Japan's so-called 'peace constitution' renounces war as a sovereign right of the nation, and bans the nation from possessing any war potential. Yet Japan also maintains a large, world-class military organization, namely the Self-Defence Forces (SDF).

In this book, Tomoyuki Sasaki explores how the SDF enlisted popular support from civil society and how civil society responded to the growth of the SDF. Japan's Postwar Military and Civil Society details the interactions between the SDF and civil society over four decades, from the launch of rearmament in 1950. These interactions include recruitment, civil engineering, disaster relief, anti-SDF litigation, state financial support for communities with bases, and a fear-mongering campaign against the Soviet Union.

By examining these wide-range issues, the book demonstrates how the militarization of society advanced as the SDF consolidated its ideological and socio-economic ties with civil society and its role as a defender of popular welfare. While postwar Japan is often depicted as a peaceful society, this book challenges such a view, and illuminates the prominent presence of the military in people's everyday lives.

Sasaki (Eastern Michigan Univ.) focuses his study on the integration of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (SDF) into Japanese civil society from its creation in the early 1950s to the mid-1990s. He provides good case studies on aspects of the interaction between the SDF and society, including recruitment, civil engineering, disaster relief, state financial support for communities with bases, propaganda campaigns, etc. These topics have not received attention in previous studies of the SDF, so this book makes a valuable contribution. Summing Up: Recommended. Upper-division undergraduates and above. CHOICE

This study of the SDF in Japan differs from others in focusing on the integration of military forces into Japanese civil society in the postwar period. The book is informed by broad, theoretical analysis throughout. The chapters balance larger theoretical analyses with specific historical examples in a highly readable account. Although many of the historical conditions are specific to Japan, Sasaki's analysis of the general historical processes should be widely applicable to many other locales. Wesley Sasaki-Uemura, University of Utah, USA

About Author/s:

Tomoyuki Sasaki is Associate Professor of Japanese Studies at the College of William and Mary, USA.

Contents:

- List of Tables
- Abbreviations
- Maps
- Acknowledgements
- Introduction: Militarization in Democracy
2. Becoming An Army for the People: The Self-Defense Forces in Hokkaido Communities
3. Peace in Dispute: Anti-Military Litigation and the Constitutionality of the Self-Defense Forces
4. Overcoming Crises: The Emergence of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency
Conclusion: Where Is Militarization Headed?
Bibliography
Index
As shown in the case of Attila the Hun, and his thirst for power, property, and personal prestige, nation states throughout the world, particularly in Asia and Europe, have, since ancient times, been vulnerable to invasion by other nation states and bands of looters from outside their borders.

Terrorism’s progress into the modern day has caused extreme concern among members of the international community, who now accept that it is like a cancer that refuses to localize itself within any single organ of the body, but seeks to spread its lethality throughout, even if that means destroying itself along with the host.

The fight against terrorism is long and complex, but the end is known in advance. Terrorists are defending a lost cause, and their defeat is inevitable, and democracy, freedom, and diplomacy will triumph.

About Author/s:

Dr Shadi Alshdaifat received a Bachelor’s degree in Law (LLB) from Mu'tah University, Jordan, in 2001, a Master’s degree in International and Comparative Law (LLM) from Dedman School of Law at Southern Methodist University, USA, in 2009, and a Science Juridical Doctorate (SJD) from Golden Gate University School of Law, USA, in 2012. He is currently an Assistant Professor in the College of Law at the University of Sharjah, UAE, where he teaches Public International Law, Human Rights Law, International Organizations, and Legal Skills. He has also worked as a senior legal adviser for the Saudi Telecom Company (STC) in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the law firm of Mitchell and Mir, and for the Human Rights Initiative (HRI) in Dallas, Texas.

Contents:

On request or please see:

http://www.cambridgescholars.com/download/sample/63664
Description:

The role of emotions is important in explaining conflicts and their resolution. Witness the emotions surrounding the outbreak of wars past and current and their endings. In order to introduce the perspective of emotions as an explanatory scheme of conflict escalation and crises, a comparison to classical conceptions such as the pursuit of power or commercial and financial interests is warranted.

