ACQUISITIONS LIST
(NEW BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES)

DECEMBER 2009 – DÉCEMBRE 2009

LISTE D’ACQUISITIONS
(NOUVEAUX LIVRES ET ARTICLES DE REVUES)
• **To contact us:**

  - NATO Library
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    Room Nb123
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    Belgium
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    Fax : 32.2.707.42.49
    E-mail : library@hq.nato.int
  - Intranet : [http://hqweb.hq.nato.int/oip/library/](http://hqweb.hq.nato.int/oip/library/)
  - Internet : [http://www.nato.int/library](http://www.nato.int/library)

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  All Library publications are available both on the NATO Intranet and Internet websites.

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• **Pour nous contacter :**

  - Bibliothèque de l’OTAN
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    E-mail : library@hq.nato.int
  - Intranet : [http://hqweb.hq.nato.int/oip/library/](http://hqweb.hq.nato.int/oip/library/)
  - Internet : [http://www.nato.int/library](http://www.nato.int/library)

• **Comment emprunter les documents cités ci-dessous :**

  En tant que membre du personnel de l’OTAN vous pouvez emprunter les livres (Type: M) pour un mois, les revues (Type: ART) et les ouvrages de référence (Type: REF) pour une semaine. Les personnes n’appartenant pas au personnel d’OTAN peuvent s’adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter les livres via le système de prêt interbibliothèques.

• **Comment obtenir les publications de la Bibliothèque :**

  Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l’OTAN.
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YUGOSLAVIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT 20
AFGHANISTAN--BOUNDARIES
Library Location: 341.2 /00418 ISBN: 9788776053543
Author(s):
1. Goodhand, Jonathan
Bibliography: p. 25-27.
'This paper explores the linkages between the drugs economy, borderlands and 'post conflict' state-building in Afghanistan. It does this through a fine grained historical analysis of Sheghnan, a remote district on the Afghan-Tajik border in the north-east. The paper charts the opening and closing of the border; the movement of people, commodities and ideas across the border; the effects of changing political regimes; the role of resources and their effects on local governance; and the complex, multifaceted networks that span the border and are involved in the drugs trade. The paper argues that the drugs economy has been an important part of the story of borderland transformation in Sheghnan. Because of drugs, borderlands are no longer marginal, but have become a resource to be exploited by the centre. As such the paper argues that examining the frontier may throw light on processes of state formation, state collapse and 'post conflict' state-building. A focus on borderlands means taking seriously the 'politics of place' and examining the diffuse dynamics and localised projects that feed into and shape processes of state formation.'

ARMED FORCES--MANAGEMENT
Library Location: 355 /00559 ISBN: 9789549012194
'The first chapter is an extensive theoretical treatment on defence management and its place among the complementary and to an extent competing concepts of policymaking, management, administration, command and control, and leadership. The second chapter covers the topic of defence planning as a core process within defence management, which guides the reader through the complicated mechanisms that might be useful in the process. The third chapter of the book, representing the basics of program-based force development, shows how programmes are used to relate policy objectives to resource allocation decisions. The fourth chapter covers the management of finances and introduces and assesses the key issues of finance management in defence. The fifth chapter explores the complexity of manpower management in the context of national security and presents a comprehensive analysis of demand and supply of human resources for defence. The sixth chapter deals with acquisition management and the specifics of identifying appropriate requirements, acquiring and maintaining complex weapon systems, other equipment and services for the defence sector. The
final chapter offers insight into the legislative framework for formulating defence policies and managing their implementation, with a focus on best practices in ensuring proper spending of public resources.'

**AUTHORITARIANISM—RUSSIA (FEDERATION)**


ID number: 80022976
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Ambrosio, Thomas, 1971-

The author examines five strategies that an increasingly authoritarian Russia has adopted to preserve the Kremlin's political power: insulate, bolster, subvert, redefine and coordinate. Each strategy seeks to counter or undermine regional democratic trends both at home and throughout the former Soviet Union. Policies such as these are of great concern to the growing literature on how autocratic regimes are becoming more active in their resistance to democracy. Through detailed case studies of each strategy, this book makes significant contributions to our understanding of Russian domestic and foreign policies, democratization theory, and the policy challenges associated with democracy promotion.'

**BLACK SEA REGION—FOREIGN RELATIONS**


ID number: 80022977
Type: M
Library Location: 327 /01496 ISBN: 9780980187137

'The wider Black Sea region has become a new strategic frontier for Europe, Russia and the United States in terms of energy security, frozen and festering conflicts, trade links, migration, and other key policy areas. Prospects for the Black Sea in the 21st century will be shaped by the interaction between major external actors, the ambitions of states and peoples in the region, and the region's role as a crossroads of civilizations. In this volume leading scholars from Europe, Russia, the US and the Black Sea itself address the dynamics of the wider Black Sea region, discuss major issues of conflict, and identify potential for cooperation.'

**CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)---HISTORY**


ID number: 80022992
Type: M
Library Location: 947 /00075 ISBN: 9780195392395
Author(s):
1. King, Charles, 1967-

'Bibliography: p. 281-287. Includes index.

'This book combines riveting storytelling with insightful analysis, in the first general history of the modern Caucasus, stretching from the beginning of Russian imperial expansion up to the rise of new countries after the Soviet Union's collapse. The author reveals how tsars, highlanders, revolutionaries, and adventurers have contributed
to the fascinating history of this borderland. Based on new research in multiple languages, the book shows how the struggle for freedom in the Caucasus has been a perennial theme over the last two hundred years, shining valuable light on the origins of modern disputes, including the ongoing war in Chechnya, conflicts in Georgia and Azerbaijan, and debates over oil from the Caspian Sea and its impact on world markets.'

**CIMIC--AFGHANISTAN**

30 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Occasional Paper ; 4)
ID number: 80022988
Type: M
Library Location: 355.2 /00355
Author(s):
1. Runge, Peter
Bibliography: p. 27-29.
'The main purpose of this paper is to provide a humanitarian perspective to the ongoing debate about PRTs as a role model for civil-military relations. It analyzes the security dilemma in Afghanistan and the impact of the PRTs on the delivery of humanitarian aid. It furthers explores the consequences of 'blurring the line' between humanitarian aid and military goals. The paper reflects on the following questions: What is the impact of international military operations and the changing context of security and conflict in Afghanistan on different humanitarian actors?; What is the impact of the PRTs on the programs of humanitarian aid agencies and their concerns regarding the preservation of 'humanitarian space'?; What are the lessons learned with regard to the cooperation of military and humanitarian actors within the PRT framework? The conclusion consists of a set of recommendations regarding the scope and limits of cooperation between armed forces and humanitarian agencies.'

**CIMIC--UNITED NATIONS**

i, 147 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(Securite et Strategie ; 102)
ID number: 80022986
Type: M
Library Location: 355 /00560
Author(s):
1. Gasquard, Sarah
Bibliography: p. 90-96.
'La realisation de cette etude part d'un constat bien connu, celui de la nature de plus en plus complexe des missions de maintien de la paix onusiennes, caracterisees par un entrelacement de plus en plus visible des activites militaires, politiques, humanitaires et developpementales sur le terrain d'operations. Au sein de ce systeme complexe, formalise partiellement par les Nations unies sous le concept de mission integree, un type d'interactions particulier a savoir celui de la coordination civilo-militaire retient particulierement l'attention. Partant des directives onusiennes portant sur la question tout en s'attachant aux grandes evolutions qui ont caracterise le systeme onusien de maintien de la paix ces dernieres annees, l'etude vise a etablir un cadre theorique identifiant les dimensions considerees comme particulierement importantes dans l'etude de la coordination civilo-militaire onusienne. La seconde partie de l'etude consistant en une etude de cas portant sur la MONUC permet d'interroger le cadre theorique choisi.'
CLIMATIC CHANGES--POLITICAL ASPECTS

xxxv, 282 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022979
Type: M
Library Location: 551 /00045 ISBN: 9781844078554
Includes index.
'Climate change is now recognized as one of the greatest challenges facing the international community and, when coupled with energy production and use - the most significant contributor to climate change - and the related security problems, the double threat to international security and human development is of the highest order. This wide-ranging book brings together leading thinkers from academia, government and civil society to examine and address the global insecurity and development changes arising from the twin thrust of climate change and the energy supply crunch.'

