

## Thinking Strategically The Major Powers Kazakhstan And The Central Asian Nexus American Academy Studies In Global Security

The world was standing at the crossroads in 2015 as globalization propelled human beings into an increasingly integrated community of common destiny. In the meantime, the world witnessed the strategic competition among major powers. This annual publication offers views, opinions and predictions on global political and security issues, and China's strategic choices by Chinese scholars. It covers almost all the significant issues that took place in the international security arena in 2015. Besides the relations among major powers, it studies the international community's fight against Islamic State (IS), the strategic situation in the Korean Peninsula, political situation in Myanmar, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on the Iranian nuclear issue, free navigation in the South China Sea, China's Belt and Road Initiative and its grand diplomacy. This book argues that the strategic competition among major powers is heightening, and smaller countries as well as extremist forces like the IS are seeking strategic space by taking advantage of the conflicts among major powers. The book concludes that to address this major historic challenge in international politics, it is essential that some major powers drop the hostile stance towards each other and enhance partnership to foster international cooperation.

While conventional warfare has an established body of legal precedence, the legality of drone strikes by the United States in Pakistan and elsewhere remains ambiguous. This book explores the legal and political issues surrounding the use of drones in Pakistan. Drawing from international treaty law, customary international law, and statistical data on the impact of the strikes, Sikander Ahmed Shah asks whether drone strikes by the United States in Pakistan are in compliance with international humanitarian law. The book questions how international law views the giving of consent between States for military action, and explores what this means for the interaction between sovereignty and consent. The book goes on to look at the socio-political realities of drone strikes in Pakistan, scrutinizing the impact of drone strikes on both Pakistani politics and US-Pakistan relationships. Topics include the Pakistan army-government relationship, the evolution of international institutions as a result of drone strikes, and the geopolitical dynamics affecting the region. As a detailed and critical examination of the legal and political challenges presented by drone strikes, this book will be essential to scholars and students of the law of armed conflict, security studies, political science and international relations.

This book addresses the issue of grand strategic stability in the 21st century, and examines the role of the key centres of global power - US, EU, Russia, China and India - in managing contemporary strategic threats. This edited volume examines the cooperative and conflictual capacity of Great Powers to manage increasingly interconnected strategic threats (not least, terrorism and political extremism, WMD proliferation, fragile states, regional crises and conflict and the energy-climate nexus) in the 21st century. The contributors question whether global order will increasingly be characterised by a predictable interdependent one-world system, as strategic threats create interest-based incentives and functional benefits. The work moves on to argue that the operational concept of world order is a Concert of Great Powers directing a new institutional order, norms and regimes whose combination is strategic-threat specific, regionally sensitive, loosely organised, and inclusive of major states (not least Brazil, Turkey, South Africa and Indonesia). Leadership can be singular, collective or coalition-based and this will characterise the nature of strategic stability and world order in the 21st century. This book will be of much interest to students of international security, grand strategy, foreign policy and IR.

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Contending perspectives on the future of US grand strategy. More than a decade has passed since the end of the Cold War, but the United States has yet to reach a consensus on a coherent approach to the international use of American power. The essays in this volume present contending perspectives on the future of U.S. grand strategy. U.S. policy options include primacy, cooperative security, selective engagement, and retrenchment. This revised edition includes additional and more recent analysis and advocacy of these options. The volume includes the Clinton administration's National Security Strategy for a New Century, the most recent official statement of American grand strategy, so readers can compare proposed strategies with the official U.S. government position.

This third issue in our leadership series provides you with a comprehensive analysis of management practices in Argentina, China, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Russia and Singapore. This book shows how domestic leadership conventions often differ significantly from those in other countries. Comparative desk research, focus interviews with, and online polling of C-level professionals in the aforementioned countries made us realise how much cultural factors, can affect leadership strategies accros the globe. This book provides a reference for those aiming at a cross-border career, or interested in international management issues.

This book explores the military strategies of the five system-determining great powers during the twenty-first century. The book's point of departure is that analyses of countries' defence strategies should acknowledge that states come in various shapes and sizes and that their strategic choices are affected by their perceptions of their position in the international system and by power asymmetries between more and less resourceful states. This creates a diversity in strategies that is often overlooked in theoretically oriented analyses. The book examines how five major powers – the United States, China, the United Kingdom, France and Russia – have adjusted their strategies to improve or maintain their relative position and to manage power asymmetries during the twenty-first century. It also develops and applies an analytical framework for exploring and categorising the strategies pursued by the five major powers which combines elements of structural realism with research on power transition theory and status competition. The concluding chapter addresses questions related to stability and change in the present international system. This book will be of interest to students of strategic studies, foreign policy, and International Relations.

