

SECURITY

Recent books on security are arranged in four clusters: 1) General Overviews; 2) Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament; 3) Terrorism; 4) Other Issues.

1) GENERAL OVERVIEWS.

At a time of great financial stress and shifting global threats, there are many ideas for reforming national security spending. [Power in Uncertain Times: Strategy in the Fog of Peace](#) by Emily O. Goldman (Stanford UP, Jan 2011, 264p) looks at a plethora of unanticipated threats in a shifting international security landscape: newly empowered nonstate actors, ethnic and religious extremism, proliferation of WMDs, etc. [Securing Freedom in the Global Commons](#) by Scott Jasper (Stanford UP, March 2010, 312p) points to an ever-expanding range of threats to global security, with emphasis on defense of the global commons: outer space, oceans, airspace, cyberspace. [Hyperconflict: Globalization and Insecurity](#) by James H. Mittelman (Stanford UP, Jan 2010, 288p) views an emerging condition of growing world fear and increasing instability fueled by technology and economic integration. [American National Security](#) by Amos A. Jordan of CSIS *et al.* (Johns Hopkins UP, May 2009, 672p) surveys the new strategic context, changes in intelligence, terrorism, regional issues, globalization, economic security, and human security. [Project on National Security Reform: Vision Working Group Report and Scenarios](#) from the U.S. Army War College (www.StrategicStudiesInstitute.army.mil, July 2010, 278p) offers nine scenarios in support of a “whole-of-government approach” and more foresight about long-range issues. [Enhancing International Preventive Action](#) by Paul B. Stares and Micah Zenko (Council on Foreign Relations, Sept 2010, 56p) proposes a more effective “global architecture for preventive action” that can prevent violent conflict better than US overseas military commitments. [Democracy’s Arsenal: Creating a Twenty-First-Century Defense Industry](#) by former Under Secretary of Defense Jacques S. Gansler (MIT Press, June 2011, 464p) argues for “a total transformation” of both government and industry to achieve a more effective and affordable system. [Transforming Defense Capabilities: New Approaches for International Security](#) edited by Scott Jasper of the Naval Postgraduate School (Lynne Rienner, 2009) looks at the role of new technologies, personnel development, and organizational improvement. [Unwarranted Influence: Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Military Industrial Complex](#) by James Ledbetter (Yale UP, Jan 2011, 250p) shows how the US government, military contractors, and the overall economy have become inseparable (as warned in President Eisenhower’s 1961 farewell address), and asks if this massive military establishment—bigger than the next ten largest combined—makes us safer. [Prophets of War: Lockheed Martin and the Making of the Military-Industrial Complex](#) by William Hartung of the New America Foundation (Nation Books, Jan 2011, 304p) describes how America’s largest military contractor has shaped US foreign policy for decades.

2) NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

Although the widespread fear of superpower nuclear holocaust and resulting nuclear winter have faded, recent concerns about nuclear proliferation—especially in the Middle East—have grown. And interest in deep reductions or abolition of this dangerous Cold War anachronism may well be growing. [Assessing Deep Reductions in U.S. and Russian Nuclear Weapons](#) by Micah Zenko (Council on Foreign Relations, Oct 2010, 56p) notes that the US and Russia still have >90% of the world’s nuclear weapons and proposes ways to reduce these arsenals. [Strengthening the Nuclear Nonproliferation Regime](#) by Paul Lettow (Council on Foreign Relations, March 2010, 68p) exposes flaws of the 40-year-old nuclear nonproliferation treaty and proposes a comprehensive strategy. [Nuclear Disarmament and Nonproliferation](#) by Harold Brown of CSIS and seven others (Trilateral Commission, Feb 2011, 120p) discusses possibilities of eventual disarmament or abolition. [The Challenge of Abolishing Nuclear Weapons](#) edited by David Krieger of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (Transaction, Dec 2010, 306p) hopes that an engaged citizenry and international law can hasten action. [Getting to Zero: The Path to Nuclear Disarmament](#) by Catherine M. Kelleher of the US Naval War College and Judith Reppy of Cornell U (Stanford UP, March 2011, 416p) explores questions around nuclear zero objectives and best steps to achieve them. [Apocalypse Never: Forging the Path to a Nuclear Weapon-Free World](#) by Tad Daley (Rutgers UP, Feb 2010, 256p) argues that abolition is both essential and achievable and proposes a comprehensive policy agenda. [A Skeptic’s Case for Nuclear Disarmament](#) by foreign policy