318 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022984
Type: M
Library Location: 551 /00043 ISBN: 9782221114063
Author(s):
1. Dyer, Gwynne
Includes index.
'Si nous ne faisons rien contre le rechauffement climatique, de multiples guerres nous menacent! Le grand public n'en a pas encore conscience, mais les plus hauts grades en matière de sécurité s'inquiètent déjà de ces conflits à venir. Les changements du climat, s'ils deviennent virulents, vont en effet bouleverser le cycle de l'eau. La production agricole, par rarefaction des terres arables, sera frappée de plein fouet et la sécurité alimentaire mise en péril. Les pays vont s'affronter pour récupérer des terres, des sources d'énergie, des stocks de nourriture... Des centaines de millions de personnes pourraient fuir, devenant des 'réfugiés climatiques'. Au terme d'une longue enquête auprès de dizaines de spécialistes militaires et de stratégie, d'ingénieurs et de scientifiques, l'auteur élabore sept scénarios de crise - variant selon l'augmentation de la temperature moyenne.'

COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ

xii, 189 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80022994
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01630 ISBN: 9780275999476
Author(s):
1. Mockaitis, Thomas R.
'The US military in Iraq faces the most complex counterinsurgency campaign in its history and perhaps the history of modern warfare. The author situates the Iraq War in its broad historical and cultural context. He argues that the Army's new doctrine outlines the correct approach to winning in Iraq. However, three years of desultory conflict amid ongoing revelations that the premises upon which the administration argued the need for invading Iraq may be false have eroded support of the war. The American armed forces may soon find themselves in the unfortunate situation of having found a formula for success at almost the same time the voters demand withdrawal. Within this context, the author examines the conflict in Iraq, from the early 1990s, to pre-invasion planning in 2003, to the rise of insurgent movements and the challenges they posed in the aftermath of the
fighting. He traces the ongoing efforts to shape a doctrine that will allow US forces to successfully deal with the growing insurgency.'

DISASTERS
Damage Assessment and Reconstruction after War or Natural Disaster.
vii, 393 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(NATO Science for Peace and Security Series. C : Environmental Security)
ID number: 80023002
Type: M
Library Location: 614 /00173 ISBN: 9789048123858
Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Damage Assessment and Reconstruction after Natural Disasters and Previous Military Activities, Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina, 5-9 October 2008.
The meeting was set to provide a critical assessment of the current knowledge and to indicate new challenges that are brought by the present time in dealing with frequent man-made and natural disasters, resulting in damage to structures, infrastructure and human environment. The lectures dealt with three groups of topics: (i) damage of complex structures, damage identification, controlled destruction, quick reconstruction, retrofit; (ii) damage identification and exploitation of partially damaged infrastructure, water resources, soil pollution, soil erosion; (iii) case studies of natural and man-made disasters (explosions, fires, earthquakes, landslides ...).'

DRUG TRAFFIC--AFGHANISTAN
xvii, 300 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80023008
Type: M
Library Location: 61 /00031 ISBN: 9781851687275
Author(s):
1. Peters, Gretchen
'With the breakneck pace of a thriller, the author traces the illicit activities of the Taliban and al Qaeda from vast poppy fields in southern Afghanistan to heroin labs run by Taliban commanders, from drug convoys armed with Stinger missiles to the money launderers of Karachi and Dubai. Based on hundreds of interviews with Taliban fighters, smugglers, and law enforcement and intelligence agents, she reveals that this war isn't about ideology or religion. It's about creating a new economy for Afghanistan, and breaking the cycle of violence and extremism that has gripped the region for decades.'

EDUCATION--AFGHANISTAN
xxiii, 420 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80023009
Type: M
Library Location: 373 /00014 ISBN: 9780670021154
Author(s):
1. Mortenson, Greg
Includes index.
'In this dramatic first-person narrative, the author recounts his relentless, ongoing efforts to establish schools for girls in Afghanistan; his extensive work in Azad Kashmir and Pakistan after a massive earthquake hit the region in 2005; and the unique ways he has
built relationships with Islamic clerics, militia commanders, and tribal leaders even as he was dodging shootouts with feuding Afghan warlords and surviving an eight-day armed abduction by the Taliban.'

ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN
9 p.; 30 cm.
(AREU Post-Elections Brief ; 2)
ID number: 80022990
Type: M
Library Location: 324 /00030
Author(s):
1. Coburn, Noah
'To what extent did the presidential elections of 2009 actually damage the legitimacy of the government in the eyes of the Afghan people? Have Afghan attitudes toward the state and the electoral process actually shifted?'

ENERGY POLICY
xxiv, 455 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(NATO Science for Peace and Security Series. C : Environmental Security)
ID number: 80023001
Type: M
Library Location: 620 /00149 ISBN: 9781402094521

ENERGY POLICY--EU
xiv, 230 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Advances in European Politics ; 53)
ID number: 80022970
Type: M
Library Location: 620 /00147 ISBN: 9780415478045
Author(s):
1. Youngs, Richard, 1968-
The geopolitics of oil and gas have made a spectacular return to the international political agenda. The European Union has recognized the importance of incorporating energy security more systematically into foreign policy. It has committed itself to pursuing an energy security policy based on market interdependence, European unity and long-term governance improvements in producer states. In offering the first broad, global assessment of the foreign policy dimensions of EU energy security, this book considers how far these commitments have been implemented. Examining how the EU's general approach to energy security has played out in the specific political contexts of different countries and regions, distinctive features of the book include: a thorough analysis of current EU strategies towards energy security, assessing the EU as an international actor; a key focus on the governance structures of producer states including the Middle East, Russia, Central Asia and the Caspian, and Sub-Saharan Africa; a major addition to debates surrounding markets and geopolitics, informing both international relations and international political economy.'
ENERGY POLICY--EUROPE

xxi, 288 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80022971
Type: M
Library Location: 620 /00148 ISBN: 9780230219700
Includes index.
'Traditionally, energy security has been defined as adequate, affordable and reliable supplies of energy. This book presents the different perspectives on energy security of European and Asian countries, as well as the regional perspectives. Within this context it explains Russian energy nationalism, the reasons for the failure of EU common energy policies, the shortcomings in the European Commission's approaches, the lack of strategy for pipelines, and the deficiencies in policies towards central Asia. In the case of Asia, the book explains Chinese energy diplomacy, Japanese dependencies and objectives, the possibility of energy competition and cooperation in Northeast Asia and ASEAN's new strategies for energy security. The increasing importance of nuclear energy in Asia is also emphasized. Finally, the book presents the different approaches to human security in Asia and Europe.'

EUROPE, EASTERN--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1989

xxi, 451 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80022974
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Sebestyen, Victor
'This book documents the collapse of the Soviet Union's European empires and the transition of each to independent states, drawing on interviews and newly uncovered archival material to offer insight into 1989's rapid changes and the USSR's minimal resistance.'

INDIA--MILITARY RELATIONS

vii, 83 p.; 23 cm.
(LeFort Papers)
ID number: 80022982
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Hedrick, Brian Kenneth
'India's transformation to modernize its military, obtain 'strategic partnerships' with the United States and other nations, and expand its influence in the Indian Ocean and beyond includes a shift from an emphasis on the former Soviet Union as the primary supplier of defense articles to a western base of supply and an increasing emphasis on bilateral exercises and training with many of the global powers. The author explores the nature of this transformation, offers insights into the history of Indian defense relations, and suggests implications to U.S. foreign and defense policy. Much has been written regarding India's relations with its neighbors, especially Pakistan and China. The author adds a new perspective by taking a global view of India's rise as a regional and future global military power through its bilateral defense relations and the potential conflict this creates with India's legacy as a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement.'
INFORMATION WARFARE--USA
xxiv, 214 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80023007
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Libicki, Martin C.
'The protection of cyberspace, the information medium, has become a vital national interest because of its importance both to the economy and to military power. Some attackers tamper with networks to make money; others, to steal information; yet others, to be able to disrupt operations. Future wars are likely to be carried out, in part or perhaps entirely, in cyberspace. It might seem obvious that war in cyberspace is like war in other media, but nothing would be more misleading. Cyberspace has its own laws; for instance, it is easy to hide identities and difficult to predict or even understand battle damage, and most attack methods lose their usefulness quickly with repeated use. Cyberwar is nothing so much as the manipulation of ambiguity. The author explores these topics in detail and uses the results to address such issues as the pros and cons of counterattack, the value of deterrence and vigilance, and other actions the United States, and the US Air Force, can take to protect itself in the face of deliberate cyberattack.'

