

## **Studies in Conflict & Terrorism**

**Volume 35, Issue 6, 2012**

### **Al Qaeda's London Branch**

**Author- Eliane Tschaen Barbieri**

#### **Abstract**

This article seeks to shed light on the ongoing debate about the extent of Al Qaeda's involvement in homegrown *jihadist* conspiracies in the West. Focusing on the London-based *jihadist* movement in the 1998–2008 decade, the article uses network analysis to test the domestic and transnational integration of Western networks. The evidence stems from an extensive database of individuals involved in *jihadist* terrorist conspiracies in the West compiled by the authors. Results show that Al Qaeda developed a branch organization in the United Kingdom during that period. A sociogram of U.S.-based networks is indicative of a dispersed topography, and a comparison shows the British model may not be representative of Western networks overall.

### **The Spread of Radical Islam in Spain**

**Author- Rogelio Alonso**

#### **Abstract**

This article analyzes the main features of radical Islam in Spain and the role that Islamist radicalism plays in the radicalization of a significant minority of the Muslim population in Spain. It also examines the implications of the expansion of radical Islam on radicalization toward violence among segments of Spain's Muslim communities and on dynamics of social cohesion more broadly. The article argues that certain aspects of radical Islam strongly propel radicalization toward terrorism constituting early indicators of violent radicalization. The individuals on whom this ideology resonates and impact in a profound way are acutely vulnerable to violent radicalization.

## **European Journal of International Relations**

**June 2012; 18 (2)**

### **States and markets in global environmental governance**

**Author-Irja Vormedal**

#### **Abstract**

This article develops a model for analysing international regime formation in the environmental domain. It is argued that current approaches to understanding how regimes emerge and develop are too narrow, and fail to account for the dynamic interplay between states and markets which induce the emergence of 'tipping points' leading to more extensive and stringent international institutions. The article demonstrates the central role of tipping points in regime formation using the example of international climate change.

### **Euro-centric diplomacy**

**Author-** Iver B. Neumann

#### **Abstract**

Drawing on the work of cultural anthropologists Clifford Geertz and Marshall Sahlins, I suggest a layered conceptualization of diplomacy as consisting of myths, sociabilities and practices which allows us to open the question of diplomacy's Euro-centrism to empirical scrutiny. As do all known diplomatic systems, European diplomacy has its roots in the social systems of kinship and religion. It is rooted in Christian mythology, and this mythology informs its sociabilities and practices. Three mini-case studies (of diplomatic immunity, permanent representation and the institution of dean of the *corps diplomatique*) demonstrate that this mythology shines through in present-day diplomacy as well. Since diplomatic practices bear the mark of a European cultural context, it privileges the life chances of those native to that context. In this sense, diplomacy is Euro-centric. I then go on to argue that, empirically, this does not seem to be a particularly pressing problem.

**Millennium: Journal of International Studies**  
**June 2012; 40 (3)**

### **Political Vision in the Discipline of International Relations**

**Author-**Richard Beardsworth

#### **Abstract**

International Relations theory does not distinguish enough between prediction and vision, and, as a result, retreats unduly from practice. This article argues for the importance of political vision in the study of international relations by complicating the standard social science distinction between fact and value. Using Nietzschean

genealogy, it argues for a dual relationship between the normative and the empirical: the deduction of norms from the constraints of history; and the normative, proactive responses to this history within these constraints. This dual relationship underscores the importance of political vision and political leadership in the study of international politics. The article then analyses present historical challenges and suggests several normative responses to them that can be understood in the terms of 'political vision' in International Relations. It finally takes the example of the present absence of vision and leadership in the European Union and argues for a political Europe, the Union as a political power.

### **European Foreign Policy Research Reconsidered**

**Author- Münevver Cebeci**

#### **Abstract**

This article attempts to criticise European foreign policy research from within, portraying how some of its scripts are privileged and how they construct an 'ideal power Europe' meta-narrative. It argues that European foreign policy researchers engage in such construction through, firstly, assuming that the EU is post-sovereign/post-modern; secondly, naming the EU as a model; and, finally, conceptualising the Union as a normative power.

