Transatlantic Relations in the 21st Century
Thematic Bibliography no. 6/13

Les relations transatlantiques au 21ème siècle
Bibliographie thématique no. 6/13
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In light of the Arab Spring and after days of public quarreling that highlighted the divisions among NATO's members on an agreement to give command of the 'no-fly- zone in Libya to the alliance, it is evident that the United States is having problems engaging with its European allies and partners. Why is this happening? Breaking away from the conventional way to study transatlantic relations, the author uses a constructivist theoretical lens to argue that the transatlantic partners' changing identities since the early 1990s have influenced their political interests and, as a consequence, their national security policies. Contemporary divergences are a notable by-product, of these transformations. By focusing on cases of disagreement (i.e., NATO's enlargement, the International Criminal Court, and Debt Relief for Africa), this book shows how since the 1990s, the United States has started to see itself as the actor carrying the international defense burden, while the European Union has developed an image of itself as the actor in charge of humanitarian efforts, which generally entails diplomacy rather than military efforts. Contemporary cases of disagreement as the Arab Spring, Libya, and Foreign Assistance in Africa illustrate how redefined national identities continue to alter the course of transatlantic relations.
The Resurgence of the West: How a Transatlantic Union Can Prevent War and Restore the United States and Europe - New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. viii, 204 pages: illustrations; 22 cm. ISBN: 9780300177398
Author(s):
1. Rosecrance, Richard N.
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
Notes:
Includes index.
"After two centuries of ascent, the United States finds itself in economic decline. Some advise America to cure its woes alone. But the road to isolation leads inevitably to the end of US leadership in the international system. The author calls instead for the United States to join forces with the European Union and create a transatlantic economic order. Such an US-Europe community would unblock arteries of trade and investment, rejuvenate the West, and enable Western countries to deal with East Asian challenges from a position of unity and economic strength. Through this great merger the author offers a positive vision of the future in which members of a tightly knit Western alliance regain economic health, and attract Eastern nations to join a new and worldwide international order."

ID number: 80025022
Year: 2013
Type: M

Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
Notes:
"Les contributions regroupées dans cet ouvrage visent à comprendre les relations et influences à travers le temps entre l'Europe et les États-Unis. S'il existe des différences importantes entre le modèle de société américain et européen, si à certains moments de notre histoire, même récente, des divergences sont apparues, il est essentiel de rappeler les multiples convergences entre ces deux continents. Le couple euro-américain n'est pas un mythe et les évolutions géopolitique et géoéconomique futures ne devraient que l'inciter à approfondir et à intensifier les relations transatlantiques. Outre l'importance de l'objet d'étude traité, cet ouvrage produit une analyse pluridisciplinaire essentielle à la compréhension du sujet et s'appuie sur des auteurs ayant un regard multiculturel."

ID number: 80024859
Year: 2013
Type: M
2012

327 /01619
The Evolution of the Transatlantic Partnership - [s.l.] : Istituto Affari Internazionali.
29 p.; 30 cm.
(Working Paper ; 03)
Author(s):
1. Cowles, Maria Green
2. Egan, Michelle
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA
4. EU--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IT)
Notes:
'This paper provides a historical review of the transatlantic relationship - from its origins to the present. In presenting this history, the authors argue that there has never been a 'golden age' in the transatlantic relationship. They highlight how the transatlantic relationship has a history of drifting apart, evolving toward new patterns of discrete functional cooperation, and transforming to a different form of partnership (which by definition is enduring). Rather than choosing a single scenario, they draw on all three and argue that today's challenges are more a continuation of the past than a new departure.'
URI: http://www.iai.it/pdf/transworld/tw_wp_03.pdf
ID number: 80024597
Year: 2012
Type: M

327 /01609
xvi, 324 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9781421403816
Author(s):
1. Frohlich, Stefan, 1958-
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EU--USA
4. NATO--USA
Notes:
'Includes index.
'The United States and Europe encounter many of the same foreign policy challenges, challenges that diversely impact the two regions and produce different - but often complementary - responses. In regard to Russia's renewed assertiveness, for example, the issue for the United States is one of global competition whereas Europe's concern is local because Russia's is a major supplier of oil and gas. Where the United States may pursue confrontation, Europe is more likely to operate with conciliation. This book develops a framework for future US-Europe relations as the two world powers work toward meaningful and logical solutions to their shared foreign policy problems. The author identifies commonalities and differences to the two regions' economic aims, political habits, and cultural history. What Europe and the United Staes share means that their future relations should and will be more than
occasional collaborations, even if they no longer pursue a common mission. Ultimately, the book sets forth a new transatlantic agenda by discussing principal areas of concern.'

ID number: 80024475
Year: 2012
Type: M

327 /01605

xii, 318 p.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary Security Studies)
ISBN: 9780415683210
Author(s):
   1. Lagadec, Erwan, 1977-
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
   3. EU--USA
   4. NATO--USA
   5. NATO--EU
Notes:
   Bibliography: p. 245-297. Includes index.
'This book offers an overview of the interface between European integration, transatlantic relations, and the 'rise of the rest' in the early twenty-first century. The collapse of the Soviet bloc opened up an era in which the drivers and perceived benefits of the US alliance among European countries have become more variegated and shifting. The proposition that the US remains at once an 'indispensable' and 'intolerable' nation in Europe is a key concept in the alliance, as the US remains inextricably tied to the continent through economic, military and cultural links. This work examines this complex subject area from many angles, including an analysis of the historical and cultural contexts of America's relations with Europe, as well as a discussion of the politics of transatlantic affairs, which utilizes evidence gleaned from a series of case studies. In the concluding chapters, the author assesses the likelihood that the West can entrench its global dominance in the realms of 'soft' and 'hard' power, and by effecting a 'controlled reform' that will see multilateral structures open up to emerging powers.'

ID number: 80024459
Year: 2012
Type: M

163 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 9788896898062
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. NATO--EUROPE
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Ducasse, Mark D., ed.
2. NATO Defence College (IT)
Notes:
'This volume provides an in-depth investigation of the past, present, and future face of politico-military relations between the United States and its transatlantic allies.'
ID number: 80024310
Year: 2012
Type: M

The Future of American Landpower : Does Forward Presence Still Matter ? :
The Case of the Army in Europe - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.
viii, 43 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584875488
Author(s):
1. Deni, John R.
Subject(s):
1. MILITARY BASES, AMERICAN--EUROPE
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'This monograph explores the utility of forward presence in Europe, placing the recent decisions - and, in particular, the arguments against forward presence - in the context of a decades-long tradition on the part of many political leaders, scholars, and others to mistakenly tie the forward-basing of U.S. forces to more equal defense burden sharing across the entire North Atlantic alliance. In assessing whether and how forward presence still matters in terms of protecting U.S. interests and achieving U.S. objectives, the author bridges the gap between academics and practitioners by grounding his analysis in political science theory while illuminating how forward-basing yields direct, tangible benefits in terms of military operational interoperability. Moreover, this monograph forms a critical datapoint in the ongoing dialogue regarding the future of American landpower, particular in this age of austerity.'
ID number: 80024634
Year: 2012
Type: M
This book examines transatlantic security relations in recent years. The end of the Cold War in the late 1980s brought a change in these relations, but they remain important for Europe's security. Despite efforts to develop a European security policy within the European Union, the continent still largely depends on the United States for its security, as demonstrated by the NATO involvement to deal with the civil wars in Bosnia and Kosovo in the 1990s. The lessons from those conflicts had the EU move towards an autonomous defence policy from 1999 and the Lisbon Treaty has recently strengthened what is now called the Common European Defence Policy (CEDP). But this policy is still geared towards 'soft security' missions of conflict resolution, peace-making and peace creation. When it comes to more traditional security operations requiring heavy military involvement, European countries depend on US hardware and software, as we saw in Libya during the Arab Spring. Equally, in the fight against terrorism, transatlantic cooperation is also very important. This book considers all these issues and presents a strong analysis of the future of transatlantic security relations from the perspective of the EU.

This paper reviews the structure- and actor-level changes affecting the transatlantic bond and outlines three possible scenarios for the period ahead. Although these three scenarios represent ideal types along a spectrum of possible alternatives, they set the terms of reference for a re-conceptualization of transatlantic relations. Following from this, the paper sketches the conditioning factors that may lead the US and Europe closer to one or more of the three scenarios, contributing to a new paradigmatic redefinition of the relationship between them.

URI: http://www.iai.it/pdf/transworld/tw_04.pdf
Since the end of the Cold War, and especially following the US decision to invade Iraq, the once strong partnership between the US, Canada, and the European allies has faced the serious possibility of significant change, or even dissolution. At the very least, fundamental differences have emerged in the ways that many of the partners perceive the issues that are most important to them – from perceptions of the threat of terrorism and attitudes to the use of force, to expectation about the future nature of the NATO Alliance – and in the ways in which those perceptions have become translated into policy decisions. In this book, experts from both sides of the Atlantic seek to explain why there has been so much divergence in the approach the various countries have taken. And it seeks to raise questions about what those divergent paths might mean for the future of transatlantic relations.

Nothing is more imperative for EU foreign policy than defining a common agenda with the US. Regrettably, in recent times transatlantic relations have all too often been marred by ideological divergences that are largely a legacy of the Cold War era. Such dissensions are clearly dysfunctional in today's multipolar world, which calls for a concerted effort to build broader coalitions that transcend ideological divides. This volume brings together contributions based on reports originally presented at the 2010 EU Washington Forum, where the EUISS sought to define a transatlantic agenda around four major internal and external challenges facing both Europe and the United States. The four main chapters focus specifically on Europe's 'unfinished business' in the Western Balkans and the eastern neighbourhood, the Middle East, transatlantic cooperation on the economy and nuclear nonproliferation. In
order to respond effectively to these pressing challenges, both the EU and the US need to demonstrate their joint commitment to forging a common policy agenda. For this, it is essential not only that they put past differences behind them but also that Europe overcomes its inner divisions and projects itself as a more cohesive actor in world affairs.'
The United States and NATO since 9/11: The Transatlantic Alliance Renewed - Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
x, 166 p.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Studies in US Foreign Policy)
ISBN: 9780415553681
Author(s):
1. Hallams, Ellen
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
Notes:
'The US decision not to work through NATO after 9/11 left many European members of the alliance feeling deflated. This
decision reflected not only the unilateralism of the Bush
Administration, but also the belief that US operational freedom
and flexibility had been hampered during NATO's two Balkans
interventions. This book examines US attitudes to, and
perspectives on, the transatlantic alliance, with a particular
focus on US-NATO relations since 9/11. It demonstrates that,
following the decision to bypass NATO after 9/11, the Bush
Administration's perceptions of the alliance shifted due to a
belated recognition that NATO did indeed have much to offer the
US. The author explores NATO's contributions to post-combat
reconstruction and stabilisation operations in Afghanistan and
Iraq, and argues that the events of 9/11 galvanised NATO into
undertaking an accelerated program of transformation that has
done much to reinvigorate the alliance. The book offers an
optimistic assessment of the transatlantic alliance,
counter-balanced by realistic reflections on the problems it
faces. Drawing on interviews with US and NATO officials, it
argues that NATO is far from irrelevant and that prospects for
the alliance remain fundamentally positive.'
ID number: 80022993
Year: 2010
Type: M

The 2010 NATO Strategic Concept: What Are the Divergent Interests between USA and France? - [s.l.]: [s.n.].
30 cm.
Author(s):
1. Nicaise, Guillaume
Subject(s):
1. NATO--FRANCE
2. NATO--USA
3. NATO--STRATEGIC ASPECTS--NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT, 2010
4. FRANCE--MILITARY POLICY
5. USA--MILITARY POLICY
6. EU--ESDP--FRANCE
7. EU--ESDP--USA
Notes:
Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of MA in Diplomacy and International Studies of
the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London).
Bibliography.
'In 2010, the Head of States members of the North Atlantic Treaty
Organization will adopt a new Strategic Concept which will
determine the future orientation of this institution. The
objective of this dissertation is to highlight the main
discrepancies between the USA, the most powerful state within
NATO, and France, leader of the Allied Command Transformation
military command and main contributor to NATO. The two
countries have officially stated a closer relationship since the changing of their administration and this dissertation considers to what extent these official statements are verified empirically. The study also considers the influence the European Security and Defence Policy exert on their defence policy. This dissertation demonstrates this rapprochement has been limited by the different military and economic capacities France and the USA can rely on, as well as their different military projections, their divergent foreign policy and their diverse geographical orientation. Their most relevant discrepancies concern their approach toward Turkey, the US Ballistic Missile Defense policy for Europe, and their different conception of ESDP and NATO. The hypothesis formulated in the title is confirmed, besides official opposite statements, even if a real rapprochement between both countries has also been established.'

URI: http://bit.ly/a4df3a
ID number: 80023553
Year: 2010
Type: M

2009

327 /01495
Rebooting the West : The US, Europe and the Future of the Western Alliance - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
vii, 107 p.; 24 cm.
(Whitehall Paper Series ; 72)
Author(s):
  1. Coker, Christopher
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
  4. NATO--USA
Added entry(s):
  1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (GB)
Notes:
'The West is in bad shape. In Afghanistan, it is committed to fighting a war that it probably cannot win. It confronts a resurgent Russia and an ever-rising China - the latter deemed by many to herald the beginning of a post-American world. It now needs to accommodate itself to the new rising powers on the block, few of whom share its vision of the future. One senses that the West is entering its twilight years. Its best days lie behind it. The author argues that the West needs to be 're-booted'. It needs new ideas, as well as a new idea of itself. In the face of inevitable wear and tear, no institution can persist for long without renewal and renovation. Unless it regrounds itself, it may lose purchase on the imagination not only of the rest of the world but its own citizens at home. This is far more challenging for Europe than for the United States. America can probably live without the West; Europe probably cannot. This paper sets out to reassure the reader that the world will be a better place if the Western powers can reaffirm the principles that brought them together in the dark days of 1941.'

ID number: 80022968
Year: 2009
Type: M
(Washington NATO Project)

Author(s):
1. Hamilton, Daniel

Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
'We have an open but fleeting moment to forge a more effective Atlantic partnership. We must seize it now. European and North American allies have allowed their relations to become discordant, yet the times demand vigor and unity. Courageous decisions need to breathe new life and relevance into the Atlantic partnership, which must be recast to tackle a diverse range of serious challenges at home and abroad. This report has two purposes. First, it aspires to help chart the path of change ahead for the transatlantic partnership. Second, it makes specific recommendations for the future of NATO.'

ID number: 80022425
Year: 2009
Type: M

ISBN: 9780892065851

Author(s):
1. Serfaty, Simon
2. Biscop, Sven

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--EU
4. EU--NATO
5. NATO--USA
6. EU--USA

Notes:
'A de facto evolution toward a 'two-pillar' NATO is taking place, but for the model to work effectively and a credible partnership of equals to emerge, Europe must speak, and act, as one. Yet, it should also be obvious that in an emerging multipolar environment that is making ample room for numerous poles of global power, regional influence, and local nuisance, even a stronger and ever-closer Euro-Atlantic community will not suffice to meet the new requirements of world order: the West is not about to be overcome by the rest, but the rest can no longer be ignored by the West either. That is not the least strategic challenge of the future, as America and Europe
identify and cultivate new partners that complete their limited capabilities and legitimacy without eroding their shared interests and values.'
ID number: 80022964
Year: 2009
Type: M

71 p.; 30 cm.
ISBN: 9781906538187
Author(s):
1. Shapiro, Jeremy
2. Witney, Nick
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EU--USA
Added entry(s):
1. European Council on Foreign Relations (GB)
Notes:
'Accusing Europeans of 'infantile' behavior and 'fetishizing' the transatlantic relationship, this provocative report calls on Europe to pursue a more unified and assertive foreign policy toward the United States. The authors argue that Europe's treatment of the United States is characterized by bad habits: knee-jack solidarity, excessive deference, and instinctive submissiveness. They claim that the pushback should start in Afghanistan, where the EU countries matched the United States when it came to foreign aid and provided nearly 40 percent of the military forces through 2008 but let Washington call the shots. To be sure, the authors' argument reflects a US perspective; military operations in Afghanistan and the Middle East are primarily for the United States, not Europe. When Europe's own interests are at stake - on the issues of EU enlargement, Russia, and climate change, to name a few - the continent has been remarkably united. Thus, one might read the authors' critique as a plea not for Europe to stand up to the United States but for Europe to rescue the United States from itself - particularly when the sole superpower is irresolute (in Afghanistan), indifferent (toward Russia), or internally gridlocked (on the Israeli-Palestinian question).
URI: http://ecfr.3cdn.net/cdb1d0a4be418dc49c_2em6bg7a0.pdf
ID number: 80023323
Year: 2009
Type: M
Shoulder to Shoulder: Forging a Strategic U.S.-EU Partnership -
Washington: Atlantic Council of the United States.
viili, 84 p.; 30 cm.
Author(s):
1. Hamilton, Daniel Sheldon, 1955-
2. Burwell, Frances G.
Subject(s):
1. EU—USA
Added entry(s):
1. Atlantic Council of the United States (US)
Notes:
'This study seeks to generate new ideas and thinking about the
roles of the United States and the European Union in a changing
global environment. It is the result of a unique collaborative
project among U.S. and European think tanks looking at EU and
U.S. responses to globalization and the need for a more
effective and strategic U.S.-EU partnership. A strategic
U.S.-EU partnership is urgent. Yet the relationship is burdened
by a low political profile, the uneven nature of the EU as an
actor, and the complex nature of the American institutions.'
ID number: 80023032
Year: 2009
Type: M

The Obama Moment: European and American Perspectives - Paris: European
Union Institute for Security Studies.
248 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9789291981601
Subject(s):
1. EU—USA
Added entry(s):
1. Vasconcelos, Alvaro de, ed.
2. Zaborowski, Marcin, ed.
3. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'The election of Barack Obama has raised major expectations in
Europe and opened up new opportunities for dealing with global
challenges - a task made more daunting by the current economic
crisis. Authored by leading experts from both sides of the
Atlantic, this book provides an authoritative analysis of the
most topical issues facing the European Union and the United
States' agendas of today. The volume addresses some global
questions - multilateralism, engaging with China and India, the
economy, disarmament and climate change - as well as key
regional issues, including Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Russia,
Africa and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The book concludes
that it is imperative that Europeans and Americans seize 'the
Obama moment' in order to capitalise on the urgency of acting
now. They will also need to move to a new paradigm of the EU-US
relationship and NATO's role within it - one that takes account
of the fact that the West needs 'the Rest' to deal with the
most pressing issues of our time.'
ID number: 80023095
Year: 2009
Type: M
xiv, 237 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780521704915
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Kopstein, Jeffrey, ed.
2. Steinmo, Sven, ed.

Notes:
Includes index.
'Since the end of the Cold War, the United States has seemed to be growing apart from its democratic neighbors and allies. Why has this happened? The answers to this question are found in the social, political, and economic forces that shape advanced democratic states, rather than the current policies of particular governments. This book brings together a set of leading scholars who examine the evolution of different social, political, and economic forces shaping Europe and America. It is the first book to unite the international relations scholarship on transatlantic relations with the comparative politics literature on the varieties of capitalism. Taken together, the chapters in this book address whether the 'West' will continue to remain a coherent entity in the twenty-first century.'