JOURNALISM--USA
xi, 226 p.; 24 cm.
ID number: 80022973
Type: M
Library Location: 659 /00128 ISBN: 9780826429315
Author(s):
1. Rosenberg, Howard, 1938-
2. Feldman, Charles S.
'In the frantic blur of today's news media, it's becoming increasingly difficult to separate fact from opinion and speculation. The authors take a look at the current state of journalism - from cable news networks to blogs and print media - and reach some disturbing conclusions. The book shows how today's media blizzard scrambles our perspective and potentially distorts how we act as a global society - and the book highlights how this affects not only us, as consumers, but also the government leaders we trust to make carefully considered decisions on our behalf. Drawing from original interviews with a wide range of experts and practitioners, the book pulls apart the 24-hour news cycle and issues an urgent wake-up call for all those who care about the future of journalism.'
  xvi, 226 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
  ID number: 80022980
  Type: M
  Library Location: 325 /00105 ISBN: 9780230576551

Author(s):
  1. Harpviken, Kristian Berg

Bibliography: p. 199-221. Includes index.

'The author presents a framework for understanding how people's networks are essential for their responses to war and disaster. People's network resources are crucial for mobilizing or maintaining physical resources, for their security, and for the gathering of information. Applying this framework to the analysis of wartime migration, the book challenges one-dimensional victim images of wartime migrants, emphasizing the importance of agency and network resources in responding to unpredictable social environments. The book's systematic application of a network analytical perspective, building on mechanisms developed through studies in other areas (particularly economic and organizational sociology) is unique. This analytical bridge-building brings new insights to the study of responses to armed conflict, where there has previously only been loose debate on whether social networks fragment or gain strength in the face of war. Discussing migration through three decades of war in Afghanistan, the book is based on original fieldwork during the period of the Taliban's domination of Afghanistan, focusing on two villages outside the city of Herat, one of the country's most severely war-stricken areas.'

  x, 438 p.; 24 cm.
  ID number: 80022997
  Type: M

Bibliography: p. 393-411. Includes index.

'There is increasing consensus among scholars and policy analysts that successful peacebuilding can occur only in the context of capable state institutions. But how can legitimate and sustainable states best be established in the aftermath of civil wars? And what role should international actors play in supporting these vital processes? Addressing these questions, this volume explores the core challenges involved in institutionalizing postconflict states. The combination of thematic chapters and in-depth case studies covers the full range of the most vexing and diverse problems confronting domestic and international actors seeking to build states while building peace.'
NATO--STRATEGIC ASPECTS--NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT, 2010
18 p.; 30 cm.
(Series 4 : Working Papers ; 33)
ID number: 80022987
Type: M
Library Location: 496.3 /00390
Author(s):
1. Kesselring, Agilolf
'The aim of this paper is to present and analyse the emerging decisions on the future strategy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in a broader context.'

NATO--USA
The United States and NATO since 9/11 : The Transatlantic Alliance Renewed / by Ellen Hallams. - Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010.
x, 166 p.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Studies in US Foreign Policy)
ID number: 80022993
Type: M
Library Location: 495.2 /00176 ISBN: 9780415553681
Author(s):
1. Hallams, Ellen
'The US decision not to work through NATO after 9/11 left many European members of the alliance feeling deflated. This decision reflected not only the unilateralism of the Bush Administration, but also the belief that US operational freedom and flexibility had been hampered during NATO's two Balkans interventions. This book examines US attitudes to, and perspectives on, the transatlantic alliance, with a particular focus on US-NATO relations since 9/11. It demonstrates that, following the decision to bypass NATO after 9/11, the Bush Administration's perceptions of the alliance shifted due to a belated recognition that NATO did indeed have much to offer the US. The author explores NATO's contributions to post-combat reconstruction and stabilisation operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, and argues that the events of 9/11 galvanised NATO into undertaking an accelerated program of transformation that has done much to reinvigorate the alliance. The book offers an optimistic assessment of the transatlantic alliance, counter-balanced by realistic reflections on the problems it faces. Drawing on interviews with US and NATO officials, it argues that NATO is far from irrelevant and that prospects for the alliance remain fundamentally positive.'

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--CHINA
xv, 357 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Studies in Asian Security)
ID number: 80022996
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Medeiros, Evan S.
'This book examines one of the most important changes in Chinese foreign policy since the country opened to the world : China's gradual move to support the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, missiles, and their related goods and technologies. Once a critic of the global nonproliferation regime, China is now a supporter of it, although with some reservations. The author analyzes how and why Chinese nonproliferation policies have evolved so substantially since the
early 1980s. He argues that US diplomacy has played a significant and enduring role in shaping China's gradual recognition of the dangers of proliferation, and in its subsequent altered behavior.'

**NUCLEAR WEAPONS**


xxi, 194 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80022972
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Quinlan, Michael
Includes index.

'Part I of this book considers how we should understand the revolution brought about by nuclear weapons. It recalls NATO's development of practical doctrine, and then explores the deep dilemmas which such weapons pose for all possible moral standpoints. Part II looks at the risks and costs of nuclear-weapon possession, including proliferation dangers, and considers both successful and unsuccessful ideas about how to manage them. Part III illustrates specific issues by reviewing the history and current policies of one long-established possessor, the United Kingdom, and two more recent ones, India and Pakistan. Part IV examines the goal of eventually abolishing all nuclear armories, and discusses the practical agenda, short of that, which governments can useful tackle in reducing proliferation risks and other dangers while not surrendering prematurely the war-prevention benefits which nuclear weapons have brought to the whole world since 1945.'

**PIRACY**


xx, 59 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80022975
Type: M
Library Location: 343 /00062 ISBN: 9780833042996
Author(s):
1. Chalk, Peter
Bibliography: p. 53-59.

'The vast size and highly unregulated nature of the world's waterways have made the maritime environment an attractive theater for perpetrators of transnational violence. Both piracy and sea-borne terrorism have become more common since 2000 due to the global proliferation of small arms as well as growing vulnerabilities in maritime shipping, surveillance, and coastal and port-side security. In addition to massive increases in maritime traffic, pirates have profited from increasingly congested maritime chokepoints, the lingering effects of the Asian financial crisis, and weakened judicial and governmental structures. Some analysts also fear that terrorists may soon exploit the carefully calibrated freight trading system to trigger a global economic crisis, or use the container supply chain to transport weapons of mass destruction. While speculation about an emerging tactical nexus between piracy and terrorism is complicating the maritime threat picture, credible evidence to support this presumed convergence has yet to emerge. Since 2002, the United States - one of the world's principal maritime trading states - has spearheaded several important initiatives to improve global and regional maritime security. Although an important contribution, the author urges policymakers to consider four additional measures to better safeguard the world's oceans: helping to further expand the post-9/11 maritime security regime; conducting regular and rigorous threat assessments; assisting with redefining mandates of existing multilateral security and defense arrangements; and encouraging the
commercial maritime industry to make greater use of enabling communication and defensive technologies and accept a greater degree of transparency in its corporate structures.'

**Qaida (Organization)**


40 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
ID number: 80022991
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01173

A Jane's Strategic Advisory Services (JSAS) supplement.

'This paper brings together insight and commentary from a number of leading Al-Qaeda experts, scholars, analysts, academics and journalists who examine the full range of issues that are shaping the future direction of the jihadist movement.'

