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National Strategy in the Information Age

BY DANIEL M. GERSTEIN

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“As the world moves further into the Information Age and the ensuing increased levels of globalization, the ability to harness all of the elements of national power in an integrated, coordinated, and synchronized manner will be even more critical for the United States to successfully defend itself. Gerstein argues that the United States is largely unprepared to reap the full benefits of the Information Age and unable to address an increasing threat level because its methods, procedures, and ways of thinking remain anchored to the Industrial Age that is rapidly being left behind. To understand and adapt to this emerging environment, the United States must re-examine the development and the implementation of national security.

Gerstein examines the history of U.S. national security strategy, and he analyzes the results and conclusions of several capstone documents, including the National Security Strategy of the United States (2002), the Homeland Security Strategy of the United States (2002), the Commission of National Security/21st Century, and the 9/11 Commission Report. After evaluating the execution of U.S. national security strategy, Gerstein maintains that U.S. efforts today are more heavily weighted to the use of “hard power”—political, military, and intelligence resources—for achieving strategic goals and objectives. A strategy that incorporates more fully the elements of national power, including “soft power” such as economic, social, cultural, and informational capabilities will better serve the interests of the nation.

DANIEL M. GERSTEIN is a Military Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations.

SEPTEMBER 2005 • 220 PAGES • 0-275-98877-5 • $44.95
PRICE IN U.K. STERLING: £25.99
EBOOK: 0-313-05604-8 • $49.95 (£28.99)
Iraqi Security Forces
A Strategy for Success

BY ANTHONY H. CORDESMAN
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PATRICK BAETJER
PUBLISHED IN COOPERATION WITH THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

This volume documents both the initial mistakes and the changes in U.S. policy that now offer real hope of success in Iraq. Although the U.S. understood neither the strategic situation in Iraq, nor the value of Iraqi military, security, and police forces in fighting the growing insurgency, the U.S. undertook a series of policy changes in June 2004 that may well correct these mistakes and create the kind of Iraqi forces that are vital to both Iraq’s future and any successful reduction in Coalition forces and eventual withdrawal from Iraq.

Cordesman sets a number of U.S. policy priorities that must be attained if Iraqi forces are to be created at anything like the levels of strength and competence that are required. He is convinced that pursuing the right program consistently and with the right resources may well succeed in solving the security aspects of the nation-building problem in Iraq. The history of U.S. efforts to create Iraqi forces is a warning that Americans at every level need to think about what alliance and cooperation mean in creating allied forces for this kind of nation building and warfare. Iraq is only one example of how vital a role such forces must play in many forms of asymmetric warfare. What is equally clear is that Americans must understand that they have a moral and ethical responsibility to the forces they are creating.

ANTHONY H. CORDESMAN is Senior Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and a military analyst for ABC News. A frequent commentator on National Public Radio, he is the author of numerous books on security issues and has served in a number of senior positions in the U.S. government.
Amateur Soldiers, Global Wars

Insurgency and Modern Conflict

BY MICHAEL C. FOWLER

Transnational politics, modern communications, and access to the tools of warfare have combined to give political movements the ability to wage global war to promote their own agendas, a development that has changed the face of both politics and warfare. Fowler examines current aspects of conducting war, including mobilization, funding, training, fighting, and intelligence to demonstrate how they are accessible to anyone and are well suited to waging insurgency efforts in many places around the world. Such efforts force governments to deal with unforeseen enemies who violently advance their agendas in a quest for increased power and authority.

Because global insurgents, such as Al Qaeda, build more direct connections between politics and the use of force, confronting them requires solutions that emphasize both. Fowler suggests that national governments must unite to seek cooperative solutions to issues that affect them. The implications of the adoption of such strategies by groups with varied agendas will undoubtedly change foreign policy planning for decades to come.

MICHAEL C. FOWLER is a defense analyst and freelance consultant, concentrating on topics such as insurgency, the evolution of war, and homeland security. He teaches at Roger Williams University.