Paul Kennedy's classic naval history, now updated with a new introduction by the author This acclaimed book traces Britain's rise and fall as a sea power from the Tudors to the present day. Challenging the traditional view that the British are natural 'sons of the waves', he suggests instead that the country's fortunes as a significant maritime force have always been bound up with

its economic growth. In doing so, he contributes significantly to the centuries-long debate between 'continental' and 'maritime' schools of strategy over Britain's policy in times of war. Setting British naval history within a framework of national, international, economic, political and strategic considerations, he offers a fresh approach to one of the central questions in British history. A new introduction extends his analysis into the twenty-first century and reflects on current American and Chinese ambitions for naval mastery. 'Excellent and stimulating' Correlli Barnett 'The first scholar to have set the sweep of British Naval history against the background of economic history' Michael Howard, Sunday Times 'By far the best study that has ever been done on the subject ... a sparkling and apt quotation on practically every page' Daniel A. Baugh, International History Review 'The best single-volume study of Britain and her naval past now available to us' Jon Sumida, Journal of Modern History

Recent political developments in post-Soviet countries have raised novel issues regarding the stability of the post-Cold War world order. A new direction in policy has been exemplified by the recent bolstering of a number of post-Soviet political and economic institutions - such as CSTO, SCO and the Eurasian Economic Union - in which the role of Kazakhstan is considerable. In addition to its unique geopolitical location, Kazakhstan's importance in regional integration structures and international relations more broadly is reinforced by its rich oil and uranium deposits. This book centres on an exploration of the changing relations between Russia and Kazakhstan and their impact on post-Soviet interactions with the rest of the world. The role of specific factors in the formation of the post-Soviet regional system will be explored in historical perspective. The multifaceted relations between Kazakhstan and Russia from 1991 to the contemporary period will be analysed in terms of relations in several spheres: political, military and security, Kazakhstan's nuclear withdrawal, ethnicity and national identity, economic, foreign policies, regionalism and international trends and the impact of historic trends. An important analysis of Kazakhstan, the second largest country in the post-Soviet world, this book is of interest to researchers of International Relations, Post-Soviet Studies and Central Asia Studies.

Lee Kuan Yew, as the founding father of independent Singapore, has had an enormous impact on the development of Singapore and of Southeast Asia more generally. Even in his 80s he is a key figure who continues to exert considerable influence from behind the scenes. This book presents a comprehensive overview of Lee Kuan Yew's strategic thought. It charts the development of Singapore over the last six decades, showing how Lee Kuan Yew has steered Singapore to prosperity and success through changing times. It analyses the factors underlying Lee Kuan Yew's thinking, discusses his own writings and speeches, and shows how his thinking on foreign policy, security and international relations has evolved over time.

This edited volume explores and analyses strategic thinking, military reform and adaptation in an era of Asian growth, European austerity and US rebalancing. A significant shift in policy, strategy and military affairs is underway in both Asia and Europe, with the former gaining increasing prominence in the domain of global security. At the same time, the world's powers are now faced with an array of diverse challenges. The resurgence of great power politics in both Europe and Asia, along with the long term threats of terrorism, piracy and sustained geopolitical instability has placed great strain on militaries and security institutions operating with constrained budgets and wary public support. The volume covers a wide range of case studies, including the transformation of China's military in the 21st century, the internal and external challenges facing India, Russia's military modernization program and the USA's reassessment of its strategic interests. In doing so, the book provides the reader with the opportunity to conceptualize how strategic thinking, military reform, operational adaptation and technological integration have interacted with the challenges outlined above. With contributions by leading scholars and practitioners from Europe and Asia, this book provides a valuable contribution to the understanding of strategic and operational thinking and adjustment across the world. This book will be of much interest to students of military and strategic studies, security studies, defence studies, Asian politics, Russian politics, US foreign policy and IR in general.

This book provides an in-depth analysis of global political relations that exist between the most powerful countries of the world such as United States, Russia, England, China and others. It also describes the rationale behind the current and future political alignments amongst different countries.