On first glance these two explanatory schemes seem to be at opposite extremes. However, new approaches to decision-making and rationality and challenges to the traditional expected utility model make these two conceptions much more compatible. The new perspective of rank dependent expected utility and the closely related notion of utility functions, which can both represent risk averse and risk preferring attitudes in decision-making go a long way in incorporating emotions within otherwise rational choices.

One can thus build models that account more easily for conflict escalations but also for conflict resolution. These theoretical considerations are investigated within empirical cases of civil wars and shown to be effective in explaining the origins but also the breakdown of conflicts.

The author considers the role of emotions and rationality in conflict and cooperation between groups and countries. He discusses behavioral neuroscience research on the topic and examines various models of conflict, including interest-based approaches, a model that synthesizes behavioral neuroscience and interest-based explanations, the rank dependent expected utility model, and an agent-based model, and addresses the role of economic conditions and examples of civil wars.

About Editor/s:

Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland

Contents:

- 2. the Neuroscience Evidence on Emotional Aspects of Conflict and Cooperation
- 3. Interest-Based Approaches
- 4. Toward a Synthesis: Developing New Models of Conflict and Cooperation
- 5. Defining New Models: the Importance of Rank-Dependent Expected Utility
- 6. Cooperative Stability
- 7. Empirically Oriented Models
- 8. Basic Model
- 9. Historical Examples
- 10. Data Generations and Its Problems
- 11. Empirical Analyses of Given Conflicts and Ends of Conflicts
- 12. General Considerations on Conflict and Cooperation and Conclusions
Description:

This volume focuses on non-state actors and political conflicts but also attends to the broader themes of the series. The research emphasizes the roles and motivations of non-state actors in conflicts or post-conflict situations in the post-Cold War era; as well outlining the dynamics of social movements, conflicts, or change.

This volume highlights the motivations and interests of non-state violent actors (NSVAs) in the post-Cold War era; the role of identity and/or ideology in the conflicts or resolutions of so-called "new wars;" the impact of NSVAs in conflict and/or peace-making; and the ways in which IGOs and NGOs interact with NSVAs in conflicts or post-conflict zones.

About Editor/s:

Julie M. Mazzei, Department of Political Science, Kent State University, Kent, OH, USA

Contents:

- Introduction
- SECTION I: NON-STATE ACTORS: INFLUENCE AND ADAPTATION IN CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS
  - Hostile Countermobilization And Political Violence: loyalist contention and Radicalization in northern ireland, 1968 1969 - Gianluca De Fazio
  - Patterns Of Violence Directed Against Civilians In Small Ethnic Enclaves During War In Iraq (2003 2009) - Stephen C. Poulson
  - Oil Ownership And Domestic Terrorism - Matthew Costello
  - Movement structure in an authoritarian regime: a network analysis of the women's and student movements in Iran - Eliot Assoudeh and Debra J. Salazar
  - Protests Or Parliaments: The Politics Of Deinstitutionalization And The Mobilization Of The Palestinian Citizens Of Israel - Liora S. Norwich
  - When Does Repression Trigger Mass Protest? The 2013 Gezi Protests - Defne Over and Basak Taraktas,
- SECTION II: NON-STATE ACTORS: CHALLENGERS AND CHANGE
  - Targeting Culture: Feminist Legal Activists And Critical Community Tactics - Holly J. McCammon, Allison R. McGrath, Ashley Dixon and Megan Robinson
  - Recruiting Inclusiveness: Intersectionality, Social Movements, And Youth Online - Thomas Elliott, Jennifer Earl and Thomas V. Maher
Description:

As a region with abundant resources and rapidly growing transit potential surrounded by nuclear-armed powers, Central Asia is increasingly drawing the attention of global players. Russia is actively seeking to rebuild its economic influence via the newly created Eurasian Economic Union. China is expanding its reach through a recently launched Silk Road Economic Belt. Other actors are jockeying for their share of the region’s pie, as well. But the United States and India are enjoying only very limited presence in what is increasingly becoming a critical part of the world.

This book explains why India lags behind other actors in the region and what needs to be done to unlock its potential as a rising great power and shore up its strategic presence in Central Asia. It explores Indian nuclear policy approaches and views, and makes a major contribution to our understanding of this factor of growing significance in Asian security.