ID number: 80021709
Year: 2008
Type: M

Revitalizing the Transatlantic Security Partnership - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.
47 p.; 30 cm.
Author(s):
1. Larrabee, F. Stephen
2. Lindley-French, Julian

Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. NATO--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Rand Corporation (US)
2. Bertelsmann Foundation (DE)

Notes:
'The transatlantic relationship needs a new mindset based on the premise that a multipolar world is emerging - one that will affect foreign policy options and consequently the ability of Americans and Europeans to shape others. To that end, a new transatlantic security partnership must be crafted that reflects both the new global realities and the political realities in Europe and the United States. Central to such a partnership will be shared interests and values and a mutual commitment to the projection of stability and the anchoring of emerging powers in effective multilateral institutions underpinned by a strong commitment to the international rule of law. Specifically needed is a new architecture founded on a strong US involvement in NATO, NATO-EU relations aimed at promoting and projecting effective civil-military security
beyond the Euro-Atlantic area and an EU-US security relationship that assures the protection of the home base. This report is aimed at furthering that goal.'

ID number: 80022584
Year: 2008
Type: M

448 /00065
x1, 215 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9781588265784
Subject(s):
1. EU--ENLARGEMENT
2. EU--ESDP
3. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. NATO--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
1. Biscop, Sven, ed.
2. Lembke, Johan, 1969-- , ed.
Notes:
'What is the interplay between EU enlargement and a fluctuating transatlantic security partnership? Will the accession of new EU members reinforce this partnership, or instead increase the EU's assertiveness as an independent foreign policy actor? The authors find the answers in an examination of broader EU security strategies, the foreign and security policies of the newer and potential EU members, and changing US priorities. Their perceptive analysis offers a sharp lens through which to understand the current and future state of transatlantic security.'

ID number: 80021975
Year: 2008
Type: M

441 /00180
41 p.; 24 cm.
(ISS Report; 4)
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Vasconcelos, Alvaro de, ed.
2. Zaborowski, Marcin, ed.
3. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'A vast majority of Europeans cheered for Barack Obama and welcomed the result of the elections. There is now a major opportunity for EU-US relations to improve under the new administration. This publication is conceived with the intention of outlining European perspectives on what the authors think are likely to be the joint priorities of the new administration and of the EU. The topics selected are: global governance, climate change, disarmament and non-proliferation, Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and transatlantic relations.'

ID number: 80022355
Year: 2008
Type: M
Formed in the aftermath of WWII and in the face of the emerging threat posed by the Soviet Union, the transformation that has taken place in recent years within NATO has been neither natural nor easy for the multinational organization or the United States. When the Soviet Union ceased to exist, it seemed NATO would disappear too. The rationale for a large American military deployment in Europe, described by President Eisenhower as a temporary move, no longer could be supported. This work documents the transition of the United States' relationship with NATO from a focus on the defense of Western Europe to an inclusive military and political organization concerned with the security of all of Europe with the real potential for employment of its military power beyond the European continent. Despite budgeting and economic concerns raised by key members of the US Congress, President George H.W. Bush supported the status quo and was caught completely off guard when the Berlin Wall fell. He and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney had not fully understood the changed strategic environment in Europe, but the US Congress did and offered many suggestions. NATO was saved. President Bill Clinton continued to promote the validity of NATO, expanded NATO eastwards, reduced the US troop level in Europe to 100,000, and gave NATO a mission beyond warfare with the peacekeeping task in Bosnia. A new Atlantic relationship had been forged for the post-Cold War period.

ID number: 80021707
Year: 2008
Type: M
relevant topics, from the impact of globalization to emerging
differences in the political cultures of North Americans and
Europeans to an analysis of headscarf issues among Muslim
immigrants. They particularly address the consequences of
demographic shifts as Western countries try to deal with
growing Muslim communities that present a security and cultural
challenge. In proposing possible counterterrorism strategies to
define a shared Western security policy, this book considers
whether a distinctive Western way of war in fact exists and
what it might mean for the alliance. These insightful essays
look beyond transatlantic complaints to probe underlying
difficulties, explore sources of conflict, assess prospects for
economic divergence, and advocate a workable security policy.
Together, they ask readers to consider whether 'the West' is
still a major force in international affairs or whether we face
a new world of competing states and shifting alliances.'

ID number: 80021770
Year: 2007
Type: M

327 /01392

Repairing the Damage : Possibilities and Limits of Transatlantic
Consensus - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
103 p. ; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Paper ; 389)
ISBN: 9780415418690
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
  1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
 'The damage that has been done to the transatlantic alliance
will not be repaired through grand architectural redesigns or
radical new agendas. Instead, the transatlantic partners need
to restore their consensus and cooperation on key security
challenges with a limited agenda that reflects the essential
conservatism of the transatlantic partnership during the Cold
War and the 1990s. This paper suggests ten propositions for
future transatlantic consensus - that is to say, ten security
challenges for which the allies should be able to agree on
common approaches. These run the gamut from an effective
strategy to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear-weapons
capability to transatlantic leadership for international
cooperation against global warming. If pursued with seriousness
and a reasonable degree of transatlantic unity, these
propositions could constitute the foundations of an effective
partnership. They are, in the authors' view, the basis for a
consensus on the most pressing security challenges of the
twenty-first century.'

ID number: 80021519
Year: 2007
Type: M
77 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9789291981182
Author(s):
1. Brimmer, Esther
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'This paper explores American perspectives on the EU, particularly as a global strategic actor. Americans' views of the EU do not simply run along party political lines; instead there is a complex range of opinion. This volume identifies and analyses different schools of thought. Building on this framework, the paper considers American views on themes ranging from the European Security and Defence Policy to European diplomatic engagement with China, Russia, and Iran, cooperation on global issues, and relations between the EU and NATO. The paper also considers transatlantic relations in the context of American electoral politics.'
ID number: 80021657
Year: 2007
Type: M

Advancing US Interests with the European Union - [s.l.]: Atlantic Council of the United States.
iv, 90 p.; 28 cm.
Author(s):
1. Lebl, Leslie S.
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Atlantic Council of the United States (US)
Notes:
'The remarkable evolution of the European Union after the Cold War raises crucial questions for the United States. What role will the EU play, and how will its actions affect US interests? To manage this huge, complex relationship, the United States needs a strategy that balances cooperative and competitive elements, while keeping overall relations from being eroded by whatever the latest dispute happens to be. The American strategy must meet the following three criteria: (1) it must involve the active participation of more than a few federal agencies of the US government; (2) it must be flexible and forward-looking; and (3) it must take into account the unique characteristics of the EU's decision-making institutions. The present study examines in detail why this new strategy is needed; it proposes concrete policies and procedures designed to help the United States achieve its objectives in dealing with the European Union.'
ID number: 80021214
Year: 2007
Type: M
xvii, 258 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9780195189278
Author(s):
  1. Menon, Rajan, 1953-
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  2. ALLIANCES
  3. NATO--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
  5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
  6. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  7. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  Includes index.
'Why should the United States cling to military alliances established during the cold war when the circumstances are now fundamentally different? The author makes here the bold claim that our alliances in Europe and Asia have become irrelevant to the challenges the United States faces today and are slowly dissolving as a result. The dissolution of our alliances will not, the author emphasizes, culminate in isolationism. The United States will, and must, be actively involved beyond its borders by relying on contingent alignments and on coalitions whose membership will vary depending on the issue at hand. America, he reminds us, engaged the world in a variety of ways for more than 150 years before entering into formal military alliances after World War II. While a strategy that ceases to rely on alliances will mark a dramatic shift in American foreign policy, states routinely reassess and reorient their strategies. The United States, which studiously avoided alliances for much of its history only to embrace them during the cold war, is no exception. This book predicts that the coming change in American strategy will force our traditional allies to rethink their choices and create new patterns in world politics.'
ID number: 80021724
Year: 2007
Type: M

xiv, 207 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0754647536
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. EUROPE--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
  1. Ilgen, Thomas L., ed.
Notes:
  Includes index.
'The dynamics of transatlantic relations in the twenty-first century have been shaped by an American preference for the exercise of its considerable 'hard power' capabilities while Europeans have preferred to draw upon the considerable 'soft power' resources that have grown from their enviable internal processes of integration. These diverging power preferences have differential impacts on the management of Atlantic security, economic, and social and cultural relations. The
contributors conclude that security relations are likely to continue to be most problematic, that economic affairs will be managed most successfully, and that the domestic politics of social and cultural matters will likely generate continuing frictions that should be manageable should both European and American leaders work actively and responsibly to encourage policy convergence.'

ID number: 80021055
Year: 2006
Type: M

Three years after the crisis ignited by America's decision to go to war in Iraq, can the United States and the European Union be said to be 'friends again'? After a rocky and on occasion openly acrimonious period in EU-US relations during George W. Bush's first presidency, it seems that transatlantic relations have returned to a more harmonious state. A broad convergence of perspectives has emerged which has led to instances of practical cooperation, for example towards Iran, Syria and Afghanistan. Even Iraq has ceased to divide the allies in the way it used to, although on both sides of the Atlantic fundamental views on the war have not changed. Still, many questions remain regarding the depth, scope and solidity of this new US-EU partnership. This volume brings together a unique collection of contributions written by experts from both sides of the Atlantic and from different shades of the political spectrum. The authors explore the issue from various angles, including the alleged rise of anti-Americanism in Europe, America's involvement in the Middle East, EU and US relations with Russia, and the importance of transatlantic economic bonds. The final section of the book assesses the extent to which EU-US relations have recovered since the crisis of 2003, and considers the prospects for the future of the transatlantic relationship.'
During the first centuries of its history, the people of the United State of America perceived themselves as citizens of an isolationist nation with little regard for the rest of the World. From George Washington's farewell address, with its strict warning against entanglements with foreign - and in particular European - powers, to the Monroe Doctrine, in which the United States agreed to remain neutral in European conflicts if Europe withdrew from its colonies, America's tradition of distancing itself from the rest of the world seems in the course of its history to have been confirmed again and again. The author demonstrates here that rather than being indifferent to what happens in most of the rest of the world, in fact Americans care rather too much. The book argues that the American people would benefit greatly from understanding the United States' history better. The author proposes, in fact, that the pervasive myth of early American foreign policy as inwardly-focused and passive until provoked rests on a fundamental misunderstanding.

Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. Croci, Osvaldo, ed.
2. Verdun, Amy, ed.

Notes:
'The period between the military intervention in Serbia and that in Iraq has been a particularly turbulent one for transatlantic security relations. Is the malaise currently affecting the transatlantic Alliance more serious than ever in the past, and if so why? Will differences in the assessment of how to provide order and stability in the international system as well as in the evaluation of threats and how to respond to them mark the end of the transatlantic Alliance? Or will the US, NATO, the EU and EU member states work together to pacify, stabilise and rebuild troublesome areas? For the transatlantic Alliance to endure, the US has to make sure that its 'assertive leadership' does not degenerate into 'arrogant unilateralism', while Europeans must accept that the further the problems are from their immediate neighbourhood the less significant their political voice and ability to influence outcomes will be.'

ID number: 80020828
Year: 2006
Type: M

The United States and Europe: Beyond the Neo-Conservative Divide? - Abingdon, UK: Routledge. xvi, 236 p.; 25 cm. (Contemporary Security Studies) ISBN: 0415368294

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):
2. Roper, Jon, ed.

Notes:
'The contemporary relationship between America and Europe is both fraught and dynamic. Post-war reconstruction of Europe brought economic and political integration - and the creation of a 'United States of Europe' was a goal shared by many Americans. Yet the influence of neo-conservatism on American foreign policy and the contemporary 'War on Terror' has redefined relationships between America and Europe, both 'old' and 'new'. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach to explore the historical, political, economic and cultural dimensions of the transatlantic relationship, this volume brings together experts from Britain, Europe and America to analyse a political relationship that remains fundamental to the maintenance of global security.'

ID number: 80020989
Year: 2006
vi, 116 p.; 23 cm.
(Dwight D. Eisenhower National Security Series)
ISBN: 1584872586
Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA
Added entry(s):
2. Cerami, Joseph R., ed.
4. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
Colloquium Report.
Sponsored by U.S. Army's Dwight D. Eisenhower National Security Series, U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, the European Union Center for Excellence at Texas A&M University, the George Bush Presidential Library Foundation, the George Bush School of Government and Public Service.
'The purpose of the conference was to examine the future of the Transatlantic Security Relationship. There were three key objectives. First, the participants aimed to raise the national security community's awareness and understanding of US and European security relations. The second goal was education - to contribute to the knowledge of US-European security affairs for faculty and university students from across the Southwestern United States. The last goal was to contribute to current research and publications on US-European affairs by drawing attention to the security challenges the United States currently faces and will face in the near-term future.'
ID number: 80020933
Year: 2006

xx, 263 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 1403935211
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Kotzias, Nikos, ed.
2. Liakouras, Petros, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This project includes almost 30 contributions from prominent worldwide scholars assessing the state of EU-US relations after the war in Iraq. These articles were commissioned at the meeting of the 25 EU Foreign Ministers at Rhodes in May 2003, during the EU Greek Presidency. This book offers answers to the major questions and thorny problem of the future of transatlantic relations. It presents viewpoints from both sides of the Atlantic, from academics and politicians. It also offers potential solutions as to the future of EU-US relations and the strengthening and organization of the common foreign policy of the EU after the war in Iraq.'
ID number: 80020623
The Atlantic Alliance Under Stress: US-European Relations after Iraq -
Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
x, 293 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780521614085
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
4. NATO--USA
Added entry(s):
Notes:
Based on a series of seminars held 2002-2004 at the European
University Institute and organized by the Transatlantic
Programme of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.
'Can the political institutions of the transatlantic alliance
endure the demise of the Soviet enemy? Did the Iraq crisis of
2002-3 signal the end of the Atlantic partnership? If so, what
are the likely consequences? In this book, a distinguished
group of political scientists and historians from Europe and
the United States tackles these questions. The book examines
the causes and consequences of the crisis in Atlantic relations
that accompanied the invasion of Iraq in March 2003. The
authors' collective focus is not on the war itself, or how it
was conducted, or even the situation in Iraq before or after
the conflict. Instead, the crisis over Iraq is the starting
point for an examination of transatlantic relations and
specifically the Atlantic alliance, an examination that is
crossnational in scope and multidisciplinary in approach.'

Le choc en retour: l'Occident dans l'apres-guerre froide, 1992-2005 -
Paris: Odile Jacob.
215 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 2738115799
Author(s):
1. Cohen-Tanugi, Laurent
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EU--USA
4. EU
Notes:
'L'effondrement du bloc sovietique, la mondialisation, puis les
attentats du 11 septembre 2001 et l'intervention americaine en
Irak n'en finissent pas de bouleverser l'ordre international et
l'équilibre du monde occidental. De Berlin a Bagdad, de 1992 a
2005, cette chronique de l'apres-guerre froide eclaire 'en
temps reel' les moments clés de la construction de l'Europe et
de la relation transatlantique au cours de cette période
charniere. On y lit au fil des années la lente et previsible
derive menant a la double crise contemporaine du projet
européen et de l'Alliance atlantique. Un témoignage lucide et
engage sur la difficile des democracies occidentales a exercer
un leadership collectif dans un monde en mutation.'

ID number: 80020292
Year: 2005
Type: M

327 /01261
66 p.; 24 cm.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. Institut Aspen France (FR)

Notes:

'Prenant en consideration les evenements significatifs des mois precedents - de l'Irak a l'Iran, de la Coree du Nord a la Chine, de l'elargissement de l'Union europeenne a la ratification du traite constitutionnel, cette conference a aborde trois questions principales : (1) les relations transatlantiques passees et presentes a la lumiere du processus d'integration europeenne; (2) les discussions relatives au changement climatique - et a d'autres dossiers - comme illustration des defis auxquels font face les deux rives de l'Atlantique; (3) les dilemmes strategiques de la 'puissance' europeenne et des relations transatlantiques.'

ID number: 80020130
Year: 2005
Type: M

355.4 /01452
xiii, 271 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1403936854
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. Gartner, Heinz, ed.

Notes:
includes index.

'At a time of unprecedented turmoil in the transatlantic relationship, this book addresses a number of the key security challenges that confront decision-makers on both sides of the Atlantic. The contributors examine the widening divergences in Western threat perceptions and investigate religiously-motivated terrorism both as a socio-political phenomenon and as a security threat. The risks and unique challenges posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are examined and the viability of new arms control and disarmament regimes to tackle these dangers is assessed. Finally, the book examines what the impact of the post-9/11 security environment has been on the evolution of both NATO and the European Security System. The book explores whether NATO is losing or radically changing its traditional role of collective defence organization after the war in Iraq. Will the war on terrorism reinvigorate NATO, or will it merely become a
convenient military 'toolbox' for the United States to dip into to construct 'coalitions of the willing'? The book also examines what the future prospects are for creating an effective and worthwhile European Security and Defence Policy that would enable Europe to play a full international role as a partner of the US.'

ID number: 80020174
Year: 2005
Type: M

ISBN: 2738115705
Author(s):
1. Heisbourg, Francois, 1949-
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
6. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Notes:
Includes index.
'Le militantisme democratique des neoconservateurs americains ne favorise-t-il pas les pires ennemis de la democratie? La toute-puissance des armes americaines dans les guerres d'Afghanistan et d'Irak ne souligne-t-elle pas surtout les limites tant de la puissance militaire que des Etats-Unis? Les terroristes d'Al Qaida n'ont-ils pas cree les conditions d'une crise qui amenera le Moyen-Orient a aborder de front une modernisation politique, economique et sociale qui n'a que trop tarde? Alors que l'Occident se presente divise face aux turbulences croissantes du systeme international, comment sortir enfin des schemas herites de la guerre froide? Fin de l'Occident ou age des paradoxes? L'epoque des Occidents multiples est ouverte. Grand connaisseur de la scene strategique internationale, l'auteur plaide pour une politique europeenne vigoureuse face aux defis et menaces du monde contemporain, si possible dans le cadre d'une relation euro-americaine renouvelee.'

ID number: 80020198
Year: 2005
Type: M
The Atlantic Crises: Britain, Europe, and Parting from the United States
- Newport, RI: Naval War College Press.
vi, 100 p.; 23 cm.
(Newport Papers; 22)
Author(s):
  1. Hopkinson, William
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GREAT BRITAIN
Added entry(s):
  1. Naval War College (US)
Notes:
  Bibliography: p. 95-96.
  'This is a timely overview of the origins and evolution of the
transatlantic relationship since the Second World War. The
author pays particular attention to the US relationship with
Great Britain and its impact upon intra-European debates. He
reminds us that while the transatlantic relationship has never
been as smooth as some would have us believe, common interests
and values have allowed all parties to adjust, and readjust, to
changes in the security environment and particular national
goals. However, and perhaps most importantly, the author
recognizes that the current breach may be far more serious than
those of the past and thus that greater efforts may be required
to reach accommodations in the future.'
ID number: 80020128
Year: 2005
Type: M

Partners or Rivals?: European-American Relations after Iraq - Milano:
Vita e Pensiero.
350 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 883435026X
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
  1. Evangelista, Matthew, ed.
  2. Parsi, Vittorio Emanuele, ed.
Notes:
  'To what extent does the latest conflict in Iraq really mark a
turning point in contemporary Euro-Atlantic relations? This is
the conundrum at the heart of the book, interpreted by a
multinational group of distinguished scholars skillfully
gathered to shed light on the theme from different
methodological and cultural perspectives. Confronting a subject
of heated political debate, the authors pass over day-to-day
recriminations to provide a much-needed long-term analytical
outlook. The contributions address questions such as the future
role of the United States within NATO, the likelihood of the
emergence of a militarily autonomous European Union, and
Russia's role in today's international arena. Also under
scrutiny are the Anglo-American 'special relationship', the
significance of the former Soviet-bloc countries
controversially qualified as 'New Europe', the impact of
transnational peace activism, terrorism and organized crime,
and the politics of the European Monetary Union. The book
includes a series of brief, insightful commentaries responding
to the chapters, establishing connections, and raising
questions for further research.'