This book, first published in 1975, is a comprehensive examination of specialised strategic studies, and deals with the theoretical and policy aspects of the topic. It argues that military power is an intrinsic part of the international system, with strategy being the means by which military power may be used to achieve political objectives. Hence, given the destructiveness of modern weapons it is the prime aim of the strategic doctrines of the major powers not to wage war, but to use their military potential to further their interests by less catastrophic means. However, outside the Cold War superpower confrontation, strategy exhibits many of its traditional aspects. This book analyses both types of strategy variations.

This book presents the theoretical-historical-comparative political framework needed to fully grasp the truly dynamic nature of 21st century global affairs. The author provides a realistic assessment of the shift from U.S predominance to a new mix of counterbalancing rival middle-tier and assertive regional powers, while highlighting those geopolitical zones of contention most critical for future international stability.

The book will appeal to scholars and policy makers interested in understanding the contours of the emerging world order, and in identifying its principal shapers and leading political actors.

This book introduces ten key terms for analysing grand strategy and shows how the world's great powers – the United States, China, Russia and the European Union (EU) – shape their strategic decisions today and shows how the choices made will determine the course of world politics in the first half of the 21st century.

This book is devoted to taking a lead in establishing a multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary platform for exchanging fresh thinking in the field of strategic studies. The book gathers invited reports from prestigious scholars in such research areas as political philosophy, economy, history, international security and diplomacy. The theme of the book is grand in nature, for the world is undergoing once-in-a-century great transformation, meanwhile China faces the critical moment for its great rejuvenation, how China thinks about and designs its relations with the world is a key issue in international the arena. The book reveals that the greatest challenge to China in this context is how to secure and extend its period of strategic opportunity, and actively shaping this period should be regarded as the core trend of its response. The aim of this book is threefold: firstly, to provide a comprehensive overview of the undergoing world transformation and its interaction with China; to analyze how China deals with internal and external challenges, why China could still have strategic opportunities and what will and should China do to sustain and reshape its period of strategic opportunity, secondly, to analyze how China deals with fierce strategic competition with the U.S., and how it develops its relations with other countries, especially great powers; to analyze the challenges that the BRI faces and how China reshapes it relations with other developing countries via cooperation on the BRI; thirdly, to provide a vivid picture of world transformation and China's design of its grand strategy, to investigate the key factors in securing China's sustainable development and its period of strategic opportunity, and indicates that the key is to develop a global vision and provide new strategic opportunities for the world, and the support comes from a stronger presence in the region and an optimized geopolitical and economic environment.

The book provides Chinese visions and wisdom on world transformation and strategic opportunities, reveals Chinese wisdoms in dealing with transformation and crises, all readers could learn more if they could keep calm and think.--

Thinking Strategically The Major Powers, Kazakhstan, and the Central Asian Nexus (Chapter 1: Russian Policy Toward Kazakhstan) Thinking Strategically The Major Powers, Kazakhstan, and the Central Asian Nexus MIT Press

An incisive analysis of the Pentagon, the military, and their vast, frequently hidden influence on American life argues that the Pentagon has, since its inception, operated beyond the control of any force in government or society, drawing on extensive personal experience, exhaustive research, and numerous interviews to prove the author's contention.

Reprint.

What is grand strategy and what is it good for? What are great powers, and which states are great powers today? What are the grand strategies available to great powers? What are the conditions under which a certain strategy is suitable and when should it be rejected? What are the factors affecting the success or failure of a given grand strategy? The present volume provides answers to these questions by introducing a typology of great power grand strategies, as strategies of rising, status quo, and declining powers, as well as through historical illustrations of each type. The reader is thus exposed to strategies such as divide and conquer, biding your time, opportunity strike, primacy, semi-detachment, concert, and appeasement through the experiences of leaders such as Bismarck, Peter the Great, Metternich, Deng Xiaoping, Neville Chamberlain, and Stalin. This analysis is then brought to bear on present developments in the grand strategies of the United States, China, and Russia. The volume should be of interest to both the academic and foreign policy-making communities, and in particular to students of international relations, diplomacy, history, and current international affairs.

Arguing that we live in a world where great powers - such as China and the EU - are not helpless in the face of the United States, this text contends that the other major nations of the world must work alongside the US in order to counter-balance America's current dominance of the international political scene.

Here is a well-informed, concise introduction to the culture and history of the vast territory of Kazakhstan, equivalent to the size of Western Europe, located at the centre of geographical Eurasia.

