions our understanding of war as an instrument for the solution of conflict. In doing so, the book demonstrates the dysfunctional nature of war in relations to either anti-terrorism or the pursuit of a global security system based on military dominance. The author looks to the historical potential of a realistic Gandhism as the best positive alternative in setting twenty-first century global policy.'

MIDDLE EAST--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
viii, 280 p. : ill.; 27 cm.
ID number: 80021602
Type: REF
Library Location: 33 /00032 REF ISBN: 9781862170599

NUCLEAR WEAPONS
The Use of Nuclear Weapons and the Protection of the Environment During International Armed Conflict / by Erik Vincent Koppe. - [s.l.]: [s.n.], 2006.
xvi, 367 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80021612
Type: M
Library Location: 614 /00167 ISBN: 9036727669
Author(s):
1. Koppe, Erik Vincent
Proefschrift Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
Bibliography: p. 319-363.
'This study elaborates on the question whether or not the use of nuclear weapons during international armed conflict would violate existing norms of public international law relating to the protection and safeguarding of the environment.'

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
The Rebuilding of Greater Russia : Putin's Foreign Policy towards the CIS Countries / by Bertil Nygren. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2008.
xiii, 336 p.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Contemporary Russia and Eastern Europe Series ; 10)
ID number: 80021617
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01402 ISBN: 9780415436007
Author(s):
1. Nygren, Bertil
'This book describes the strategies used by President Putin from 2000
onwards to recreate 'Greater Russia', that is, a Russia that controls most of the territory of the former Soviet Union. It shows the subtlety of the means of control, often through creating economic dependencies in the 'near abroad', including exploiting energy dependency, through prolonging other political and military dependencies, and sometimes through traditional 'power politics'. It argues that after seven years in power the results of this strategy are beginning to show. It provides comprehensive coverage of Russia's relations to the former Soviet territories of the CIS countries, including Ukraine and Putin's role in the events surrounding the 'Orange Revolution', Belarus and the attempts to form a union, the Caucasus and Russia's role in the various conflicts, Moldova, including the Transdniester conflict, and Central Asia.'

SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL

ID number: 80021607
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Kay, Sean, 1967-
Includes index.
'Offering a balanced introduction to contemporary security dilemmas, this book takes as its central theme the key but evolving role of power within the international system. Combining theory and practice, the author surveys the full range of conceptual frameworks for thinking about power and peace and examines a wide array of current flashpoints in the Middle East, Asia, and Eurasia. He also explores trade and technology, the militarization of space, the privatization of security, the use of sanctions, ethnic conflict, transnational crime, and terrorism. The book goes beyond common understandings of national defense to consider human security in the form of human rights, democracy, population, health, environment, and energy.'

UNITED NATIONS -- PEACEKEEPING FORCES

vi, 411 p. : ill. : 24 cm.
ID number: 80021606
Type: M
Library Location: 40 /00164 ISBN: 9036100372
Author(s):
1. Lijn, Jair van der
Een wetenschappelijke proeve op het gebied van de Managementwetenschappen. Proefschrift ter verkrijging van de graad van doctor aan de Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.
Bibliography: p. 345-388.
'The author argues here that UN peacekeeping operations that are to build peace once a peace agreement has been signed do contribute to durable peace. He concludes that even in the worst case - the failure of Rwanda - there was a contribution, albeit a contribution that was far too small and only temporary in nature. By analysing the UN peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, Mozambique, Rwanda and El Salvador in a structured, focused comparison, this book shows how UN operations do have a contribution to make. To conclude, the book formulates a number of factors for success and failure. What is most important is that the conflicting parties are willing and sincere, that they have the impression that their security is sufficiently well safeguarded, and that the UN peacekeeping operation pays sufficient attention to the actual causes of the conflict.'
UNITED NATIONS. SECRETARIAT
xii, 155 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ID number: 80021605
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Thant Myint-U
2. Scott, Amy

'In recent years, much debate at the United Nations has centered on the reform of the UN Secretariat and the way it is managed, a focus certain to continue into the future. Though this is a long-standing discussion, nearly as old as the UN itself, it is also one in which past reforms, arguments and counter-arguments, successes and failures, are quickly forgotten. Secretariat reform is perceived as a Sisyphean task, repeated again and again with often little awareness of how things have come to be the way they are. This book aims to provide a concise history of the Secretariat as a much-needed background for more informed debate about this under-researched, poorly understood, yet critically important part of the UN system.'

WMD
227 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80021608
Type: M
Library Location: 327.3 /00660 ISBN: 9138225824
Includes index.

'Nuclear, biological and chemical arms are the most inhumane of all weapons. They are rightly called weapons of mass destruction and weapons of terror. Designed to terrify as well as destroy, these weapons can, in the hands of either states or terrorists, cause destruction on a vastly greater scale than any conventional weapons. They have the potential to kill thousands and thousands of people in a single attack and their effects may persist in the environment and in our bodies, in some cases indefinitely. So long as any state has such weapons - especially nuclear arms - others will want them. So long as any such weapons remain in any state's arsenal, there is a risk that they will one day be used, by design or accident. Any such use would be catastrophic. In this report, the independent Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission confronts this global challenge and presents 60 recommendations on what the world community - national governments and civil society - can and should do.'
ARMS TRANSFERS--AFRICA
Can UN Arms Embargoes in Africa Be Effective? / by Alex Vines., 2007.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 6, November 2007, p. 1107-1121.)
ID Number: JA024231
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Vines, Alex

Calls in 2007 for new UN sanctions on Iran and Burma reflect a current swing back in favour of using sanctions as a way of putting pressure on a regime without resorting to direct military engagement. This article assesses the effectiveness of UN sanctions in Africa and in particular of the most commonly imposed form of sanctions - the arms embargo. The article argues for an analysis of what sanctions achieve and suggests that for the most part UN embargoes have not stopped weapons reaching Africa not only because of the lack of capacity to implement them in some states, but also because of the lack of political will in others. In some post-conflict situations such as Liberia, UN sanctions have been adapted to support economic reconstruction and security sector reform effectively. However, in the future there is likely to be a decrease in the use of UN sanctions in Africa but an increase in their use by the African Union and some of Africa's Regional Economic Communities.