### **International Political Sociology**

**Volume 6, Issue 1, March 2012**

### **Political Islam and State Legitimacy in Turkey**

**Author-Cory Blad**

#### **Abstract**

The rise of Islamist parties to positions of political dominance in Turkey has been the subject of inquiry for scholars and concern for some American and European observers. This paper argues that this rise of Islamist political efficacy is the result of efforts to maintain state legitimacy in an era of neoliberalism. The integration of neoliberalism as a dominant political economic ideology reduces state economic regulatory capacities and social service endowment. The effect of this retrenchment is a commensurate reduction in state legitimation, as national populations view the state

as unable—or unwilling—to meet requisite economic protectionist demands that were formerly exchanged for legitimate support. In an attempt to retain legitimate authority, neoliberal states are forced to move beyond economic protectionist strategies and embrace increasingly cultural legitimation approaches.

### **World Society, Social Differentiation and Time**

**Author- Oliver Kessler**

#### **Abstract**

In the current attempt to develop a Global Political Sociology, the concept of functional differentiation increasingly attracts attention. Functional differentiation seems to promise an avenue to describe global processes beyond a methodological nationalism. In this contribution I argue that while we have already made some progress in describing the spatial implications of functional differentiation, less effort has been spent on the temporal side of the story. This contribution highlights this aspect and points to shifting temporalities in the context of finance and international law. This perspective suggests that many “governance problems” might be due to the clash of different temporalities co-existing in world society.

### **Asian Survey**

**Vol. 52, No. 3, May/June 2012**

### **Party Systems, Critical Junctures, and Cleavages in Southeast Asia**

**Author-Andreas Ufen**

#### **Abstract**

This article differentiates between clientelist (Thailand and the Philippines) and cleavage-based parties and party systems (Malaysia and Indonesia) with reference to insights of historical institutionalism. Clientelist parties, in contrast to cleavage-based ones, often undermine democratization because, on average, representativeness is weak, bureaucracy is more politicized, and rent-seeking behavior is widespread.

### **India and Sri Lanka's Civil War**

**Author- Sandra Destradi**

**Abstract**

This article focuses on India's relationship with Sri Lanka in examining why a regional power failed to manage a conflict in its immediate neighborhood. Historical and domestic factors help explain India's largely hands-off policy (1991–2006). In contrast, regional and international factors underpin its support of Colombo's military campaign against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, including New Delhi's concerns about China.

**Journal of Peace Research**

**May 2012; 49 (3)**

**Does transnational terrorism reduce foreign direct investment? Business-related versus non-business-related terrorism**

**Author-Matthew Powers**

**Abstract**

Although several existing studies examine the economic impact of transnational terrorism by referring to its potential to reduce foreign direct investment (FDI), they overlook possible differences in the effects of business-related and non-business-related terrorism. We argue that the former type of terror negatively affects FDI since it damages multinationals' buildings, destroys their products, kills their employees, and causes a rise in insurance premiums. The latter type of terror, however, does not induce the same ramifications and should thus have little or less influence on a country's FDI. In order to examine the effects of these two different types of transnational terrorism, we employ three different statistical techniques using data gleaned from the International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events (ITERATE) dataset.

**Political order, development and social violence**

**Author- Sean Fox**

**Abstract**

Why are some countries more prone to social violence than others? Despite the fact that annual deaths due to homicides worldwide outnumber those due to organized armed conflict by a factor of roughly 3 to 1, this question has received very little attention from conflict and development specialists in recent years. As a modest first step in addressing this gap in the literature we draw together insights from the conflict and criminology literatures to develop a model of social violence that accounts for both political–institutional and socio–economic factors. While there is an extensive literature on the socio–economic determinants of social violence, there are only a handful of studies that consider the significance of political–institutional arrangements.

