

SECURITY

Security is at or near the top of global concerns, recently expanding to include terrorism, climate change, and the UN-promoted notion of "human security." Threats to security by any definition are expanding, and no writer has argued the contrary. **Power and Responsibility: Building International Order in an Era of Transnational Threats** by Bruce Jones of the NYU Center for International Cooperation, Brookings VP Carlos Pascual, and Stephen John Stedman of the Stanford Center for International Security (Brookings, March 2009, 360p) warns that the post-WWII fabric of global security does not meet today's challenges, and proposes a new concept of "responsible sovereignty," new commitments to rule-based international order, an Inter-Governmental Panel on Biological Security, a new climate change framework, global economic security, etc. **Securing Freedom in the Global Commons** by Scott Jasper of the Naval Postgraduate School (Stanford UP, March 2010, 312p) points to an ever-expanding range of threats to global security and defense of the global commons as a growing challenge, and offers frameworks to minimize vulnerabilities. **Hyperconflict: Globalization and Insecurity** by James H. Mittelman of American U (Stanford UP, Jan 2010, 288p) views hyperconflict as a consequence of globalization, with intense interaction of systemic drivers heightening insecurity at a world level; concludes with scenarios for future world order.

Enhancing International Preventive Action: Council Special Report by Paul B. Stares and Micah Zenko of CFR (Council on Foreign Relations, Sept 2011, 48p) argues that, with its military overstretched and huge fiscal pressures mounting, the US will find it necessary to work with multilateral organizations and regional organizations; offers proposals for how the US can strengthen the global architecture for preventive action. **Global Security Engagement: A New Model for Cooperative Threat Reduction** by the US National Academy of Sciences (National Academies Press, Sept 2009, 178p) states that cooperative threat reduction programs must be expanded and redesigned to meet new security challenges. **Human Security: Global Politics and the Human Costs of War** by Don Hubert of the U of Ottawa (Routledge, Aug 2010, 176p) discusses the idea of "human security" and its recent influence on global politics, with a focus on three campaigns that embraced a human security approach prioritizing security of individuals.

Specific security topics notably include control or abolition of nuclear weapons. **The Challenge of Abolishing Nuclear Weapons** edited by David Krieger of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (Transaction, Dec 2010, 306p) argues that the irrational status quo cannot be sustained and focuses on the role of international law in furthering abolition and post-abolition issues involving state sovereignty. **Strengthening the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Regime** by CFR's Paul Lettow (Council on Foreign Relations, March 2010, 68p) exposes the flaws of the 40-year-old NPT (now "under severe strain") and proposes a comprehensive strategy for the US, restricting the spread of dual-use technologies and strengthening the ability to detect and respond to noncompliance. **Arms Control and Cooperative Security** edited by Jeffrey A. Larsen and James J. Wirtz of the Naval Postgraduate School (Lynne Rienner, 2009, 288p) covers the history of arms control, the evolving international context, new directions in strategic nuclear arms control, and the new cooperative security paradigm. Often overlooked is the vexing problem of smaller weapons, covered in **Small Arms, Crime, and Conflict: Global Governance and the Threat of Armed Violence** edited by Owen Greene and Nic March (Routledge, April 2010, 240p), on the nexus between arms availability and armed violence, costs of gun violence, governing small arms and light weapons (SALW), restructuring production of SALW, and issues of governance and control. This raises issues of the so-called "security industry," as explained in **Beyond Market Forces: Regulating the Global Security Industry** by James Cockayne of the International Peace Institute *et al.* (IPI/Rienner, 2010, 333p), on the increasingly visible role of private military and security companies, and the need for an adequate regulatory framework.

Other specific security topics include the R2P concept, stopping genocide, globalized crime and crime control, and cybersecurity. **International Authority and the Responsibility to Protect** by Anne Orford of the U of Melbourne (Cambridge UP, March 2011, 248p) describes evolution of the R2P idea since 2001, and attempts to ground authority on the capacity to guarantee security. **Intervention to Stop Genocide and Mass Atrocities: International Norms and US Policy** by Matthew C. Waxman of CFR and Columbia Law School (Council on Foreign Relations Press, Feb 2010, 56p) urges improved responsiveness of the UN Security Council. **Crime and the Global Political Economy** edited by H. Richard Friman of Marquette U (Rienner,

2009, 215p) focuses on the internationalization of crime control, sovereignty of the offshore world, illicit commerce in peripheral states, human trafficking, Mexican drug trafficking, and global finance in the war on terror. **Corruption, Global Security, and World Order** edited by World Peace Foundation president Robert I. Rotberg of Harvard (Brookings, Aug 2009, 375p) views corruption, criminals, and criminalized states as a threat to global security, and calls for new sanctions and tougher punishments.

Promoting Cybersecurity through Internet Governance by CFR's Robert K. Knake (Council on Foreign Relations, Sept 2010, 56p) urges the US to promote its vision for a secure Internet as part of national security interests, and expanding the number of countries that are party to the Convention on Cybercrime. **Networks and States: The Global Politics of Internet Governance** by Milton L. Mueller of Syracuse U (MIT Press, Oct 2010, 280p) discusses the Internet as a source of conflict in international relations and a challenge to state sovereignty, new transnational institutions for Internet governance, formation of the Internet Governance Forum, and the rise of national-level Internet control and security concerns. **Governing Global Electronic Networks** edited by William J. Drake at the Centre for International Governance in Geneva and USC Annenberg School dean Ernest J. Wilson III (MIT Press, March 2009, 664p) considers the growing importance of governance arrangements, and policies for a more open and equitable networked order.