**Salafayyah**


xix, 463 p.; 23 cm.
ID number: 80023012
Type: M
Library Location: 323 /01175 ISBN: 9781850659792
Includes index.

'The contributors to this book are careful to map out not only the differences in the Salafist schools, but also to underscore the fluidity of this broad doctrinal tendency. They examine the phenomenon both in its regional manifestations — which demonstrate surprising diversities, ambivalences and contradictions — and in its shared essential doctrines. In so doing they highlight the ambivalences inherent in Salafism itself, and the Salafist believers' claim to be reviving Islamic thought for the modern age — albeit through the paradox of 'out-antiquing the antique' by appealing to a greater, older, purer authenticity. With considerable subtlety the tensions between the local and the global aspirations of exponents and claimants to the 'Salafist method' are explored and the parallels and divergences weighed. This book is the first of its kind to take the phenomenon of Salafism as a whole, and address the task of defining what is, despite its crucial importance a relatively neglected field.'

**Security, International**


xvi, 482 p.: ill.; 26 cm.
ID number: 80022978
Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /01627 ISBN: 9780415463614

'Focusing on contemporary challenges, this handbook offers a wide-ranging collection of cutting-edge essays from leading scholars in the field of security studies.'
WARS always give rise to a flood of self-justifications by the contending states and tendentious claims from other interested parties. The brief war between Russia and Georgia in August 2008 is no exception. Absent from all the polemics has been authoritative information on the actual course of events. This pioneering study by ten highly regarded experts traces the roots of the conflict back more than a decade. It details the intense preparations that preceded the war, the key moments of the fighting itself, and the broader consequences of the conflict to date.'

By the 1970s the global hegemony established by an American Empire in the post-World War II period faced increasing resistance abroad and contradictions at home. Contextualizing that hegemony, resistance, and contradictions is the focus of this book. Presenting a wide-ranging synthesis of sources, the book attempts to shed light on the construction of and challenges to the military, economic, and cultural imperial projects of the United States in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Opposing US imperialism and global domination, the author combines academic and activist perspectives to analyze the crises endemic to empire and to propose a vision for the realization of another more socially just world. The text incorporates the most recent critical discussions of US imperialism and globalization from above and below to illuminate the practices and possibilities for global resistance.'

This book represents the first comprehensive overview of the US-Iraqi relationship since 1979 and the first attempt to place the 2003 American invasion and subsequent occupation of Iraq in that wider historical context. Using a modified version of World Systems Theory, the book places American policy toward Iraq at the centre of a number of dynamics, including America's dominant role in managing the world capitalist system, the fundamental importance of Persian Gulf oil to that system, and long-term change in the American political system. It argues that American policy towards Iraq since 1979 has been shaped
above all by the importance of Persian Gulf oil to the world economy and the consequent need to restore America's position as regional hegemon and guarantor of the global oil supply, which had been destabilized by the Iranian revolution. It also emphasizes the role of American domestic politics and above all the 'conservative ascendency' which brought George W. Bush to the presidency, as a critical factor in explaining the 2003 invasion of Iraq.'

**WAR**


xii, 180 p.; 24 cm.
(LSE International Studies Series)
ID number: 80023011
Type: M

'This edited volume addresses the relationship between the essential nature of war and its character at the beginning of the twenty-first century. The focus is on the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, situations that occupy a central role in international affairs and that have become highly influential in thinking about war in the widest sense. The intellectual foundation of the volume is Clausewitz's insight that though war has an enduring nature, its character changes with time, space, social structure and culture. The fact that war's character varies means that different actors may interpret, experience and, ultimately, wage war differently. The conflict between the ways that war is conceptualised in the prevailing Western and international discourse, and the manner in which it plays out on the ground is a key discussion point for scholars and practitioners in the field of international relations. Contributions combine insights from social theory, philosophy, sociology and strategic studies and ask directly what contemporary war is, and what the implications are for the future.'

**WAR--PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS**


xxi, 296 p.; 25 cm.
ID number: 80022981
Type: M
Library Location: 341.3 /00192 ISBN: 9780199533879
Author(s):
1. Wills, Siobhan
Includes index.

'This book examines the obligations of peacekeepers and other multinational forces to prevent serious abuses of human rights towards civilians under international humanitarian law and international human rights law. It analyses the duty to intervene to stop the commission of serious abuses of human rights. It does so by analysing the meaning and practical consequences for troops of the Article 1 duty to respect and ensure respect for the Geneva Conventions, of the duty to secure human rights found in most international human rights treaties, and of the duty to restore law and order in an occupation. The book analyses the extent of troops' obligations to provide protection in light of various different operational and legal contexts. It also explores the 'grey areas' not adequately covered by international law. It discusses whether new approaches are needed, for example, where operations are undertaken explicitly to protect people from serious violations of their human rights, and concludes by offering some guidelines for troops faced with such violations.'
ID number: 80023005
Type: M
Library Location: 628 /00079 ISBN: 9782917986028

Author(s):
1. Lasserre, Frédéric

'Changements climatiques, pollution, surpopulation : aujourd'hui 1,7 milliard de personnes manquent d'eau douce. En 2025, elles seront 2,4 milliards. Déjà, des conflits éclatent à propos de l'eau. En Israël, la lutte pour le contrôle des eaux du Jourdain a été l'une des causes de la guerre des Six-Jours. À qui appartient le Nil ? Les États-Unis eux-mêmes, en situation de pénurie, lorgnent sur l'eau du Canada ... Que se passera-t-il lorsque, en certains points du globe, cette ressource indispensable à la vie se sera épuisée ? Une chose est certaine : la rareté croissante de l'eau nous impose d'agir. Vite.'

1989 ou la fin de l'histoire ? L'a-t-on assez répétée, cette bêtise, en se laissant prendre à l'euphorie d'une saison. La guerre froide balayée, les incendies du tiers-monde éteints, la Chine qui rêve un mois du mot liberté, le mur d'Allemagne tombe et les anciens dictateurs font rendre des comptes ... L'automne des peuples a recouvert la réalité d'un mouvement tectonique autrement capital. En s'appuyant sur les meilleures sources françaises et étrangères, l'auteur fait comprendre l'épaisseur, les enjeux et la portée d'une année sans autres pareilles que 1945 ou 1929. Car 1989, c'est aussi la mondialisation libérale en marche et les premiers débats sur l'ingérence humanitaire et le rechauffement climatique. Mais encore, les premiers pas de la démocratie en Afrique du Sud. C'est la mort de l'ayatollah Khomeiny, après sa fatwa contre l'écrivain Salman Rushdie. C'est déjà la violence des nationalismes dans des États fédéraux en décomposition, l'arrivée au pouvoir d'Omar al-Bachir au Soudan, l'accélération de la décomposition de la Somalie et le début de la guerre au Liberia, tandis que les militants du djihad, dont un certain Ben Laden, se déchiraient pour savoir quelle devait être leur nouvelle stratégie ...'

De nombreuses années ont passé depuis le conflit en Yougoslavie, et pourtant, la problématique yougoslave reste toujours aussi complexe, sinon confuse, aux yeux du grand public. Pour comprendre
l'effondrement de la fédération yougoslave, il faut cerner les éléments constitutifs de cet État, ce qui le rendait si fragile. Cet ouvrage, pluridisciplinaire, intègre le substrat socio-économique aux dimensions politiques et historiques des populations composant l'espace yougoslave. Il met en relief la multiplicité des causes de la désagrégation de la République socialiste fédérale de Yougoslavie, permettant ainsi d'appréhender son épilogue dramatique : les nombreux conflits qui ont suivi, et qui subsistent encore aujourd'hui de façon latente pour certains d'entre eux. Cette mise en perspective de l'Histoire immédiate offre les clés pour une compréhension plus aiguë de l'actualité des Balkans occidentaux, cette poudrière qui n'a pas fini de menacer la paix et la stabilité en Europe.'
AFGHAN WAR, 2001–

Following his election, Barack Obama decided to focus U.S. military efforts on Afghanistan, explaining that the war on terrorism is taking place there and not in Iraq. But can the coalition win this war? The answer is no, if only because the allied forces have never clearly defined their objectives in this country. Do they want to destroy the Taliban rebellion? Build a truly democratic state? Banish Al-Qaeda terrorists? Each of these goals is wheeled out in turn, giving the impression that Western leaders are simply playing it by ear. And yet things continue to get worse, and more U.S. troops will do nothing to improve the situation. The more troops there are on the ground, the greater the risk of serious accidents and mistakes (sparking the ire of local populations), and of the loss of American lives (increasing the mission's unpopularity back home). Each day, Afghanistan looks more and more like the Vietnam of the early seventies.