ASYMMETRIC WARFARE
La France et les nouvelles menaces / by Aymeric Chauprade., 2007.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 117, automne 2007, p. 283-296.)
ID Number: JA024238
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Chauprade, Aymeric

According to an increasingly popular argument, the nuclear era sounded the death knell for the conventional conflicts between countries that have been the rule for many centuries. We have now entered a period of asymmetrical warfare involving rebel groups and other non-state players. Faced with these new threats, our defense forces are ill-adapted, or so the argument goes. The truth, however, is a little more complicated. First, although asymmetrical wars do exist, they can often be won by conventional means. Secondly, conventional conflicts haven't really disappeared. Within the next few years, the Western world will be confronted with the rise of potentially aggressive and powerfully armed states. Only by focusing on superior firepower and conventional destruction capabilities will the West be able to prevent this type of risk. Instead of dropping its guard, the West should in fact continue to build up modern, high-performance defense forces.
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--EUROPE

Une defense antimissiles europeenne / by Alain Charmeau., 2007.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11,
novembre 2007, p. 112-119.)
ID Number: JA024212
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Charmeau, Alain
Le bouclier antimissiles americain en Europe est devenu en quelques mois un sujet de debat public, d'affirmations contradictoires, voire d'affrontement geopolitique. Au-dessus des effets mediatiques, observons qu'il existe des travaux anterieurs sur les questions techniques et operationnelles qui ont pressenti l'implication militaro-politique maintenant publique. Il est utile de reprendre ces connaissances pour tenter de clarifier le debat. En particulier, de saisir la dimension eminentement multinationale d'une bataille qui se deroule au-dessus du territoire europeen sans que ne soit possible une consultation gouvernementale en temps reel. Cette defense se prepare. Elle peut se maitriser pour autant que l'Europe veuille bien y consacrer un effort minimal qui permet de comprendre, de s'engager et d'apporter une contribution probablement tres opportune pour elle.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--USA

La defense antimissiles / by Denis Le Fers., 2007.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11,
novembre 2007, p. 93-103.)
ID Number: JA024210
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Le Fers, Denis
Engagee depuis plusieurs annees dans un programme de defense antimissiles de theatre, la France adopte une posture plus prudente quant a la mise en place d'un systeme de protection des territoires et des populations de l'Otan. Les projets des Etats-Unis d'implanter des systemes antibalistiques en Europe centrale sont venus bouleverser la demarche decidee au sommet de Riga. La France devra donc se prononcer sur sa participation a un eventual programme de l'Otan complementaire du systeme americain.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 37, no. 8, October 2007, p. 13-18.)
ID Number: JA024255
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lewis, George N.
2. Postol, Theodore A.
The Bush administration is proposing to deploy a missile defense that it claims would protect most of Europe and the continental United States against potential long-range ballistic missile attacks from Iran. The proposed system would have its major components at three sites. One unidentified site would host a radar in a forward position close to Iran to provide early-warning and cueing information.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 37, no. 8, October 2007, p. 24-27.)
ID Number: JA024257
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mendelsohn, Jack
Russia has been vigorously objecting to a US plan to deploy a midcourse tracking radar in the Czech Republic along with 10 anti-ballistic missile interceptors in Poland. The United States maintains that this missile defense deployment is an anticipatory
response to Iran's determination to develop a nuclear weapons production infrastructure and its plans to acquire a long-range missile delivery capability, both of which are expected to materialize within the next decade.

Defense antimissiles pour une initiative européenne commune / by Edward O'Hara., 2007. (DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme année, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 104-111.)
ID Number: JA024211
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. O'Hara, Edward

After having drawn the global picture of the ballistic threat, the author studies the US missile defense system (BMDS). Examining then the positions in Europe (NATO, European Union, France, Grand-Bretagne, Allemagne, Russie) and fearing a new arms race, the author presents the propositions of the Assembly of the UEU, which constitute a start of a European strategy.

European Missile Defense: The View from the Pentagon / by Henry A. Obering., 2007. (ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 37, no. 8, October 2007, p. 6-8.)
ID Number: JA024253
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Obering, Henry A.

ID Number: JA024254
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tauscher, Ellen

In January 2007, the Bush administration announced that it was beginning negotiations with Poland and the Czech Republic about the possibility of placing missile defense interceptors and a radar, respectively, on their territories. The administration argues that placing such capabilities in Europe will allow the United States to protect itself and its European allies against potential Iranian long-range ballistic missile threats in the future.

BELARUS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
ID Number: JA024235
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lallemand, Jean-Charles

Belarus thought it could count on the full support of its powerful neighbor Russia, no matter what happened. For a long time, they even considered simply merging their two countries. While the authoritarian regime in Minsk was undergoing a virtual boycott by the West, Moscow was selling cut-rate oil and gas to Belarus until the end of 2006, enabling its economy to struggle along. But a few months ago the Kremlin decided to significantly raise its rates, as it grew tired of the escapades of Belarus president Alexander Lukashenko, and wanted to capitalize on its energy resources as much as possible. The resulting quarrel forced Belarus to seek new allies. The upshot was the creation of a rather astonishing 'alliance' between the government in Minsk and the regimes in Tehran, Baku and Caracas - three distant friends that all boast extensive hydrocarbon resources and no particular esteem for democracy.
BELGIUM--FOREIGN RELATIONS
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 60, 2007, Suppl.)
ID Number: JA024233
Type: ART

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EU
The European Union : From Conflict Prevention to 'Preventive Engagement', Still a Civilian Power Lacking a Strategic Culture / by Thierry Tardy., 2007.
(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 539-555.)
ID Number: JA024249
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tardy, Thierry
This article provides an analysis of the EU conception of conflict prevention and of its policy implications. It argues that despite some instances of strong wording in the ESS - with the concept of preventive engagement - the EU approach to the prevention and management of conflicts remains that of a civilian power, and is therefore closer to what can be defined as the UN rather than to the US approach. The article includes three parts. The first presents the concept of conflict prevention as it is understood in a traditional way, by institutions such as the UN or the EU. The second part proposes an analysis of the ESS and its propensity to combine a traditional approach to conflict prevention that is ingrained in the culture of the EU, and a willingness to move beyond and display a strong stance in tackling the 'new threats'. Finally, the third part argues that the EU has not moved away from its traditional approach of conflict prevention and is still reluctant to contemplate the use of force as a policy option. It stresses the ambiguities of the term 'preventive engagement', the absence of an explicit link between preventive engagement and the use of force, and the ambiguity of the EU subordinating the use of force to the UN charter. Altogether, these shortcomings are challenges to the emergence of a European strategic culture.