Contents:

- Preface
- Unlocking India’s Strategic Potential in Central Asia
- India's Evolving Nuclear Force & Implications for U.S. Strategy in the Asia-Pacific
- Index.
Terrorism in a Global Village

How Terrorism Affects Our Daily Lives

Description:

This book centers not only on the “scourge of terrorism”, a problem which concerns policymakers, officials and governments worldwide, but dissects the reasons and effects it has on people’s daily lives. Focusing on 9/11 as the founding event, terrorism and the attention given by the media and news containing violence-related content paved the way for the rise of a new stage of capitalism.

Authors invited to this project discuss with accuracy to what extent terrorism is changing day-to-day behaviours, social institutions and democracy. Basically, the rise and expansion of globalisation, which crystallised into a more mobile world, alluded to a culture of instantaneity where news on terror produces a double-edge effect. On one hand, terrorist cells are prone to develop crueler and further violent tactics to perpetrate their attacks since the constant media coverage produces a process of desensitisation in audiences. On another hand, the “war on terror” is discursively manipulated to impose some restrictive economic policies that would otherwise be neglected. Lastly, not only does terrorism seem to affect the tenets of democracy, but it also accelerates the rise of populist leaders in the decades to come.

Since terrorism is subtly changing our lives, this book offers an all-encompassing model to expand the current understanding of students, scholars and policy makers in order to prioritise republicanism over “the concept of security”. In this vein, Latin America has much to say to shed light on how terrorism effaces democracy. In view of the American sentiment of exemplarity adjoined to the commoditisation of death in capitalist societies, the discourse of fear may very well lead to pathological reactions that prevent “hospitality”, which was historically the touchstone of the Western world.

Terrorism in a Global Village is a timely and much needed book nowadays when the public along with academics and policymakers are in dire need to understand terrorism and its impact on day-to-day decisions. It is uniquely designed to appeal to a wide-range of readers who can benefit from its multidimensional approach of tackling significant topics about terrorism.

Mahmoud Eid, University of Ottawa, Canada

Serious students of terrorism and state sponsored violence will grapple with the insights by international scholars about how everyday life and social institutions are affected by terrorist acts themselves, as well as the controlling and surveillance practices enacted to combat terrorism. Terrorism in the Global Village is a gem in the expanding study of conflict and social change.

David Altheide - Regents Professor Emeritus. Arizona State University, USA

About Editor/s:

Maximiliano E Korstanje is a cultural theorist dedicated to the study of mobilities and terrorism born in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 29 October 1976. His development is framed within the subfield of critical terrorism studies. He serves as Senior Lecturer at Department Economics, University of Palermo, Argentina. Korstanje was Visiting Fellow at CERS University of Leeds, United Kingdom and Visiting Lecturer at University of la Habana, Cuba. Formally he is part of Tourism Crisis Management Institute University of Florida US, Centre
for Ethnicity and Racism Studies - University of Leeds, Hospitality Social Network, Critical Tourism Studies Asia-Pacific, Red de Investigación Turística RIT, and The International Society for Philosopher, hosted in Sheffield, England. In 2017, Korstanje is invited to take part of AMIT, Mexico (Academia Mexicana de Investigación Turística - Mexican Academy of Tourism Research) as Associate Faculty Member. Considered as a prolific writer in his field, Korstanje has published more than 800 pieces regarding to mobilities, tourism, risk perception, globalization and terrorism. His biography is included in the index Marquis Who is Who in the World since 2009.

Contents:

On request or please see:

The United States Secret Service (USSS) is tasked with a zero-failure mission: to protect the President and other protectees at all costs. For most of its existence, USSS has strived to complete that mission while simultaneously garnering the respect and admiration of the American people. Secret Service agents and officers earned a reputation as stoic and impervious guardians of our government’s most important leaders. The American public’s respect for the agency diminished following the April 2012 prostitution scandal in Cartagena, Colombia, which attracted significant media attention and exposed systemic problems within the agency. Since then, several incidents have made it abundantly clear that USSS is in crisis.

The agency’s weaknesses have been exposed by a series of security failures at the White House, during presidential visits, and at the residences of other officials, including Vice President Biden and former presidents of the United States. The Committee’s investigation found that problems that undermine USSS’s protective mission predate and postdate the misconduct in Cartagena. The Committee also found that at times agency leaders have provided incomplete and inaccurate information to Congress.