Reconsidering Afghanistan: Time for an 'Azimuth Check' / by Richard de Villafranca., 2008.

The author postulates a thesis based on the belief that America and its allies are pursuing an ineffective strategy based on two critical mistakes. He then calls for an 'azimuth check'. The first mistake focuses on what the author believes is the application of a western nation-building template to an Afghan culture that is unprepared and unwilling to inculcate it. The second (more dangerous) mistake is what the author terms an error in the identification of the correct strategic objective. He believes we have been led astray and have mistakenly redirected our efforts solely on the defeat of the Taliban insurgency. The author warns that America and its allies have lost their strategic focus on the real threat and mission. He calls for a broader, more regional approach involving Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India in a strategy designed to defeat the Taliban and destroy its sanctuaries in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 5, October 2009, p. 48-56.)
ID Number: JA026332
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Omrani, Bijan
2. Ledwidge, Frank
Newly uncovered archival evidence suggests the Durand Line was never intended to be an international boundary. This article examines the consequences for Afghanistan/Pakistan policy-makers, concluding that serious attention should be paid to reconceptualising the frontier zone in the current crisis.

ID Number: JA026317
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Williams, Paul D.
The African Union mission in Somalia (AMISOM) endured a difficult first 30 months of operations. Deployed into an active war-zone, it was not long before an international debate began to revolve around how the mission should be brought to an end. This article analyses the main challenges as well as the most important local and international dynamics that affected the operation. It concludes that AMISOM was an ill-conceived mission that attracted few serious political champions partly because of the dangerous environment in which it operated and partly because of its lack of stable funding and capabilities. The predictable results were a dangerously under-resourced operation that placed peacekeepers in harm's way for morally and politically dubious reasons.

L'arctique sans la banquise? / by Jean-François Minster. 2009.
(POITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 125, automne 2009, p. 415-422.)
ID Number: JA026314
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Minster, Jean-François

(POITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 125, automne 2009, p. 423-427.)
ID Number: JA026315
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Thual, François

Central Asia: Regional Response to a Global Challenge / by Farkhad Tolipov. 2009.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4-5, 2009, p. 117-126.)
ID Number: JA026375
Type: ART
Author(s): 1. Tolipov, Farkhad
BALKAN PENINSULA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Has 'Greater' Vanished from the Balkan Vocabulary? Fragmentation and Cohesion in Southeastern Europe / by David Binder., 2009.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 20, no. 3, Summer 2009, p. 40-50.)
ID Number: JA026337
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Binder, David

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--USA

ID Number: JA026330
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Codner, Michael

Though the US has cancelled the Eastern European 'Third Site' missile defence programme, it has done so in favour of a staged improvement of sea-based defences. This represents a sizeable investment in missile defence. By contrast, European states, including the UK, have failed to invest. Britain must therefore, in the coming defence review, decide how to apply increasingly limited resources to the problems inherent to its reliance on American support.

A Prudent Decision on Missile Defence / by Mark Fitzpatrick., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 6, December 2009 - January 2010, p. 5-11.)
ID Number: JA026347
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

BELGIUM--FOREIGN RELATIONS

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 62, 2009, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA026306
Type: ART

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 2009, S. 13-16.)
ID Number: JA026366
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Delcour, Charles-Henri

BSEC

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4 - 5, 2009, p. 126-138.)
ID Number: JA026374
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Mikaelian, Grant
The mountainous North Caucasus, home to many largely Muslim ethnic groups, is one of the most explosive regions on the planet. Although it is part of the Russian Federation, Moscow has had a hard time imposing its authority. Chechnya, even after two bloody wars, is not fully pacified, and the supposedly pro-Russian regime installed in Grozny is increasingly out of control. But it is not the only North Caucasian republic causing serious problems. The whole region - from Dagestan and Ingushetia to North Ossetia - is in the grip of violence and dissent. International jihadists, in the region for fifteen years, have significantly radicalized the Chechen rebellion and have destabilized the entire North Caucasus. The Kremlin has relied on local warlords to subdue insurgents, but this short-term policy has only aggravated the situation.

Faut-il lever l'embargo sur les armements en direction de la Chine ? Question embarrassante et recurrente a laquelle il est possible de repondre aussi bien par la negative que par l'affirmative. Quel que soit le sens de la reponse, la levee de l'embargo est, en tout etat de cause, assujettie a quatre conditions prealables que l'auteur presente comme base d'analyse juridique et strategique.

Climate Change and Copenhagen : Many Paths Forward / by Paula J. Dobriansky, Vaughan C. Turekian., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 6, December 2009 - January 2010, p. 21-28.)
ID Number: JA026349
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Dobriansky, Paula J.
2. Turekian, Vaughan C.
COMPUTER CRIMES--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

ID Number: JA026343
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Korns, Stephen W.
2. Kastenberg, Joshua E.
This article is a timely analysis of the July 2008 distributed denial of service attack directed against the nation of Georgia. The authors focus their assessment on the cyber events resultant of the Georgian-Russian hostilities in South Ossetia and their impact on America's 'cyber neutrality'. The authors present an intriguing and informative analysis of events and implications that should be of concern to every US policymaker and strategist. Based on their detailed examination of the international laws governing cyber conflict and the principle of neutrality, the authors conclude that the cyber warfare associated with the Georgia-Russia crisis is an indicator of the cyber scenarios likely to impact the United States.

COUNTERINSURGENCY

Une necessite complexe : la place des civils en contre-insurrection / by Hugues Esquerre., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2009, p. 60-67.)
ID Number: JA026323
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Esquerre, Hugues
La conduite d'operations de contre-insurrection impose au XXIe siecle des contraintes diverses qui interdisent au militaire de la gerer seul. La mise en oeuvre de competences civiles doit donc completer l'action purement securitaire. Or, cela souleve des problemes de prerogatives et de choix dans la definition d'une structure de commandement. Ainsi malgre la reussite averee de l'unification de l'action operationnelle sous l'egide du militaire, cette possibilite semble souvent incongrue aux cercles decisionnels contemporains. Les militaires et civils doivent donc evoluer pour accepter cette idee, ce qui signifie en France de depasser definitivement le traumatisme ancien herite des annees 60.