CYBERTERRORISM
Cyberconflits : vers la premiere cyberguerre / by Laurence Ifrah., 2007.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 153-159.)
ID Number: JA024215
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ifrah, Laurence
Depuis quelques mois, les systemes d'information des pays occidentaux sont victimes d'attaques virulentes provenant de la RPC (Republique populaire de Chine). Organisees ou non par l'Armee populaire de liberation de la Chine (APL), il n'y a aucun doute sur le fait qu'elle proviennent de pirates informatiques (hackers) de haut niveau qui ont beneficie de moyens techniques et financiers importants completes par des informations precises sur les infrastructures de leurs cibles. Ces intrusions sont complexes a mettre en oeuvre et ne peuvent s'improviser, il est beaucoup plus complique de lancer une attaque dans le but de recuperer de l'information a caractere confidentiel voire classifie, que de detruire des serveurs ennemis comme cela avait ete le cas pour l'Estonie.
Que reste-t-il de la transformation ? / by Marc Humbert., 2007.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, 
novembre 2007, p. 49-58.)
ID Number: JA024204
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Humbert, Marc

Apres six ans de transformation des armees americaines en pleine 
guerre d'Irak, le depart de M. Rumsfeld a sonne l'heure d'un premier 
bilan. Le reve d'une rupture dans l'innovation et d'un rapide 
changement des mentalites, gage d'une interarmisation parfaite, s'est 
mue en une usine de generation capacitaire, ou la technologie est 
reine. La preparation operationnelle et l'integration des capacites 
nouvelles ont de ce fait remplace le developpement de concepts et 
l'experimentation dans l'economie de la transformation, tandis que 
l'interagences amene une note d'espoir pour la resolution des crises 
futures.

DEMOCRATIZATION--USA

The Effects of US Foreign Assistance on Democracy Building, 
(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 59, no. 3, April 2007, p. 404-439.)
ID Number: JA024180
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Finkel, Steven E.
2. Perez-Linan, Anibal
3. Seligson, Mitchell A.

Democracy promotion has been an explicit doctrine of US foreign policy 
since the end of the cold war. Between 1990 and 2003 resources for 
democracy programs increased by over 500 percent. Has this policy 
worked? Prior research has been inconclusive, relying either on case 
studies or on quantitative efforts that have not distinguished overall 
foreign assistance from democracy promotion. The authors answer this 
question using a new data set that includes program information for 
165 countries for the years 1990-2003. The analysis distinguishes 
between direct and indirect causal mechanisms and employs a variety of 
statistical models that allow the authors to control for the unique 
democratization trend in each country when assessing causal effects, 
as well as for the potential endogeneity of US democracy assistance. 
The analysis shows that democracy assistance does indeed have a 
significant impact.

DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

(ANALYST, vol. 3, no. 3, September 2007, p. 57-76.)
ID Number: JA024246
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Nantoi, Oazu
ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

ID Number: JA024176
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gottemoeller, Rose
The United States has come full circle from its harsh criticism of the 1990s sanctions regime against Iraq, relying on UN Security Council sanctions as the major means of pressuring Tehran over its nuclear programme. Other members of the Security Council, especially Russia, have been less enthusiastic. Experience with North Korea indicates that the major powers might be placing too much emphasis on the Security Council process and not enough on improved instruments of sanctions policy represented by new US financial laws and procedures after 11 September, which have done much to improve banking due diligence and other measures in pursuit of the fight against terrorism. The United States and Russia might be more willing to work together in the realm of anti-terrorism financial measures to pressure Iran than they have been at the UN Security Council.

ENERGY POLICY--IRAQ

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 11-23.)
ID Number: JA024182
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mahdi, Kamil
This essay examines the draft Oil and Gas Law, focusing on the web of interests driving its formulation and the ideological underpinnings upon which it is based. The main argument put forward is that the law is weak on economic rationale and will serve to deepen ethnic and sectarian forms of economic and political organization, solidifying and calcifying communal factions by moving away from nationally-based control of the oil economy to a regionally and locally controlled oil industry.

ENERGY POLICY--NATO

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 41-48.)
ID Number: JA024206
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Shea, Jamie
La securite energetique est une preoccupation actuelle de la communaut e internationale. Deux points attirent specialement l'attention : la dependance des importations de gaz et de petrole, et la vulnerabilite des infrastructures energetiques. Dans les deux cas, l'Alliance peut apporter son aide.
EU--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA024192
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Algieri, Franco
After France and the Netherlands rejected the EU Constitution, the European integration project has reached a crucial stage. Even though the EU is still a world champion in trade policy and development aid, it is in danger of becoming an irrelevant power.

EU--TURKEY
AKP Reform Fatigue in Turkey : What Has Happened to the EU Process ?
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 12, no. 3, November 2007, p. 339-358.)
ID Number: JA024200
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Patton, Marcie J.
Whereas the AKP government campaigned in favour of Turkish membership in the European Union and upon taking office passed an impressive battery of EU-demanded democratic reform measures, after the government was formally given a date to open accession talks it evidenced a surprising retreat from this political agenda. This article examines three key factors that account for the flagging fervour of the AKP government: modalities of EU behaviour toward Turkey, election politics, and Kemalist institutional resistance to AKP reform efforts. Notwithstanding these checks, the AKP is unlikely to deviate far from its commitment to an EU pro-reform agenda, although it will continue to face critical transformational challenges.

FIREARMS INDUSTRY AND TRADE--USA
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 67-80.)
ID Number: JA024184
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Waltz, Susan
Does United States policy indeed represent the gold standard for export controls on small arms, as often asserted? Recent events suggest that it is time for a fresh look at this common claim.

FRANCE--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 59-68.)
ID Number: JA024207
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kytspotter, Vincent de
La France est engagee significativement en Afghanistan aux cotes de ses allies americains et europeens. Cet engagement reconnu et souhaite, se justifie par plusieurs interets strategiques notamment celui de la solidarite transatlantique. Alors que le theatre afghan semble etre un centre de problematiques politico-militaires et un laboratoire d'experience sans precedent pour l'Alliance atlantique, la France peut creer la surprise strategique en privilegiant dorenavant
l'approche globale interministerielle, seule reelle cle du succes.

FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Vive l'atlantisme ! / by Nicole Bacharan., 2007.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 117, automne 2007, p. 195-208.)
ID Number: JA024236
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bacharan, Nicole
Nicolas Sarkozy's election to the French presidency undoubtedly marks a turning point in transatlantic relations. After several years of misunderstanding, the new French government finally recognizes the need to build common policies, without totally aligning itself with the US. In a period of ever-increasing threats in the Middle East, as terrorism challenges democracies, and growing global fear of Iran's nuclear ambitions, never has solidarity with Washington been more important. America is powerful, but it is not all-powerful. It needs allies, particularly in the military and intelligence arenas. It needs to hear differing opinions and to benefit from the experience, knowledge and criticism of others. France's duty is to convince the United States - once more tempted to go it alone - of the benefits of international cooperation and multilateral action.

GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 117, automne 2007, p. 225-241.)
ID Number: JA024237
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Four, Jean-Marc
The arrival of Gordon Brown at 10, Downing Street marks the end of an era in more ways than one. First is a change of style: the charismatic Tony Blair has been replaced by an austere, authoritarian, efficient Scotsman with an eye for detail. It is Brown who, as Chancellor of the exchequer, presided over the UK's extraordinary turnaround. Then there is the diplomatic change, marked by cooler relations with Washington, and a more marked indifference towards Europe, with a shift to multilateralism. And finally there is a change of domestic policy: Gordon Brown shows more understanding of social issues and yet his positioning is much more rigid. After ten years of Blairism, is it time for 'Brownism'?

HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
ID Number: JA024190
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fuller, Graham E.
Hizballah's growing power reflects a broad intensification of resistance to the status quo throughout the Middle East. Although invoking a 'Shi'ite axis' with Iran and others may be a good political scare tactic, the phenomenon really signifies political change that is broader than sectarianism.
HUMAN SECURITY
Emancipatory Forms of Human Security and Liberal Peacebuilding / by
Oliver P. Richmond., 2007.
ID Number: JA024252
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Richmond, Oliver P.
This article investigates the relationship between the liberal peace
and human security, and in particular outlines discourses that
illustrate the linkages developing between human security, governance,
and the interventionist practices and assumptions more normally
associated with the victor's peace. It argues for a need to move
towards an understanding of an emancipatory version of human security
and of the liberal peace if it is to contribute to the creation of a
self-sustaining peace in postconflict environments.

HUMAN SECURITY--CANADA
Contextual Approaches to Human Security : Canada and Japan in the
Balkans / by Asteris Huliaras, Nikolaos Tzifakis., 2007.
(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 559-575.)
ID Number: JA024250
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Huliaras, Asteris
2. Tzifakis, Nikolaos
This article examines the implementation  of the Canadian and Japanese
approaches to human security in a specific region : the Balkans. In
the post-Cold War period, the Balkans has been a geographical zone
facing serious human security challenges. But it was also a region
where no vital national interest was at stake for either Canada or
Japan. Thus, it appears to be an ideal place to study how Canadian and
Japanese human security perspectives were turned into concrete
actions.

HUNGARY--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Prospects for the Hungarian Economy in a Converging Europe / by
(ANALYST, vol. 3, no. 3, September 2007, p. 77-108.)
ID Number: JA024245
Author(s):
1. Nemenyi, Judit

HUNGARY--FOREIGN RELATIONS
(ANALYST, vol. 3, no. 3, September 2007, p. 15-34.)
ID Number: JA024242
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gyarmati, Istvan
Hungary's Emerging New Foreign Relations Strategy / by Bela
Szombati., 2007.
(ANALYST, vol. 3, no. 3, September 2007, p. 5-14.)
ID Number: JA024241
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Szombati, Bela
INSURGENCY--IRAQ
La clef irakienne / by Mathieu Guidere., 2007.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 117, automne 2007, p. 353-369.)
ID Number: JA024239
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Guidere, Mathieu

Since the overthrow of Saddam Hussein in 2003, American strategists have taken a very simple, erroneous reading of Iraq, solely classifying its inhabitants as Sunni, Shiite or Kurd. This vision has played a major role in triggering the civil war now ravaging this country. But a solution can be found ... if we listen to what the people in the country have to say. A large majority of the insurgents claim an identity that is not exclusively Sunni, Shiite or Kurd, but rather national and Islamic. Iraq can survive if the more moderate members of the rebellion take power. Of course, this won't be a Western style secular democracy, but, given current conditions, a pacified, unified Iraq would be an immense step forward. After all, the future regime in Baghdad wouldn't be any more hard-line than the current regime in Saudi Arabia - one that the Western powers, led by the United States, seem to accept without a second thought.

INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES--IRAN
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 37, no. 8, October 2007, p. 19-23.)
ID Number: JA024256
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mistry, Dinshaw

In 1999 and 2001, the National Intelligence Council stated that Iran could develop an ICBM capable of reaching the United States by 2015. In recent years, US government agencies have affirmed those estimates, arguing that 'Iran could have long-range missiles capable of reaching the US and Europe before 2015' and that 'proposed US missile defense assets in Europe would defend the US and much of Europe against long-range ballistic missile threats launched from the Middle East'. Accordingly, Washington intends to build a missile defense system in Europe by around 2012.

INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Best Intentions or False Promises : Multilateral Interventions in Darfur, Afghanistan, and Southern Lebanon / by Richard Rupp., 2007.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 2, Spring 2007, p. 85-106.)
ID Number: JA024220
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Rupp, Richard

The author critically examines recent trends and developments affecting multilateral interventions, with special attention devoted to the involvement of the UN, NATO, and the US government. Each of these actors is inextricably linked, and yet their leadership has proven largely incapable of designing satisfactory relationships governing the design and management of the missions upon which they have jointly embarked. The conclusions of this essay are sobering but well founded. The international community has been unable to absorb the basic lesson gleaned from fifteen years of multinational interventions: operations that stand the greatest chance of success occur when local warring parties have exhausted military means and genuinely turn to the international community as an honest broker to facilitate cease-fires and foster reconstruction.
IRAN--ETHNIC RELATIONS

ID Number: JA024188
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bradley, John R.

Only roughly one-half of Iran's people are ethnic Persians. Fueled by long-standing economic and cultural grievances against Tehran, unrest among ethnic minorities in places such as Khuzestan and Baluchistan is increasing. Does this internal strife threaten Tehran's control of its land and population?