SEPTEMBER 2005 • 248 PAGES • 0-275-98136-3 • $49.95
PRICE IN U.K. STERLING: £28.99
Global terrorism has become a frightening reality. National and international security forces are on constant alert, desperate to prevent the next catastrophe, and yet many observers agree that our military and intelligence services are spread too thin and face insurmountable hurdles in the global war on terrorism. The situation calls for greater engagement with the public, as the necessary eyes and ears of the global anti-terrorism coalition. However, to be effective the public must be equipped with the knowledge of how, why, and where an individual becomes a terrorist. This is the primary goal of this set, which seeks to answer one central question: What do we currently know about the transformation through which an individual becomes a terrorist?

Overall, we have learned that the transformation involves a variety of complex and intertwined issues. A single contributing factor—such as personal religious conviction, widespread poverty, or an oppressive government—may not necessarily lead to the formation of terrorist organizations. However, the current body of research on terrorism suggests that a combination of factors will, in most cases, result in some form of terrorism. This combination differs widely by region, and at a minimum involves motivations, opportunities, contexts, processes, personal disposition, and preparation. Volume I deals with recruitment means and methods, and includes discussions of psychological, social, ideological, and religious dimensions of recruitment. Volume II addresses the training of terrorists, including teaching tools and training manuals, and it includes fascinating case studies from Al Qaeda, Hezbollah, Aum Shinrikyo, Christian militias, and other groups. Volume III is devoted to root causes, including their political, religious, and socioeconomic dimensions. Appendices to these volumes feature profiles of terrorist organizations, samples of terrorist training manuals, and recommended resources for the study of terrorism.

James J. F. Forest is Director of Terrorism Studies and Assistant Professor of Political Science at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where he directs research initiatives for the Combating Terrorism Center. His recent publications include Terrorism and Homeland Security: Controlling the New Security Environment (2005), with Russell Howard and Joanne Moore, and a 200-page annotated Bibliography of Terrorism and Counterterrorism (2004), available at the Center’s Web site (http://ctc.umsa.edu).
Terrorism, 2002–2004
A Chronology
TWO VOLUMES
BY EDWARD F. MICKOLUS WITH SUSAN L. SIMMONS

REVIEWS FROM PREVIOUS EDITION:

“The clear, succinct, easily understood writing style makes the book accessible to general readers through professionals. Highly recommended. All academic readers and general readers seeking a reliable and informative resource on terrorism.”

CHOICE

“A fine reference work on a timely subject.”

LIBRARY MEDIA CONNECTION

“This is an impressive publication, suitable for both public and academic libraries.”

VOYA

“For those libraries needing a comprehensive source dedicated to the topic, and especially if the earlier chronologies are available in the collection, Terrorism, 1996–2001 is certainly a worthy purchase.”

BOOKLIST/REFERENCE BOOKS BULLETIN

Here, the most up-to-date, comprehensive, and authoritative reference source on global terrorism brings Mickolus’s coverage of political violence around the world up to the end of 2004. This two-volume set meticulously chronicles every terrorist act committed during the turbulent post-9/11 period. Information about the terrorists, their victims, attempts to bring the perpetrators to justice, and governmental responses are included. This invaluable source of topical information will prove useful to students, researchers, journalists, policy analysts, defense and intelligence analysts, and legislators. Mickolus also provides updates on terrorist acts covered in earlier volumes as new events unfold and new information is revealed.

EDWARD F. MICKOLUS is President of Vinyard Software, Inc., which specializes in databases on political violence. He is the author of 13 books and numerous shorter pieces on terrorism.

DECEMBER 2005 • 600 PAGES IN 2 VOLUMES • 0-313-33474-9 • $175.00
PRICE IN U.K. STERLING: £100.00
This documentary history examines the roots of global terrorism and its current state. Documents range from the 1950s through 2004, and are drawn from terrorist training guides, recently declassified CIA reports, archival materials, excerpts from the U.S. Patriot Act, and suicide bombers’ final letters. Much of the material relates to the lead-up to the September 11 attacks and their ongoing aftermath both in the United States and among its enemies. Other material illustrates political and ethnic terrorism, terrorism’s role in the Cold War, and, finally, its longstanding significance to the history of violence in the Middle East.