COIN in the Real World / by David R. Haines., 2008.
ID Number: JA026342
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Haines, David R.
The author espouses the belief that classic and contemporary counterinsurgency (COIN) doctrine is often applied to states that would have a difficult time, at best, translating the directed practices into reality. He uses examples of insurgencies in India and Thailand to demonstrate how the application of contemporary COIN practices is often beyond the means and capabilities of nations suffering from the threat of insurgency. The author concludes that a more realistic approach to the execution of COIN would be to write a doctrine that accounts for the failings or inabilities of a particular state, and then measuring any success or failure against more rational metrics and expectations.
COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 3, Autumn 2009, p. 5-17.)
ID Number: JA026361
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gentile, Gian P.
The author provides a persuasive argument that the US military's myopic focus on population-centric counterinsurgency is a direct result of the 2006 publication of Field Manual 3-24, Counterinsurgency. The author espouses the belief that over-emphasis with regard to the role played by the populace has perverted the Army's focus and warfighting capabilities, limiting its ability to improvise and respond to differing threats. He believes this new way of war (population-centric counterinsurgency) has become the only operational tool in the Army's repertoire capable of dealing with problems of insurgency and instability. The author concludes that population-centric COIN may be an effective operational methodology, but it should never be considered a strategy.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 3, Autumn 2009, p. 18-31.)
ID Number: JA026362
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gregg, Heather S.
The author bases the article's thesis on the belief that whichever side wins the support of the population wins the battle. She reminds the reader that the battle is not the war. The war, in fact, requires transitions from the short-term objectives associated with population engagement to the long-term viability of the host nation as reflected in a stable and functioning state. The author believes it is critical that America's military understands that its long-term goal is much more than simply winning the population over to a particular philosophy or belief; it requires the successful execution of the near-term measures that support the establishment of a functional state. In support of her conclusion, the author provides a detailed examination of three analytical stages required to achieve victory in COIN: population engagement, stability operations, and the creation of a functioning state.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Military Crisis Management: The Challenge of Inter-Organizationalism., 2009.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 62, no. 3, 2009, Special Issue.)
ID Number: JA026346
Type: ART
A collection of practitioners and leading academic specialists analyse the policies, approaches and interactions of key international organizations in the realm of military crisis management and capacity-building. Emphasis is not only placed on theoretical, conceptual and institutional issues, but also on identifying the basic practical conditions and lessons learned for successful schemes of effective inter-organizational cooperation, particularly on the African continent.
This article takes a closer look at the relationship between democracy and transnational terrorism. It investigates what it is about democracies that make them particularly vulnerable to terrorism from abroad. The authors suggest that states that exhibit a certain type of foreign policy behavior, regardless of their regime type, are likely to attract transnational terrorism. States that are actively involved in international politics are likely to create resentment abroad and hence more likely to be the target of transnational terrorism than are states that pursue a more isolationist foreign policy. Democratic states are more likely to be targeted by transnational terrorist groups not because of their regime type per se but because of the type of foreign policy they tend to pursue. The empirical analysis provides support for the argument.

Les projections demographiques des trente prochaines annees annoncent des changements importants : hausse progressive puis palier de la population de la planete, vieillissement general, modification du poids relatif des continents, etc. Ces evolutions associees aux multiples changements connexes (economiques, politiques, climatiques, etc.) demultiplient les risques de tensions et de crises, notamment dans les regions les plus concernees comme l'Afrique subsaharienne ou la Sibérie. La France dans son engagement au service de la paix et de la securite internationale et dans son souci de preservation de ses interesets et de ceux de l'Europe est directement concerne par l'analyse de la revolution demographique en cours et par ses consequences geostrategiques.

The author highlights the fact that deterrence is once again a popular topic of discussion within the US defense and policy communities. As part of these adversary-specific deterrence strategies, there is renewed interest in the role conventional weapons might play in national and international security decisions. The author establishes a context for his argument by means of a detailed analysis of the factors influencing the military's expansion of 'strategic deterrence' to incorporate nuclear and conventional forces, as well as a nation's diplomatic, economic, and information tools. The author closes with a warning that this increased role for conventional forces requires new thinking regarding conventional capabilities, targeting doctrine,
warfighting strategies, force deployment, and strategic communication necessary to deter both conventional and weapons of mass destruction-armed adversaries.

ELECTIONS--KYRGYZSTAN
ID Number: JA026371
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Kabulov, Egamberdy

ENERGY POLICY--USA
Le new deal energetique de Barack Obama / by Michel Derdevet., 2009. (POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 125, automne 2009, p. 345-360.)
ID Number: JA026313
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Derdevet, Michel
Barack Obama is well on the way to offering Americans what has justifiably been called a 'green new deal', a project on the same scale as Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. Aware that the sacrosanct American way of life, based on the automobile and industrial production, is incredibly costly both from a geopolitical perspective (the U.S. largely depends on unstable Middle East states to fuel its consumption) and from the ecological point of view (the U.S. produces more carbon emissions than any other country), the new administration is proposing the ambitious American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009. Its fundamental idea is to develop 'green energy' which would reduce both pollution and the U.S.'s dependence on the rest of the world. It must still convince Congress to pass this law, which has met determined opposition. The game has yet to be won, but the Obama administration is off to a good start.

EU--ESDP--OPERATIONS
L'Union europeenne et ses operations militaires : perceptions et realites / by Antoine Devaux., 2009. (DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2009, p. 105-114.)
ID Number: JA026324
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Devaux, Antoine
Dix ans apres le lancement de la PESD, beaucoup e deja ete dit sur ses capacites d'actions. Pour les evaluer serieusement, en particulier dans le domaine militaire, il est propose d'examiner le processus de preparation des operations et les acteurs qu'elles impliquent, ainsi que d'identifier quelques facteurs majeurs qu'ils influencent.
EU--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
A quand le Kosovo dans l'Union europeenne ? / by Lisa Delille., 2009.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2009, p. 7-12.)
ID Number: JA026319
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Delille, Lisa
Si le Kosovo (10 877 km2), proclame independant le 17 fevrier 2008, est officiellement defini par l'Union europeenne (UE) comme candidat potentiel a l'adhesion, l'implication de cette derniere dans le pays, principalement a travers la mission Eulex (European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo), est toujours soumise a controverse. La reflexion qui suit porte sur la nature exacte de la relation entre le nouvel Etat et l'UE ainsi que sur le processus d'adhesion du Kosovo a l'Union. Elle est fondee sur une enquete de terrain.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE AGENCY
(WEST EUROPEAN POLITICS, vol. 32, no. 6, November 2009, p. 1075-1098.)
ID Number: JA026377
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Batora, Jozef
The European Defence Agency (EDA) works in a policy area traditionally characterised by high diversity among actors regarding basic notions of what level of integration and which principles of interaction in the defence sector are appropriate for the EU, which countries should participate in defence cooperation, and what coordination mechanisms and instruments should be used. In all these dimensions, the EDA has been a flashpoint of institutional logics representing different visions of how various aspects of defence integration in the EU should be organised. There are tensions between the logic of supranational regulation and the logic of intergovernmental networking; between the logic of defence sovereignty and the logic of pooled defence resources; between the Europeanist and the Euro-Atlanticist logic; and finally between the logics of liberalisation and Europeanisation of the defence market. Studying the ways in which the collisions of institutional logics are being accommodated by the EDA can contribute to greater understanding of the emerging political order of European defence.

GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION
ID Number: JA026336
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Wright, Geoffrey

GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Neue Akzente in der deutschen Aussen- und Sicherheitspolitik / by Rolf Clement., 2009.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 2009, S. 8-9.)
ID Number: JA026365
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Clement, Rolf
GUAM
GUAM: Old Problems and New Challenges / by Vladimir Ivanov., 2009.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4 - 5, 2009, p. 152-159.)
ID Number: JA026368
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Ivanov, Vladimir

INSURGENCY
(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 3, Autumn 2009, p. 49-64.)
ID Number: JA026364
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Krause, Lincoln B.
The author examines a number of insurgencies to determine that despite the pivotal role played by insurgent mistakes, academics and practitioners continue to concentrate disproportionately on the government's role in combating and defeating insurgencies. There is virtually no mention in the related genre of the incidence or function of insurgent mistakes. The author divides insurgent strategic mistakes into two categories: 'original sin' and 'situational miscalculations'. He focuses his analysis on the latter to determine that the majority of these mistakes are made by insurgent leaders during the early portion of the insurgency and often involve decisions related to intermediate objectives and tactics. The author then analyzes the ten most likely situational miscalculations made by insurgent leaders and concludes that the US military needs to not only recognize their existence, but also integrate the lessons-learned from these mistakes into current doctrine.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
How to Govern a Multipolar World / by David P. Calleo., 2009.
ID Number: JA026328
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Calleo, David P.
ID Number: JA026327
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Menon, Rajan
ID Number: JA026326
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Posen, Barry R.
The massive street demonstration last June which saw hundreds of thousands of Iranians express their anger at the reelection of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad have shattered the religious foundations of the Islamic Republic. The intensity, scale and length of the troubles have sown doubt as to the long-term sustainability of the regime. But the democratic movement failed for two reasons: on one hand, the authorities moved quickly to convince those in opposition that they risked their freedom or even their lives by pursuing their protest, and they became frightened. On the other, neither Mousavi, Khatami, Karroubi, nor Rafsandjani were able to or wanted to take up the protesters' challenge and engage in a real confrontation with the regime. Something and someone was lacking in this revolution: the will of a real leader. Meanwhile, Barack Obama's policy of reaching out to the Iranians has failed. Revelations of a new uranium enrichment site prove that the Iranian leaders have no intention whatsoever of abandoning their nuclear program and are only looking to win more time.