Subject(s): 
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA 
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s): 
1. Tercinet, Josiane, ed.
Notes:
'A l'automne 2001, l'heure est au consensus transatlantique pour la defense de valeurs communes mises a mal par la vague terroriste. Le couple euro-americain semble dans une phase positive de son histoire compliquee. Deux ans apres, au nom du desaccord sur les valeurs, c'est le retour du desamour, la marche a la crise. Le 9eme colloque de l'Association France-Canada d'etudes strategiques est consacree a l'analyse de cette degradation prononcee. L'objectif est d'observer l'evolution des rapports transatlantiques, l'influence qu'ils peuvent avoir sur les relations internationales en pleine reconfiguration et d'evaluer comment et dans quelle mesure l'environnement international reagit sur eux. Une attention particuliere est accordee a la place du Canada et de la France dans ce choc des politiques et perceptions euro-americaines s'operant a partir d'une appreciation differente portee par les divers protagonistes sur le rapport au droit et au multilateralisme, notamment a propos de l'affaire irakienne. Afin de balayer le champ de la reflexion, trois themes sont explores : l'etat des lieux du lien transatlantique et ses perspectives d'evolution, la position des partenaires etatiques les plus directement concernes de part et d'autre de l'ocean, le jeu des organisations intergouvernementales de la ligne de front, l'OTAN et l'UE, nouveau 'couple' a problemes. Il ressort de cet examen que par dela des divergences evidentes et multiples, le 'lien' ne peut etre rompu car aucun des partenaires n'y a interet, et que l'OTAN reste probablement le forum incontournable mais sans doute pas immuable.'
Visions of the Atlantic Alliance: the United States, the European Union, and NATO

The United States, the European Union, and NATO: After the Cold War and Beyond Iraq – Washington: Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Subject(s):
1. USA—FOREIGN RELATIONS—EUROPE
2. EUROPE—FOREIGN RELATIONS—USA
3. NATO—USA
4. NATO—EU
5. EU—USA
6. EU—NATO

Added entry(s):
1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:

ID number: 80020769
Year: 2005
Type: M

Visions of the Atlantic Alliance: the United States, the European Union, and NATO


Subject(s):
1. USA—FOREIGN RELATIONS—EUROPE
2. EUROPE—FOREIGN RELATIONS—USA
3. NATO

Added entry(s):
1. Serfaty, Simon, ed.

Notes:
Includes index.

This volume reviews many of the highest priority issues faced by the United States and Europe, as well as the main institution to which they belong: economic issues, including the persistent US twin deficits and the evolution of a virtual Euro-Atlantic economy relative to the global economy; the Middle East, including Iran's nuclear development, postwar conditions in Iraq and Afghanistan, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the need for democratic reform in the region; the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Union as institutions; the threat of nuclear terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; unfinished security business in Europe, including the status of Ukraine, as well as Russia's evolution; and the so-called US-European values gap as an obstacle to the renewal of the transatlantic partnership.

ID number: 80020564
Year: 2005
Type: M
Early Warning and Policy Perspectives in the Trans-Atlantic Security Agenda: Central and East European Point of View - Sofia: Atlantic Club of Bulgaria.

172 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9549043770

Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. EU--USA
4. NATO--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Bugajski, Janusz, ed.
2. Tashev, Blagovest, ed.
3. Atlantic Club of Bulgaria (BG)
4. German Marshall Fund of the United States (DE)

Notes:
This project brought together experts from Bulgaria, Poland, Estonia and the United States. Its main objectives are to present East European perspectives on issues of importance to Euro-Atlantic relations, including: (1) identifying the roots and associated strategic motives and perspectives of the growing divergence between the US and certain European allies over important security issues and especially over the central role of NATO as the primary trans-Atlantic political, security and military institution; (2) the impact of the disagreements and diversification of the Euro-Atlantic community on the Central and East European partners in NATO and the EU; (3) and the potential Central and East European contribution for overcoming the strategic security differences within the Euro-Atlantic community, including (a) defining areas of needed priority areas of cooperation, and (b) preserving trans-Atlantic solidarity and effectiveness.

ID number: 80021304
Year: 2005
Type: M

xxvi, 322 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780754641438

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. Lansford, Tom, ed.
2. Tashev, Blagovest, ed.

Notes:
Bibliography: p. 305-308. Includes index.
'Iraq can be considered the 'perfect storm' which brought out the stark differences between the US and Europe. The disagreement over the role of the United Nations continues and the bitterness in the United States against its betrayal by allies like France is not diminishing. Meanwhile, the standing of the United States among the European public has plummeted. Within Europe, political tensions between what US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld euphemistically called the 'Old' Europe and the 'New' Europe continue to divide. To fully comprehend these rifts, this volume takes a specific look at the core security priorities of each European state and whether these interests are best served through closer security collaboration with the
US or with emerging European structures such as the European Rapid Reaction Force. It analyzes the contribution each state would make to transatlantic security, the role they envisage for existing security structures such as NATO, and the role the US would play in transatlantic security.'

ID number: 80023393
Year: 2005
Type: M

2004

327 /01220
349 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 3892047626
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
1. Bertelsmann Foundation (DE)
Notes:
'This book develops a new transatlantic agenda, based on the findings of the 'Transatlantic Strategy Group' of the Bertelsmann Foundation and the Center for Applied Policy Research (CAP). The authors advocate a strategy for action in response to important questions in the field of security and on economics, finance and trade.'

ID number: 80019692
Year: 2004
Type: M

355.4 /01421
European Security After 9/11 - Aldershot, UK: Ashgate.
ix, 165 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0754635945
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
2. Sussex, Matthew, ed.
Notes:
'Bibliography: p. 145-157. Includes index. 'Much scholarly attention has been paid to the United States' response to the events of 9/11. This timely volume broadens our understanding of the impact of the attacks by considering instead their consequences for European security and for the relationship between the US and leading European states. The book places into theoretical context the notion that the world changed by assessing shifting conceptions of security and warfare, linking this to new thinking in these areas. It also critically evaluates the idea that the war against terrorism is a manifestation of a cultural clash between the West and Islam, and provides detailed evaluations of British, French, German and Russian reactions to 9/11 and the subsequent war on Iraq. Bringing together an impressive collection of experts this work is an excellent resource for courses on international security, European politics, and international relations.'
'The history of the post-World War II American-European alliance is one of nearly continuous diplomatic crisis. Yet, no matter how deep the divisions or bitter the dispute, in the end, the allies always found ways to rise above their differences and preserve the integrity of an alliance that, by the late 1990s, had become the most successful in world history. The diplomatic wrangling over the war in Iraq produced the worst transatlantic crisis in nearly fifty years, and for the first time leaders in both the United States and Europe are seriously questioning the viability and, indeed, even the value of the alliance. But is this latest crisis really so different from all those that came before it? Is it the culmination of an inevitable process of dissolution that began with the end of the Cold War and became clear after 9/11? Is the fragile US-European alliance and the world order it supports coming unraveled? To help put the current crisis into context the authors trace the evolution of American-European relations since World War II. They describe how deep ideological differences that emerged at the end of the Cold War and disputes over the Balkans, Iran, and Iraq during the Clinton years already had some analysts questioning if the alliance would survive. They explain how the Bush administration's 'cowboy diplomacy' helped bring already simmering tensions to a boil. And they provide a detailed, inside account of the events leading up to the Iraq crisis. Finally, the authors explain why continued US-European cooperation is essential to global security and prosperity.'
379 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 2228898090
Author(s):
1. Haine, Jean-Yves
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:

Une superpuissance a-t-elle besoin de nouer des alliances ?
Pouvoir les Etats-Unis se sont-ils engagés, en 1949, a assurer la sécurité de l'Europe en signant un traité d'alliance, alors que jamais, dans leur histoire, ils n'avaient consenti à s'allier avec quiconque en temps de paix ? Quelle signification revêtait cet engagement européen quand la confrontation avec l'Union soviétique devint directe et potentiellement nucléaire lors de la crise des missiles de Cuba ? Pourquoi l'administration Bush père insista-t-elle pour préserver l'OTAN lors de la réunification allemande, au risque de compromettre celle-ci ? Que cherchait l'administration Clinton en élargissant l'Alliance à trois pays d'Europe centrale ? Pourquoi l'actuelle administration Bush a-t-elle ignoré l'instrument atlantique dans sa lutte contre le terrorisme international ? Sceller, honorer ou dissoudre une alliance est une affaire de choix - un choix dont les décideurs, qui le font dans le doute, l'incertitude et l'urgence, assument la responsabilité. En replaçant la décision au cœur de la politique étrangère, l'auteur éclaire d'un jour nouveau, profondément humain, la dynamique de l'Alliance atlantique et les conflits majeurs qui, de la guerre froide à l'Irak, ont secoué le monde.

ID number: 80019849
Year: 2004
Type: M

xiv, 141 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 0815771533
Author(s):
1. Pond, Elizabeth
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. NATO--USA
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Studies Association (US)
Notes:

Relations between the United States and Europe have declined in recent years, and today they are worse than at any time since the 1950s. In this book, a veteran reporter known for her shrewd observations of political behavior in Europe examines the widening gulf and worsening acrimony between the United States and its traditional allies on the European continent. The author examines a number of disputes that led to the near death of the transatlantic alliance in the last year - chronic trade quarrels, the International Criminal Court, the Kyoto Protocol, Israeli-Palestinian violence, the proper role of the
United Nations and international law - and identifies the ways in which they reinforce and exacerbate one another. In addition, the author examines the German-American-French strains over the impending Iraq war as well as its aftermath. European governments have accepted a rhetorical responsibility for global (and not just European) security, but the dearth of defense funding in Europe, disagreements over tactics, and the bad American temper toward the Europeans have added to the estrangement.'

ID number: 80019466
Year: 2004
Type: M

495.2 /00167

Renewing the Atlantic Partnership - New York : Council on Foreign Relations.
x, 39 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 087609342X
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:
'The transatlantic relationship is under serious strain. The end of the Cold War, Europe's continuing integration, and the new array of threats confronting the West have led Americans and Europeans alike to question the durability and utility of the Atlantic alliance. The transatlantic rift that opened over the war in Iraq significantly intensified these concerns. This Task Force examines the sources of recent tensions between the United States and Europe and lays out an agenda for renewing the Atlantic partnership. It concludes that the United States and Europe should take advantage of their compatible interests and complementary capabilities to guard and extend the values and principles that continue to define the Atlantic community and to meet threats to their common purpose. The Task Force makes specific recommendations for bridging the transatlantic divide, such as reaching agreement on new 'rules of road' governing the use of military force; forging a common policy toward irresponsible states; increasing cooperation through multilateral institutions; developing a common approach to the greater Middle East; adapting NATO to new geopolitical realities; and liberalizing and expanding the global economy.'

ID number: 80020846
Year: 2004
Type: M
Allies or Aliens? George W. Bush and the Transatlantic Crisis in Historical Perspective - [s.l.] : Netherlands Atlantic Association.

240 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9073329159

Author(s):
1. Reyn, Sebastian

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
Includes index.

'Are Americans and Europeans still allies - or have they become too alienated from each other to behave as such? In the wake of 9/11 and the Iraq war, there is little doubt that the transatlantic alliance is experiencing one of the gravest crises yet. Many Americans have become impatient with Europe's debilitating weakness and moral duplicity, while many Europeans fear that George W. Bush is well on his way to transform the United States from a benevolent hegemon into a fearsome brute. Are these shifting attitudes and perceptions the omen of a gradual break-up of the alliance that won the Cold War? Or is there still hope for those who regard the transatlantic nexus as indispensable? The author takes a step back from the demagoguery of the current debate to look at the transatlantic crisis and the controversial policies of the George W. Bush administration from a historical perspective. He looks for clarification in philosophical tenets first developed by Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. He retraces America's foreign policy traditions to the eighteenth-century political rivalry between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. He finds a deep-seated ambivalence towards Europe in the work of successive generations of American writers. He casts new light on the emergence of the 'Atlantic Community' during the early stages of the Cold War as well as on its gradual dissipation in the 1960s and 1970s. And he dissects the conservative anatomy of the George W. Bush administration and its unsympathetic view of Europe. For Americans and Europeans alike, this book offers an engrossing interpretive framework for understanding American foreign policy and the way Americans relate to Europe. It does not shy away from critical assessments of the protagonists in today's transatlantic row. It points out that the George W. Bush administration is imbued with an empowering but deliriously skewed sense of history. But it also urges Europeans to do more than simply hold up mirrors to Americans. Above all, it offers a uniquely balanced and richly documented view that provides plenty of food for thought to all sides of the argument.'

Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO
3. NATO--USA
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--EU COUNTRIES
5. EU--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Gardner, Hall, ed.

Notes:
Includes index.

'The perspectives of academics and practitioners are brought together in this insightful work, which examines the war on terrorism, the Iraq war and the roles of NATO and the EU. The book analyzes the new threats posed by terrorist strikes and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction despite the total failure of Cold War conceptions of deterrence. It also delineates the key issues and problems that have arisen from the NATO and EU double enlargement and from the new NATO-Russian relationship. Casting light on the global and regional ramifications of the crisis, as well as the tensions in the transatlantic relationship caused by the war with Iraq, this book addresses the key policy questions that concern the maintenance of global peace and security.'

ID number: 80019334
Year: 2004
Type: M

NATO Divided, NATO United: The Evolution of an Alliance - Westport, CT: Praeger. xii, 165 p.; 24 cm. ISBN: 0275980065

Author(s):
1. Kaplan, Lawrence S., 1924-

Subject(s):
1. NATO--HISTORY
2. NATO--USA
3. NATO--EUROPE

Notes:

'This history of NATO concentrates on the differences within the alliance, particularly between the US and its European partners. NATO's war against terrorism began on September 11, 2001. Invoking Article 5 was a fitting response to the assault on the United States, but the spirit did not last long. Within a few weeks, old fissures within the alliance re-emerged, threatening once again to dissolve an entity that had survived over half a century. In the first two generations of NATO's existence, the Cold War with the Soviet Union had been the major purpose of its existence. But since the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and of the Russian Empire itself, NATO has struggled to seek new raisons d'etre, and has succeeded to some degree in finding them in crisis management in Europe and in areas beyond the boundaries of the alliance. The absence of a traditional enemy to serve as a centripetal force, along with the recognition of the US as the lone superpower, has placed a focus on internal troubles of the alliance that had been obscured in the past by the presence of a common enemy. Too little attention has been paid to such West-West conflicts
which arguably have been more frequent and more bitter, if not
more dangerous, than the struggle with the Soviet Union.
Differences among the allies began with the formation of the
alliance itself. Some were resolved, others persisted. Many of
them related to 'out of area' issues in which the Soviet Union
was not involved or only peripherally concerned. How the
alliance managed the unequal relationship in the past may offer
insights into the common ground the alliance partners can
identify in the 21st century.'

ID number: 80022850
Year: 2004
Type: M

341.3 /00117
Reconfiguring the American Military Presence in Europe - Carlisle
Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
vii, 34 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871512
Author(s):
1. Millen, Raymond A.
Subject(s):
1. USA--ARMED FORCES--EUROPE
2. NATO--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The author examines America's options regarding the basing of
ground troops in Europe and considers three major options
available to the United States - complete withdrawal, annual
rotations, and restructuring the Alliance to accommodate a
smaller US presence. While weighing the advantages and
disadvantages of each option, he does not lose sight of the
ultimate objective of NATO - to provide credible land power for
the full spectrum of operations. He introduces a NATO 3-3 Force
Structure concept that rests on a smaller NATO ground force
adaptive to the capabilities and wealth of member states;
increases interoperability (technologically and procedurally);
and supports the expeditionary force structure already in
progress by the formal establishment of three standing combined
joint task forces (CJTF). Additionally, he recommends the
adoption of nine division-sized bases in Europe located at key
gostrategic points for greater access to the Middle East and
Africa.'
ID number: 80019124
Year: 2004
Type: M
2003

327 /01199
Transatlantic Relations: How Useful is the Mars-Venus Metaphor? -
Bucharest: NATO Studies Center.
31 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9738628717
Author(s):
1. Biro, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. NATO Studies Center (RO)
ID number: 80019360
Year: 2003
Type: M

327 /01211
An Alliance at Risk: the United States and Europe since September 11 -
Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
xxi, 140 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 0801878411
Author(s):
1. Cohen-Tanugi, Laurent
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Includes index.

In the immediate aftermath of the events of September 11, people
around the world - and Europeans in particular - came together
in unprecedented demonstrations of compassion and solidarity with the people of the United States. Since then,
however, relations between Europe and America have become perilously contentious. The new unilateral and preemptive tone
of US foreign policy, wedded to old fears of American hegemony and an irreducible strain of anti-Americanism, have alienated and angered Europeans, even as Europe's refusal to endorse key American policies has drawn charges of ingratitude and irrelevance. For the author this growing rift dates back to the
end of the Cold War and poses profound dangers for the intertwined futures of America, Europe, and the world. He
argues here that although the ties that have united Europe and America for decades remain stronger than the propagandists of
an international schism would have us believe, deepening transatlantic differences foster an increasing mistrust that prevents constructive dialogue and cooperation. The author begins by placing global anti-Americanism in historical perspective and tracing the evolution and progressive alteration of European-American relations from the postwar period to the Iraqi crisis. Stressing the need for strong transatlantic solidarity in the new global environment, he sets forth the case and prerequisites for a new alliance, calling on the European Union to assume fully its responsibilities on the world stage and on America to address the inadequacies of its foreign policy and become more attentive to the international community, its sensitivities and rules. Envisioning what this renewed partnership might look like in the future, he concludes that in a world plagued by profound disorder and rabid anti-Westernism, the distance between the United States and
Europe must be bridged to advance the democratic values they share, confront global challenges, and ensure the stability of the world.'

(Whitehall Paper Series; 58)
ISBN: 085516171X
Author(s):
1. Coker, Christopher

The diplomatic crisis at the United Nations over war in Iraq marked a watershed in international relations. But experts differ profoundly on its implications, with some heralding the rise of a new 'Anglosphere' and others forecasting the end of the Western Alliance. In this paper the author expertly dissects the notion that a new fault-line has developed between Europe and the United States which embraces Western security perceptions and values. His analysis reveals a transatlantic world deeply divided over the United Nations, the role of force and the future of the Western Alliance.'

ISBN: 1843542307
Author(s):
1. Cooper, Robert

When communism collapsed in 1989 there was a fundamental change in the European state system. A new form of international order emerged, in which states maintain alliances in peace time as well as wartime, interfere in each other's domestic affairs and accept the jurisdiction of international courts. Put simply, these states are less absolute in their sovereignty and independence than before. In this landmark book, the author sets out his radical interpretation of the new order that has emerged from the debris of communism. He argues that there are now three types of state: lawless, 'pre-modern' states such as Somalia and Afghanistan; 'modern' states - such as China,
Brazil and India - that straightforwardly pursue their national interests; and 'postmodern' states, such as those of the EU and Japan, that operate on the basis of openness, law and mutual security. The United States, the author shows, has yet to decide whether to embrace the 'postmodern' world of interdependence, or pursue unilateralism and power politics. In this book, the author shows that the key question confronting postmodern states is how they should deal with a world in which missiles and terrorists ignore borders and where the certainties of the Cold War alliances no longer exist. He argues that Europeans have to be prepared to use the rougher methods of an earlier era – force, pre-emptive attack, deception – if they are serious about safeguarding what they have achieved. He also articulates a doctrine of cooperative imperialism and underlines the moral values that lie behind foreign policy choices.'