**International Studies Quarterly**

**Volume 56, Issue 1, March 2012**

**Civil War Intervention and the Problem of Iraq**

**Author-Stephen Biddle**

**Abstract**

Outside intervention in civil warfare is important for humanitarian, theoretical, and practical policy reasons—since 2006, much of the debate over the war in Iraq has turned on the danger of external intervention if the United States were to withdraw. Yet, the literature on intervention has been compartmented in ways that have made it theoretically incomplete and unsuitable as a guide to policy. We therefore integrate and expand upon the theoretical and empirical work on intervention and apply the results to the policy debate over the US presence in Iraq using a Monte Carlo simulation to build upon the dyadic results of probit analysis. We find that Iraq is, in fact, a significantly intervention-prone conflict in an empirical context; the prospect of a wider, regional war in the event that violence returns in the aftermath of US withdrawal cannot safely be ignored.

**Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America**

**Author- Joseph L. Staats**

**Abstract**

An extensive literature has emerged recently that investigates the determinants of foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing regions of the world, including Latin America. Much of this work has focused on whether authoritarian or democratic rule is better for attracting FDI. Curiously, little attention has been devoted to unpacking regime type to see whether specific political institutional variables related to judicial strength and adherence to the rule of law are important FDI determinants. Based on panel data analysis and our own survey of US corporations, we find that judicial strength and rule of law elements are important determinants of FDI in Latin America.

**African Affairs**  
**Volume 111, Issue 444, July 2012**

**Control, politics and identity in the Angolan Civil War**

**Author-Justin Pearce**

**Abstract-**

This article explores political mobilization, legitimacy, and identity in the Angolan Central Highlands from the anti-colonial struggle of the 1960s until the end of the civil war in 2002. It examines how the rival movements, MPLA and UNITA, competed for support, and considers the nature of the relationships between political-military elites and the Angolan people. Whereas much scholarship on civil war has focused on the emergence of rebellions against the state, I argue that such an approach to the Angolan war is inappropriate since both protagonists were founded as anti-colonial movements and both organizations developed characteristics of states to different degrees.

**Extraversion, vulnerability to donors, and political liberalization in Africa**

**Author- Caryn Peiffer**

**Abstract**

In seeking to maintain their power, many African regimes rely on strategies of extraversion, converting their dependent relations with the external world into domestic resources and authority. This article assesses the relationship between extraversion and political liberalization, a dimension of African democratization that has been somewhat underappreciated in recent empirical studies. African countries vary in their extraversion portfolios, or the dimensions of their relations to the outside world that they can instrumentalize, and these variations correspond both to

different degrees of vulnerability to the demands of foreign donors and to different preferences from the donors themselves.

## **Diplomacy & Statecraft**

**Volume 23, Issue 2, 2012**

### **The British Nuclear Experience**

**Author-Kristan Stoddart**

#### **Abstract**

Strategic culture, beliefs, and perceived status in an anarchic international system played a crucial role in the development of British nuclear weapons policy from its inception in the Second World War through to the Nassau Agreement in 1962 that provided Britain with a sophisticated submarine nuclear deterrent—Part Two, in the next issue of *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, will look at the period from 1962 to the present day. Adopting what has been described as a “Conventional Constructivist” approach, the argument is that these ideational factors have helped to shape the character of Britain's nuclear capability and the operational plans for the potential employment of those capabilities. It also provides an insight into how these factors have shaped elite views of the UK nuclear deterrent in the crucial early years of its development.