Every document is followed by detailed analyses and exhaustive print and online bibliographies and prefaced by annotations indicating the document’s source, date issued, where issued, and importance. Besides the documents, the work includes an overview foreword from James K. Kallstrom, Special Advisor to Governor Pataki on Counter-Terrorism and former Assistant Director of the New York Office of the FBI. Other features in this must-have sourcebook on modern terrorism and the al Qaeda threat: 65 photographs, 70+ sidebars, and a comprehensive bibliography that includes video and Internet resources.

The work’s 70 documents range from the rise of anti-American Islam to the Oklahoma City tragedy. Subjects include: Ronald Reagan’s famous “one man’s terrorist” quip; the Weatherman’s Vietnam-war era call to revolution and violence in America; ecoterrorism attacks in the Pacific Northwest; presidential archive material on Yassir Arafat; fresh translations of Islamist Sayyid Qutb’s bitter anti-American attacks (that inspired Osama bin Laden); Hezbollah’s “identity and goals”; al Qaeda’s secret terrorism manual; CIA’s secret 1996 assessment of Osama bin Laden and al Qaeda; Mohamed Atta’s final instructions to fellow 9/11 hijackers; FBI and CIA assessments of their 9/11 failures; 9/11 Commission testimony and reports; al Qaeda’s claim of responsibility for the 2004 Madrid train bombings; and much more.

Vincent Burns, Ph.D., has edited and created many successful print and online reference products for the library market. A Fulbright scholar and former journalist, Burns has published scholarly articles on ancient Roman and Greek history.

Kate Dempsey Peterson is a freelance editor and author specializing in criminology and the social sciences. Along with Vincent Burns, she edited the award-winning Encyclopedia of Terrorism (2003).
American terrorism, terrorism that occurs within the United States and Puerto Rico, has been remarkably diverse in terms of the causes and ideologies of the terrorists. Christopher Hewitt has compiled the details of over 3,100 bombings, shootings, kidnappings, and robberies carried out for political or social objectives between 1954 and the present. Arranged chronologically, concise entries offer valuable ready reference information including the date of the incident, the type of incident, the group or person responsible, where the attack occurred, and the details of the act. Thematic indexes, bibliography, and thorough indexing make this an indispensable resource to students and researchers of modern political violence in America.

CHRISTOPHER HEWITT is Professor of Sociology at the University of Maryland Baltimore County. He has written extensively on terrorism, ethnic conflict, and political violence. His publications include The Effectiveness of Anti-Terror Policies (1984), Consequences of Political Violence (1993), Encyclopedia of Modern Separatist Movements (2000), and Understanding Terrorism in America: From the Klan to al Qaeda (2003).
Military Life

The Psychology of Serving in Peace and Combat

FOUR VOLUMES

EDITED BY THOMAS W. BRITT, AMY B. ADLER, AND CARL ANDREW CASTRO

“This extraordinary compilation could not be more timely. We are indebted to the editors and contributors for insightful and original perspectives on military behavior in various contexts including combat, peacekeeping and fighting insurgents. This volume is an invaluable resource of military leaders, social scientists, and, most importantly, the concerned citizenry.”

CHARLES MOSKOS, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

With global commitments and combat duty, our armed forces face life-threatening challenges on a daily basis. However, less visible threats also target the mental health of our military men and women. Experts examine challenges on the battlefield, such as women coming to terms with life after being a prisoner of war, or soldiers dealing with mistakenly killing civilians. But life in the armed forces presents less dramatic, daily challenges. Away from the front lines, soldiers have to raise their families, sometimes as single parents. Children have to learn what it’s like to be a child in a military family and to make sense of war. Gay or lesbian officers cope with a “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy. In these volumes, an unprecedented range of contributors—military officers, medical doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, and professors—take the reader onto the bases and the battlefields and inside the minds of military personnel who face far more challenges than most of us ever see in the headlines.

These volumes also highlight factors that make members of the military resilient and stable, as well as programs and practices that can ease the psychological burdens of military personnel, families, and children. Readers will better understand how society views the U.S. military and military operations, and how individuals can play a role in supporting the armed forces.

THOMAS W. BRITT is Professor of Psychology at Clemson University.

AMY B. ADLER is Lead Scientist and Science Coordinator with the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit, Europe, at Heidelberg.

CARL ANDREW CASTRO is Chief of the Center for Soldier and Family Readiness at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C.