ID number: 80019051
Year: 2003
Type: M

327 /001133

Of Paradise and Power: America and Europe in the New World Order - New York: Knopf.
103 p.; 20 cm.
ISBN: 1400040930
Author(s):
1. Kagan, Robert
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'European leaders, increasingly disturbed by US policy and actions abroad feel they are headed for what the New York Times describes as a 'moment of truth'. After years of mutual resentment and tensions, there is a sudden recognition that the real interests of America and its allies are diverging sharply and that the transatlantic relationship itself has changed, possibly irreversibly. Europe sees the United States as high-handed, unilateralist, and unnecessarily belligerent; the United States sees Europe as spent, unserious, and weak. The anger and mistrust on both sides are hardening into incomprehension. The author reaches incisively into this impasse to force both sides to see themselves through the eyes of the other. Tracing the widely differing histories of Europe and America since the end of World War II, he makes clear how for one the need to escape a bloody past has led to a new set of transnational beliefs about power and threat, while the other has perforce evolved into the guarantor of that 'post-modern paradise' by dint of its might and global reach. This remarkable analysis is being discussed from Washington to Paris and Tokyo.'

ID number: 80022795
Year: 2003
Type: M
Les relations transatlantiques un an après le 11 septembre 2001 -
Bruxelles : Bruylant.
163 p.; 23 cm.
(Bibliothèque de la Fondation Paul-Henri Spaak)
ISBN: 2802717057
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EU
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. EU--USA
Notes:
Actes du Colloque organisé les samedi 7 et dimanche 8 septembre
2002 au Palais d'Egmont (Bruxelles).
'Les débats ont porté sur les trois thèmes suivants : les
relations entre l'Europe et les États-Unis ; la Convention
européenne ; la situation économique et l'euro.'
ID number: 80018727
Year: 2003
Type: M

Renewing the Transatlantic Partnership : A View from the United States -
i,ii, 68 p.; 23 cm.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. NATO--USA
Notes:
Hearing before the Subcommittee on Europe of the Committee on
International Relations, House of Representatives, One Hundred
ID number: 80019980
Year: 2003
Type: M

La sécurité de l'Europe et les relations transatlantique au seuil du XXIe
siècle - Bruxelles : Bruylant.
vi, 415 p.; ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 2802717324
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EU--ESDP
Added entry(s):
1. Jeanclos, Yves, ed.
Notes:
'Après le temps des interrogations et de la solitude (I) est
peut-être venu le temps des coopérations et de la solidarité
(II) dans les relations transatlantiques. Ces deux thèmes
d'analyse sont confrontés par 23 universitaires et diplomates
venant des deux bords de l'Atlantique. Ils réalisent ainsi la
mission qu'ils se sont fixée depuis 15 ans :
l'approfondissement de la compréhension mutuelle des évolutions
internationales. Il s'agit de favoriser le
développement et le renforcement des liens transatlantiques, de
nature sécuritaire certes, mais aussi économique et politique.
Ils s'efforcent de réduire les espaces d'incompréhension pour
The United States, Britain, and their coalition partners took enormous risks in invading Iraq in March 2003. They risked one of the most successful alliances in history. They risked damaging both the United Nations and themselves. They risked a much bloodier war than that which eventually took place, one in which they apparently believed that chemical or biological weapons might be used against their troops. Perhaps most dangerous of all, they risked creating a new swamp in which terrorists could actually breed and flourish. This book is an analysis of the risks taken in Iraq, the reasons for them and the ways in which the challenge posed by Iraq was unlike anything faced by the post-war Western consensus. Perhaps for that reason, the decision to go to war in Iraq threatened, and to some extent still threatens, to smash that consensus to smithereens. The author shows why America had to take the lead, why Britain - and many other countries - followed, and why Franco-German prevarication and obstruction had to be swept aside. Without minimizing the reality of the ongoing dangers or denying that mistakes were made along this most difficult of journeys, the author argues passionately that war in Iraq was the right thing to do.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. NATO--USA
3. EU--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
1. Lindstrom, Gustav, ed.
2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'The idea behind this transatlantic book predates the intense transatlantic exchanges that took place prior to the war in Iraq in early 2003. The run-up to the passage of UN Resolution 1441 in November 2002 provided clear indications that Euro-American relations were about to enter previously unchartered territory. Given these developments, the Institute decided to produce an extensive study analysing the state of transatlantic relations. For each topic, two authors - one American and one European - were commissioned to provide their thoughts and insights. The result is twelve distinct chapters covering six diverse topics. The book provides both a general overview of US-European relations and investigates specific issue areas through case studies. The diversity on the American side is particularly great, with five different institutions represented among the authors. On the European side, contributions come from the multinational research team at the EU Institute for Security Studies.'

(Report; 49)
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Added entry(s):
1. Henry L. Stimson Center (US)
Notes:
'China's rise will pose fundamental challenges to the United States and Europe, both separately and in their political relations with one another. Although US and European leaders for the foreseeable future will remain focused on more pressing near-term challenges than China, steps to enhance mutual understanding of American and European perspectives on China's future and international role can and should be taken now. This report makes the case for an intensified exchange between US and European China and transatlantic experts both in and outside of government. It is based on a year-long exchange among US and European experts on China and transatlantic relations organized by the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington, DC and the German Council on Foreign Relations in Berlin, Germany.'
327 /01185
104 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9073329140
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. NATO--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Netherlands Atlantic Association (NL)
2. University of Amsterdam. Germany Institute (NL)
Notes:

2002

327 /01204
L'edit de Caracalla ou plaidoyer pour des Etats-Unis d'Occident - Paris : Fayard.
109, xxvii p.; 19 cm.
ISBN: 2213612544
Author(s):
1. C, Xavier de
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
'L'edit de Caracalla : constitution prise en l'an 212 de notre ere par l'empereur Bassianus Caracalla (ne a Lyon en 188), qui etendait a tous les hommes libres de l'Empire le droit de cite romain afin de faire cesser 'chicanes et reclamations'. Bis repetita ... ? Le President des USA et les Europeens eux-memes, ne devraient-ils pas s'inspirer de ce precedent pour aller vers une Federation euro-americaine ? Face a la montee des perils, ne serait-ce pas le meilleur moyen d'assurer a l'Occident un avenir digne de son passe ? Voici la these brutale mais argumentee, defendue par un ancien haut-fonctionnaire francais dans une lettre d'outre-Atlantique. Il l'a payee de sa vie. Regis Debray, en postface, rend un eclatant hommage a cet homme d'exception, tout en recusant fermement son choix.'
Coming in from the Cold War: Changes in U.S.-European Interactions since 1980 - Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield. ix, 244 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0742500179
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
2. Ingebritsen, Christine, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'The early 1980s brought dramatic changes in East-West relations. The decade began with the death of Yugoslavia's Tito, the birth of Poland's Solidarity trade union, and the US election of Ronald Reagan as president. These key developments, together with the growing financial insolvency of the Soviet bloc and shifts in power in the Kremlin - culminating in the election of Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985 - signalled the end of an era. Since then, US relations with Europe have charted a new course, influenced especially by the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the expansion of NATO, and the growing strength of the European Union. This volume analyzes US relations with Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Russia, Poland and Ukraine, and examines the new role for NATO in the post-Cold War world and the evolving dynamics in the US-EU partnership. Through their assessment of mutual perceptions, evolving interests, and clashing agendas, the contributors offer a fresh and thoughtful exploration of the relationship between the United States and the major European states.'

(Series 2. Research Reports ; 17)
ISBN: 9512513781
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. NATO--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Ries, Tomas, ed.
2. Sipila, Joonas, ed.
3. National Defence College (FI)
Notes:
Contributions to the Seminar arranged by the Department of Strategic and Defence Studies, National Defence College of Finland in Helsinki on 13-14 June 2002.

ID number: 80019547
Year: 2002
Type: M

ID number: 80018253
Year: 2002
Type: M
The EU’s Search for a Strategic Role: ESDP and Its Implications for Transatlantic Relations - Washington: Center for Transatlantic Relations.

The book considers both progress on ESDP and prospects for its future. Authors explore the strategic trends behind ESDP and the relationship between EU and NATO; identify possible implications of ESDP for global security architecture, especially in the area of peace operations; discuss European and American viewpoints with regard to the future of the transatlantic partnership; and offer recommendations for addressing some of the challenges facing ESDP and the EU in its search for an expanded security role.


After 9/11/02, nothing has been left the same. As seen from America, the world has changed, while viewed from Europe it is America that has been transformed. While signs of empathy abounded in Germany last September and Chancellor Gerhard Schroder promised 'unlimited support' to President George W. Bush, over the year this promise gave way to vocal criticism and suspicion. Today, after a bitter election campaign marked by Schroder's electoral tactic of opposing a US-led military action against Iraq and the Bush administration's angered response and cold-shouldered rebuke of the re-elected chancellor, there can be no doubt that we are facing an increasingly deeper transatlantic divide.
The world has never known a power such as the United States. Consequently, Europe cannot expect the United States to be anything other than unilateralist. America is simply too powerful. What matters, therefore, is the nature of American unilateralism. Unfortunately, the more powerful the United States becomes the more vulnerable it perceives itself to be. Consequently, 11 September has reinforced the trend towards narrow unilateralism and a narrow concept of engagement that is not only undermining transatlantic security relations but reinforcing a myth of American military exceptionalism the application of which is often as narrow as the policy that controls it. Contrasting American and European perceptions of power and vulnerability are reinforcing division in the transatlantic security relationship. Therefore, a new organising principle is needed to reflect a new transatlantic security reality in a new security environment in which flexibility and autonomy will be essential if American and European strengths are to be utilised to effect. The world needs American leadership, but leadership that is engaged, comprehensive and open. America also needs a strong Europe, not only to work alongside it in the struggle for security worldwide, but to act as the indispensable reality check on American leadership. If the EU is rightly to take on more of the responsibility for organising European security in its broadest sense, NATO must remain the forum for effective transatlantic military cooperation in the twenty-first century.
La France vue par les Etats-Unis : reflexions sur la francophobie a
Washington - Paris : IFRI.
116 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 2865921409
Author(s):
  1. Serfaty, Simon
Subject(s):
  1. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE
  3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
  1. Centre Francais sur les Etats-Unis (FR)
  2. Institut Francais des Relations Internationales (FR)
Notes:

Le debat sur l'anti-americanisme en France vient d'etre relance
avec en particulier la publications des ouvrages de
Jean-Francois Revel et de Philippe Roger. On connait moins en
France le sentiment 'francophobe' qui prevaut dans des secteurs
significatifs du monde politique americain. La 'francophobie',
mot utilise ici par mesure de facilite, mais qui decrit assez
bien l'hostilite systematique a la France qui prevaut dans
certains milieux de Washington, est en effet devenue un
phenomene marquant. La France combine plusieurs
caracteristiques difficiles a accepter pour beaucoup
d'Americains politises. Elle est une democratie, mais elle
pretend disposer d'un modele distinct et a certains egards
concurrent de celui des Etats-Unis. De meme, la France est
percue comme l'une des rares puissances posant les questions
sur la domination americaine du systeme international, d'ou
cette 'francophobie' existant a Washington. Il fallait donc
descrire et analyser l'effet qu'elle ne peut manquer d'exercer
sur les relations franco-americaines et euro-americaines. Le
Centre Francais sur les Etats-Unis est convaincu de faire
oeuvre utile en publiait ce texte, et en faisant en sorte qu'il
soit lu comme il le merite, dans l'esprit constructif qui doit
presider a l'analyse des phenomenes politiques d'une reelle
importance pour les decisieurs.'

Shoulder to Shoulder : The Road to U.S.-European Military Cooperability :
A German-American Analysis - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.
xiv, 69 p.; 30 cm.
(Rand Publication ; MR-1575-NSDR/RE)
ISBN: 0833032097
Author(s):
  1. Gompert, David C.
  2. Nerlich, Uwe
Subject(s):
  1. COMBINED OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)
  2. INTEROPERABILITY
  3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
  4. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
  1. Rand Corporation (US)
Notes:
'As the US military transforms into a highly mobile and lethal
force designed for expeditionary warfare, European allies
remain focused on stability operations. Because traditional
forces cannot integrate or function effectively with transformed forces, the US-allied cooperability gap is becoming unbridgeable, threatening basic US and European interests and alliance cohesion. The authors explore strategies for addressing this challenge.'

53 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 1901229374

Author(s):
1. Sloan, Stanley R.
2. Ham, Peter van, 1963-

Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. NATO--USA
3. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. Centre for European Reform (GB)

Notes:
'Stanley Sloan argues that NATO is not finished by that it is in need of serious reform. He identifies the key steps that both Europe and America need to implement, such as curbing US unilateral tendencies, beefing up Europe's 'hard power' capabilities and giving NATO a role in dealing with new security threats. NATO's command structure, he argues, should shift from a geographic to a functional focus. And he makes the case that in addition to pursuing NATO reform, Europe and America also need to deepen their cooperation through a new Atlantic Community initiative. Using a broader canvass, Peter van Ham analyses the reasons for the growing discord across the Atlantic on many international security issues. He argues that this divergence in 'strategic perspectives' is of a structural rather than a transitory nature - and that consequently NATO's role as an effective security partnership between the US and Europe will suffer. His conclusion is that Europe and America should accept this unfortunate reality - but work to manage their differences adroitly. For the Europeans this means they must learn to stand on their own political feet, for example by developing a EU strategic concept. Strengthening the EU's foreign and security policy would be more fruitful than complaining about America, or pretending that institutional tinkering will somehow revitalise the Atlantic alliance of old.'


217 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1903403340

Subject(s):
1. EU--ENLARGEMENT
2. EU--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Leech, John, ed.
2. Federal Trust for Education and Research (GB)
3. Trans European Policy Studies Association (BE)

Notes:
'Bibliography: p. 211-216.
'Experts from the Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) network and their American colleagues contributed these essays to a New Transatlantic Agenda research project for the European Commission. They evaluate the impact of current and future EU enlargement on transatlantic relations and assess the effects of political, economic and strategic changes on relations between the EU and an enlarged EU of possibly 25 or
69 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
3. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
4. NATO--USA
Added entry(s):
1. House of Commons. Defence Committee (GB)
Notes:

iv, 45 p. : 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584870761
Author(s):
1. Blank, Stephen, 1950-
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. NATO--USA
5. NATO--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'This report presents a summary and analysis of the conference held on March 26-27, 2001 and cosponsored by the Strategic Studies Institute and Harvard University's Belfer Center for the Study of Science and International Affairs. Issues discussed at the conference included NATO and EU enlargement, these organizations' mutual relationship now that the EU is creating its own defense arm, the European Security and Defense program (ESDP), defense spending, as well as interoperability with Russia on a wide range of issues.'
The Geostrategic Triad: Living with China, Europe, and Russia -
Washington: Center for Strategic and International Studies.
xi, 75 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
(Significant Issues Series, 0736-7136 ; v. 23, no. 1)
ISBN: 089206384X
Author(s):
1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew K., 1928-
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
6. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
7. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)
Notes:
'Global stability in the early twenty-first century will be conditioned largely by how the United States handles its relations with China, Europe, and Russia - the 'geostrategic triad' - according to Zbigniew Brzezinski. Thus, the United States needs a well-defined strategy to manage the two 'Eurasian power triangles': the United States, Japan, and China; and the United States, Europe, and Russia. With this work, Brzezinski offers a comprehensive geostrategic road map for such US engagement.'
ID number: 80017748
Year: 2001
Type: M

20 p.; 30 cm.
(Policy Brief; 2)
Author(s):
1. Chalmers, Malcolm
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. USA--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
4. EUROPE--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
Added entry(s):
1. Foreign Policy Centre (GB)
Notes:
'><http://www.fpc.org.uk/reports/> accessed 31/01/01.
'In this Policy Brief marking the inauguration of President Bush, Professor Chalmers argues that Europeans can best promote US international engagement by themselves meeting more of the costs of international security. The report examines claims of 'free-riding' by providing the facts across burden-sharing regimes - from the US's unparalleled military might to Europe's contributions to peacekeeping, development aid, multilateral institutions and tackling global warming. Chalmers argues that Europe should seek to reshape the transatlantic debate by focusing less on US shortcomings and more on meeting its own responsibilities. He sets out the constructive European agenda which - through concrete reform on European security, multilateral reform and development - could reshape the transatlantic debate and create a more effective division of international labour.'
URI: http://www.fpc.org.uk/reports/
Depuis deux ans, l'Alliance atlantique est à nouveau en proie aux interrogations. Alors que son cinquantième anniversaire, en 1999, devait consacrer sa refondation à l'ère de l'après-guerre froide, le conflit du Kosovo – malgré l'unanimité affichée sur le moment – aura marqué la fin d'un cycle. Car au-delà du bilan contrasté de l'opération, le Kosovo aura agi comme le révélateur de tendances de fond dans la relation transatlantique : d'un côté, une Amérique qui s'interroge sur le bien-fondé de son engagement actuel dans la sécurité de l'Europe ; de l'autre, des Européens soucieux de reéquilibrer une relation restée trop longtemps inégale. Mais la crise aura également fait office de catalyseur de ces mêmes tendances. Une Amérique de plus en plus 'globale' dans ses priorités stratégiques mais aussi de plus en plus unilatérale dans ses politiques ; une Union européenne concernée avant tout par la sécurité à sa propre périphérie et déciée à devenir un acteur stratégique à part entière : telle est aujourd'hui la situation de la relation transatlantique. D'où les interrogations quant à l'avenir. Que signifie, pour l'Alliance, la divergence croissante entre les priorités stratégiques européennes et américaines ? L'Amérique peut-elle accepter une défense européenne autonome à terme par rapport aux États-Unis ? Et comment repenser, dans ces conditions, le marchandage transatlantique et créer les conditions d'un partenariat stratégique euro-américain durable ? Telles sont quelques-unes des questions auxquelles tente de répondre cet ouvrage, qui réunit quelques-uns des meilleurs experts américains et européens des relations transatlantiques.

Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. Philippart, Eric, ed.
2. Winand, Pascaline, ed.

Notes:
Includes index.

“In 1990, the signature of the Transatlantic Declaration marked the formal recognition of the European Community as the third main element in the transatlantic institutional architecture, alongside NATO and bilateral relationships. Five years later, US-EU relations took another major step forward with the adoption of a 'New Transatlantic Agenda'. This volume puts this evolution into historical perspective by identifying the enduring features of the relationship. At the dawn of the Bush administration and in the wake of the Nice Treaty, it also makes a bold attempt at assessing the current state of US-EU relations, notably by taking stock of the changes introduced via the New Transatlantic Agenda. Aimed at practitioners and academics alike, and going well beyond a general overview of transatlantic relations, it first explores the evolution of structures and processes in US-EU relations while paying special attention to the policy-shaping and policy-making strategies of public and private actors. Focusing on the post-NTO record, it then endeavours to assess, explain and evaluate the policy outcomes of EU-US relations.’

ID number: 80018587
Year: 2001
Type: M

Unilateral America, Lightweight Europe?: Managing Divergence in Transatlantic Foreign Policy - London: Centre for European Reform. 21 p.; 30 cm. (CER Working Paper)

Author(s):
1. Everts, Steven

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Centre for European Reform (GB)

Notes:
<http://www.cer.org.uk>

'The sometimes anxious discussions about what a Bush administration means for Europe goes beyond a simple adjustment to a change of personnel in Washington. Whatever the validity of these concerns, it is worth exploring whether politicians on either side of the Atlantic are really guided by divergent priorities - and if so, how these differences can be overcome.’