With all of the hype surrounding Iran's nuclear program and its incendiary President Ahmadinejad, we have been fooled into believing Tehran is one of our biggest threats. But the country is divided, clerical control is in question and the Supreme Leader has little influence outside of the state's borders. As Iran faces a presidential election of its own, the country will likely confront a choice between extremism and moderation at the polls.

Although Iraq has only recently survived a religious war and is still feeling its after-effects, the country is once again threatened by ethnic conflict, this time between Arabs and Kurds. It is above all the disintegration of the Iraqi political scene that has become the major obstacle to stabilizing the country. The current relative calm was engineered by devolving local power to all the protagonists. But, at the summit power, Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's tribal politics still reflect the ethnic biases that originally molded them. Recent provincial elections show the Iraqi people's keen desire to escape the nightmare of the past few years. The victory of Nouri al-Maliki's slate and the emergence of secular multi-ethnic slates demonstrate the extent of this desire. However, it will be difficult for Iraq's leaders to escape the ethnic-dictated politics which put them in power and is now the main cause of ongoing violence.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 99, January - February 2009, p. 35-44.)
ID Number: JA026358
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Perle, Richard
One of America's best-known neoconservatives gives his take on what went wrong over the past eight years, the role of the State Department in hijacking Bush's foreign policy and why 50 million conspiracy theorists have it wrong.

KAZAKHSTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4 - 5, 2009, p. 175-184.)
ID Number: JA026370
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Karmazina, Lydia

MIDDLE EAST--NATIONAL SECURITY
Structuring Middle East Security / by Peter Jones., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 6, December 2009 - January 2010, p. 105-122.)
ID Number: JA026353
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Jones, Peter

MOLDOVA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 125, automne 2009, p. 249-261.)
ID Number: JA026311
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Berindei, Mihnea
2. Thedrel, Arielle
Vladimir Voronin led Moldova with an iron fist from 2001 to the spring of 2009. This tiny country, squeezed in between Romania and Ukraine, economically on its knees and incapable of regaining control of the separatist region of Transnistria, seemed destined never to emerge from the rule of its president, also head of the Moldovan Communist Party. But in the spring of 2009, everything changed. Following legislative elections rigged by the regime, thousands of people protested in the streets against Voronin. He claimed interference from the country's larger neighbor Romania (regularly accused of wanting to absorb Moldova), and sought the support of the Kremlin, but it was not enough : he was forced to hold new elections last June, which the opposition won. The task for the new government is to put this weakened country - one of the poorest in Europe - back on the rails.
The rise of China poses a great challenge for the transatlantic alliance. Although the common values that bind Europe and North America will not vanish, increasing demands on US resources from the Asia-Pacific region will erode the pre-eminence of the Atlantic alliance in American security policy. NATO must therefore adapt to the new reality by acknowledging the global nature of US commitments in its new Strategic Concept - and European powers must have a debate about the implications of East Asia for their own security.
NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 119-138.)
ID Number: JA026382
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Cha, Victor D.
The article discusses the relationship between North Korea and the United States, and the problems posed by North Korea's nuclear weapons program. It is noted that America's options are very limited, as the North Korean regime has neither incentive nor inclination to negotiate in good faith, and any coercive solution would be prohibitively expensive, either in terms of money or human lives. The motives of North Korean dictator Kim Jong-il and his regime are analyzed, and previous attempts at diplomacy which were rejected by this regime on various pretexts are discussed.

Playing the Same Game : North Korea's Coercive Attempt at U.S. Reconciliation / by Narushige Michishita., 2009.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 139-152.)
ID Number: JA026383
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Michishita, Narushige
The article discusses the relationship between North Korea and the United States, and the problems posed by North Korea's nuclear weapons program. It is argued that North Korea has little to lose and much to gain by pursuing its goal of becoming a nuclear power. Whether it chooses to pursue diplomacy or not, a nuclear arsenal will only strengthen the country's strategic position. It is noted that America's options are very limited, as the North Korean regime has neither incentive nor inclination to negotiate in good faith, and any coercive solution would be prohibitively expensive, either in terms of money or human lives.

ID Number: JA026384
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Pollack, Jonathan D.
The article discusses the relationship between North Korea and the rest of the world, focusing on the country's dictator, Kim Jong-il, and the problems posed by his regime's nuclear weapons program. The policies of the United States and China regarding North Korea are analyzed. It is noted that neither the Americans nor the Chinese seem to have much power to affect North Korean nuclear policy. Efforts at diplomacy have proved ineffectual, and any coercive solution would be prohibitively expensive, either in terms of money or human lives.

Cooperative Denuclearization toward North Korea / by Dingli Shen., 2009.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 175-188.)
ID Number: JA026385
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Shen, Dingli
The article discusses the relationship between North Korea and the rest of the world, focusing on the problems posed by the isolated and impoverished dictatorship's nuclear weapons program, and the dearth of reasonable diplomatic or even military options for resolving the ongoing crisis. The policies of China and the United States regarding North Korea are analyzed. It is noted that neither the Chinese nor the Americans seem to have much power to affect North Korean nuclear policy. Efforts at diplomacy have repeatedly and consistently failed,
and any coercive solution would be prohibitively expensive, either in terms of money or human lives.

**NUCLEAR WEAPONS--NATO**

NATO Missile Defence and Extended Deterrence / by Oliver Thraenert., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 6, December 2009 - January 2010, p. 63-75.)
ID Number: JA026351
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Thraenert, Oliver

**PALESTINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

The Power of 'Shock and Awe' : The Palestinian Authority and the Road to Reform / by Mandy Turner., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 16, no. 4, August 2009, p. 562-577.)
ID Number: JA026318
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Turner, Mandy

This article charts the development of the Palestinian Authority from its creation as an interim authority under the Oslo Accords towards becoming a failed (quasi-)state. By 2009 - 15 years after its inception and ten years after the proposed final status negotiations - the PA was split between a criminalized isolated entity in Gaza under the control of Hamas and an internationally recognized 'caretaker government' in the West Bank under the control of Fatah and donor-supported technocrats. The role of violence - i.e. the power of 'shock and awe' - in the creation of this failed (quasi-)state is emphasized: Israel's 2002 military campaign, Operation Defensive Shield, the sanctions and blockade imposed after the election of Hamas in January 2006, and the violence on the Palestinian street which split the PA in two. The article concludes by arguing that the PA failed (quasi-)state is presiding over the demise of the Palestinian dream of a viable state comprising both the West Bank and Gaza.

**PEACEKEEPING FORCES--AFRICA, NORTHEAST**

The Broader Horn of Africa : Peacekeeping in a Strategic Vacuum / by A. Sarjoh Bah., 2009.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 16, no. 4, August 2009, p. 499-513.)
ID Number: JA026316
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bah, A. Sarjoh

This article analyses the challenges confronting the international community as it tries to deal with the conflicts in the Broader Horn of Africa through peacekeeping. The contention of the article is that peacekeeping efforts in the region are undertaken in a strategic vacuum, thus undermining efforts at resolving the conflicts. Peace operations deployed across the Broader Horn are not synchronized with the political processes, and this is exacerbated by five interrelated challenges: the lack of a political framework; the lack of consent; the issue of protection; issue of overstretch; and US counter-terrorism policy. The article concludes by calling for the development of a strategic regional framework aimed at reconciling national, regional and international interests that are often in conflict. While deployment of peacekeepers may be part of that framework, it should not be a substitute for viable political processes.
RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 99, January - February 2009, p. 45-52.)
ID Number: JA026359
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gaddy, Clifford G.
2. Ickes, Barry W.