### **Diplomacy in Bad Faith: American–Iranian Relations Today**

**Author- Bernd Kaussler**

#### **Abstract**

American–Iranian relations have always been the most significant variable in Iran's nuclear programme, yet, in the absence of direct diplomatic communication, have never been addressed during multilateral negotiations. Since 1979, misperceptions of each other's intentions and capabilities have prevented Iran and the United States from escaping an ambiguous “cold war” relationship. The decision of the Obama and Ahmadinejad governments to open negotiations in Switzerland in Autumn 2009 marked the first bilateral high-profile meeting between both countries in over thirty years. At this time Iran was dealing with the effects of its June presidential



elections, which was Teheran's greatest crisis of legitimacy since the Islamic Revolution. In addition, Iran's power elite was informed by a siege mentality vis-à-vis its own people and the international community. Also at this time, the Barack Obama Administration decided to engage Teheran directly. The Iranian government failed to reciprocate American initiatives. The breakdown of talks has, in turn, produced a new United States-sponsored containment doctrine against Iran.

### **Journal of Palestine Studies**

**Vol. 41, No. 3, Spring 2012**

#### **The Origins of Hamas: Militant Legacy or Israeli Tool**

**Author-Jean-Pierre Filiu**

##### **Abstract**

Since its creation in 1987, Hamas has been at the forefront of armed resistance in the occupied Palestinian territories. While the movement itself claims an unbroken militancy in Palestine dating back to 1935, others credit post-1967 maneuvers of Israeli Intelligence for its establishment. This article, in assessing these opposing narratives and offering its own interpretation, delves into the historical foundations of Hamas starting with the establishment in 1946 of the Gaza branch of the Muslim Brotherhood (the mother organization) and ending with its emergence as a distinct entity at the outbreak of the first intifada. Particular emphasis is given to the Brotherhood's pre-1987 record of militancy in the Strip, and on the complicated and intertwining relationship between the Brotherhood and Fatah.

#### **Reconceptualizing the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Key Paradigm Shifts**

**Author-Sara Roy**

##### **Abstract**

In the near 20 years since the Oslo peace process began, Palestinians have suffered losses—socially, economically and politically—arguably not seen since 1948. This altered reality has, in recent years, been shaped by critical paradigm shifts in the way the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is understood and addressed. These shifts, particularly with regard to international acceptance of Palestine's territorial fragmentation, the imperative of ending Israel's occupation, the de facto annexation of West Bank lands to Israel, and the transformation of Palestinians into a humanitarian issue—have redefined the way the world views the conflict, diminishing the possibility of a political resolution.

## **Parliamentary Affairs**

**Volume 65 Issue 3 July 2012**

### **World Bank Institute's Approach to Parliamentary Capacity Strengthening**

**Author- Mitchell O'Brien**

#### **Abstract**

For approximately 15 years, the World Bank Institute (WBI) has aimed to enhance the capacity of parliaments in their oversight, representation and law-making functions, recognising their essential role to good governance: they are representatives, set priorities, hold the executive accountable and engage directly with the media, civil society and individual citizens. This article outlines WBI's model for strengthening parliamentary capacity globally and regionally by considering: capacity development and adult learning; challenges in implementing parliamentary capacity support projects; WBI's parliamentary strengthening model; a case-study on WBI's parliamentary staff training and the conclusion that a multi-faceted, medium-to-long term process is the best approach to parliamentary capacity building.

### **Training for Elected Representatives in Vietnam**

**Author- Lam Duc Nguyen**

#### **Abstract**

The nature and extent of processes and programmes for the development of skills and knowledge required by members of Vietnam's elected bodies, including the National Assembly and provincial People's Councils, are examined in this article. Professional development of Deputies occurs as a response to challenges for the National Assembly and People's Councils in fulfilling their roles as the only institutions empowered with the people's legitimacy at the national and local levels. Special expertise and skills are needed, particularly for activities, in representation, law-making, parliamentary oversight and decision-making. The article provides a short review of the broader context of political, social-economic and institutional environment in which parliamentary development occurs. It then addresses the special approach to parliamentary training in Vietnam and examines the training process provided to Deputies, including training needs assessment, curriculum development, delivery and monitoring and evaluation.