research director Michael E. O'Hanlon (Brookings Institution Press, Nov 2010, 160p) notes that even when a Global Zero accord is in place, temporary suspension of restrictions may be needed to respond to cheating or advanced bioweapons. [Eliminating Nuclear Weapons: The Role of Missile Defense](#) by Tom Sauer of Pugwash (Columbia UP, May 2011, 224p) argues that missile defense may be a mandatory precondition for a nuclear weapons-free world. [Dangerous Ground: America's Failed Arms Control Policy](#) by former UN weapons inspector Scott Ritter (Nation Books, April 2010, 464p) argues that the greatest threat to international stability is US addiction to nuclear weapons. [The Road to Nuclear Armament: The Third World Threat](#) by Al J. Venter (Prometheus Books, Nov 2010, 385p) warns that 30 countries are experimenting with some form of nuclear weapons research, and that Al Qaeda is determined to detonate a "dirty bomb" in a US city. [How the End Begins: The Road to a Nuclear World War III](#) by journalist Ron Rosenbaum (Simon & Schuster, March 2011, 304p) describes Pakistan's "Islamic bomb" and Israel's substantial nuclear arsenal, as well as North Korea's long-range missiles.

3) TERRORISM.

Adding to the threat of state-sponsored nuclear weapons, the threat of non-state terrorist groups is a clear and present danger worldwide. [Contending with Terrorism: Roots, Strategies, and Responses](#) edited by Michael E. Brown of GWU *et al.* (MIT Press, July 2010, 464p) is a reader on sources of terrorism, the influence of religious beliefs, growing dissatisfaction of the world's powerless, alternative responses to terrorism, etc. [Laws, Outlaws, and Terrorists: Lessons from the War on Terrorism](#) by Gabriella Blum and Philip B. Heymann, both of the Harvard Law School (MIT Press, Sept 2010, 232p) notes that the US response has been waged in a "no-law zone" and urges the US to engage in noncoercive strategies to better fight terrorism. [Terrorism: How to Respond](#) by Richard English (Oxford UP, Sept 2010, 208p) argues that the war on terror has spectacularly failed and that a radically new approach is needed based on the complex causes of terrorism. [The Consequences of Counterterrorism](#) edited by Martha Crenshaw of Stanford U (Russell Sage Foundation, Feb 2010, 400p) worries that counterterrorist policies have the potential to undermine democratic principles, institutions, and processes they seek to preserve; also explains why terrorist designation lists are ineffective. [Pakistan: Terrorism Ground Zero](#) by Rohan Gunaratna and Khuram Iqbal (Reaktion Books/dist. U of Chicago, Feb 2011, 352p) views Pakistan as the keystone in the global fight against terrorism, and calls for international support to counterbalance growing threats. The [Search for Al-Qaeda: Its Leadership, Ideology, and Future](#) by Bruce Reidel (Brookings Institution Press, revised edition, March 2010, 224p) describes what must be done to counter and defeat "this most dangerous menace." [Cutting the Fuse: The Explosion of Global Suicide Terrorism and How to Stop It](#) by Robert A. Pape and James K. Feldman (U of Chicago Press, Oct 2010, 356p) finds that the number of suicidal attacks has grown with "shocking speed"; few of these attacks are motivated solely by religion—rather, the root cause is foreign military occupation. [Transforming Terror: Remembering the Soul of the World](#) edited by Karin Lofthus Carrington and Susan Griffin (U of California Press, May 2011, 314p) collects essays, poetry, and meditations that offer a new paradigm for moving the world beyond violence and transforming the conditions that produce terrorist acts; contributors include Desmond Tutu, Riane Eisler, Daniel Ellsberg, Fritjov Capra, Fatema Mernissi, etc. [The Missing Martyrs: Why There Are So Few Muslim Terrorists](#) by sociologist Charles Kurzman (Oxford UP, July 2011, 240p) argues that few Muslims turn to violence and that "terrorist groups are thoroughly marginal in the Muslim world"; the real bulwark against Islamist violence is Muslims themselves.

4) OTHER SECURITY ISSUES.

In addition to rethinking national security policy, nuclear weapons, and terrorism, the Security category includes books on surveillance, outsourcing war, migration and security, space weaponization, mass atrocity crimes, torture, Mexico's drug wars, peacebuilding, human security, failed states, small arms, cyberwar, and bioweapons. The book titles can be accessed in the GFB database by using these keywords.