This book examines four incidents in detail: a November 11, 2011, incident where an individual fired several shots at the White House from a semiautomatic rifle; the April 2012 misconduct in Cartagena, Colombia; a September 16, 2014, incident at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia, where an armed contract security guard with a violent arrest history rode in an elevator with President Obama and later breached the President’s security formation; and a March 4, 2015, incident where two intoxicated senior USSS officials — including a top official on the President’s protective detail — interfered with a crime scene involving a bomb threat just outside the White House grounds.

Furthermore, the book provides information on USSS funding and staffing because congressional attention has turned to the USSS and its operations due to several recent incidents.

For Complete Table of Contents, please visit our website at:
**Description:**

This book calls for the progressive creation of supra-national institutions intended to protect life on Earth against natural threats, be these terrestrial (pandemics, super-volcanoes, major earthquakes.) or celestial (comets, asteroids, meteor storms). The protection proffered would need to be pre-emptive though also responsive, reducing the number of adverse events but also their specific consequences. Rancid though the world scene currently looks, this may actually be a good time to look towards a planetary security programme that can build up over a century or more. It would need special international institutions that are sufficiently integrated to cope with the celestial and terrestrial contingencies anticipated yet not so much a class apart as to be a law unto themselves, a military regime able to ride roughshod over general world opinion. Such an holistic approach to planetary security might prove to be a definitive substitute for war between nations.

Professor Brown comes to such questions from a broad career background. His lead qualifications are a Masters degree from Oxford in Modern History and a Doctorate of Science from Birmingham (UK) in Applied Geophysics. He has been a naval meteorologist; staff college instructor; part-time but pro-active as a defence correspondent for several of the West's leading journals; and political consultant.

From 1980 to 1986, he was Chairman of the Council for Arms Control. From 1993 to 1997 he worked half-time in the Sensors and Electronic Systems directorate of Britain's Ministry of Defence. This was as the Academic Consultant in a small task force specifically created to advise the government of the day apropos what British policy to Strategic Ballistic Missile Defence should be. A declassified rendering of his 90,000-word report (published by Mansfield College, Oxford, in 1998) argued firmly against our going down this path. It could lead to a catastrophic arms race.

**About Author/s:**

Neville Brown has authored twenty books or major reports, including The Future of Air Power (1986). With the award-winning Future Global Challenge (1977) he began to give economic, social and ecological factors salience in the quest for a peaceable world. This thrust continued with New Strategy Through Space (1990) through to Global Instability and Strategic Crisis (2004) and History and Climate Change, a Eurocentric Perspective (2001), and continued with the informal trilogy: Engaging the Cosmos: Astronomy, Philosophy and Faith (2006); The Geography of Human Conflict: Approaches to Survival (2009); and The Bounds of Liberalism: The Fragility of Freedom.

**Contents:**

On request
Sectarianization

Mapping the New Politics of the Middle East

Description:

An anatomy of the increasing sectarianisation of conflicts in the Middle East, by some of the leading scholars writing on the region.

As the Middle East descends ever deeper into violence and chaos, ‘sectarianism’ has become a catch-all explanation for the region’s troubles. The turmoil is attributed to ‘ancient sectarian differences’, putatively primordial forces that make violent conflict intractable. In media and policy discussions, sectarianism has come to possess trans-historical causal power.

This book trenchantly challenges the lazy use of ‘sectarianism’ as a magic-bullet explanation for the region’s ills, focusing on how various conflicts in the Middle East have morphed from non-sectarian (or cross-sectarian) and nonviolent movements into sectarian wars. Through multiple case studies — including Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Yemen and Kuwait — this book maps the dynamics of sectarianisation, exploring not only how but also why it has taken hold. The contributors examine the constellation of forces — from those within societies to external factors such as the Saudi–Iranian rivalry — that drive the sectarianisation process and explore how the region’s politics can be de-sectarianised.

Featuring leading scholars — and including historians, anthropologists, political scientists, scholars of religion and international relations theorists — this book will redefine the terms of debate on one of the most critical issues in international affairs today.