URI: http://www.cer.org.uk
ID number: 80017047
Year: 2001
Type: M
v, 26 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584870753
Author(s):
1. Aguera, Martin
Subject(s):
1. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--USA
2. EU--ESDP--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'In this study, the author explains the relationship between missile defense and ESDP. The author shows that rather than serving as wedges between the United States and Europe, both of these can help construct a better security relationship. In fact, transatlantic cooperation and understanding of these issues is necessary for either of them to succeed.'
ID number: 80017785
Year: 2001
Type: M

Stars and Strife: The Coming Conflicts between the USA and the European Union - Houndmills, UK: Palgrave.
vii, 193 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 0333918401
Author(s):
1. Redwood, John
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
2. EU--GREAT BRITAIN
3. GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GREAT BRITAIN
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 188-189. Includes index.
'This book looks ahead to the coming conflicts between the USA and emerging United States of Europe. Should Britain become the fifteenth state of Euroland or the fifty-first state of America? The author sets out four possible futures, concluding that joining the European political project would be bad for the UK and for the cause of free trade and democracy around the world. He explains why the USA has need of the special relationship with Britain, and how the English-speaking world offers the best approach to peace and prosperity in a dot.com world.'
ID number: 80018205
Year: 2001
Type: M
The end of the Cold War and the events that marked the previous decade up to the allied intervention in Kosovo pointed towards the likelihood of a progressive US withdrawal from alliances in general and NATO in particular. The emergence of European Defense together with structural evolutions in US society and the political classes would appear to emphasize this phenomenon. Against the trend, this paper intends to show that the continuation of a US presence in Europe and NATO's survival may be explained through the essential functions that the Organization fulfills. These, politically as much as militarily, are vital for the world leadership of the United States. For this reason, the different reforms undertaken in the Alliance arose, on the US side, within the context of a well-thought plan with twin objectives: the preservation of the traditional advantages of the Atlantic Alliance; and the adaptation of the Organization to an internal and external context that has profoundly changed over a ten year period. In the longer term, however, the future of NATO will be assured by mutual efforts between the Americans and the Europeans, in terms of increased political flexibility and enhanced military interoperability.
relationship. Will the Atlantic Community strengthen or weaken under these strains? In this book, distinguished experts consider the arguments over enlargement of NATO and the European Union, and the course of European integration and transatlantic trade, in order to assess the state of this vital relationship and its future.

355.4 /01276
v, 53 p.; 30 cm.
(Occasional Papers; 20)
Author(s):
1. Lindley-French, Julian
Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)
Notes:
'Transatlantic security relations are entering a new phase at the beginning of the twenty-first century that will confront the new American president with a range of challenges. Profound policy debates are underway in both the United States and Europe that often result in contending strategic assessments and, thereafter, policy choices. Americans, in particular, face the most fundamental of questions: what to do with power? Transatlantic security relations are not about to fall apart. Indeed, in many ways Americans and Europeans are becoming ever more alike, believing in the same things and wanting the same things. However, in the absence of an external threat that can condition policy choices Americans and Europeans are diverging over how best to promote security and stability, not only in Europe, but beyond. These contending choices are becoming ever more apparent, particularly in military doctrine where the American focus on 'full spectrum warfighting' contends with the European emphasis on 'full spectrum peacekeeping'. The next president will have to decide, at a moment of supreme power, to resist the temptation to lead alone and recognise the importance of acting together in a world in which not even the United States can control all outcomes.'

Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--MILITARY POLICY

Added entry(s):
1. Lindley-French, Julian, ed.
2. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)

Notes:
'According to the author, what was of particular interest in the Paris Transatlantic Forum was that it combined both a discussion of the technical, immediate aspects of European defence and a more general reflection on developments in American policy and the direction being taken by European construction. The author makes three observations on the discussions: (1) the further forward one goes on the question of EU-NATO institutional relations, the greater the incomprehension on the part of the Americans on the very nature of the European Union and on the overall political significance of the EU's defence dimension, (2) on the American side, the basic contradiction lies in the dilemma between the need for the effective sharing of burdens with the Allies and the almost structural propensity for US leadership and, (3) the recurring theme among European participants to maintain or even strengthen public willingness to pay the price of defence.'

ID number: 80017618
Year: 2000
Type: M


Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. Department of Defense (US)

Notes:
'In this report, the Department of Defense outlines US strategy to prepare the Americans and their Allies to meet 21st century challenges within the transatlantic community and to strengthen this community's contribution to global security.'

ID number: 80018106
Year: 2000
Type: M

iv, 300 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Stockholm Studies in Politics ; 75)
ISBN: 9172652128

Author(s):
1. Winnerstig, Mike

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Stockholm University (SE)

Notes:
'The research aim of this study is to answer the following question: what kind of security strategies did the United States conduct toward Europe during the period 1981 through 1997 - and why? In order to answer this question, three auxiliary questions are asked. Firstly, what was the US strategy during the second Cold War of the 1980s? Secondly, how and why did the US strategy correspond to the European Union's fledgling attempts to build up independent, security and defense structures after the end of the Cold War? And thirdly, how should the 1997 decision, taken under US leadership, to invite three, former, Soviet satellite states into NATO membership be assessed? In order to answer these questions, two different analytical frameworks are developed. The first is based on realism and geopolitics, the second on liberalism and social constructivism. These theoretical perspectives are used as instruments for the analysis of the official US security strategy, defined in terms of threat perceptions, goals, and means.'

ID number: 80018213
Year: 2000
Type: M

92 p. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Papers, 0567-932X ; 333)
ISBN: 0199290059

Author(s):
1. Thomas, James P.

Subject(s):
1. COMBINED OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)
2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:
'This paper examines the role of coalitions in the defence strategies of the UK, France, Germany and the US; the participation of these countries in major multinational operations of the 1990s; and the challenges that they will face in preparing for future operations. It argues that, while the Allies all acknowledge the political necessity of multinational operations, their military preparations for them have been inadequate. The actions in the Gulf, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo highlight serious disparities in the capabilities of the coalition partners, as well as uneven levels of prior
coordination. Improving the performance of future coalitions will require a much greater emphasis on force planning in peacetime. To achieve this, the core Allies will have to address three critical issues: the impact of a revolution in military affairs on the way coalitions are formed and managed; the roles of NATO and the European Union in defence planning, as well as non-institutional approaches; and the need for greater role specialisation.


Author(s):
1. Nielsen, Kristian L.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EU--USA

Notes:
If the measure of Barack Obama’s success in mending US-European relations is whether the tone has improved, his presidency has been a great success. If the measure of success, however, is halting the drifting apart of policy preferences, the picture looks a lot less rosy. This article argues that the 'drift' in relations did not start and end with the Bush administration. Rather it reflects deep-seated preferences and very different world views on both sides. Given this, the best any one leader on either side can hope for is to manage relations with as little friction and acrimony as possible. The Obama administration realises that, and by this more limited measure, it has succeeded brilliantly.

ID Number: JA029262
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

* This list contains material received as of August 7th, 2013. – Cette liste est arrêtée au 7 août 2013.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 22, no. 1, 2013, p. 55-73.)

Author(s):
1. Kempin, Ronja
2. Mawdsley, Jocelyn

Subject(s):
1. EU--CSDP
2. EU--USA
3. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
This article argues that rather than being an emancipatory step for the EU, the Common Security and Defence Policy in its current format represents a continuation of US strategic hegemony. Using a neo-Gramscian model of hegemony, by considering both civilian and military aspects of CSDP, the article shows how US ability to export its strategic doctrine to EU member states is undiminished. It argues that respect for US military achievements is a key reason for this, but that this may lead EU states to make poor strategic decisions, which moreover may lack political and public legitimacy.

ID Number: JA029263
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Transatlantic Relations Four Years Later: The Elusive Quest for a Strategic Vision.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 47, no. 3, September 2012, p. 20-36.)

Author(s):
1. Alessandri, Emiliano

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
The transatlantic tensions of the Bush years are behind us but the future of transatlantic relations remains uncertain at the closing of the Obama term. Policy alignment has been found on a host of issues but 'existential' questions have resurfaced, casting shadows on Western unity and relevance in the coming years. So far the crisis has failed to focus attention on the need for a common vision for the 21st century. Key strategic issues, from the future of the European order to transatlantic engagement in the Middle East, should figure prominently on the next transatlantic agenda, shifting the debate from the notion of a 'Pacific century' to how the West can address ongoing power transitions.

ID Number: JA028831
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART
The Faulty Logic of the European Union and Its Consequences for the United States.
(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 4, Fall 2012, p. 517-529.)
Author(s):
1. Grygiel, Jakub J.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EU--USA
Notes:
The European Union is in crisis because it is based on a wrong understanding of political development. Its founding assumption is that a common market and a common currency would lead to a unified polity; that Europeans would arise out of the euro. This has not happened and Europe is fraying economically and politically. And the United States is not a disinterested spectator because a weaker and more divided Europe undermines a key foreign policy objective pursued over the last century - of a Europe whole, secure, and free. Consequently, it is premature for Washington to reorient its strategic attention away from Europe.
ID Number: JA028928
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

The American Role in European Defense Reform.
(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 4, Fall 2012, p. 530-546.)
Author(s):
1. Deni, John R.
Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA
Notes:
In order to influence the direction and outcomes of defense reforms occurring across Europe, the United States needs to refocus its military-to-military engagement programs with its European allies. Instead of seeking to build partner capacity among the newest NATO members or aspirants, Washington will be better served by maintaining and strengthening interoperability with those allies that are adaptive and innovative, deployable and expeditionary, and capable of full spectrum operations - that is, allies such as France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. This finding is based upon what Washington itself sees as the future of conflict and the kinds of coalition partner skills and abilities the United States will need to counter post-International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) threats to US and collective security. Given budget and force structure cuts facing the United States as well, the American military cannot afford to waste its limited security cooperation resources.
ID Number: JA028929
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART
Towards a 'Post-American' Alliance? NATO Burden-Sharing after Libya.

*INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS*, vol. 88, no. 2, March 2012, p. 313-327.

**Author(s):**
1. Hallams, Ellen
2. Schreer, Benjamin

**Subject(s):**
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
2. LIBYA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-
3. NATO--USA

**Notes:**
NATO's recent operation in Libya has been described by some commentators as reflecting a new burden-sharing model, with the US playing a more supportive role and European allies stepping up to provide the bulk of the air strikes. The US administration of President Barack Obama seemed to share this view and has made clear that post-Libya it continues to expect its allies to assume greater responsibility within the alliance. Moreover, unlike previously, changes within the US and the international system are likely to make America less willing and able to provide for the same degree of leadership in NATO that the alliance has been used to. However, this article finds that Operation Unified Protector in Libya has only limited utility as a benchmark for a sustainable burden-sharing model for the alliance. As a result, an ever more fragmented NATO is still in search for a new transatlantic consensus on how to distribute the burdens more equally among its members. While no new generic model is easily available, a move towards a 'post-American' alliance may provide the basis for a more equitable burden-sharing arrangement, one in which European allies assume a greater leadership role and are prepared to invest more in niche military capabilities.

**ID Number:** JA028489
**Year:** 2012
**Language:** English
**Type:** ART


**Author(s):**
1. Monteleone, Carla

**Subject(s):**
1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. EU--USA

**Notes:**
The article analyzes the influence of US-EU cooperation on the UN decision-making process in the area of peace operations and its impact in the period 1991-2008. The article claims that US-EU cooperation transforms the positional power of the US, the EU and its member states into a coalition with dominant influence in the area of UN peace operations and becomes an enabling factor for the authorization of UN peace operations.

**ID Number:** JA027873
**Year:** 2011
**Language:** English
**Type:** ART
How to Renew Transatlantic Relations in the 21st Century.


Author(s):
1. Zaborowski, Marcin

Subject(s):
1. EU--USA

Notes:
The EU and the US, mainly through NATO, have been successful in securing peace and prosperity in Europe during the Cold War and in promoting peace beyond Europe after 1990. With the emergence of new powers and the rise of multipolarity, however, it is no longer apparent that transatlantic relations are indispensable and ways must be found to make sure that the relationship remains relevant. The EU and the US currently relate poorly to each other and as a result do not obtain the best possible outcome from their combined resources. Two elements are key to improving transatlantic relations: an inclusive policy towards Turkey (in the strategic interests of both the EU and the US); and more permanent and workable structures suited to the realities of the 21st century.

ID Number: JA027652
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

2010

Sharing Global Burdens.

Author(s):
1. Janes, Jackson

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
The transatlantic alliance is no longer the exclusive, privileged club that it once was. In confronting global challenges, other nations and power centers, above all in Asia, contribute to global policies. President Obama personifies this geopolitical reorientation. Europe is still part of the equation - but only one part of it.

ID Number: JA026750
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

L’atlantisme dans un monde zero-polaire.
REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 733, octobre 2010, p. 53-60.

Author(s):
1. Serfaty, Simon

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
Comment faire fonctionner la relation transatlantique dans un monde qui n’est plus polarisé ? Comment rearticuler Amerique et Europe dans leurs differences et leurs possibles complementarites ? L’auteur nous livre son analyse et nous propose sa voie.

ID Number: JA027212
Year: 2010
Language: French
Type: ART
The Nature and Scope of the US-EU Relationship.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 15-24.)
Author(s):
   1. Kaskarelis, Vassilis
Subject(s):
   1. EU--USA
ID Number: JA026737
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

2009

Obama et l'Europe : les paradoxes d'une popularite.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 32, no. 128, hiver 2009 - 2010, p. 919-924.)
Author(s):
   1. Andreani, Gilles
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
   2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA026391
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART

The Lessons of Ancient History and the Future of Transatlantic Relations.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 1, March 2009, p. 23-31.)
Author(s):
   1. Merlini, Cesare
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
   3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
   While a global recession of uncertain duration plagues the planet,
   the Atlantic countries are faced with an agenda of complicated,
   almost intractable international challenges. The surge of new
   protagonists on the world scene has been largely the result of
   a long period of relative stability and extraordinary economic
   growth thanks to the prevalence of Western paradigms. And yet
   they mark another step in the shrinking of the West's
   geostrategic relevance. Obama's America and half-integrated
   Europe should deal with this new multipolar world with a
   consistent and synergic approach, made up of a mix of
   traditional balance-of-power skills and systemic innovations.
   Over the past two decades, the US' solitary position at the
   apex of global power has made the analogy with imperial Rome
   common currency. While this is the wrong lesson to learn from
   classical history, the achievements and mistakes of ancient
   Greece and republican as well as imperial Rome may still help
   us, third millennium Europeans and Americans, sail through the
   stormy waters of today's planetary Mediterranean.
ID Number: JA025800
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
For a New Atlantic Alliance.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 20, no. 2, Spring 2009, p. 1-10.)
Author(s):
1. Minuto Rizzo, Alessandro
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA
4. NATO
ID Number: JA026132
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Les relations transatlantiques dans la periode de l'apres-guerre froide.
(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 40, no. 2, juin 2009, numero special.)
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA026061
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART

The Importance of Being Europe.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 10-14.)
Author(s):
1. Sandschneider, Eberhard
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
There are growing differences in the way the transatlantic partners assess each other. While Europe has embraced Obama as an 'American European', America is looking for strategic partners in other corners of the globe. If Europe wants to be taken seriously, it must decide to become a meaningful actor.
ID Number: JA025577
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

No Time for a Time-out in Europe.
Author(s):
1. Serfaty, Simon
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
4. EU--USA
Notes:
A global recession deepens, America has a new administration, and European public's faith in their institutions is fading. Is this not the time to renew the Atlantic alliance and reinvigorate European integration?
ID Number: JA025657
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 1, March 2009, p. 33-49.)

Author(s):
1. Toje, Asle

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Transatlantic relations are in flux: NATO's struggle for self preservation; the diminished importance of Europe in American geopolitics; the semi-failure of European foreign policy integration; and the absence of a grand bargain among Europe's leading powers. These four trends are making the current transatlantic order unsustainable. But if the international system becomes multipolar, will the 'West' be one of the poles? These developments can be assessed by applying the 'transatlantic bargain' as a conceptual lens through which to select and assess information. The result is that the dynamics of multipolarity could spell the end for the 'transatlantic West'.

ID Number: JA025801
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Continental Drifts.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 100, March - April 2009, p. 39-47.)

Author(s):
1. Wheatcroft, Geoffrey

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
America and the Continent may find themselves once again a united force to be reckoned with by the rest of the world. But the odds are grim. For decades, the United States has moved in one direction militarily, culturally and politically, while Europe has moved steadfastly in another. When the two sides look ahead for future allies, it may be further afield than in the past. And when they look for their nemeses, it may take a mere glimpse across the Atlantic.

ID Number: JA025623
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Rethinking US-Europe Relations.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 26-34.)

Author(s):
1. Hockenos, Paul

Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. NATO
3. EU-USA
4. USA

Notes:
The Obama administration has to rethink the transatlantic partnership in light of shifting power relations and new global security threats. Washington's preferred Atlantic institution, NATO, is already overburdened. The European Union should be prepared to step in and contribute according to its strengths.

ID Number: JA025580
Year: 2009
Partenariat atlantique : une evolution mesurée.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e année, no. 12, 2009, p. 28-38.)
Author(s):
1. Modeste, Rodolphe
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
Notes:
L'arrivée de Barack Obama à la présidence américaine avait laissé entrevoir un renforcement du partenariat atlantique. Les leçons tirées des premiers mois de sa mandature sont pourtant contrastées. Les relatives convergences sur les dossiers du bouclier antimissiles sont circonstanciées et dépendantes de la Russie. En revanche, les questions du partage des responsabilités décisionnelles et du burden-sharing en Afghanistan n'ont pas évolué. Ces inerties rappellent que le theme de integration (dans la decision et l'exécution des plans militaires) reste la principale divergence entre Allies.
ID Number: JA026395
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART

Assurance and US Extended Deterrence in NATO.
(INternational Affairs, vol. 85, no. 4, July 2009, p. 755-780.)
Author(s):
1. Yost, David S.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--USA
2. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--NATO
3. NATO--USA
Notes:
Historically the NATO allies have focused considerable attention on US 'extended deterrence' - that is, the extension by Washington of an umbrella of protection, sometimes called a 'nuclear guarantee'. A persisting requirement has been to provide the allies with assurance about the reliability and credibility of this protection. This article examines the definition of 'assurance' used by the US Department of Defense for most of the past decade and argues that it has drawn attention to long-standing policy challenges associated with US extended deterrence in NATO. The article considers the assurance roles of US nuclear forces in Europe, as well as elements of assurance in Washington's relations with its allies regarding extended nuclear deterrence. Whether the allies will retain the current requirements of extended deterrence and assurance in their new Strategic Concept or devise a new approach will be an issue of capital importance in the policy review launched at the Strasbourg/Kehl Summit. Contrasting approaches to these questions are visible in the United States and Germany, among other allies. The main issues to be resolved include reconciling extended deterrence with arms control priorities; managing the divisions in public and expert opinion; and avoiding certain potential consequences of a rupture with established arrangements.
ID Number: JA025994
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
Pour une Union occidentale entre l'Europe et les Etats-Unis.