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA024174
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Carpenter, Ted Galen
2. Innocent, Malou

By deposing Saddam Hussein, the war in Iraq has shifted the balance of power in the Persian Gulf decisively in Iran's favour. Even before the invasion, Iran possessed a budding nuclear programme, the region's largest population, an expansive ballistic-missile arsenal, and direction over various terrorist organisations, which allowed it to extend its geopolitical reach. Regrettably, the Bush administration overlooked these assets, and America's removal of Iraq as the principal strategic counterweight to Iran paved the way for the expansion of Iran's influence. The critical issue now facing the United States is what it can do to mitigate potential threats to its interests if Iran succeeds in consolidating its new position as the leading power in the region. The best available option is a hedging accommodation strategy that would accept Iran's position as the new leading power in the Gulf region while providing some military aid to the major Arab states to help foster a new regional balance of power.

IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PUBLIC OPINION

ID Number: JA024189
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sadjadpour, Karim

How, if at all, do the demands of the Iranian people factor into Tehran's foreign policy? Evidence suggests that popular discontent in Iran is deep seated and widespread, based on a desire for political, economic, and social reform rather than a change in foreign policy. Will they start agitating for foreign policy input?
IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Understanding Iran's New Authoritarianism / by Elliot Hen-Tov., 2006.
ID Number: JA024186
14/11/2007 - 09/01/2008
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hen-Tov, Elliot

Iran is undergoing a gradual regime change today, but not toward democratization. Strengthened by the surprising stability of its political economy, a new generation in Tehran is beginning to shift from the existing clerical theocracy toward a more conventional authoritarian regime.

IRAQ WAR, 2003-

On the Consequences of Failure in Iraq / by Christopher J. Fettweis., 2007.
ID Number: JA024175
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fettweis, Christopher J.

Policymakers accept with surprisingly little scrutiny predictions that chaos will sweep across the Middle East in the wake of a US withdrawal from Iraq: Sunnis and Shi'ites will form battle lines and fight a genocidal final battle; al-Qaeda, safely out of the reach of justice, will be able to attract recruits by the thousands and go on the offensive; war will spread throughout the region and beyond, arriving eventually at America's shores. Fortunately for a nation on the edge of defeat, however, none of these catastrophes is terribly likely. Fears of unprecedented and unlikely disasters should not be allowed to drive current policy in the Gulf.

ID Number: JA024201
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Krebs, Ronald R.
2. Lobasz, Jennifer K.

As the costs of the invasion and occupation of Iraq mount, scholars have sought to explain how the United States came to launch this war in the first place. Many have focused on the 'inflation' of the Iraq threat, and indeed the Bush administration did frame the national dialogue on Iraq. The authors maintain, however, that the failure of most leading Democrats to challenge the administration's case for war in 2002-2003 cannot be explained fully by the bully pulpit, Democrats' reputation for dovishness, or administration misrepresentations. Rather, they argue that leading Democrats were relatively silent in the run-up to war because they had been 'rhetorically coerced', unable to advance a politically sustainable set of arguments with which to oppose the war. The effective fixing of the meaning of the September 11 attacks in terms of the 'War on Terror' substantially circumscribed political debate, and the authors explain why this discourse became dominant. The Bush administration then capitalized on the existing portrait of Saddam Hussein to bind Iraq tightly into the War on Terror and thereby silence leading Democrats and legitimate the war. The story of the road to war in Iraq is not only one of neoconservative hubris and manipulated intelligence. It is also the story of how political actors strove effectively after 9/11 to shape the nation's discourse of foreign affairs and of how the resulting dominant
narratives structured foreign policy debate. Behind the seemingly natural War on Terror lurk political processes of meaning-making that narrowed the space for contestation over Iraq.

**ISLAM AND POLITICS--TURKEY**

ID Number: JA024221
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Tepe, Sultan

Several vexing questions emerge from what appear to be puzzling electoral results: Why does the electorate shift its political choices radically from one election to another? What are the overall implications of the volatile elections and increasing support for pro-Islamic parties for Turkey's democracy? What factors make up the foundations of the recent success of the pro-Islamic JDP? What obstacles does the party's reform agenda face? Despite their image as conservative, a review of Turkey's pro-Islamic parties shows that they have always been a motor of transformation in the economic arena, supporting market-oriented reforms. Yet they also have taken on a conservative role by challenging the strict secularist and modernist policies of the state. These parties' dual commitments, to strengthen the market and to enhance pro-Islamic policies, lie at the heart of both their successes and failures.

**LEBANON WAR, 2006**

ID Number: JA024197
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Waxman, Dov

Israel now stands at a crossroads. The lessons it draws from its recent war with Hizballah will shape future Israeli thinking and its relations with the Palestinians as well as the rest of the Middle East. It is imperative that it learns the right ones.

**LEBANON--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA**

ID Number: JA024218
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Harris, William

In this essay the two main dimensions of Lebanon's contemporary affairs are explored: the Hariri story as an expression of Lebanon's problematic relations with Syria, and Hezbollah's confrontation with Israel. The intersection of these dimensions in the crisis inaugurated in August 2004 and the implications for Lebanon and the Middle East are analyzed.
MEDITERRANEAN REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 12, no. 3, November 2007, p. 317-337.)
ID Number: JA024199
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sabic, Zlatko
2. Bojinovic, Ana
Intra-regional international institutions are important for the development of a region because they facilitate its coherence and the build-up of common values. The Mediterranean region lacks a strong institutional infrastructure, which contributes to the fact that many states in the Mediterranean region, especially the poorer ones, play only a marginal role in Mediterranean affairs. Yet there are some positive developments. The analysis of the existing web of intra-Mediterranean international non-governmental institutions shows that it has been growing stronger since the end of the cold war. Unfortunately, this development has not been matched by the growth of a web of intergovernmental institutions. This makes the contemporary Mediterranean institutional architecture incomplete, and the population there vulnerable to interest from external actors.

MIDDLE EAST--NATIONAL SECURITY
Addressing the Security Issue in the Middle East: The Importance of Interrelationship and Inclusion / by Dora Bakoyannis., 2007.
ID Number: JA024216
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bakoyannis, Dora
Approaching from four key fronts - the war in Lebanon, the Israeli-Palestinian issue, the situation in Iraq, and Iran's nuclear program - the author maintains that the issues tormenting the Middle Eastern region today cannot be seen in isolation. They are interrelated and should be approached as such if we are to progress toward sustainable and viable solutions guaranteeing peace and security.