The master narrative that everything in the Middle East is explained by religious fanaticism has a long history in the West. Paradoxically, in our own era it has, if anything, become more inescapable than it was in the day of Martin Luther, despite the proliferation of social science about the region in the Western academy. Hashemi and Postel do an enormous service by bringing together in one volume a mass of research knocking down the “sectarianism thesis.” It is essential for anyone who wants truly to understand this crucial region.

Juan Cole, Richard P. Mitchell Collegiate Professor of History at the University of Michigan

Why has sectarianism become such an urgent, destructive force in today’s Middle East? This collection brings together a diverse group of scholars to advance a distinctively political explanation for the rise of sectarian conflict across the region. Rather than resort to essentialised identities, these essays expertly dissect the historical, political and institutional contexts within which cynical political and social actors have mobilised sectarianism for their own ends. Every student of Middle East politics will benefit from reading and thinking hard about the implications of this collection.’

Marc Lynch, Professor of Political Science, George Washington University, Director of the Project on Middle East Political Science, and author of The New Arab Wars: Anarchy and Uprising in the Middle East

About Author/s:

Nader Hashemi is Director of the Center for Middle East Studies and an Associate Professor of Middle East and Islamic Politics at the University of Denver’s Josef Korbel School of International Studies. He is the author of Islam, Secularism and Liberal Democracy and co-editor of The Syria Dilemma and The People Reloaded: The Green Movement and the Struggle
for Iran’s Future. Danny Postel is Associate Director of the Center for Middle East Studies at the University of Denver’s Josef Korbel School of International Studies. He is the author of Reading ‘Legitimation Crisis’ in Tehran and co-editor of The Syria Dilemma and The People Reloaded: The Green Movement and the Struggle for Iran’s Future.

Contents:

- Introduction: The Sectarianization Thesis — Nader Hashemi and Danny Postel
- PART I — SECTARIANIZATION IN HISTORICAL, GEOPOLITICAL AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE
  - 1. The Problem of Sectarianism in the Middle East in an Age of Western Hegemony — Ussama Makdisi
  - 2. The Sectarianization of Geopolitics in the Middle East — Bassel Salloukh
  - 3. The Arab Region at a Tipping Point: Why Sectarianism Fails to Explain the Turmoil — Yezid Sayigh
  - 4. A Narrative Identity Approach to Islamic Sectarianism — Adam Gaiser
- PART II — HOW SECTARIANIZATION WORKS: CASE STUDIES
  - 6. Sectarian Relations before “Sectarianization” in pre-2003 Iraq — Fanar Haddad
  - 7. The Shattered Nation: The Sectarianization of the Syrian Conflict — Paulo Gabriel Hilu Pinto
  - 8. Sectarianism as Counter-Revolution: Saudi Responses to the Arab Spring — Madawi Al-Rasheed
  - 10. Sectarianization, Islamist Republicanism, and International Misrecognition in Yemen — Stacey Philbrick Yadav
  - 11. Sectarianization as Securitization: Identity Politics and Counter-Revolution in Bahrain — Toby Matthiesen
  - 12. The Architecture of Sectarianization in Lebanon — Bassel Salloukh
  - 13. Sectarianism, Authoritarianism, and Opposition in Kuwait — Madeleine Wells
  - 14. Conclusion: Peacebuilding in Sectarianized Conflicts: Findings and Implications for Theory and Practice — Timothy D. Sisk
The Accidental Guerrilla
Fighting Small Wars in the Midst of a Big One

Description:

War today is far different from what we expected it to be. Counter-insurgency and protracted guerrilla warfare, not shock and awe, are the order of the day. The Australian David Kilcullen is the world’s foremost expert on this way of war, and in The Accidental Guerrilla, the Senior Counterinsurgency Advisor to the Pentagon and architect of ‘the Surge’, surveys war as it is actually fought in the contemporary world.

Colouring his account with gripping battlefield experiences that range from the highlands of Southeast Asia to the mountains of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to the dusty towns of the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, The Accidental Guerrilla will, quite simply, change the way we think about war. While conventional warfare has obvious limits, Kilcullen stresses that neither counterterrorism nor traditional counterinsurgency is the appropriate framework to fight the enemy we now face. Traditional counterinsurgency is more effective than counterterrorism when it comes to entities like Al Qaeda, but, as Kilcullen contends, our current focus is far too narrow, for it tends to emphasise one geographical region and one state. The current war presents a much different situation: stateless insurgents and terrorists operating across large number of countries and only loosely affiliated with each other. Just as importantly, Western armies have done a poor job of applying different tactics to different situations, continually misidentifying insurgents with limited aims and legitimate grievances as part of a coordinated worldwide network.