Author(s): 1. Balladur, Edouard

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
L'Occident, qui durant des siecles a domine le monde, est aujourd'hui divise, menace par les desordres internationaux et concurrence par de nouvelles puissances qui n'adherent pas a ses valeurs. Affrontant le meme danger, l'Europe et les Etats-Unis doivent ainsi affirmer une plus grande solidarite entre eux en creant une veritable Union occidentale. Il s'agirait de mettre en place un marche commun, de reformer le systeme monetaire international, de concerter les politiques etrangeres et de reequilibrer le fonctionnement de l'Alliance militaire. Dans cette perspective, l'Europe doit renoncer a une hostilite systematique envers la politique americaine et etre plus efficace. Elle deviendrait ainsi un interlocuteur credible et eviterait la tentation isolationniste des Americains. Une revolution dans les esprits est aussi necessaire.

ID Number: JA025532
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

Europe's Enduring Anti-Americanism.

Author(s): 1. Cox, Michael

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ANTI-AMERICANISM

Notes:
Anti-American sentiments embedded in European foreign policy discourse will complicate any effort to increase US reliance on the transatlantic partnership.

ID Number: JA024791
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Transatlantic Stress.

Author(s): 1. Haftendorn, Helga

Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
Although transatlantic relations have improved since 2003, significant differences over how to address international conflicts remain. A common transatlantic strategy for global challenges is nowhere in sight - even in the event of a Democratic US administration in 2009.

ID Number: JA024616
Year: 2008
U.S. and Europe: Partnership of Equals.
Author(s):
1. Hockenos, Paul
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA025438
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Europe's Call for a Leader by Example.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2008, p. 125-133.)
Author(s):
1. Niblett, Robin
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
A dominant facet of European hopes for the new administration is that it will play a leadership role in addressing some of the world's most intractable problems and conflicts rather than protecting its interests within a narrow definition of national security.
ID Number: JA025123
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Building a New Atlantic Alliance.
Author(s):
1. Rubin, James P.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA
Notes:
Washington has paid a heavy price for alienating its European allies during the Bush years, but the next administration will have the opportunity to build a new Atlantic alliance. By compromising with Europe, the United States can confront challenges such as climate change and the ongoing wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.
ID Number: JA024944
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
La nouvelle ligne américaine : oui à l'Europe de la défense.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e année, no. 4, avril 2008, p. 35-44.)

Author(s):
1. Kempf, Olivier

Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP--USA
2. NATO--USA

Notes:
Plusieurs signes montrent que l'Amerique veut une Union transatlantique. Les termes du contrat sont renouveles. Rompant avec la vieille position uniquement otanienne, les Etats-Unis semblent accepter la position 'bruxelliste' suggeree par M. Sarkozy : a la fois l'OTAN et une Europe autonome de la defense. C'est un bouleversement radical qui est ainsi a l'oeuvre. S'il est peu probable qu'il sera visible des Bucarest, il devrait toutefois modifier en profondeur les relations transatlantiques dans les quinze mois a venir.

ID Number: JA024780
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 27, no. 1, 2008, p. 65-78.)

Author(s):
1. Williams, Ellen

Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. NATO--USA

Notes:
This paper seeks to determine why the United States chose to bypass NATO after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the relative strengths and weaknesses of alliance and coalition operations, through an examination of NATO's missions in Bosnia and Kosovo and U.S.-led coalition operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. While the United States emerged from NATO's two Balkans missions with a belief that its operational freedom and flexibility had been hampered by operating within alliance constraints, coalition operations in Afghanistan and Iraq raised key questions about whether ad hoc coalitions are the most appropriate mechanisms for conducting such operations. NATO's contributions to postcombat reconstruction and stabilization also highlighted some of the core advantages to be derived from working through the alliance. If NATO can follow through on the transformation agenda it has undertaken since the 2002 Prague Summit, the indications are that the United States is more likely to turn to NATO for future operations and that NATO's days as a 'toolbox' may well be numbered.

ID Number: JA024638
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
American Power and Allied Restraint: Lessons of Iraq.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 123-140.)
Author(s):
1. Allin, Dana H.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Over the past six years, US moral prestige in Europe has collapsed. Following President George W. Bush's re-election, allied governments for reasons of state have tried to restore relations, but we can only speculate on whether such raison d'etat constitutes sufficient basis for an ambitious alliance of democracies. On this difficult foundation, what should the United States expect or hope for from European allies to help restore its position? In theory at least, Europe offers three things. First, capacity: the Europeans are not overendowed with military power, to be sure, but their troops are needed in Afghanistan, Lebanon and beyond. Second, legitimacy: if America cannot bolster the perceived legitimacy of its foreign policy by way of a common moral vocabulary with France, who seriously expects to find it with Russia, China or even India? Third, restraint: the embedding of American power in the imperfect order of global institutions and governance. This does not mean an abrogation of US sovereignty or autonomy - America is too powerful to sacrifice these in any meaningful sense. It does mean American leaders allowing themselves to be restrained by international opinion - a restrain that would have helped the United States avoid disaster in Iraq.

Las bases de una nueva relacion transatlantica.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 115, enero - febrero 2007, p. 115-120.)
Author(s):
1. Vedrine, Hubert
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Pese a sus desacuerdos, Europa y Norteamerica comparten el sentimiento de pertenecer al 'mundo civilizado', de ser el nucleo de Occidente. Aunque conserva su enorme capacidad de influencia, Occidente ha perdido el monopolio de la direccion de los asuntos del mundo.
Europe and America in the Middle East.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 106, no. 698, March 2007, p. 137-139.)
Author(s):
  1. Kupchan, Charles A.
Subject(s):
  1. EU--MIDDLE EAST
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. EU--USA
Notes:
Washington wants the EU to help shoulder burdens in the Middle East, but growing instability in the region and a crisis over Iran could challenge the limits of transatlantic partnership.

Visions americaines de l'OTAN.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGEREE, 72eme annee, no. 3, 2007, p. 633-644.)
Author(s):
  1. Chivvis, Christopher S.
Subject(s):
  1. NATO--USA
  2. EU--ESDP--USA
Notes:
L'Alliance demeure centrale dans les perceptions strategiques de l'elite americaine. Les partenariats qui pourraient elargir son champ d'influence sont souvent vus comme necessaires, meme si leur etendue reste discutee. Quant a la PESD, elle n'effraie pas vraiment outre-Atlantique, dans le mesure ou elle ne conduit pas l'Europe a se detourner de l'Alliance. Mais c'est a l'aune du conflit en Afghanistan, et de l'engagement des Europeens dans ce pays, que les Americains jugeront du futur de l'OTAN.

(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 38, no. 4, decembre 2007, p. 475-499.)
Author(s):
  1. Hendrickson, Ryan C.
Subject(s):
  1. NATO--USA
Notes:
La plupart des recherches actuelles sur l'Organisation du traité de l'Atlantique nord mettent en evidence que cette alliance traverse de graves difficultes, est dans l'ensemble inappropriee, ou bien est vuee a l'effondrement. Presque toutes portent sur les differends a propos de l'Irak des deux cotes de l'Atlantique, sur les grandes differences de capacite militaire entre les Etats-Unis et ses allies, ou sur les effets (negativement percus) d'un elargissement de l'alliance. Dans la litterature recente, aucune recherche n'examine le role du Congres americain sur l'evolution de l'organisation. Cet article fait l'examen du regard que porte le Congres sur l'OTAN a propos des quatre questions de l'elargissement de l'alliance, du role de l'OTAN en Afghanistan, de l'assistance qu'elle apporte aux pays de l'Union africaine au Soudan, et de son role en Iraq apres l'operation Liberte de l'Irak. Il conclut que le
Congres s’est peu soucie de voir a la transformation de l’OTAN et s’est desinteresse de maniere surprenante de sa mission en Afghanistan. Bien qu’il y ait eu des exemples d’entrepreneurship de la part du Congres, celui-ci s’est montre principalement loyal envers le president des Etats-Unis.

Stabilization and Democratization : Renewing the Transatlantic Alliance. 

Author(s):
1. Selden, Zachary

Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. NATO--USA
3. NATO--EUROPE

Notes:
The author presents here an insider's view of NATO's future. He reviews the alliance's recent history focusing on events that have strained relationships between member states, particularly the United States and European nations. He contrasts these detractors with the mutually supported stabilization and democratization missions currently being executed by the alliance to argue that it is in the best interest of both the United States and Europe to recast the transatlantic organization based on support for such missions. The author analyzes various national capabilities that might be provided in support of long-term stabilization and democratization campaigns to conclude that even after 60 years the alliance is still the natural nexus between North America and Europe for planning and executing large-scale operations. He does advocate, however, that it is necessary to significantly modify NATO's infrastructure to take advantage of national capabilities. The author suggests that it is only through this transformation that Europe and the United States will be able to successfully reforge the alliance on a more equal basis.

De la derive au divorce : les relations transatlantiques apres la guerre d'Irak.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 29, no. 113, printemps 2006, p. 55-66.)

Author(s):
1. Andreani, Gilles

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA

Notes:
L'auteur montre que la guerre d'Irak n'a pas ete la cause, mais le revelateur d'une derive tectonique de la relation transatlantique, a l'oeuvre depuis la fin de la guerre froide : celle-ci avait deja cesse d'être au centre des interets europeens et, surtout, americains, avant meme la crise irakienne; c'est cette relativisation de la place de l'Alliance atlantique qui a rendu possible la crise. Meme dans l'hypothese ou les protagonistes de la crise, Bush, Blair, Chirac, les neoconservateurs, auraient tous disparu, il resterait, entier,
un problème transatlantique, celui d'une relation centrale en voie de devenir périphérique, et dont les justifications restent à reinventer pour le XXIe siècle.

ID Number: JA022330
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

The Indispensable Partnership.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 9-13.)
Author(s):
1. Drozdiak, William
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The United States and Europe need to realize that they can transform their cold war alliance into a new kind of global partnership, one that is truly indispensable for a peaceful world order.

ID Number: JA022442
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Allies and Other Strangers: European Integration and the American 'Empire by Invitation'.
ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 4, Fall 2006, p. 691-707.)
Author(s):
1. Granieri, Ronald J.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
4. EU--USA
Notes:
Current tensions between the United States and Europe have raised questions about the future of the transatlantic relationship, though historical analysis suggests that the good old days were not perfect either. This article considers the history of US-European relations and concludes that they have always been complex, as neither Americans nor Europeans have been sure how an integrated Europe would fit into an Atlantic partnership. It concludes that the future of the West depends on Europeans' developing on their own a clearer vision of the concrete shape and international role of the EU.

ID Number: JA022844
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Roadmap for a Renewed Security Partnership.

Author(s): 1. Hunter, Robert

Notes: The author points out that the war of words across the Atlantic over the Iraqi crisis has largely subsided, and that the EU and US have cooperated effectively over Afghanistan, counterterrorism, and, to a lesser extent, over Iran's nuclear programme. He also argues that there is now greater European appreciation of Washington's prime foreign policy concerns, namely terrorism and the spread of WMDs. Serious fault-lines persist however on issues such as Middle East democracy and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The author proposes to revitalise the transatlantic relationship focusing on three areas on the common agenda: counter-terrorism, and in particular its civilian and developmental aspects; non-proliferation in the Middle East with the goal of building a regional security system (modelled on initiatives such as the OSCE or NATO's Partnership for Peace); and crisis management, exploring further intelligence-sharing and political coordination.

The Fourth Age: The Next Era in Transatlantic Relations.

Author(s): 1. Kupchan, Charles A.

Notes: We are at the dawn of a new era in the Atlantic relationship. Rather than trying to recreate the past, the Atlantic democracies should move forward by acknowledging that the tight-knit alliance of the Cold-War years is gone for good. Instead, they should accept that the character of the Atlantic order is undergoing a profound transformation, seek to understand the attributes of the emerging order, and figure out how to make the most of its cooperative potential.
Different Speed, Same Direction.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 77-82.)

Author(s):
1. Ruhle, Michael

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. NATO--USA

Notes:
Europe and America are coping with enormous change in their security outlooks. The process of adapting to the new circumstances has neither been smooth nor harmonious. But despite lingering differences, Europe and North America have realized that NATO remains a unique framework for developing a new transatlantic security consensus.

ID Number: JA022794
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

A Challenged and Challenging Europe: Impact on NATO-EU-US Relations.
(INTernational Spectator, vol. 41, no. 1, January - March 2006, p. 61-70.)

Author(s):
1. Serfaty, Simon

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA
4. NATO--EU
5. EU--USA
6. EU--NATO

Notes:
The author strongly supports relaunched cooperation between the EU, US and NATO. The need to do so is pressing, yet he warns that there should be no room for complacency about its prospects. Europe is 'challenged' by its multiple crises, ranging from economic stagnation, a leadership vacuum, instability on its borders and the winding down of the Franco-German motor. These crises are all the more 'challenging' to the US because of their structural rather than time-contingent nature. Europe's ills are no reason for US contempt, but rather good reason for profound US and NATO concern. In fact, Europeans and Americans have common goals and interdependent means. In order to meet shared transatlantic challenges, the author proposes greater transparency in EU and NATO decision-making, improved EU-US coordination, and an increased effort to pinpoint areas of joint EU-NATO action.

ID Number: JA022515
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Dialogue transatlantique.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62ème année, no. 11, novembre 2006, p. 27-37.)

Author(s):
1. Dufourcq, Jean
2. Faber, Peter

Subject(s):
1. NATO—USA
2. NATO—EUROPE
3. EUROPE—MILITARY RELATIONS—USA
4. USA—MILITARY RELATIONS—EUROPE

Notes:
Logique historiquement, naturelle géographiquement, décisive au plan opérationnel, l'alliance géostratégique entre riverains de l'Atlantique Nord fut contractée pour faire pièce à l'expansionnisme soviétique. Depuis lors, son organisation intergouvernementale, l'OTAN, vit au rythme de ses membres et évolue avec eux à la demande, mais sans réelle intégration institutionnelle. Le prochain sommet de Riga va poursuivre cette adaptation aux nécessités stratégiques du temps présent alors qu'une rupture s'imposerait sans doute. C'est le véritable objet de cette réflexion composée à deux voix, américaine et française, reflet du dialogue que peuvent - et doivent - entretenir Nord-Américains et Européens pour adapter l'Alliance atlantique, leur alliance, aux réalités stratégiques du monde du XXIème siècle. Cette Alliance perdurera si ses membres savent agir en vrais partenaires partout où leurs analyses convergent, et s'ils apprennent à mieux réguler leurs interactions partout ou leurs intérêts et leurs priorités divergent.

ID Number: JA023107
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

Transatlantic Troubles.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 86, November - December 2006, p. 62-66.)

Author(s):
1. Michta, Andrew A.

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE—MILITARY RELATIONS—USA
2. USA—MILITARY RELATIONS—EUROPE
3. NATO—USA
4. NATO—EUROPE

Notes:
America need not restore the bygone, comprehensive relationship with Europe to achieve its purpose.

ID Number: JA023155
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Europe's Role in the Gulf: A Transatlantic Perspective.

Author(s):
1. Aliboni, Roberto

Subject(s):
1. EU--MIDDLE EAST
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. EU--USA

Notes:
The author argues that a set of developments, ranging from the US Greater Middle East policy, to the Iraqi crisis and the new energy security dilemmas have raised the European imperative to engage with the Gulf. Different forms of engagement entailing different levels of cooperation with the US can be envisaged: weak EU-US strategic convergence; some transatlantic cooperation, modelled on the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI); or an enhanced independent EU presence in the Gulf. After analysing these three scenarios, the author concludes that Europe has an important, albeit limited, political and security role to play in the Gulf, which could develop even in the absence of a conventional transatlantic setting. An enhanced EU role in the Gulf could also offer the US new policy options with respect to such problems as Iran's nuclear programme.

Managing the Hegemon: NATO under Unipolarity.

Author(s):
1. Press-Barnathan, Galia

Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. NATO--EUROPE
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The shift to unipolarity has introduced new dilemmas for America's allies. Their level of strategic uncertainty has increased, largely because under unipolarity, allies' threat perceptions are most likely to diverge across time or issue areas and are not shaped as much by structural systemic factors. Although they want to maintain the pre-existing security arrangements as a means of managing the rising uncertainty, allies need to deal with the dual concern of either being trapped into the hegemon's policies, or being abandoned by the hegemon. These two concerns - the alliance security dilemma - may become more or less prominent given the nature of the divergence in threat perceptions on different issues and at different times. To deal with this dual threat, allies employ two strategies: using the pre-existing alliance as a pact of restraint, and developing a division of labor with the hegemon. Both the dilemmas and the strategies used to mitigate them are examined here in the context of the European behavior within NATO following the Gulf War, the NATO involvement in Kosovo, the war in Afghanistan, and the war in Iraq.

Author(s):  
1. Berenskoetter, Felix Sebastian

Subject(s):  
1. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY  
2. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS  
3. EU--ESDP--EUROPEAN SECURITY STRATEGY  
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE  
6. EU--USA

Notes:  
This article analyses the state of the transatlantic security relationship by comparing two recent key documents: the Bush administration's National Security Strategy (NSS) and the EU's European Security Strategy (ESS). Deploying Robert Kagan's caricature of differing strategic cultures between Europeans and Americans as an analytical foil, it assesses both documents with regard to how they define (i) realms of responsibility, (ii) threat assessments and (iii) tasks and instruments necessary to address these threats. Despite semantic overlaps and a sense of common commitment, the findings confirm divergent strategic thinking between European and US policymakers in all three areas. Although some of the differences run along well-known fault lines, the comparison reveals a mind gap that is significantly different from the one outlined by Kagan in one crucial aspect: it shows a US agenda guided by utopian thinking, and a European strategy that appears more realistic.

ID Number: JA021428  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

How Europe Views America.  
(INTernational Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 51, no. 2, 2005, p. 83-95.)

Author(s):  
1. Cameron, Fraser

Subject(s):  
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

ID Number: JA021657  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART
A Marriage of Inconvenience : The Continuing Rift between Europe and the United States.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 150, no. 1, February 2005, p. 27-32.)
Author(s):
1. Coker, Christopher
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
One of the most common claims heard when the state of the Western alliance is debated is that it is divided despite sharing the same values. Another is that the division can best be explained by the claim that Europeans and Americans live by different values. Both arguments are flawed. Both the United States and Europe share similar values, as one would expect of the two most important avatars of Western civilization. But they instrumentalize - or normatize - them in different, even competing ways.
ID Number: JA021309
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Europe and America in the Age of Bush.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 105-121.)
Author(s):
1. Dassu, Marta
2. Menotti, Roberto
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
George W. Bush won the November 2004 US elections against the overwhelming sentiment of Europe's citizenry. In theory, this could reinforce the sense of alienation across the Atlantic, pushing Europe increasingly to define itself in opposition to America. In practice, Bush's second term offers the chance of a transatlantic new deal: a more pragmatic relationship, based upon a reassessment of common interests in the post-bipolar world. Such a new deal would require Washington once more to embrace the assumption that European unity is in the American national interest. It would also require the European Union to concentrate on managing security in and around the European space, being ready and able to use military force as necessary. America would take the lead elsewhere, with Europeans offering military and other support where they could achieve a European consensus for action.
ID Number: JA021331
Year: 2005
Type: ART
De leider van het Westen.
(Internationale Spectator, jg. 59, nr. 1, januari 2005, p. 3-7.)
Author(s):
   1. Doel, Wim van den
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The author considers the changing relations between America and Europe from a historian's perspective. Aware of the pitfalls of predictions for the future, he makes a plea for preserving the transatlantic Alliance. Despite the growing disparities between partners on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, they after all still broadly share the same values and interests.
ID Number: JA021626
Year: 2005
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

The North Atlantic Drift.
(Foreign Affairs, vol. 84, no. 1, January - February 2005, p. 75-87.)
Author(s):
   1. Drozdiak, William
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
To repair the damaged transatlantic alliance, the second Bush administration must rediscover the values of Republican internationalism. Fortunately, the recent enlargement of NATO and the EU gives Washington a great chance to buttress the allies' economic ties, security strategy, and foreign policy.
ID Number: JA021174
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Europäische Union und transatlantische Beziehungen.
(Osterreichische Militarische Zeitschrift, 43. Jg., Heft 2, Marz - April 2005, S. 196-202.)
Author(s):
   1. Eekelen, Willem F. van
Subject(s):
   1. EU--USA
   2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA021315
Year: 2005
Language: German
Type: ART
Underlying the transatlantic tensions of recent years is a philosophical gap between visionaries who can imagine, for example, a radical democratic reordering of the Arab Middle East, and counter-visionaries who worry more about costs and unintended consequences. The fundamental issue is strategic. It concerns the readiness to acknowledge and adjust to the power of others, however undeserved, illegitimate, inconvenient and awkward this power may be. By and large, the counter-visionaries believe that the visionaries go wrong by always seeking to ignore, circumvent or defeat opponents. This disagreement between visionaries and counter-visionaries is not simply one of Americans versus Europeans, although it has recently turned out that way. While the limits to the ability of Western states to promote political change elsewhere have become apparent, and so the transatlantic disagreement has eased, questions of ideology and legitimacy are still vital, as is evident in the debates about how to deal with China and Iran. In some respects liberal democracies cannot help but provide a strategic vision for those coping with authoritarianism, but the potency of this vision in the end will depend on how well it seems to work at home, and the capacity of the transatlantic states to cope with the domestic as well as the international challenges they face.