## **Comparative Political Studies**

**April 2012; 45 (4)**

### **Assessing the Impact of Lustration on Trust in Public Institutions and National Government in Central and Eastern Europe**

**Author-Cynthia M. Horne**

#### **Abstract**

Lustration is alternately theorized and anecdotally alleged to either undermine or contribute to the democratic transitions in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) by supporting or undermining trust in public institutions, and by extension trust in national government. Using quantitative data on nine countries in CEE, this study examines the impact of lustration and transitional justice measures on citizen perceptions of the trustworthiness of public institutions and national government. It tests whether and how the timing of lustration, the severity of lustration, or the packaging of lustration with other forms of transitional justice affect trust in public institutions and national government. This article finds that even when controlling for economic growth, democratization, and corruption levels, lustration consistently and positively contributes to citizen trust in public institutions. However, lustration and transitional justice measures have an indirect and diluted impact on trust in national government, when they have any impact at all.

### **Combining Federalism and Decentralization**

**Author- Jan Biela**

#### **Abstract**

Studies evaluating the effects of territorial state organization on the performance of democratic political systems produce ambiguous results. The authors argue that research so far has suffered from insufficiently conceptualizing federalism and decentralization as two distinct dimensions. This article makes use of the advantages of a nested design and detects micro-level causal mechanisms underlying statistically confirmed effects. The authors conduct in-depth case studies comparing policy processes in four countries (Austria, Switzerland, Ireland, and Denmark) in the area of regional development policy, an area that exhibits typical effects in a macro-quantitative analysis, to back their hypothesized and corroborated macro-level relationships by micro level causal evidence. The case studies show that federalism induces subnational actors to adopt divergent positions and push through individual interests in processes

of decision making, thus increasing transaction costs and preventing substantial policy shifts. Decentralization and subnational discretion induces actors to vary service delivery in an efficiency-enhancing way.

## **Journal of Strategic Studies**

**Volume 35, Issue 3, 2012**

### **Airpower in India's 1999 Kargil War**

**Author-Benjamin S. Lambeth**

#### **Abstract**

For 74 days in mid-1999, India waged an intense war against intruding Pakistani forces on the Indian side of the Line of Control dividing Kashmir in the Himalayas. The Indian Air Force (IAF) was a key contributor to India's eventual victory in that war. Among other things, the IAF's combat performance showed how the skillful application of air-delivered firepower, especially if unmatched by the other side, can shorten and facilitate the outcome of an engagement that might otherwise have persisted indefinitely. It also showed that a favorable position in the conventional balance remains strategically useful even in conditions of mutual nuclear deterrence.

### **A Matter of Choice: Strategy and Discretion in the Shadow of World War II**

**Author- Patrick Porter**

#### **Abstract**

American policy-makers are predisposed towards the idea of a necessary war of survival, fought with little room for choice. This reflects a dominant memory of World War II that teaches Americans that they live in a dangerously small world that imposes conflict. Critics argue that the 'choice versus necessity' schema is ahistorical and mischievous. This article offers supporting fire to those critiques. America's war against the Axis (1941–45) is a crucial case through which to test the 'small world' view. Arguments for war in 1941 pose overblown scenarios of the rise of a Eurasian super-threat. In 1941 conflict was discretionary and not strictly necessary in the interests of national security. The argument for intervention is a closer call than often assumed. This has implications for America's choices today.

## **Terrorism & Political Violence**

**Volume 24, Issue 3, 2012**

### **Challenges of Protecting India From Terrorism**

**Author-Arjun Subramaniam**

#### **Abstract**

The secular, pluralistic, ethnically diverse, and vibrant democracy that India has nurtured ever since its independence in 1947 has become the envy of many radical and extremist ideologies and religions that seek to bring in order through tools of fourth generation warfare like Jihad and “Proxy War.” Typical examples of such conflicts facing India are the ones being waged against her by Jehadi organizations like the Lashkar-e-Taiba and other proxy factions supported by the Pakistan Inter Services Intelligence Agency. Despite a few pro-active measures instituted by the government of India after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, there is no clear counter-terrorism policy that has been articulated either in the form of a doctrine or white paper. If India has to dispel the image of being a “soft state,” it is imperative that the government clearly spells out its stand on terrorism.