In this groundbreaking book Kent E. Calder argues that a new transnational configuration is emerging in Asia, driven by economic growth, rising energy demand, and the erosion of longstanding geopolitical divisions. What Calder calls the New Silk Road—with a strengthening multi-faceted relationship between East Asia and the Middle East at its core—could eventually emerge as one of the world's most important multilateral configurations. Straddling the border between comparative politics and international relations theory, this important book will stimulate debate and discussion in both fields.

The multicultural region of Central Eurasia is living through its early post-independence years and as such serves as an ideal case to study and analyse theories of identity and foreign policy in a non-European context. Looking to re-introduce identity as a multidimensional factor informing state behaviour, this book analyses the experiences of the different Central Eurasian states in their post-independence pursuits. The book is structured into two broadly defined sections, with the first half examining the different ways in which the combination of domestic, regional, international and trans-national forces worked to advance one national identity over the others in the states that comprise the region of post-Soviet Central Eurasia. In the second half, chapters analyse the many ways in which identity, once shaped, affected foreign policy behaviours of the regional states, as well as the overall security dynamics in the region. The book also looks at the ways in which identity, by doing so, enjoys an intricate, mutually constitutive relationship with the strategic context in which it bears its effects on the state and the region. Finally, given the special role Russia has historically played in defining the evolutionary trajectory of the regional states, the book discusses the ways in which Russia itself and its post-cold war policies towards its former colonies have been conditioned by factors associated with Russia's evolving post-Soviet identity. Placing the region firmly within existing theories of identity and state practices, the book will be of interest to students and scholars of Central Asian Politics, Security Studies, Foreign Policy and International Relations.

Introduction to Global Politics, Fourth Edition, provides students with a current, engaging, and non-U.S. perspective on global politics. It shows students how to analyze global political events using theoretical approaches—both mainstream and alternative—and emphasizes non-state actors more than any other global politics text. Chapter-by-Chapter Revisions Chapter 1: Introduction to Global Politics -Expanded theoretical coverage introduces students to the three theoretical traditions in international relations theory: Machiavellian, Grotian, and Kantian -New Case Study: "Global Production and the iPhone" Chapter 2: The Evolution of Global Politics -Revised chapter-opening vignette addresses the goals of nation-states for survival and influence in the global system and how critical trends, such as the diffusion of power and increasing demands for vital resources, influence such goals -Expanded coverage of US-Cuba relations addresses the restoration of diplomatic ties -Further examination of the war on terrorism, including the completion of NATO's International Security Assistance Force mission in Afghanistan and its subsequent transition to the ongoing Resolute Support Mission -Updated Global Perspective "Perception, Continuity, and Change After January 20, 2009" addresses the continuing course of the Arab Spring -Updated statistics and graphics include "Estimated Global Nuclear Warheads, as of 2015," and "Number of Wars in Progress Since 1950" Chapter 3: Realism, Liberalism, and Critical Theories -Elimination of overlapping content between Chapter 3 and the first two introductory chapters, effectively streamlining the chapter and bringing its objectives of defining and describing the origins of IR theories, as well as explaining the relation among the levels of analysis and the different variations of the five schools of thought, into clearer focus -The latest on the most pertinent international relations matters including how world leaders should deal with extremist networks like the Islamic State Chapter 4: Making Foreign Policy -Further coverage and analysis of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the goals of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Conference -Expanded discussion of fragile states, including updates to the Fragile State Index -Discussion of foreign policy evaluation has been expanded to include criticism of the CIA's detention and treatment of prisoners taken in the wars in Iraq and