Given the incremental — yet remarkable — success of Kilcullen’s strategy in Iraq, what Kilcullen has to say will be widely anticipated. His vision of war has changed Western policy in Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere, and this eagerly awaited comprehensive account will help shape policy for years to come.

For a wider perspective on the lessons drawn over the past seven years of the ‘war on terror’, the reader can do no better than turn to Mr Kilcullen’s excellent book. The Accidental Guerrilla has an anthropologist’s sense of social dynamics and a reporter’s eye for telling detail. If T.E. Lawrence evoked the means of waging irregular warfare in his 1926 classic, Seven Pillars of Wisdom, Mr Kilcullen describes the practitioner’s art of combating insurgents. The Economist

This book should be required reading for anyone involved in the war on terror. Kilcullen’s central concept of the “accidental guerrilla” is brilliant and the policy prescriptions that flow from it important. And that’s not all: the book has many more insights drawn from various battlefields. Fareed Zakaria, Newsweek

Kilcullen’s book is destined to become a classic study of warfare in our new century. Peter Bergen, CNN national security analyst and author of Holy War, Inc. and The Osama bin Laden I Know

There are some standard texts on [counterinsurgency]. The Accidental Guerrilla is sure to become one. The Wall Street Journal

About Author/s:

ISBN: 9781849047111
Published: 15-03-17
Price: £ 9.99
Author/s: Kilcullen, David
Extent: 376
Format: 216x138 mm
Binding: New in Paperback
David Kilcullen is one of the world’s foremost thinkers on counterinsurgency and military strategy. He is the author of The Accidental Guerilla, a Washington Post bestseller, Counterinsurgency and Out of the Mountains. He was formerly Senior Counterinsurgency Advisor to General David Petraeus in Iraq and to the NATO Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. He is currently Chairman of Caerus Associates, a Washington-based strategy and design firm, and First Mile Geo, a geospatial analysis firm. He is also a Senior Fellow at the New America Foundation, studying insurgency and unconventional warfare. He has served in Colombia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia.

Contents:

On request
The Global Appeal of Islamic State

Description:

Islamic State has replaced Al-Qaeda as the great global threat of the twenty-first century, the bogeyman we have all come to fear. But Daesh started as a local movement, rooted in the resentment of the Sunni Arabs of Iraq and Syria. It is they who have lost most in the geo-strategic shift in the balance of power over the last thirty years, as Iranian-backed Shias have mobilised politically and advanced on the social and economic fronts.

How has Islamic State been able to muster support far beyond its initial constituency in the Arab world and to attract tens of thousands of foreign volunteers, including converts to Islam, and seemingly countless supporters online? In this compelling intervention into the debate about Islamic State’s origins and future prospects, the renowned French sociologist of religion, Olivier Roy, argues that the group mobilised a highly sophisticated narrative, reviving the myth of the Caliphate and recasting it into a modern story of heroism, death and nihilism, using a very contemporary aesthetic of violence, well entrenched amid a youth culture that has turned global and violent.

This is another extraordinary work from a master scholar of Muslim politics. Taking conventional wisdom head-on, Olivier Roy clinically unpacks the supposed relationship between religion and radicalisation. He tellingly warns us that all the attention on the caliphal pretensions of ISIS obscures the core challenges of nihilism, generational revolt, and a radical repudiation of social norms. James Piscatori, Professor at the Centre for Arab and Islamic Studies, Australian National University, and co-author of Muslim Politics

With Jihad and Death, Olivier Roy offers his contribution to the ongoing debate on jihadism and its causes, and advocates for a comparative sociological approach focused on the motivations of individual actors rather than grand theological debates. The result is deeply insightful, thought-provoking and deserves to be widely read. Stéphane Lacroix, Associate Professor of Political Science, Sciences-Po, and author of Awakening Islam

Olivier Roy is widely respected for his decades-long research into radical Islam. More interested in actual processes than in opportunistic concepts, he describes in Jihad and Death how the self-proclaimed Islamic State plays more on its enemies’ fears than on its own strength. A very welcome and eye-opening intervention. Jean-Pierre Filiu, Professor at the Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA) and author of From Deep State to Islamic State

About Author/s:

Olivier Roy is one of the most distinguished analysts of and commentators on political Islam in the Middle East and Central Asia. The author of several highly acclaimed books, four of which are published by Hurst, he is Professor at the European University Institute in Florence.