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The Psychology of Resolving Global Conflicts

From War to Peace

THREE VOLUMES

EDITED BY MARI FITZDUFF AND CHRIS E. STOUT

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS TO WAR AND PEACE

“There is no topic more worthy of our attention today than finding ways for humankind to live together in a diverse world, and there is no exploration, deliberation or discussion more important than how to end violence and war. This book takes it all on, head on, presenting a broad picture of current thinking, and providing an invaluable resource for academics, policy makers and thoughtful citizens.”

SUSAN COLLIN MARKS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND, AUTHOR OF WATCHING THE WIND: CONFLICT RESOLUTION DURING SOUTH AFRICA’S TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY

In these volumes, a team of top experts from across the United States and around the world presents issues of war, conflict resolution, and stable peace. Considering these elements together allows readers to understand more clearly the violent world that surrounds them. Experts explain how neighbors become sworn enemies, the cultural and psychological origins of war, and even the neuropsychology of conflict. Among the topics addressed are child soldiering, ethnic conflict, torture and humiliation as a weapon, and how issues related to religion and gender contribute to violent conflict. In addition to examining the root causes and traumatic effects of armed conflict, these volumes present numerous models for resolving conflict and building peace. Finally, an exploration of what a "successful" war means for stakeholders holds profound implications for what a victory in the war against terrorism would look like.

These books bring attention to a variety of elements that will inform military studies, psychology, and sociology scholars and students. It will also enlighten researchers in many fields and at many levels who aim to understand the underlying causes of longstanding and emerging conflicts and the methods that may finally bring resolution and peace.

MARI FITZDUFF is Chair of Conflict Studies at the University of Ulster and Director of the International Conflict Research Center.

CHRIS E. STOUT is Editor for Praeger’s series in Contemporary Psychology. He holds a joint governmental and academic appointment at Northwestern University Medical School, and serves as Illinois’s first Chief of Psychological Services. He served as an advisor to both political parties in the White House, an NGO Special Representative to the United Nations and a Baldrige Examiner for the U.S. Department of Commerce.

NOVEMBER 2005 • 1,000 PAGES • 0-275-98201-7 • $250.00
PRE-PUBLICATION PRICE: $225.00
PRICE IN U.K. STERLING: £140.00
When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, the Cold War slowly gave way to a new world order in which the United States was left as the lone superpower. But the organizing principle that would characterize the early 21st century was as yet unclear, until the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Now it is clear that the long war on Communism has been replaced by a perpetual “war on terror.” Regardless of how long American troops remain in Iraq, and irrespective of further military actions, George W. Bush will continue to be a wartime president whose foreign policy is dominated by the Pentagon. And yet, the authors argue, this neo-imperialistic phase, with its emphasis on Eurasian oil supplies, is but the latest development in a line of thinking and acting in the world that was established by such men as Dean Acheson and Paul Nitze after World War II.

The authors maintain that the United States is depleting the developing world’s natural resources, compelling the rest of the developed world to remain dependent on American management of the global economy. This situation is ultimately untenable, the authors argue, and as a result, the United States is entering a period of deep crisis. The best thing for American neo-imperialists to do is to avert their worst nightmare—a strategic and economic alliance among Europe, Russia, China, and OPEC—would be to arrange for the orderly withdrawal of American power from Iraq and Afghanistan before it is too late for the human and environmental security of the world as a whole.

VASSILIS K. FOUSKAS is a Senior Lecturer in International Relations at Stirling University.

BÜLENT GÖKAY is a Senior Lecturer in International Relations at Keele University.
The Global Gun Epidemic

From Saturday Night Specials to AK-47s

BY WENDY CUKIER AND VICTOR W. SIDEL

Just as guns know no borders, gun violence has become a global epidemic, killing hundreds of thousands of people each year and injuring many more. The toll is staggering. Experts estimate that there are 35,000 annual gun-related deaths in Brazil, 10,000 in South Africa, 20,000 in Colombia, and 30,000 in the United States. While guns kill or maim great numbers of people in war zones, two-thirds of small arms are in the possession of civilians. Although guns do not in and of themselves “cause” violence, they increase its lethality and fuel “cultures of violence.” This book documents the global gun trade, its threat to public health, and efforts to remedy the situation.