The author investigates the future prospects of transatlantic relations. Acknowledging that the divide between United States and Europe has widened to the point of fracture in the last couple of years, he points out that this reflects the changing nature of NATO and the transformed role of the Atlantic alliance, which has shifted from collective defence to collective security and greatly broadened its scope. In this new global context, the alliance no longer reflects the mutual interests of the EU and the US, but rather mirrors their agreement and disagreement. It is obvious that Europe and America must learn how to disagree. In particular, they have to adopt a more pragmatic approach to deal with their differences: it is unrealistic to expect complete agreement on all issues, the author suggests, but it is equally unrealistic to refuse common actions because of disagreement on specific ones.
After several years in deep crisis, relations between the United States and Europe, especially France, saw significant improvement in 2005. There is no underlying reason for the supposed vision of two diametrically opposed world views, a viewpoint promoted on both sides of the Atlantic. But the rapprochement of the two camps is still tenuous. New breaks have appeared because of internal factors (an increasingly divided America, an increasingly politically fragmented Europe), the advent of forces such as Islamic fundamentalism, emerging powers, or, quite simply, anarchy and uncontrolled violence. Whether in the Middle East, Iran or the Balkans, all of these nascent seats of violence carry the seeds of more disagreements to come.

ID Number: JA022202
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

The author offers a fierce defence of the rationale behind the intervention in Iraq, namely that 'credible security governance in an age of fractured power and fractured actors requires the establishment of red lines by the strong that must not be crossed'. That said, he laments the replacement of inspirational America by mighty America since September 2001. He claims that there is a crisis of legitimacy in US foreign policy that is undermining its effectiveness and urges Washington to learn once again to lead the pluralistic community of states it created. In the meantime, for all their military weakness, Europeans are the only credible group that can provide the US foreign and security policy with the all-important legitimacy it requires. Finally, he concludes, there are encouraging signs that the much heralded death of transatlantic relations is premature. After setting out ten points upon which the Bush administration should found its security engagement with Europe, the author closes by spelling out five key elements on which a new strategic transatlantic partnership can be built.

ID Number: JA021692
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
The Transatlantic Alliance Revisited: Does America Still Need 'Old Europe'?
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 21, no. 4, December 2005, p. 387-398.)

Author(s):
1. Moustakis, Fotios
2. Chaudhuri, Rudra

Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
This article emphasizes that despite allegations and regardless of attempts to place Europeans and Americans on two separate planets, the transatlantic alliance remains a vital asset to America's strategic interests. The article also suggests that i) NATO's formal and institutional framework continues to benefit America; ii) Eastern Europe's emerging markets and the European Union's growing economy is an irreplaceable asset which partly sustains American hegemony; and finally, iii) it demonstrates that despite playing the part of a hyperpower on a unilateralist overdrive, the US requires a reservoir of international legitimacy and consent that Europe, and not a coalition of the willing, could provide.

ID Number: JA022068
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Relation transatlantique: UE-valeurs ou UE-puissance ?

Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
S'interrogeant sur sa nature et sur son role dans le monde, l'Union europeenne doit, avant tout, redefinir ses relations avec les Etats-Unis: pourquoi et comment assurer une cooperation politique et militaire equilibree entre l'ensemble europeen en gestion et 'l'hyperpuissance' americaine?

ID Number: JA021260
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

Un engrenage de crise transatlantique au Proche et Moyen-Orient.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 5, mai 2005, p. 61-75.)

Author(s):
1. Suzan, Benedicte

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
A l'occasion de la guerre en Irak, la profondeur du divorce strategique qui sous-tend les relations transatlantiques depuis la fin de la guerre froide a provoque une rupture majeure entre les allies. Et si, pour tous les protagonistes, l'annee 2005 doit etre celle de la reconciliation, les dissensions qui
persistent autour de la gestion de l'instabilité du Proche et Moyen-Orient démontrent des tendances lourdes. Elles nourrissent un engrenage de crises transatlantiques.

**New Directions for Transatlantic Security Cooperation.**
**Author(s):**
1. Dobbins, James
**Subject(s):**
1. USA -- MILITARY RELATIONS -- EUROPE
2. EUROPE -- MILITARY RELATIONS -- USA

**Notes:**
Western armies are masters of the conventional battlefield, but continue to have difficulty prevailing in unconventional conflict. Yet unconventional missions, including peacekeeping, counterinsurgency, counter-narcotics and counter-terrorism, are the only kind that NATO or EU forces are likely to be collectively assigned for the foreseeable future. These, then, should be the focus for NATO and EU planning, training and equipping. While the UN is the cheapest, most generally acceptable and often most effective instrument for managing international military interventions, there is an effective ceiling beyond which the UN will not suffice. The UN does not do forced entries, and has never fielded more than about 20,000 troops in any single operation. Where these thresholds must be surpassed, NATO, the EU or an ad hoc coalition will be needed. Afghanistan is the next test for Western collective defence efforts. Success there will require greater EU as well as NATO engagement.

**Rethinking the EU : Why Washington Needs to Support European Integration.**
**Author(s):**
1. Asmus, Ronald D.
**Subject(s):**
1. EU -- USA

**Notes:**
It is time for the United States to rethink its policy toward the European Union and European integration more broadly. The new challenges of the twenty-first century and America's changing priorities and strategic needs are making America more rather than less dependent on the European Union and its success. The United States' ability to reach its own top foreign policy objectives - defending the US homeland, winning the war on terror and promoting the spread of freedom and democracy around the world - increasingly require a strong, politically cohesive and outward-looking Europe that can act as a partner around the world. Today America needs a functioning EU as much as an effective NATO.
The 'European Idea' Meets US Reality.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 1, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 38-42.)
Author(s):
1. Guerot, Ulrike
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
Notes:
The US and Europe are natural allies. In his second term President
Bush seems to realize this and to recognize, perhaps, that the
two sides of the Atlantic can accomplish much more together
than they can separately.
ID Number: JA021360
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Containing Europe.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 80, Summer 2005, p. 57-64.)
Author(s):
1. Oudenaren, John Van
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
Notes:
America and Europe compete to influence the international system.
The US response should be a new formulation of an old strategy.
ID Number: JA021770
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

2004

The Atlantic Crisis of Confidence.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 4, July 2004, p. 649-663.)
Author(s):
1. Allin, Dana H.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
As the ultimate enforcer of such international rules and order as
can be said to exist, the United States will often find itself
in tension with those rules, and at times may be to stand
outside them altogether. Yet for this sort of dispensation to
have any international acceptance whatsoever depends on a high
level of international confidence that American power will be
exercised prudently, wisely and benevolently. Such confidence
is precisely what the Bush administration has squandered, a
loss that is far more damaging and vital than abstract
arguments about force and legitimacy, or contending visions of
international order. Confidence will not be restored by
continued ideological argument. Rather, the transatlantic
alliance needs to concentrate pragmatically on the key issues
of international security: fighting terrorism, controlling WMD
proliferation, and strategically selective state-building. If
this focused cooperation can survive further probable setbacks
in Iraq, then there is hope for reversing a deepening
transatlantic alienation.
ID Number: JA020689
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
For an End to Arrogance.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 25-32.)

Author(s):
1. Calleo, David P.

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
There is great potential for conflict between the American vision of unilateral hegemony and the European vision of multilateral plurality. The notion of a Pax Americana might be called the Napoleonic view. Europe's equally radical post-cold war goal might be described as an end to the half-century occupation of the continent by outside superpowers. But it should be possible for both sides to step back from the precipice and realize they need each other.

ID Number: JA020265
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
The Broken West.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 3, Autumn 2004, p. 29-37.)
Author(s):
1. Calleo, David P.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Deep political fissures have opened in the West. Contending visions of the future have arisen on each side of the Atlantic. America, driven by its outsize military and economic strength, has developed a unipolar, hegemonic vision of the future. Europe pursues its own self-sustaining union of nation states that points towards a pluralist world order that is multipolar, balanced and multilateral. The future of the West, and perhaps of the world, will depend on whether these two visions can accommodate each other sufficiently to establish a harmonious balance. However, without a more coherent and integrated Europe and a revival of American appreciation for constitutional balance, America's imperial fantasies and Europe's constitutional dreams may well defeat each other.

ID Number: JA020800
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

NATO : The Practice and Politics of Transformation.
(INternational Affairs, vol. 80, no. 1, January 2004, p. 63-74.)
Author(s):
1. Cornish, Paul
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION
2. NATO--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
7. DEFENSE TRANSFORMATION--NATO
Notes:
The Iraq crisis caused a deep rift in US-European relations and within Europe. NATO seemed sure at least to be damaged, if not fatally undermined. But to the dismay of those who have been waiting for many years for NATO finally to unravel, the Atlantic alliance spent 2003 proudly showing off its transformation project, and looking forward to its next enlargement in 2004. Yet these necessary improvements to NATO's political and military structures, and to its deployable capability, cannot alone secure the alliance's future. This article argues that what is needed, as ever, is a shared determination among governments that NATO can continue to serve their needs. There has been no better opportunity since the end of the Cold War to place the US-European security relationship on a firm footing through NATO. There has also been no moment when the penalties of failure have been higher. If NATO's transformation agenda, together with the NATO-EU 'Berlin Plus' arrangement, are not exploited to the full, then US-European security relations are unlikely to recover from Iraq.

ID Number: JA020160
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
A Different Course ? American and Europe in the 21st Century.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 3, Autumn 2004, p. 61-74.)
Author(s):
  1. Dowd, Alan W.
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The article details the history of how US and European relations have devolved to their current state. The author examines the major organs of power and determines that by forcing many of the new political unions and accompanying geographic expansion, Europe's new founding fathers may be attempting too much and reaching too far. He insightfully discerns that the ongoing war on terror and coalition efforts in Iraq have further strained already raw relationships. He concludes that indeed the transatlantic community is still a community with much common ground, but it is also imperative that all concerned understand that neither party can ever rightfully be the master of the other.
ID Number: JA020766
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Europe et Etats-Unis : visions du monde, visions de l'autre.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 27, no. 105, printemps 2004, p. 17-27.)
Author(s):
  1. Gnesotto, Nicole
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. EU--USA
ID Number: JA020388
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

Pour un new deal : lettre a mes amis francais sur l'Europe et l'Amerique.
Author(s):
  1. Gordon, Philip H.
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA021196
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART
A Structural Approach to Transatlantic Unity: A Shift to a New Center of Gravity?.
(SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 5, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 12-23.)
Author(s):
  1. Henrikson, Alan
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. NATO--USA
  4. EU--USA
Notes:
The aim of the article is to suggest how, through closer and more constructive attention to the organizational arrangements and decisional procedures of the Atlantic community, transatlantic leadership and management might be improved. According to the author, some re-institutionalization of the transatlantic relationship is needed - not radical replacement of existing structures but further reinforcement of the ones that exist, with some innovation at the very top better to coordinate the efforts of, particularly, NATO and the EU.
ID Number: JA020794
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
  1. Hodge, Carl Cavanagh
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. NATO--USA
ID Number: JA021389
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

The US and the European Union: Bridging the Strategic Gap?.
Author(s):
  1. Hunter, Robert E.
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. EU--USA
  4. EU--ESDP--EUROPEAN SECURITY STRATEGY
  5. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
  6. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
The author compares the US National Security Strategy with the EU Strategy Paper. The so-called US doctrine of 'preemptive action', Hunter argues, has been judged less by its content than by the context in which the Bush administration decided to proclaim it and the potential magnitude of its consequences. Playing down the differences between the two documents, he is optimistic about the future of transatlantic cooperation, emphasising that, despite recent disputes, the US and EU economies are so inextricably bound together that economic imperatives may now help overcome security difficulties.
ID Number: JA020412
Transatlantic Power, Legitimacy, and Credibility.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 3-10.)
Author(s):
1. Ischinger, Wolfgang
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
There is light at the end of the tunnel of the worst transatlantic crisis in decades. Europe is accepting more responsibility for global security, as shown in the first-ever EU Security Strategy. And the US is now adopting a softer tone in talking with its allies, says the German ambassador to the US. A sorely needed revitalized strategy debate has already started in shaping the common project of modernizing the greater Middle East. Europe, a trailblazer in democratic 'regime change', has much to offer here.

ID Number: JA020268
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

A US-German Agenda for Bush II.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 5, Winter 2004, p. 3-9.)
Author(s):
1. Janes, Jackson
2. Sandschneider, Eberhard
Subject(s):
1. GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
After the bad blood of the past two years, it's time for the United States and Europe to come together again to tackle their common problems. The United States does not expect Old Europe to send troops to Iraq, but it does expect the key European player of Germany to help stabilize the country - and to relieve as much of the old Iraqi debt as possible. The two partners cooperate pragmatically in Afghanistan and the Balkans. They should be able to find wand ways to cooperate pragmatically in the Middle East as well.

ID Number: JA021211
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
Debating the Transatlantic Relationship: Rhetoric and Reality.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 4, July 2004, p. 595-612.)

Author(s):
1. Jones, Erik

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
The rhetoric surrounding the crisis in transatlantic relations is overcharged. Although the United States and Europe have reached a turning point, the changes that they need to make are neither fundamental nor controversial. No matter how you polarize the debate, the solution combines more flexibility and more cooperation. Moreover, this solution has been known for some time. Hence the real questions to consider are not about how this crisis came about, by why it persists. At least part of the answer lies in the structure of interdependence. Although both sides in the Atlantic alliance have an interest in flexible cooperation, the United States is much more central to the countries of Europe than 'Europe' is to the United States. Because of this asymmetry, a crisis that started from real misunderstanding has been extended as Americans appear neglectful and Europeans oversensitive. Part of the answer also lies in our expectations of the relationship. Some observers suggest that the crisis will only end when both sides realize that it is time to grow up. Perhaps they already have.

ID Number: JA020686
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

America's Crisis of Legitimacy.


Author(s):
1. Kagan, Robert

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Europeans accuse the United States of acting like a bully: aggressive, self-interested, and disrespectful of rules. That charge is hypocritical. Still, it must be taken seriously, for as a liberal democracy with a global vision, the United States needs the approval of other nations that share its ideals. The American project is in Europe's interest, too—whether the Europeans understand that or not.

ID Number: JA020201
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
American Perspectives on the Transatlantic Security Agenda.
Author(s):
1. Lantis, Jeffrey S.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
This article explores US perspectives on the new transatlantic security agenda in the context of the evolution of strategic culture. The war on terrorism and the Iraq War of 2003 serve as focal points to examine sources of divergence and convergence between US and European security policies. The article explores key questions including: Have we seen the collapse of a shared, transatlantic security culture since September 11? How have US leaders manipulated strategic cultures to achieve security objectives in the new era? Why has the Bush administration willingly engaged (and even encouraged) the intra-European divide? How significant to the United States is the shift in 'old' and 'new' European perspectives on the war on terrorism? The article concludes with an assessment of the implications of recent events for the future of transatlantic security ties.
ID Number: JA020959
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

The Future of European Security.
Author(s):
1. Longhurst, Kerry
2. Zaborowski, Marcin
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The transformation of transatlantic security relations after 9/11 remains the subject of extensive scrutiny. Academics and practitioners alike continue to seek an explanation for the stark divergences in national security policies that transpired in the period between 2001 and 2003. This paper argues that the existence of national strategic cultures in shaping states security policies and perspectives towards the use of force in particular is crucial to any comprehensive understanding of recent developments in transatlantic security. Furthermore, only when the perspectives of states from Central and Eastern Europe are brought more centrally into analysis can a clearer prognosis of the longer term consequences for both transatlantic security and Europe's own ambitions to become a security actor be reached.
ID Number: JA021520
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
Old Europe, New Europe and the Future of the Transatlantic Security Agenda. Part I.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 13, no. 3, Autumn 2004, Special Issue.)
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA020951
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Old Europe, New Europe and the Future of the Transatlantic Security Agenda. Part II.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 13, no. 4, Winter 2004, Special Issue.)
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA020952
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

America as a European Power : The End of Empire by Integration ?.
(INTernational Affairs, vol. 80, no. 4, July 2004, p. 613-629.)
Author(s):
1. Peterson, John
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Is the postwar partnership between Europe and America now a historical artefact? Much depends on whether the notion of America as a 'European power' still holds. The US attained this status through a strategy of 'empire by integration', extending its postwar 'empire' through negotiation and support for European integration, and envisaging a collectively powerful Europe as fundamental to the health of its most important security alliance. The election of George W. Bush, the terrorist attacks of 9/11, and the war in Iraq are often seen as producing deep ruptures both in American policy towards Europe and the transatlantic alliance. Yet, the embrace of a new US policy of 'disaggregation' of Europe is unproven, and in any event unlikely to mark a permanent shift. The US and Europe are surprisingly close to agreement on ends for the international order. Conflict over Iraq has obscured a significant increase in policy cooperation and convergence of strategy in the war on terrorism.
ID Number: JA020687
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
All in the (Dysfunctional) Family? Transatlantic Relations after Iraq.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 676, November 2004, p. 355-363.) 
Author(s):  
1. Peterson, John 
Subject(s):  
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011  
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE 
Notes:  
Most analyses lamenting that relations 'will never be the same' miss two crucial points. One is that transatlantic relations were transformed well before the split over Iraq in 2003 - and far more dramatically, structurally, and permanently - by the end of the cold war, after which it was always clear that things would never be the same. Second, far more convergence remains between the United States and Europe regarding ends for the international order than is often appreciated, a point obscured by frequent and sometimes bitter disputes over means. The most important questions are: Can the United States and Europe define and pursue a common policy agenda in the region where European and American foreign policy attention is now overwhelmingly focused - the (for lack of a better term) Greater Middle East? And can the transatlantic relationship be modernized to suit new circumstances? 

ID Number: JA020979  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART 

Lurching Back Together.  
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 11-15.) 
Author(s):  
1. Pond, Elizabeth 
Subject(s):  
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE 
Notes:  
There is no transatlantic reconciliation over the Iraq war, nor will there be. But there is - finally, after many a false dawn - a consensus that the past is past and the future must be a common one. The maneuvering has now begun to define the two grand projects that everyone suddenly agrees on - transformation of NATO and modernization of the 'greater Middle East'. The US military emphasis and the 'Old European' civilian emphasis lead in rather different directions. 