MONTENEGRO--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 39-44.)
ID Number: JA024183
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hokenos, Paul
2. Winterhagen, Jenni

NARCOTICS, CONTROL OF--AFGHANISTAN
Poppies for Peace: Reforming Afghanistan's Opium Industry / by Peter van Ham, Jorrit Kamminga., 2006.
ID Number: JA024195
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ham, Peter van
2. Kamminga, Jorrit
Afghanistan, which could be slipping back into chaos, must turn the tables on the opium crisis. The international community should establish a pilot project and investigate a licensing scheme to
legalize the production of medicines such as morphine and codeine from poppy crops to help it escape.

NATION BUILDING--USA
America's Quagmire Mentality / by Dominic Tierney., 2007.
ID Number: JA024173
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Tierney, Dominic

Americans usually perceive nation-building missions as failures even when they succeed on the ground. In interventions such as Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq, win or lose, America will be seen to lose. Four factors underlie this 'quagmire mentality': American ideals, elite rhetoric, memories of Vietnam, and media manipulation. The quagmire mentality undermines public approval for nation-building, thereby limiting the United States' capacity to carry out such operations, and it also influences the ways in which Americans learn from past missions.

NATO
L'Otan a venir / by Jean Dufourcq., 2007.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 21-30.)
ID Number: JA024205
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Dufourcq, Jean

L'Otan a venir doit prendre en compte les difficiles realites qu'elle vit ces dernieres annees et qui, malgre son souci permanent de transformation, bouchent peu a peu son horizon. Il s'agit de defis organisationnels, operationnels et politiques. Rien de tout cela n'est vraiment nouveau, mais la conjonction actuelle de tous ces defis risque de fragiliser l'organisation atlantique heritee de la guerre froide jusqu'a remettre en cause son bien fonde. C'est aussi le moment pour la France de normaliser sa position militaire dans l'Alliance.

NATO--EU
ID Number: JA024193
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Schmidt, John R.

The author argues that, during and after the NATO leaders meeting in Riga in November, how they and their successors manage the frictions generated by NATO-EU competition will determine the future of the transatlantic alliance.

NATO--SUMMITS--RIGA, 2006
NATO's Strategic Direction after Riga : NATO's post-Cold War Adaptation / by Kostas Ifantis., 2007.
ID Number: JA024251
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ifantis, Kostas
NONLETHAL WEAPONS

(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 6, no. 3, 2007, p. 221-231.)
ID Number: JA024232
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mayer, Chris
The concept of noncombatant immunity prohibits the intentional targeting of noncombatants. The availability of nonlethal weapons (NLW) may weaken this prohibition, especially since using NLWs against noncombatants may, in some cases, actually save the noncombatants' lives. Given the advancement of NLWs, the author argues that their probable appearance on the battlefield demands close scrutiny due to the moral problems associated with their use. In this paper, the author examines four distinct cases and determines whether the use of NLWs is morally permissible. While it seems that the reduced harm caused by NLWs makes their use more acceptable, adhering to noncombatant immunity requires more than not killing noncombatants. It also requires that military forces treat noncombatants a certain way. In the cases presented, to use NLWs against noncombatants treats them as combatants and coerces them to do something against their will. While a consequentialist foundation for noncombatant immunity may permit this action, a rights-based concept of noncombatant immunity does not. The author contends that only a rights-based concept of noncombatant immunity is viable, and that the availability of NLWs should not significantly alter the prohibitions prescribed by noncombatant immunity.

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

ID Number: JA024171
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Quinlan, Michael
There is a widespread global commitment, at least in terms of political rhetoric, to the eventual abolition of all nuclear armouries. With a few notable exceptions, however, the subject for long periods attracted curiously little examination at a level that could be regarded as of truly serious objectivity. There has been a wide divergence between two polarised extremes: what might be called 'righteous abolitionists' pointed to the commitment and demanded that countries possessing these weapons should get on with disposing of them; 'dismissive realists' asserted that complete abolition is fanciful dreaming, and that the world must concentrate on managing their existence. There is broad and serious analytical work to be done, upon which widely different viewpoints could initially converge. The aim would be not to establish or advocate a programme of action, but simply to lay a better foundation of understanding upon which debate about prospects and options might be advanced.
NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION -- INDIA

ID Number: JA024177
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Paul, T. V.
2. Shankar, Mahesh
The March 2006 US-India nuclear accord has been criticised for its likely adverse effect on the nuclear non-proliferation regime, especially the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Without such an accord, however, India, as a rising power, will remain outside the regime and remain less than fully integrated, strategically, politically, economically and technologically, in the international system. The damage critics envision to the non-proliferation regime from the US-India accord pales in comparison to the damage that can be done by India's actions and rhetoric as a dissatisfied state. But in fact the deal upholds and strengthens rather than undermines the regime. Attempts by the United States to integrate India into the non-proliferation regime as a lead actor augur well for the longevity of both the non-proliferation regime and the international order, and suggest to other rising powers that the system is flexible enough to allow for inevitable changes in the global distribution of power.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS -- IRAN

Republique islamique d'Iran / by Fadi Assaf., 2007.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 140-144.)
ID Number: JA024214
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Assaf, Fadi
La Republique islamique d'Iran estime le contexte regional et international favorable a sa strategie de 'dissuasion asymetrique' a l'abri de laquelle se poursuit son programme nucleaire. Pour les dirigeants iraniens, les 'declarations de guerre' lancees par les puissances occidentales font partie d'une 'guerre psychologique', ces puissances etant 'dissuadees' de mener une quelconque operation preventive pour arreter ou retarder le programme nucleaire iranien. En effet, Washington, Tel-Aviv et Paris, et avec eux la communaute internationale, sont exposes a la machine de guerre et de terreur iranienne. La 'dissuasion' fonctionnera-t-elle pour autant, si l'Iran maintenait ses ambitions nucleaires ? La communaute internationale ne manquera pas de poser le probleme actuel sous forme d'une operation de 'pertes et profits', avant que l'Iran n'accede reellement a l'arme atomique et ne fasse jouer pleinement la dissuasion nucleaire.