### **Dependent Citizen Journalism and the Publicity of Terror**

**Author- Hayley Watson**

#### **Abstract**

This article seeks to provide results from an investigation into the impact of dependent citizen journalism on the publicity of terror. In the past, many academics have identified the importance of publicity to an act of terror drawing on the concept of “propaganda by deed.” This article presents results of a study into the impact of a distinct form of journalism in the digital era, dependent citizen journalism, on the publicity of terror. The argument is put forth that dependent citizen journalism generates distinctive, additional publicity to a terrorist attack. The article seeks to show how this publicity differs and what negative consequences there are to the involvement of dependent citizen journalists in the reporting process.

## **International Political Sociology**

**Volume 6, Issue 2, June 2012**

### **Chaotic Climate Change and Security**

**Author-Maximilian Mayer**

#### **Abstract**

During the last decade, the framing of climate change has been significantly transformed. It has turned from a gradually intensifying, long-term challenge into a highly nonlinear danger that threatens national security. This article explores the reasons, and points to the consequences, of this change. Drawing from actor-network theory, it argues that practices and materials have become entangled across professional and disciplinary contexts. The growing association of chaotic climate change encompasses climatologists, who challenge the mainstream ontology of climate; economists, who started to revisit their economic models; and strategic communities, which began to pick up nonlinear climate changes foregrounding national security. Methodologically, the principle of symmetry that underlies this research aims, as far as is possible, to transcend the dualistic notions of science and politics, and society and nature. The article thereby attempts to open up a debate about the usefulness of a symmetrical approach to enhance research both on global environmental governance in particular, and global politics in general.

### **Spectacle and Space in the Creation of Premodern and Modern Polities**

**Author- Jonathan M. Acuff**

#### **Abstract**

Much recent work on culture and identity in International Relations (IR) has emphasized the causal role of ideas and institutions. I articulate a broader socialization process for collective identities via material elements of identity construction. I argue that combined with rituals and linked to myths and symbols, material representations of culture such as monuments and architecture form the collective memories of polities in a similar manner to the socializing effects of educational institutions and vernacular literature.

**Thinking critically about food security**

**Author-Benjamin Shepherd**

**Abstract**

This article examines the tension between food security as strategic practice and as the human insecurity of hunger. It makes the case that hunger is a security matter that warrants greater attention from security scholars, but identifies some limitations with state-centric and human security approaches. The article explores Ken Booth's 'emancipatory realism' security project as one avenue for overcoming these limitations and uses Booth's work to assist in developing a reframing of food security. It proposes redefining food security in terms of securing vulnerable populations from the structural violence of hunger, and argues that such a framing offers both conceptual and practical value for efforts to confront the problem of increasing and widespread hunger.

**European organizations and minority rights in Europe**

**Author- David Galbreath**

**Abstract**

Minority rights conditionality has been seen by scholars as a key part of the EU enlargement process. While the focus on minority rights has largely been discussed in terms of democracy and even human rights, this article argues that conditionality was a result of the securitization of minorities rather than part of an agenda to protect or empower. In this article, we look at the methods of desecuritization as factors of 'narratives, norms and nannies'. In response to Paul Roe's conclusions about the impossibility of desecuritizing societal security, we examine whether the EU, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the Council of Europe have the ability to change the societal dynamics among ethnic groups in such a way as to make the desecuritization of societal security more likely. Overall, we illustrate how a focus on 'deconstructivist' and 'constructivist' approaches to societal security has failed to make European organizations important transformative actors in interethnic relations.

## **Survival**

**Volume 54, Issue 4, 2012**

### **NATO and the Challenge of Austerity**

**Author-John Gordon**

#### **Abstract**

Reductions currently under way make it clear that NATO faces more than a simple, short-term budget squeeze. The longer trend will have a serious impact on Europe's ability to deploy and sustain power.