Afghanistan -Additional examples of NGO influence on human rights (i.e. Human Rights Watch pressuring the Chinese government to abolish its re-education through labor detention system) -Updated statistics and graphics include "Top Ten Foreign Aid Donors" and the addition of a new figure "Share of World Military Expenditures of the 15 States with the Highest Expenditure" Chapter 5: Global and Regional Governance -Revised chapter-opening vignette addresses the impact of the Tunisian National Dialogue as a civil society organization and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize -Updated examples of venture philanthropy include Facebook co-founder and CEO Mark Zuckerberg's pledge to donate 99 percent of his wealth -Updated Case Study "A Global Campaign: The Baby Milk Advocacy Network" includes recent statistics from the World Health Organization. -Updated statistics and graphics include "INGO Growth Continues" and "Distribution of Think Tanks in the World" Chapter 6: Global Security, Military Power, and Terrorism -Updated information on conflicts including the Syrian civil war, the rise of the Islamic State and their goal to establish an Islamic Caliphate, and the UN peacekeeping mission in the Central African Republic to prevent civil wars and sectarian conflicts -Condensed coverage of mainstream and critical approaches to security in order to eliminate overlapping content found in Chapter 3: Realism, Liberalism, and Critical Theories -Added examples of the importance of collective action and reliance on international/regional organization (i.e. in the case of the 2015 Iran nuclear deal) -Expanded discussion of the effects of nuclear weapons and the idea that the international community is experiencing a new nuclear age in which weapons of mass destruction are used to secure strategic advantage -Updated Case Study "US Drone Warfare: A Robotic Revolution in Modern Combat" includes recent statistics on drone strikes -Updated information on the spread of jihadists, Al Qaeda, and ISIS and the geographical extent to which the Obama Administration (and future administrations) will have to go to find them -Updated statistics and graphics include "Arms Deliveries Worldwide," "Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide"; the addition of two new figures: "Top Locations of Islamic State Twitter Users" and "Thirteen Years of Terror in Western Europe;" the addition of a new map: "Where ISIS Has Directed and Inspired Attacks;" and the addition of a table detailing the inter-actor relationship of those involved in the Syrian civil war Chapter 7: Human Rights and Human Security -Added information on the latest human rights crises (i.e. the refugee crisis, the Syrian civil war, and South Sudan) -New Case Study "A Failed Intervention" on the genocide occurring in Darfur -Updated statistics on current UN peacekeeping operations Chapter 8: Global Trade and Finance -Updated analysis on the current status of global economic interconnection (i.e. the role that governmental intervention has on the economy of their nation-states--including free markets, the impact of the slowdown of China's economy, and the effects of increasing global foreign direct investment) -New discussion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership and its subsequent implications as the largest regional trade agreement in history -Updated Theory in Practice "Contending Views of Capitalism" reflects recent changes in the Chinese economy and cyberwarfare tactics it uses against the US -Updated statistics and graphics include "Main Trading Nations," "Real GDP Growth," and the addition of a new graph "Holdings of US Treasury Securities" Chapter 9: Poverty, Development, and Hunger -Added discussion on the results of the Millennium Development Goals process (including an updated Progress Chart for UN Millennium Development Goals) and the UN's subsequent adoption of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (illustrated by Sustainable Development Goals). -Updated discussions of world population statistics and estimated population growth projections, including new graphics "Projected World Population" and "Fastest Growing Populations" Chapter 10: Environmental Issues -Discussion of the latest environmental issues including the rising number of carbon emissions emitted on the planet, the effect climate change and environmental degradation are having as causes of major violence in regards to specific ethnic communities that compete for scarce resources, and how 2015 was the hottest year in recorded history -Added discussion of how climate change is the greatest challenge to economic and political stability across the world -Revised discussion of the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report addresses the rise of global surface temperatures, the continued shrinking of sea ice, and how human influence correlates to climate change and increasing levels of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere -Added information and analysis of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Conference, its outcomes, and the importance of adhering to pledges to curb emissions and keeping global temperature rises under 2 degrees Celsius; new concluding thoughts and analysis added as well -A revised table detailing "Recent Global Environmental Actions" focuses on events and actions of the past thirty years -Updated statistics and graphics include "Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Type of Gas," and two new graphics: "Number of Oils Spills between 1970-2015" and "Largest Producers of CO2 Emissions Worldwide."

This fourteenth volume of India's National Security Annual Review intensively analyses India's national security with respect to the changing internal and external dynamics. In the global environment, the situation is characterised by rising tensions between United States and Russia, intensified rivalry between United States (US) and China, and increasing cooperation between China and Russia. For India which seeks peaceful growth to emerge as a major power, this poses severe diplomatic challenges. This volume discusses the complexity of these challenges and the deftness with which India gets the best out of its strategic partnerships with the US and Russia while warding off the transgressions of a mighty adversary like China. It also studies the impact of internal convulsions and external intrusions on India's security from South Asian nations such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Examining the field of internal security, the essays carry rare insights into the causes of expansion of Naxalite violence in tribal areas and the dynamics of conflict resolution in the Northeast, as well as India's deep concern as a growing power with its economic slowdown in the recent past, and energy and cyber security. Bringing together contributions from eminent scholars and diplomats, the volume will be indispensable for policymakers, government think tanks, defence and strategic studies experts, as well as students and researchers of international relations, foreign policy and political science.