Virtually every illegal gun begins as a legal gun. With the globalization of trade in licit products has come the globalization of the illegal gun trade. For example, weapons originating in the United States fuel violence in Canada, Latin America, and as far away as Japan. And unregulated ownership of guns fuels crime. Because weapons tend to flow from unregulated areas to regulated areas, international cooperation is critical, but global efforts have been hampered by major arms producers and gun lobbies such as the National Rifle Association. Since 1998 there has been an emerging global movement to control the illicit trade and misuse in guns, and many countries have moved to strengthen their gun laws in an effort to combat this global epidemic.

WENDY CUKIER is Professor of Justice Studies and Information Technology Management at Ryerson University in Toronto. She is a cofounder of Canada’s Coalition for Gun Control, a founding member of the International Action Network on Small Arms, and coordinates the Small Arms Firearms Education and Research Network.

VICTOR W. SIDEL is Distinguished University Professor of Social Medicine at the Montefiore Medical Center and Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, and Adjunct Professor of Public Health at Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He is a former president of the American Public Health Association, and a cofounder and past president of Physicians for Social Responsibility and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (which received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985).
Genocide is a crime, yet it is also perceived as a regrettable but unavoidable eruption into violence from an unsolvable conflict. This sense of inevitability can lead to paralysis. In genocide, there are four roles: victim, perpetrator, bystander, and hero. Genocides have happened in this lifetime, and author Kate Smith prompts the reader to consider his or her role. Doing nothing but watching or commenting when images of atrocities cross television or computer screens, turning the page after reading the disquieting headlines or deleting the disturbing email makes one a bystander. Complicity is implicit. One might be less likely to “do nothing” if one believed that genocide were preventable. Smith argues that genocide is preventable. A failure of society, it is a recurring phenomenon that arises from a set of specific political and societal circumstances.

Smith examines common defenses against complicity, such as dehumanization, and hatred that is fueled by ethnic nationalism. She turns the focus onto civic nationalism, typically non-violent. In instances of civic nationalism, the ethnic threat and conflict still exist and ethnic violence can occur, but the pre-genocidal conditions are dissipated, diluted by intergroup negotiation and dialogue. Genocide is “switched off.” Smith examines the major genocides of the past century as well as the genocides that did not happen, and asks whether the near-genocides occurred in environments where a civil society existed and the realized genocides took place where civil society was absent.

Kate Smith is a Fellow in the Genocide Studies Program at Yale University. She is a member of the UN Working Group on Indigenous People and the UN Civil Society Panel.

December 2005 • 200 Pages • 0-275-98434-6 • $39.95
Price in U.K. Sterling: £22.99
Collision Course
NATO, Russia, and Kosovo

BY JOHN NORRIS
FOREWORD BY STROBE TALBOTT

"John Norris has succeeded in capturing the hectic space and special atmosphere of Kosovo negotiations in a remarkable manner. His book contains much new material even to the participant in the negotiation process."
— MARTTI AHTISAARI, E.U. SPECIAL ENVOY TO KOSOVO

"John Norris has written a masterful account of a poorly understood yet critical piece of diplomacy between Americans, Europeans, and Russians conducted during the Kosovo war. Norris takes advantage of his keen analytical skills, his superb ability to tell a story, and his firsthand experiences in this historical drama to retrace the ebb and flow of disaster narrowly averted in U.S.-Russian relations. For anyone interested in how diplomacy is really practiced, this is a must read."
— MICHAEL McFAUL, SENIOR FELLOW, HOOVER INSTITUTION, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

"The definitive book on one of the most important American military actions since the end of the Cold War. Norris has told the story with a cinematic eye for the details of a roller coaster, high-stakes ride—climaxed by the astonishing confrontation that almost led to fighting between NATO and the Russians."
— RICHARD HOLBROOKE

If Europe, Russia, and international bodies such as the U.N. and NATO end up playing a more prominent role in Iraq’s immediate future, all parties, including the United States, would do well to revisit the lessons learned during the U.S.-led war in Kosovo in 1999. As a confrontation over Kosovo’s final push for independence looms, this book offers seminal insight into the negotiations that took place between the United States and Russia in an effort to set the terms for ending the conflict. This study in brinksmanship and deception is an essential background for anyone trying to understand Russia’s uneasy relations with the West.