PAKISTAN -- FOREIGN RELATIONS -- AFGHANISTAN

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 69-81.)
ID Number: JA024208
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lamballe, Alain
Pays perturbe, pays perturbateur, le Pakistan connait des problemes frontaliers avec l'Inde et l'Afghanistan : des frictions peuvent apparaitre en mer avec l'Iran. Il doit egalemant faire face a de graves difficultes interieures; quelques scenarios possibles sur l'avenir des conflits pakistano-afghans et leurs consequences regionales et mondiales sont developpes.
For decades, the regional order in the Gulf was shaped by a triangle formed by Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. If one of them gained too much weight, the other two tried to compensate. Yet the 2003 Iraq War has created an entirely new situation since the indefinite US presence has virtually transformed the triangle into a square. Yet in reality this impression is misleading because Iraq's role has actually been usurped by the United States. This has resulted in a new, artificial triangle comprised of the US, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. Strangely enough, within this new triangle, external, or at least non-Arab powers, i.e. the US and Iran, are the most powerful actors, even hinting at the emergence of a bilateral system. Nevertheless, history, tradition, and geography would suppose a renaissance of the traditional triangle. Washington would probably not object to an Iraq acting as its strategic partner in the region as imperial Iran did in the 1970s.
Russes qui persistent à trouver que l'Otan cherche à les exclure. Sincère ou calculée, cette attitude a en tout cas animé l'année 2007, au point qu'on peut parler d'un retournement de la question russe en Europe, et donc de la question européenne dans les priorités stratégiques américaines; mais n'était-ce pas l'objectif de Moscou ?

RUSSIA (FEDERATION) --POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA024194
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bremmer, Ian
2. Charap, Samuel
Little is known about the siloviki, commonly but misleadingly described as a group of current and former intelligence officers from Putin's hometown of St. Petersburg. Yet, its members, interests, relationships, and influence are helping shape Russia as its 2008 presidential elections approach.

SALAFIYAH--LEBANON

ID Number: JA024179
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Saab, Bilal Y.
2. Ranstorp, Magnus
This article essentially seeks to examine the history and dynamics of salafist jihadism in Lebanon, explain its causes, investigate its impact on Lebanese domestic security, and explore its future trajectory. The article also puts forward a range of policy prescriptions that could help the Lebanese state effectively reduce and ultimately eliminate the threat of local salafist jihadism.

SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003--

ID Number: JA024240
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Lavergne, Marc
After creating millions of refugees and killing hundreds of thousands of people, will the Darfur crisis that started in 2002 finally be resolved? Yes, but it will be an illusory settlement. Of course the Sudanese government - largely responsible for the massive killings that have bloodied this unfortunate land for nearly five years - will probably grant several concessions to the rebels in the negotiations now taking shape. But the government no real cause for worry. Western leaders are only too happy to co-sponsor this process, which they can advertise to their electorates as a well thought-out solution .... whereas in reality it's a Munich pact, Africa-style! It is highly likely that the Sudanese authorities, convinced of their impunity, won't stop there. All of Africa is in fact threatened by the bottomless appetites of the Khartoum junta.
Darfur and the Failure of the Responsibility to Protect / by Alex de Waal., 2007.  
(International Affairs, vol. 83, no. 6, November 2007, p. 1039-1054.)

ID Number: JA024229
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Waal, Alex de

When official representatives of more than 170 countries adopted the principle of the 'responsibility to protect' (R2P) at the September 2005 World Summit, Darfur was quickly identified as the test case for this new doctrine. The general verdict is that the international community has failed the test due to lack of political will. This article argues that the failure is real but that it is more fundamentally located within the doctrine of R2P itself. Fulfilling the aspiration of R2P demands an international protection capability that does not exist now and cannot be realistically expected. The critical weakness in R2P is that the 'responsibility to react' has been framed as coercive protection, which attempts to be a middle way between classic peacekeeping and outright military intervention that can be undertaken without the consent of the host government. Thus far, theoretical and practical attempts to create this intermediate space for coercive protection have failed to resolve basic strategic and operational issues. In addition, the very act of raising the prospect of external military intervention for human protection purposes changes and distorts the political process and can in fact make a resolution more difficult. Following an introductory section that provides background to the war in Darfur and international engagement, this article examines the debates over the R2P that swirled around the Darfur crisis and operational concepts developed for the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and its hybrid successor, the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), especially during the Abuja peace negotiations. Three operational concepts are examined: ceasefire, disarmament and civilian protection. Unfortunately, the international policy priority of bringing UN troops to Darfur had an adverse impact on the Darfur peace talks without grappling with the central question of what international forces would do to resolve the crisis. Advocacy for the R2P set an unrealistic ideal which became the enemy of achievable goals.

SUDAN—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
(Mediterranean Quarterly, vol. 18, no. 2, Spring 2007, p. 61-66.)

ID Number: JA024219
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Winter, Roger P.

SUICIDE BOMBINGS
Suicide Missions as Witnessing: Expansions, Contrasts / by Michael Roberts., 2007.  
(Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, vol. 30, no. 10, October 2007, p. 857-887.)

ID Number: JA024178
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Roberts, Michael

Studies of suicide missions usually focus solely on attacks. They also have highlighted the performative character of suicide missions as acts of witness. By extending surveys to suicidal acts that embrace no-escape attacks, theatrical assassination, defensive suicide, and suicidal protest, one gains further insight into the motivations of individuals and organizations. Illustrative studies, notably the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and Sadat as well as Tamil Tiger
operations, generate a typology that underlines the benefits of such extensions. The Japanese and Tamil contexts reveal the profound differences in readings of sacrificial acts of atonement or punishment by local constituencies. Norman Morrison in Washington in 1965 and Jan Palach in Prague in 1969 did not have such beneficial settings and the immediate ramifications of their protest action were limited. Morrison's story highlights the significance of a societal context of individuated rationalism as opposed, say, to the 'pyramidal corporatism' encouraging martyrdom operations in the Islamic world.

SYRIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
The Syrian Opposition / by Joshua Landis, Joe Pace., 2006.
ID Number: JA024196
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Landis, Joshua
2. Pace, Joe

Although the Syrian opposition is still no match for the government in Damascus, it has made a number of advances over the last two years. Where did the opposition come from? What should Washington do now?

TURKEY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
The Old Turks' Revolt / by Omer Taspinar., 2007.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 6, November - December 2007, p. 114-130.)
ID Number: JA024227
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Taspinar, Omer

The ruckus over the election of a religious conservative as Turkey's president has exposed the illiberal nature of Turkish secularism - as well as the pragmatism of the country's reformed Islamists. Preserving democracy in Turkey by keeping the military out of politics will be a tall order, but the future of the Muslim world's most promising democratic experiment is at stake.