This is the first book to survey the evolution of the strategic basing systems of the great powers, covering an 800-year span of history, from the Mongol dynasty to the era of the US empire. Robert E. Harkavy details the progression of strategic basing systems and power projection, from its beginnings at a regional level to its current global reach, while emphasizing the interplay between political and international systemic factors (bipolar vs. multipolar systems), and technological factors. Analyzing the relationship between basing structures and national power, the book deals with such key questions as: the co-mingling of military and commercial functions for bases; sea power; geopolitical theory; imperial 'pick-off' during hegemonic wars; base acquisitions; continuity between basing structures; and long-term shifts in basing functions. Strategic Basing and the Great Powers, 1200-2000 will be of much interest to students of strategic studies, military history and international relations.

Describes the events leading to the missile crisis, analyzes American actions, and shares the opposing viewpoints of American and Russian experts.

This book argues that in the twenty-first century Eastern Eurasia will replace Europe as the theatre of decision in international affairs, and that this new geographic and cultural context will have a strong influence on the future of world affairs. For half a millennium, the great powers have practised what might be called 'world politics', yet during that time Europe, and small portions of the Near East and North Africa strategically vital to Europe, were the 'centres of gravity' in international politics. This book argues that the 'unipolar moment' of the post-Cold War era will not be replaced by a US-China 'Cold War', but rather by a long period of multipolarity in the twenty-first century. Examining the policy goals and possible military-political strategies of several powers, this study explains how Washington may play a key role in eastern Eurasian affairs if it can learn to operate in a very different political context. Dale Walton also considers the rapid pace of technological change and how it will impact on great power politics. Considering India, China, the US, Russia, Japan, and other countries as part of a multipolar system, he addresses the central questions that will drive US policy in the coming decades. Geopolitics and the Great Powers in the 21st Century will be of interest to students of international security, military history, geopolitics, and international relations.

If you think more strategically than your competitors, your company will win the competitive battle in the mid or long term. This book explains simply and clearly the elements, concepts, analyses and interrelationships that make up this strategic thinking, and shows how to employ it in your business or organization.

Focusing on unusual international border shapes, this fascinating book highlights the important truth that all borders, even those that appear "natural," were created by people. The unique and compelling histories of some of the world's oddest borders provide an ideal context for accessible and enlightening discussions of cultural globalization, economic integration, international migration, imperialism, postcolonialism, global terrorism, nationalism, and supranationalism. Each contributor's regional expertise enriches a textured account of the historical context in which these borders came into existence as well as their historical and ongoing influence on the people and states they bound.

The Book Examines The Positions That Different Major Powers Took On India`S Nuclear Fests In 1998, Both Jointly And Severally. It Discusses The Responses Not Only Of P-5 But Also Those Of Germany And Japan.

Four experts consider the planning and implementation of military and nonmilitary strategy. The book describes the characteristics and development of the military policies of the major powers since 1945.

Sir Michael Quinlan was one of the most distinguished European strategic thinkers of the recent decades, who passed away in March 2009. His influence on Western strategic thinking was profound. American, British and French analysts were asked to discuss some of the most important issues of our time, in particular on nuclear policy matters, in the light of Sir Michael's thinking. The resulting volume is a testimony of the enduring intellectual legacy of Michael Quinlan.

The first volume in a series focusing on security challenges posed by the former Soviet Union, addresses the economic, political, and security interests at stake in Kazakhstan for Russia, the US, China, Europe, and Japan.

A leading authority on Central Asia offers a sweeping review of the region's path from independence to the post-9/11 world. The first decade of Central Asian independence was disappointing for those who envisioned a straightforward transition from Soviet republics to independent states with market economies and democratic political systems. Leaders excused political failures by pointing to security risks, including the presence of terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. The situation changed dramatically after 9/11, when the camps were largely destroyed and the United States introduced a military presence. More importantly the international community engaged with these states to give them a "second chance" to address social and economic problems. But neither the aid-givers nor the recipients were willing to approach problems in new ways. Now, terrorists groups are once again making their presence felt and some states may be becoming global security risks. This book explores how the region squandered its second chance and what might happen next.

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