With the rise in oil prices and a conservative fiscal policy, Russia turned from a debtor nation into an economic powerhouse. Putin's strategy created a compromise between the excesses of the free market and the inefficiencies of a command economy. Yet there remain deep cracks in the foundation of the post-Soviet structure. With global finance in a meltdown, can his Putinomics survive?

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Russia's Spheres of Interest, not Influence / by Dmitri Trenin., 2009.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 3-22.)
ID Number: JA026378
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri

The article presents an analysis of the politics and government of the 21st-century Russia, focusing on its foreign policy. Statements by Russian President Dmitri Medvedev and Foreign Minister S.V. Lavrov regarding Russia's self-appointed sphere of interest are discussed. A distinction is drawn between the phrase 'sphere of interest,' which is said to hark back to the cold war doctrines of the Soviet Union, and the concept of a sphere of influence, which is characterized as a legitimate geopolitical term. Russia's relationship with its neighboring states are analyzed in this context.
SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4 - 5, 2009, p. 159-168.)
ID Number: JA026369
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Naribaev, Marat

SOUTH AMERICA--NATIONAL SECURITY
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 6, December 2009 - January 2010, p. 77-103.)
ID Number: JA026352
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Chipman, John
2. Smith, James Lockhart

SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4 - 5, 2009, p. 192-200.)
ID Number: JA026372
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Shelest, Anna

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4 - 5, 2009, p. 200-212.)
ID Number: JA026373
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Volkhonskiy, Mikhail

TALIBAN
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 5, October 2009, p. 40-47.)
ID Number: JA026331
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Zaidi, Syed Manzar Abbas

As the problems of the Afghan campaign and its cross-border dimensions in Pakistan continue to exercise policy-makers in the US and other ISAF partner states, it is crucial to understand the nature and objectives of the Pakistani Taliban. Historically a franchise of the Afghan organisation, it consists of an alchemised alliance of disparate groups under centralised command. Nevertheless, it is an integral part of the broader Taliban movement and will play a role in the Afghan conflict for the foreseeable future.
TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
ID Number: JA026355
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fair, C. Christine
2. Jones, Seth G.

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--EUROPE
ID Number: JA026380
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Vidino, Lorenzo

The article presents a discussion of European efforts to fix the problem of Islamic terrorism. It focuses on long-term efforts to prevent or diminish radicalization amongst European Muslims, which are expected to eventually reduce the number of Islamic terrorist plots which need to be thwarted. Some of the difficulties with this approach are discussed, including the fact that the community of European Muslims is so diverse, both ethnically and religiously, that governmental initiatives to engage with European Islam as a whole are inevitably complicated. The question of whether professedly anti-Western but non-violent Muslim groups should be considered fit partners for government programs is also addressed.

TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Les limites du terrorisme islamiste / by Alexis Baconnet., 2009. (DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2009, p. 50-59.)
ID Number: JA026322
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Baconnet, Alexis


TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Grundsatze und Perspektiven der turkischen Aussen- und Sicherheitspolitik / by Askim Muller-Bozkurt., 2009. (EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 2009, S. 43-44.)
ID Number: JA026367
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Muller-Bozkurt, Askim
Ukraine: oranges amères / by Arnaud Dubien., 2009.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 125, automne 2009, p. 267-280.)
ID Number: JA026312
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Dubien, Arnaud

Five years after the 'Orange Revolution', with Ukraine gearing up for presidential elections (January 17), a sense of disillusion has invaded Kiev and European seats of power. The hopes inspired by the victory of the 'orange' party in 2004 now seem far off. Tarnished by internal disputes and compromises with the head of the Party of Regions and Kremlin favorite Viktor Yanukovich, President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymochenko have disappointed those who believed they would lead Ukraine towards a rapid rapprochement with the EU and NATO. It is also true that European leaders have not done much to favor a rapprochement. Not wanting to displease Russia, they have been careful not to promise Kiev that it can join transatlantic organizations. In this baleful climate, the upcoming elections may well be explosive...

Peacekeeping in Crisis? Confronting the Challenges Ahead / by Bruce Jones., 2009.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 5, October 2009, p. 78-83.)
ID Number: JA026333
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Jones, Bruce

United Nations peacekeeping operations remain a vital policy instrument in a world marred by civil war, terrorism and conflict. However, the post-Brahimi Report consensus is weakening, and the new challenges threaten to undermine support for peace operations. Not least of these is the shift in mandate from impartial implementation of peace agreements to the extension of the state's purview in complex and insecure situations. The author discusses the current challenges facing peacekeeping, and argues that they must be resolved with clear strategy and strong major power commitment.

The United States is in unprecedented decline. Future generations will look back at the past decade as the beginning of the end of American hegemony. A combination of bad domestic policies, excessive foreign-policy commitments and the rise of China are eroding America's relative economic strength. Past empires have risen and fallen on their financial performance, and America is no exception.

The article explores the international relations of the U.S. and the role of multilateral institutions under the administration of U.S. president Barack Obama. The author reflects on the superstructure of global cooperation and differing threat perceptions, political values,
and economic visions. He suggests the Obama administration must employ diplomacy within formal institutions and international regimes in order to foster foreign alliances and partnerships. Other topics include the impact of the global economic crisis, addressing climate change, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA026329
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Szabo, Stephen F.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
ID Number: JA026354
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Foot, Rosemary

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 23-41.)
ID Number: JA026379
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Szabo, Stephen F.
The article compares United States foreign policy toward Russia with German foreign policy toward Russia. It focuses on the question of whether U.S. and German interests are sufficiently aligned for them to present a united front in terms of Russian diplomacy. An overview of political history involving these three countries is provided, going back to the end of the cold war. The views of the general German public on Russia are compared with those of the general American public, and it is noted that the American people, on average, have a somewhat more positive view of the Russians.

USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA026345
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat
The author provides an examination of the United States' relationship with Iran that goes beyond the contentious issues of nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and obstruction of the Arab-Israeli peace process. He focuses on Tehran's ability to destabilize the region through its support of the Shia militias within Iraq and its belligerent policy toward the United States and Israel. The author analyzes the possibility of applying pressure on the Iranian government through support for opposition groups within the region, specifically the Mujahideen-e-Khalq (MEK) in Iraq. He provides a detailed analysis of the evolution of the MEK, its ability to pressure Iran, and the lack of consensus in Europe and America on how to deal with the organization. The author closes with a rather pessimistic view of the MEK's future.
USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

Crafting Strategy in an Age of Transition / by Shawn Brimley., 2008.
ID Number: JA026341
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Brimley, Shawn

The author believes we are at a major transition point in American history. A point where a severely strained military and an economic crisis have combined with the rise of regional powers, energy scarcity, climate change, and failing states to create a strategic environment with greater risk than the United States can prudently accept. The author analyzes our strategic inheritance and the evolving geopolitical context, and recommends a new defense strategy that is capable of protecting America's interests during this time of transition. The author highlights three major 'turnings' in America's defense history leading to the requirement for a new grand strategy.

Lost at the NSC / by Andrew F. Krepinevich, Barry D. Watts.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 99, January - February 2009, p. 63-72.)
ID Number: JA026360
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Krepinevich, Andrew F.
2. Watts, Barry D.

From the Nazi defeat in World War II to America's triumph in the cold war, time and time again we have seen strategic competence is the cornerstone of foreign-policy success. A new council of wise men and the retooling of our infrastructure are musts.

WAR--FORECASTING

ID Number: JA026340
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Gray, Colin S.

The author takes the reader on a tour de force of Western grand strategy and its impact on the future of war, utilizing the Thucydidean triptych of 'fear, honor, and interest' to analyze the twenty-first century environment and the ability for nations to plan for the future conduct of war. The author cautions, 'If you spend a lot of time talking about the future you can forget that you do not really know the subject'. He concludes with five pragmatic and sobering thoughts relating to the future military planners and practitioners may anticipate. Perhaps his most significant warning is that too many people have become fixated on the challenge posed by terrorism.

WMD--IRAQ

Three Iraq Intelligence Failures Reconsidered / by David Hannay., 2009.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 6, December 2009 - January 2010, p. 13-20.)
ID Number: JA026348
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Hannay, David