Contents:

On request
Puissances émergentes et sécurité internationale : une nouvelle donne ?

Une perspective pluridisciplinaire sur la puissance et l’émergence sur la scène internationale

Description:

Cet ouvrage vient enrichir la réflexion sur les puissances émergentes (en dépassant le seul cadre des BRICS pour intégrer des puissances telles que l’Iran) en soulevant des questions peu fréquentes, voire inédites, quant à leur rôle dans la recomposition des relations internationales contemporaines.

À travers des communications pluridisciplinaires relevant du droit international, des relations internationales ou de la géopolitique, il s’agit de s’interroger sur la notion de puissance aujourd’hui. Dans cette perspective, les auteurs analysent les attributs des puissances émergentes en matière de sécurité internationale.

- Mettent-elles en place des réformes dans leurs ressources militaires en vue de devenir des acteurs à part entière de la sécurité internationale, ou optent-elles plutôt pour des stratégies de coopération visant à forger des alliances entre puissances émergentes ainsi que traditionnelles (telles que la France ou le Royaume-Uni)?
- Ont-elles vocation à prendre en charge la sécurité régionale dans leur sphère d’influence?
- Manifestent-elles des velléités d’expansion comparables à celles des puissances traditionnelles?

Ces questionnements visent à offrir un cadrage général autour de la notion de puissances émergentes, et s’appuient sur de nombreuses études de cas.

About Editor/s:

Delphine Deschaux-Dutard est maître de conférences en science politique à l’Université de Grenoble-Alpes, membre du Centre d’études sur la sécurité internationale et les coopérations européennes (CESICE). Ses travaux portent principalement sur les relations internationales, la politique de sécurité et de défense commune, les questions de défense en Europe (UE, OTAN) et la coopération militaire franco-allemande. Sabine Lavorel est maître de conférence HDR en Droit international public à l’Université Grenoble-Alpes. Elle travaille notamment sur les conséquences juridiques des changements climatiques, et s’intéresse également aux questions de désarmement.

Contents:

On request
Description:

This book addresses the issues of radicalism and terrorism, which are of exceptional importance and relevance in contemporary society. Each of the two phenomena are analyzed from a multidisciplinary perspective. The book contains articles which explore legal, political, psychological, economic and social aspects of radicalism and terrorism.

A portion of the contributions are of a theoretical nature, they constitute an attempt at constructing analytical frameworks for studies on the two phenomena. There are also studies of particular cases, such as radicalism in Poland and in Spain, as well as within the European Union as a whole.

This collective work is a response to the need for analyses of two issues which are increasingly responsible for determining the level of security which characterizes the contemporary world.

About Editor/s:

Anna Sroka is Assistent Professor and head of the Graduate Programme in Security Studies at the University of Warsaw, Institute of Political Science. She is also a member of the board of the IPSA «Quality of Democracy» scientific committee, coordinator of the Polish-Spanish Scientific Research Network, and a member of the ECPR Executive Committee.

Fanny Castro-Rial Garrone received her PhD in law from the Complutense University of Madrid. She is a permanent Lecturer of IS International Public Law and International Relations, director of the University Institute for Domestic Security Research, and coordinator of the UNED Law School Security Masters and professor at the Spanish School of Diplomacy.

Rubén Darío Torres Kumbrián received his PhD from the Doctoral Programme of Community law and European Union, Centers for European Studies and PhD at Doctoral Program in Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Dialogue in Europe at the Complutense University of Madrid. He is Professor and Director of the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Law, UNED.

Contents:

- Terrorism, Radicalism
- Security
- Prevention
- Extremism
- Poland
- Spain
- European Union
- Jihadism
- Islamic State