UKRAINE--HISTORY--ORANGE REVOLUTION, 2004
(International Security, vol. 32, no. 2, Fall 2007, p. 45-83.)
ID Number: JA024203
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. MacFaul, Michael

Can the West promote democracy? An examination of one critical case, the 2004 Orange Revolution in Ukraine, offers a unique method for generating answers to this important theoretical and policy question. Tracing the causal impact of external influences first requires a theory of democratization composed exclusively of domestic factors, specifically the changing distribution of power between the autocratic regime and democratic challengers. Once these internal factors have been identified, the extent to which external factors influenced either the strength of the autocratic regime of the democratic challengers can be measured. Domestic factors accounted for most of the drama of the Orange Revolution, but external factors did play a direct, causal role in constraining some dimensions of autocratic power and enhancing some dimensions of the opposition's power. International assistance in the form of ideas and financial resources was crucial to only one dimension of the Orange Revolution: exposing fraud. Yet significant international imputs also can be identified regarding the preservation of semi-autocracy, the nurturing of an
effective political opposition, the development of independent media, and the capacity to mobilize protesters after the falsified presidential vote.

UKRAINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Ukraine Waiting for a Miracle / by Andras Nemeth., 2007.
(ANALYST, vol. 3, no. 3, September 2007, p. 49-56.)
ID Number: JA024244
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Nemeth, Andras

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
The UN Record on Peacekeeping Operations / by Michael W. Doyle, Nicholas Sambanis., 2007.
ID Number: JA024247
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Doyle, Michael W.
2. Sambanis, Nicholas

ID Number: JA024248
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Sarigiannidis, Miltiadis

UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--SIERRA LEONE
(INTernational Affairs, vol. 83, no. 6, November 2007, p. 1055-1070.)
ID Number: JA024230
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Curran, David
2. Woodhouse, Tom

The article is organized into two main parts. First, it presents the termination of the conflict in Sierra Leone as a case-study to examine the degree to which cosmopolitan values connecting peacekeeping and peacebuilding are (or are not) evident. The case-study looks at the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) as a model of successful peacekeeping in the sense that everyday security was provided for the people of Sierra Leone through the deployment of a robust peacekeeping mission. This assessment needs to be qualified in relation to serious deficits still to be addressed in post-conflict peacebuilding, yet the success of this mission does provide encouragement for those who see the construction of a cosmopolitan security architecture for Africa as both desirable and achievable. Second, it explores the degree to which an appropriate model of cosmopolitan peacekeeping might emerge at regional and continental levels in Africa through the development of the African Standby Force (ASF). What the case-study presented here and the survey of the African Union (AU)/ASF in the second part of the article have in common is that taken together, they provide some evidence to suggest that, however fragile, the AU is beginning to define an agenda that represents a continent wide and, in that sense at least, a cosmopolitan response to African security issues.
Some naive observers might have felt a little hope when on March 15, 2006 the United Nations Commission on Human Rights—a body that throughout its entire existence had flouted both the spirit and the letter of the human rights it was presumed to be defending—was replaced by the UN Human Rights Council. The new entity was expected to better express the very noble mission originally assigned to the Commission. Unfortunately, the same causes have produced the same effects, and the Council has done little to advance the cause for which it was created. Like the previous Commission, it is tightly controlled by authoritarian regimes that outnumber the democratic member nations. And since the Organization of the Islamic Conference adroitly maneuvered to ensure that as many seats as possible were occupied by Muslim states, the only nation on earth regularly condemned by the Council is... Israel, while the others can sleep in peace. It remains obvious that the United Nations still has no authority when it comes to human rights.

The United States now spends almost as much on defense in real dollars as it ever has before—even though it has no plausible rationale for using most of its impressive military forces. Why? Because without political incentives for restraint, policymakers have lost the ability to think clearly about defense policy. Washington's new mantra should be 'Half a trillion dollars is more than enough'.
Winning Asia / by Victor D. Cha., 2007.

Pundits, academics, and Bush bashers insist that the United States is losing ground in Asia, but they are wrong. The Bush administration's Asia policy has been an unheralded success. Improved relations with China, stronger US-Japanese cooperation, North Korea's gradual nuclear disarmament, and expanding regional alliances have made Asia more prosperous and secure than it has been in decades.


After 60 years of US domination, the balance of power in Northeast Asia is shifting. The United States is in relative decline, China is on the rise, and Japan and South Korea are in flux. To maintain US power in the region, Washington must identify the trends shaping this transition and embrace new tools and regimes that broaden the United States' power base.

America's Strategic Opportunity With India / by R. Nicholas Burns., 2007.

The rise of a democratic and increasingly powerful India is a positive development for US interests. Rarely has the United States shared so many interests and values with a growing power as we do today with India. By reaching out to India, we have made the bet that the future lies in pluralism, democracy, and market economics.


The United States needs a bold and fundamentally different strategy, proposed here, which would engage the Iranian regime and people on two tracks, allowing US diplomats to pursue arms control and democratization at the same time.
US--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 6, November - December 2007, p. 36-52.)
ID Number: JA024222
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Simes, Dimitri K.
US-Russian relations are deteriorating rapidly. Misguided and arrogant US policies since the end of the Cold War have fueled resentment in Russia, and Vladimir Putin's increasing defiance is inflaming the West. But Washington and Moscow need not be adversaries. Both sides must act soon to avert renewed confrontation.

WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001–
Can the War on Terror Be Won ? / by Philip H. Gordon., 2007.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 6, November - December 2007, p. 53-66.)
ID Number: JA024223
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gordon, Philip H.
It can, but only if US officials start to think clearly about what success in the war on terror would actually look like. Victory will come only when Washington succeeds in discrediting the terrorists' ideology and undermining their support. These achievements, in turn, will require accepting that the terrorist threat can never be eradicated completely and that acting as though it can will only make it worse.

Winning the Right War / by Philip H. Gordon., 2007.
ID Number: JA024172
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gordon, Philip H.
More than six years after the start of the 'war on terror', America's strategy is failing because the Bush administration chose to wage the wrong war. It has misdiagnosed the most important origins of the problem, put too much faith in military force and tough talk, needlessly alienated friends and allies, wrongly assumed the existence of a single 'enemy', and failed to understand the ideological nature of the struggle. Until the administration changes course or, more likely, leaves office, the United States will risk creating more enemies than it eliminates. A new administration would benefit from thinking about the 'war on terror' like the Cold War, a conflict won not when the United States defeated its enemy on a battlefield, but when the ideology its adversary was ostensibly fighting for was proven bankrupt and lost its once-considerable support.