JOHN NORRIS is Special Advisor to the President of the International Crisis Group.

2005 • 360 PAGES • 0-275-98753-1 • $49.95
PRICE IN U.K. STERLING: £28.99
EBOOK: 0-313-05135-6 • $54.95 (£31.99)
The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is more than a local or regional dispute. Its ongoing and escalating nature increases the risk that the violence will spill over its present borders and contribute to both extremism and terrorism. While the Intifada from 1987 to 1993 was largely a popular uprising and a political struggle, the recent clash is a war with a steady escalation between conventional and unconventional forces. It is in the interest of all major powers, the international community, and the United Nations to press both sides to accept a realistic peace plan.

Noted Middle East expert Anthony Cordesman details this continuing struggle by explaining the issues at stake for each side; the various combatants (both directly and indirectly engaged); as well as the course of the war in its various incarnations. The situation on the ground is complex and the quest for peace is ever more uncertain. If the Intifada was a struggle for recognition that a peace had to be reached that was just for both sides, the Israeli-Palestinian War has polarized both sides away from peace, convincing them of the justice of their own cause and tactics and the fundamental injustice of the other side’s tactics and goals. Each side has used human rights, international law, and civilian casualties as political weapons. The history of a near century of conflict is used to justify war rather than a search for peace.

ANTHONY H. CORDESMAN is Senior Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and a military analyst for ABC News. A frequent commentator on National Public Radio, he is the author of numerous books on security issues and has served in a number of senior positions in the U.S. government.

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PRICE IN U.K. STERLING: £33.99
EBOOK: 0-313-09390-1 • $54.95 (£37.99)
National Security in Saudi Arabia

Threats, Responses, and Challenges

BY ANTHONY H. CORDESMAN AND NAWAF OBAID

PUBLISHED IN COOPERATION WITH THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

With continuing instability in Iraq, the threat of a nuclear Iran, and the ever-present reality of further terrorist attacks within its own borders, Saudi Arabia has been forced to make some hard decisions. The current structure of the Saudi security apparatus is only one pathway to improved security. Economic and demographic threats may well be the hardest hurdles to overcome. What has been accomplished since 2001 and what are the real prospects and implications of further reform? To what extent should the kingdom continue to rely on the United States to protect its interests?

Cordesman and Obaid argue that it is time to put an end to client and tutorial relations. Saudi Arabia must emerge as a true partner. This will require the creation of effective Saudi forces for both defense and counterterrorism. Saudi Arabia has embarked on a process of political, economic, and social reforms that reflects a growing understanding by the governing members of the royal family, Saudi technocrats, and Saudi businessmen that Saudi Arabia must reform and diversify its economy and must create vast numbers of new jobs for its young and growing population. There is a similar understanding that economic reform must be combined with some level of political and social reform if Saudi Arabia is to remain stable in the face of change. With Gulf security, the war on terrorism, and the security of some 60% of the world’s oil reserves at stake, the real question is how quickly Saudi Arabia can change and adapt its overall approach to security, and how successful it will be in the process.

ANTHONY H. CORDESMAN is Senior Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and a military analyst for ABC News. A frequent commentator on National Public Radio, he is the author of numerous books on security issues and has served in a number of senior positions in the U.S. government.

NAWAF OBAID is a Saudi National Security and Intelligence consultant based in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He is currently the Director of the Saudi National Security Assessment Project. He is a former senior fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

SEPTEMBER 2005 • 400 PAGES • 0-275-98811-2 • $54.95
PRICE IN U.K. STERLING: £31.99
Based on newly available materials, this study traces John F. Kennedy's policies and philosophy towards Israel, in particular how Israel's pursuit of defensive goals might have affected regional stability and U.S. strategic interests. Druks recounts how Kennedy entered the White House hoping to make America and the world a better and safer place in which to live. Through diplomacy, he sought to achieve a settlement of the East-West tensions and to bring about a peaceful resolution to such issues as the Israeli-Arab conflict. Druks demonstrates that, although Kennedy's provision of defensive HAWK anti-aircraft missiles, in response to Russian, French, and British arms sales to the Arabs, made him the first president to supply arms to Israel, Kennedy feared both exacerbation of the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. While he remained an honest and loyal friend to Israel, he also attempted to further America's relationship with the Arab states and to encourage a settlement of the Arab refugee issue.