### **Counter-insurgency, Victorian Style**

**Author- David Betz**

#### **Abstract**

Charles Callwell's classic *Small Wars*, first published in 1896, is today more frequently footnoted than quoted (or read). Yet much that he has to say can be usefully applied to modern campaigns.

### **Syria's Torment**

**Author- Christopher Phillips**

#### **Abstract**

While there is a sliver of hope that a negotiated solution in Syria can be found, the Assad regime seems willing to destroy the country rather than give up power. The future looks bleak.



## **American Foreign Policy Interests**

**Volume 34, Issue 3, 2012**

### **U.S.–European Relations in the “Greater” Middle East**

**Author-Robert E. Hunter**

#### **Abstract**

Despite the U.S. “pivot to Asia,” it will remain deeply engaged in both Europe and the Middle East. But it must begin treating the latter region as a whole, not as a series of disparate parts; revisit its policies to Israel–Palestine negotiations and Iran; and lead in creating a viable security structure for the Persian Gulf. For their part, to ensure that U.S. Asian and Middle East interests do not lead America to radically decrease its security “footprint” in Europe—especially in “managing” Russia's future, its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies must accept the terms of a new “transatlantic bargain”: accepting added responsibilities in North Africa and the Middle East, at times beyond judgments of their national interests. They must also join the United States in developing a new Atlantic Compact, a new Persian Gulf security structure, and a much more cooperative relationship between NATO and the European Union.

### **President Obama's Nuclear Legacy**

**Author- Nancy Soderberg**

#### **Abstract**

President Obama has built a lasting legacy by reducing the number of nuclear weapons and their role in U.S. policy—laying a foundation for further reductions and making progress in securing fissile materials. This article reviews that legacy and provides an outline for bolder action in a possible second term. In such a term, Obama would also have an historic opportunity to do more to fulfill his Prague vision and enhance our security by tossing out the remaining cold war-era policies. He could achieve these goals by pursuing an additional round of arms reductions with Russia, securing Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, pulling tactical nuclear weapons out of Europe, and continuing to contain the nuclear weapons ambitions of Iran and North Korea. Were President Obama to achieve substantial progress on this agenda, it would be one of the most substantial and long-standing accomplishments of his presidency.

## **Intelligence & National Security**

**Volume 27, Issue 3, 2012**

### **Israeli Intelligence and the Czech–Egyptian Arms Deal**

**Author-Ohad Leslau**

#### **Abstract**

This article uses records, recently made available, to shed new light on the way Israeli intelligence evaluated and interpreted the political and military implications of the Czech–Egyptian arms deal (1955). The evidence suggests that the intelligence services did not have the capabilities to cope with such an event. For the first two months following public exposure of the deal, intelligence was not able to present a coherent and evidence-based description regarding the extent of the deal and its implications. Subsequently, their assessment of the deal's implications evolved from gloomy and anxious to calm and reassuring. Causes of the intelligence service's difficulties in evaluating the situation's effects and the role of their assessment in shaping Israeli policy are discussed.

### **The Federal Bureau of Investigation and Change: Addressing US Domestic Counter-terrorism Intelligence**

**Author- Adam D.M. Svendsen**

#### **Abstract**

In this article, shortcomings with US domestic counter-terrorism intelligence and associated efforts since 2000 are analysed. Potential suggestions for the extended development of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are then discussed. Some of these propositions touch on developments involving the domestic intelligence and security services of other countries, and explore their use concerning the future optimization of the FBI in the area of domestic counter-terrorism intelligence. Within the overall culture and operational approach of the FBI, today greater sustained emphasis still needs to be accorded to the 'intelligence methodology' of 'wait and watch'. Simultaneously, the FBI needs to keep moving more from mainly a *post facto* emphasis to more of an *a priori* one in its investigations. Thereby, the FBI can continue to move towards improved delivery and better meet its role as a guarantor of US national security in a timely manner as the twenty-first century progresses.