Druks describes Kennedy as an independent thinker who learned how to rely upon his own best judgment and intelligence rather than upon his father or officials like Dean Rusk or Allen Dulles. He ultimately agreed to regular consultations between Israeli and American military personnel, but he would not agree to a dual alliance nor would he allow America to become Israel's main source of military equipment. Druks posits that it was this precarious and uncertain diplomatic and military situation that encouraged Israel to develop its own defense industries and to investigate the possibilities of producing its own nuclear weapons systems.

HERBERT M. DRUKS is Professor of History and Politics in the Department of Judaic Studies at Brooklyn College. He has taught at Haifa University, The School of Visual Arts, and Yale University. His previous books include The Uncertain Friendship: The U.S. and Israel, from F.D.R. to Kennedy (Greenwood, 2001) and The Uncertain Alliance: The U.S. and Israel from Kennedy to the Peace Process (Greenwood, 2001).
This comprehensive study details the history, evolution, and changing relationship between the armed forces and civilian leadership in Mexico in the second half of the 20th century. Camp focuses on the past two decades during which democratic transformation produced important changes within the armed forces, in particular the navy. Despite institutional autonomy, a lack of reform, and an increase in civilian missions, the Mexican armed forces remain subordinate to civilian political authorities, and Camp finds little evidence to support the common notion that they are a significant threat to civilian supremacy in general or to the democratic process in particular.

This work draws from published and unpublished sources, military Web sites, and material obtained through numerous Freedom of Information requests made directly through the secretariat of national defense. It includes correspondence and interviews with Mexican officers, specialists and journalists who have covered the military, and American officers who have trained or worked with the Mexican armed forces. Based upon 35 years of research and information not available previously, the book incorporates detailed data on 670 army, air force, and naval officers at the two or three star rank, into the only comprehensive biographical data bank ever compiled on the Mexican military. This allows for insightful comparisons between the navy and army, on such topics as leadership, training, international education, and promotion. It reveals new organizational developments within the armed forces, especially the navy, and the new roles civil political institutions are playing vis-à-vis the armed forces.

RODERIC AI CAMP is the Philip McKenna Professor of the Pacific Rim at Claremont McKenna College. He serves as an adjunct fellow of the Mexico Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C., and on the Advisory Board, Mexico Institute, Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars. His recent publications include Politics in Mexico: the Democratic Transformation (2003).
Korea, the Divided Nation

**BY EDWARD A. OLSEN**

The Korean peninsula in Northeast Asia is home to a country that was divided at the end of the Second World War after its liberation from Japanese colonialism. Because the Korean nation enjoyed a long dynastic history, its postwar partition was particularly traumatic. The ensuing Cold War years soon spawned a very hot Korean War and subsequent decades of strained inter-Korean relations and tensions in the region surrounding the peninsula. This volume provides readers who are unfamiliar with Korea’s heritage insight into how Korea became a divided nation engulfed in international geopolitical tensions, providing expert analysis of this rendered nation’s background, modern circumstances, and future prospects.

After a survey of Korea’s geographic setting and historic legacy, Olsen details the circumstances of Korea’s liberation and subsequent division. Drawing on that background, he analyzes the evolution of both South Korea and North Korea as separate states, surveying the politics, economics, and foreign policy of each. What are the key issues for each state from an international perspective? What are the prospects for reuniting the two into one nation? What challenges would a united Korea be likely to face? Olsen determines that stability in Korea is essential to future peace in the region. He concludes that a successful move toward unification is the best way to resolve issues connected to North Korea’s nuclear agenda.

**EDWARD A. OLSEN** is Professor of National Security Affairs and Asian Studies at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California.

**FORTHCOMING**

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**CHESTER G. HEARN** is the author of eighteen books, including Sorties into Hell: The Hidden War on Chichi Jima (Praeger, 2003) and Circuits in the Sea: The Men, the Ships, and the Atlantic Cable (Praeger, 2004).
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WILLIAM N. TILCHIN is Associate Professor of Social Science in the College of General Studies at Boston University.
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