ID Number: JA020267  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART
The Atlantic Alliance in Crisis.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 676, November 2004, p. 364-369.)
Author(s):
1. Risse, Thomas
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
A new transatlantic bargain is required if the US-European security alliance is to meet the world's most threatening challenges collectively and effectively. Such a bargain requires a firm American commitment to the transatlantic community and a rejection of 'the mission creates the coalition' policy and rhetoric. Europeans for their part must put their money where their mouths are - that is, make sure that their preference for multilateralism cannot be read as indifference to the world's pressing security problems.
ID Number: JA020980
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Old Europe, New Europe and Transatlantic Relations.
Author(s):
1. Sedivy, Jiri
2. Zaborowski, Marcin
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011--EUROPE
Notes:
This article addresses the contemporary context of transatlantic relations and establishes strategic culture as the conceptual tool. It takes issues with realist/material explanations of recent transatlantic disputes, as posited, for example, by Robert Kagan, which tend to portray the transatlantic divide as the US on one side and Europe on the other. In fact Europe itself was very much divided over Iraq and the conduct of US foreign policy. Moreover, the sources of this division, manifest vividly in the notion of Old and New Europe, were based on cultural, historical as well as material factors and as such are best understood by invoking the concept of strategic culture. Thoughtful Europeans know that Europe must unite in some form if it is to play a major role in the long run. They are aware, too, that Europe does not make even approximately the defense effort of which it is capable. But European unity is stymied and domestic politics has almost everywhere dominated security policy. The result is a massive frustration which expresses itself in special testiness toward the United States.
ID Number: JA020955
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
Etats-Unis/Europe, un moment de rupture dans les relations transatlantiques ?.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 7, juillet 2004, p. 27-42.)
Author(s):
1. Suzan, Benedicte
2. Pirotte, Olivier
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EU--USA
Notes:
Au-delà d'un discours sur des valeurs pretendument communes, la relation transatlantique est en crise. Or ce sont les profils des deux acteurs américains et européens qui commandent des perceptions stratégiques divergentes. En conséquence, se développent deux approches du rapport de puissance. Il existe ainsi une continuité dans la politique étrangère américaine alors qu'emerge l'Union européenne comme acteur international autonome.
ID Number: JA020659
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

Functie van de NAVO geerodeerd door beleid regering-Bush.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 10, oktober 2004, p. 478-483.)
Author(s):
1. Wijk, Rob de
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The author argues that the most important victim of the Bush administration's foreign policy has been the transatlantic relationship, in particular NATO. The NATO summit of Istanbul this summer turned out to be the biggest disappointment in the Alliance's history. In order to assess the actual damage done to the transatlantic relations, the author attempts to demonstrate how the Bush government has undermined the main functions of NATO, i.e. 1. NATO as a community of values; 2. transatlantic solidarity; 3. the Alliance as a collective-defence organisation; and 4. NATO as an instrument for stabilisation operations. Although Americans and Europeans need each other, in particular in the struggle against international terrorism, this objective need for cooperation is undermined by the fact that several European political leaders are not prepared to grant president Bush any success. But even if a renewed willingness to cooperate in security matters would emerge, it is highly unlikely to materialise since the military relationship is very unbalanced and neither America nor Europe have sufficient troops available.
ID Number: JA020919
Year: 2004
Language: Dutch
Type: ART
Drijven de continenten uit elkaar? Transatlantische spanningen over uni-

(en multilateralisme.

INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 7 - 8, juli - augustus 2004, p. 361-367.)

Author(s):
1. Wouters, Jan
2. Ryngaert, Cedric

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EU--USA

Notes:
The authors take stock of a number of pending issues in which the transatlantic divide seems apparent, in an attempt to distill from them a certain constant element as well as to enhance an understanding of the American and European underlying reasoning. In particular the authors try to answer the question whether it is true that the European Union always takes a 'multilateral' position in international affairs, whereas the United States are much more inclined to pursue a more unilateral line. In their elaboration the authors focus on two ethical-legal transatlantic disputes (the use of inter-State force and the International Criminal Court) and on two economic disputes (the World Trade Organisation and the Kyoto Protocol).

ID Number: JA020778
Year: 2004
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Europe and America: The Economic Ties that Bind.

CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 676, November 2004, p. 370-375.)

Author(s):
1. Linn, Johannes F.

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--ECONOMIC RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EU--USA

Notes:
Transatlantic economic relations will provide the glue that holds the partnership of America and Europe together even as conflicting interests in other areas may push them apart.

ID Number: JA020981
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

America's Aspirations for NATO.

INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 3, Fall 2004, p. 7-12.)

Author(s):
1. Flanagan, Stephen J.

Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA

Notes:
This old American NATO hand isn't so sure. The United States had greater expectations at Istanbul, and was disappointed with the meager results. US officials and the public still have positive feelings about the alliance. Yet the widening capabilities gap between the United States and Europe and Europe's reluctance to do heavy lifting in Iraq or even fulfill troop pledges in Afghanistan bode ill.

ID Number: JA020844
Year: 2004
Language: English
Washingtons 'nieuwe NAVO' : accessoire of sluitstuk van 'effective multilateralism' ?.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 6, juni 2004, p. 307-311.)
Author(s):
  1. Kemseke, Peter van
Subject(s):
  1. NATO--USA
Notes:
The author deals with the United States position towards NATO. Since early this year policy-makers in Washington - including President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell - have been stressing (with more consistency than before) the importance of NATO as the cornerstone of 'effective multilateralism' championed by Washington to meet the challenges of our time. This is not without significance. Since the 1999 Kosovo intervention American policy-makers - especially on the Republican side - have mainly pointed to NATO's weaknesses. The Alliance had become a symbol of a sort of neo-Wilsonian multilateralism which acted more as an 'out-of-area' human rights defender than as a guardian of American interests. The Republican's rise to power resulted in a more marginal role for NATO which became clear in the wake of '9/11'. This was believed to illustrate some basic elements of American foreign policy, i.e. unilateralism, a profound distrust of international organizations, and a strong confidence in America's own superiority. Recently, however, Washington has been stressing 'partnership' as 'the catchword of US strategy'. Defining NATO's role therein will be the main challenge of the 2004 NATO Summit which will take place in Istanbul at the end of June.
ID Number: JA020649
Year: 2004
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

The Good, the Bad, and the Righteous : Understanding the Bush Vision of a New NATO Partnership.
Author(s):
  1. Rhodes, Edward
Subject(s):
  1. NATO--USA
Notes:
This article analyzes the Bush administration's vision of NATO and its future development. Examining the statements of president Bush and other high-ranking US officials, the article explores the ways in which the administration's understanding of NATO is embedded in its vision of world politics as an epochal struggle between good and evil. While evil has assumed a variety of faces in the past, in today's world it is manifested as tyranny and terrorism. The restoration of humanity's birthright of freedom requires the faith and moral courage to eradicate, rather than accommodate or compromise with, this evil. For the Bush administration, this conception of an ongoing war between the righteous and the poor of spirit logically implies the need for widened membership in NATO, a new partnership with Russia, an expansion of the theater of struggle from Europe to the world, and a transformation of the alliance's military capabilities.
ID Number: JA020886
Year: 2004
The identification of critical capabilities shortfalls has elicited substantially different 'to do' lists in NATO, the European Union, and national defence ministry policies and initiatives. Moreover, these capabilities shortfalls have proven to be moving targets, particularly since American military primacy allows the United States to define the terms of the capabilities debate. The emerging transformation of American armed forces has aggravated the pre-existing 'capabilities gaps'. An important question arises: do these gaps represent the continuation of free-riding within the alliance or reflect a more fundamental divergence between the strategic cultures and practice of statecraft in the United States and in Europe? NATO's future may depend upon whether those gaps represent different understandings of security in the post-Cold War world, and upon whether the capabilities debate reflects a set of capability gaps that need to be redressed or a set of capability traps to which the Europeans have fallen prey.

NATO's Anglosphere Option: Closing the Distance between Mars and Venus.

Despite the myriad setbacks of recent months, the US-European alliance is not doomed. But repairing it will require a strategic overhaul no less bold than that which followed the end of the Cold War. The key to today's transatlantic divide is...
not power but purpose. To revive and revamp the alliance, therefore, the United States and the European Union must forge a new grand strategy capable of meeting the great challenges of the era: expanding the Euro-Atlantic community and stabilizing the greater Middle East.

Broadening the Transatlantic Relationship.

Author(s):
1. Bereuter, Doug
2. Lis, John

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
The chairman of the House International Relations Subcommittee on Europe and his senior policy adviser argue that the United States needs a strong European partner to help promote common interests in Europe and the world beyond.

The CFSP Factor: A Comparison of United States and French Strategies.

Author(s):
1. Brenner, Michael

Subject(s):
1. EU--CFSP
2. EU--ESDP--USA
3. EU--ESDP--FRANCE
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
The European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy is widely seen as a casualty of the fractious dispute over Iraq. Deep cleavages among Union governments together with the Bush administration's newfound strategy to divide and neutralize the EU as a potential rival power bloc raise the bar for achieving a significant measure of concern. Yet, announcement of CFSP's demise is premature. There are significant issues where a consensus exists on Europe's stake and the course to follow, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict most prominent among them. Judging whether that will translate into sustained collective action requires a searching review of the reasons for the current impasse and the longer-term implications of the recent crisis. This analysis concentrates on the United States and France: the former as the dominant player in the drama and the latter as its principal antagonist for whom the EU presents opportunity as a potential force magnifier while carrying the constraints of institutionalized multilateralism.
The paradox is that the global military credibility of the US has never been higher, while its political credibility has never been lower. Neocons in the Bush administration have made America lonely, squandering the world's post-9/11 solidarity by their overemphasis on the military. Even the 'war against terror' has drawbacks. Since terror is a tactic, the war on it is not a strategy at all. It's like saying that World War II was a war against blitzkrieg.

Poder, riqueza y sabiduría.

EE UU y Europa necesitan tanto poder como sabiduría para crear un nuevo orden y afrontar los problemas mundiales. Su alejamiento no serviría a los intereses de ninguna de las partes.

Transatlantic Folly: NATO vs. the EU.

EE UU y Europa necesitan tanto poder como sabiduría para crear un nuevo orden y afrontar los problemas mundiales. Su alejamiento no serviría a los intereses de ninguna de las partes.
Power, Wealth and Wisdom.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 72, Summer 2003, p. 5-15.)
Author(s):
1. Calleo, David P.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Is the United States really as strong and wise, and 'Old Europe' as weak and wooly-headed, as many American foreign policy pundits and practitioners think? Another way to read transatlantic realities.
ID Number: JA019464
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

How Shall We Answer Robert Kagan ?.
Author(s):
1. Cooper, Robert
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Kagan discovered one fundamental truth in attributing differences between the US and Europe to America's overwhelming military might and Europe's lack of it. There are, of course, other differences too. But to avoid the distortions in transatlantic relations that follow from the power imbalance, Europe should pool its not inconsiderable defense spending to get better output - and develop the political will to shape a common foreign policy and use this military instrument.
ID Number: JA019525
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Irak : et si la France s'etait trompee ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 2, ete 2003, p. 409-422.)
Author(s):
1. Cuche, Pascal
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011--FRANCE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE
Notes:
En s'opposant aux Etats-Unis dans l'affaire irakienne, la France a fait le pari des Nations Unies. Et elle l'a perdu. Elle sort affaiblie de la crise, tandis que la victoire militaire des Etats-Unis semble donner une credibilite accrue aux partisans de la force comme principal instrument des relations internationales. Dans un monde percu outre-Atlantique, depuis le 11 septembre 2001, comme le foyer d'un danger permanent susceptible d'atteindre leur territoire, les Etats-Unis ne font plus confiance aux mecanismes de securite collective pour assurer leur securite. Ils ont fait le choix de la puissance militaire, revenant a une conception plus traditionnelle de la force qu'au cours de la decennie ecoulee. La France, en perdant
son pari, a entraine l'Union europeenne dans son affaiblissement. Celle-ci sort de la crise plus divisee que jamais, a la fois au sein des Quinze, et vis-a-vis des nouveaux membres, ce qui risque de compliquer non seulement la reussite de l'elargissement, mais aussi la construction effective d'une Europe politique, si cruellement absente.

The End of Atlanticism.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 147-165.)
Author(s):
1. Daalder, Ivo H.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. NATO--USA
Notes:
Atlanticism - in which American and European foreign policy centres around the transatlantic alliance - has ended. Other concerns, both global and local, and different means for addressing them have now come to the fore. Nothing in the new structure of relations preordains an end to the transatlantic cooperation and partnership. The future course of relations will be determined above all by America's policy towards Europe and the Atlantic Alliance. Wise policy can help forge a new, more enduring strategic partnership, through which the two sides of the Atlantic cooperate in meeting the many major challenges and opportunities of our evolving world together. But a policy that takes Europe for granted, that routinely ignores or even belittles European concerns, may force Europe to conclude that the costs of continued alliance outweigh its benefits.

La fiction imperiale.
Author(s):
1. Delpech, Therese, 1948-2012
Subject(s):
1. IMPERIALISM
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA019984
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART
Bagdad : trois leçons pour une crise.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 100, été 2003, p. 185-202.)
Author(s):
1. Delpech, Thérèse, 1948-2012
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
The war in Iraq highlighted fault lines in the Western Alliance, not just between Europe and the US, but also within Europe itself. Whatever the reason - a decline in Europe's power, an upsurge in pacifism, and the elimination of the Soviet threat have all been suggested - advocates of a 'multipolar world' should be aware that this would mean more power for Russia and China, two countries whose democratic credentials are not yet fully established. The United States and Europe are the world's only islands of peace, prosperity and democracy, and only they are capable of mitigating the potentially devastating effects of terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and inequalities in development. If the US and the EU don't live up to their responsibilities in terms of international security, who will? This is the question they should be asking themselves, instead of focusing their energy on paybacks and points-scoring.
ID Number: JA019450
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 103-110.)
Author(s):
1. Desbordes, Etienne
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. NATO--USA
5. EU--USA
Notes:
At the end of 2002, there were already strong signs that the Iraqi crisis would inevitably have an impact on the transatlantic relationship. Several voices - from both sides of the Atlantic - called for a re-evaluation of the United States-European links. This approach is more and more supported now that the turmoil of the Iraqi crisis is fading, leaving some 'collateral damage'.
ID Number: JA020335
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Battle of the Atlantic.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 3, March 2003, p. 6-8.)
Author(s):
   1. Eyai, Jonathan
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
   3. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
   5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Notes:
Regardless of how the Iraq episode ultimately concludes, one thing is certain: both Europe and the United States will try to paper over their bitter dispute. The US needs Europe, especially in its quest to maintain a new Middle East stability, while Europeans have little to gain from prolonging the spat. France has accomplished what it always wanted – raising serious questions about the very survival of NATO. And the Germans, who have achieved a similar result by accident rather than design, will do their best to restore their link with Washington.
ID Number: JA018887
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

La longue histoire des malentendus transatlantiques.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 99, printemps 2003, p. 113-127.)
Author(s):
   1. Fontaine, Andre
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
   3. NATO--USA
Notes:
It's no exaggeration to say that the Iraq crisis has severely strained the Atlantic Alliance. But this is by no means the first crisis NATO has faced in its long history. Nor is it the first time that France and the United States have clashed. The Nassau accords of 1962, the Yom Kippur war of 1973 and the French withdrawal from NATO's integrated military structure in 1966 were all occasions for disagreement and dispute between the two countries. And yet never over the past 20 years has the confrontation been so serious. It is certainly true that with the collapse of communism, NATO lost a part of its raison d'etre. Nonetheless, it will have to somehow pick up the pieces if it wishes to maintain any sort of credibility among its member states. Reconstruction of Iraq or renewed peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians could provide the occasion for this.
ID Number: JA019297
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART
Quelle Amerique pour quelle Europe ?.
Author(s):
1. Froment-Meurice, Henri
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA019982
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

L'antieuropeanisme en Amerique.
Author(s):
1. Garton Ash, Timothy
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA019045
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

Selling America - Short.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 74, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 71-75.)
Author(s):
1. Gedmin, Jeffrey
2. Kennedy, Craig
Subject(s):
1. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The United States today has a public diplomacy crisis - not just in the Islamic world, but in the heart of Europe. America's traditional allies - those who stood with it in the fight against communism - are turning against the United States in droves, and little is being done to stop or even slow this anti-American stampede. Instead of stumbling about trying to explain America to the world, the United States needs a serious campaign to open European minds to its positions. And, in order to determine what this campaign should entail, it may be useful to draw lessons from history.
ID Number: JA020118
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Security Challenges in Transatlantic Relations.

Author(s):
1. Grant, Charles

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
How did transatlantic relations get so bad? Four quarrels erupted:
over terrorism, the Israel-Palestine impasse, the Iraq war, and the military gap. To repair relations, the US should
restrain its unilateralism, treat old allies civilly, rebuild a
broad international coalition to construct postwar Iraq, and
try to appear even-handed in the Mideast. Europe should bolster
its military assets, take WMD threats seriously, make its
foreign policy decision-making more coherent, and harness trade
and aid policies to serve political objectives.

ID Number: JA019526
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Pax Americana als conservatieve revolutie: gevolgtrekkingen voor Europa.

Author(s):
1. Ham, Peter van

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. EU--ESDP--USA

Notes:
The author argues that the American Bush administration has used
'9/11' to bring about a 'conservative revolution' in
international politics. The US returns to classical power-based
Realpolitik and has little use for international institutions,
and little patience with international law. His article
considers the implications which the emerging Pax Americana has
for the EU and the process of European integration in
particular. The author elaborates on two points: first,
American unilateralism may well result in the disuse and/or
disintegration of existing international institutions. Second,
Washington seems to have come to the conclusion that a strong
European security and defence policy under Franco-German
leadership will not be in its own interests. The US is
therefore disinclined to support further political European
integration, thereby possibly slowing down the European
political project in the near future.

ID Number: JA019536
Year: 2003
Language: Dutch
Type: ART
In the past, the need to present a united front against the communist bloc ensured that the many crises in relations between the US and Europe were resolved without lasting damage to the alliance. Following the demise of communism, however, the US stands alone as the world's sole hyperpower. This situation has led to frenetic attempts to redefine a new world order. While Washington neo-conservatives tout the notion of the 'universal empire', in Europe the talk is of the 'multipolar world'. The author proposes simply rethinking the traditional transatlantic partnership to adapt it to the new global context. While US supremacy is indisputable it needs allies more than ever before. And, despite differences of opinion, American and European views still converge to a considerable degree. What is needed, explains the author, is a balanced international division of labor, underpinned by an ongoing compromise between 'undeniable disparities' and 'essential reciprocity'.

The author traces here the history of America's close post-war alliance with western Europe. Out of the treaty in which America undertook to protect western Europe came the organization of NATO. Despite the difficulties and differences of opinion among its members in the early years - decolonization, German rearmament, Vietnam, US-French relations - the alliance survived and continued to survive after 1991 despite losing its main enemy, the Soviet Union. It then became a tool for managing relations between members and the newly liberated countries of central and eastern Europe and Russia. After the first Gulf War, however, NATO became a field for US-European relations, encompassing rivalry over approaches to eastern Europe, and cooperation in the Balkans. September 11 and the 'war on terrorism' marked the real turning point in the alliance and the subsequent war in Iraq in 2003 exposed deep divisions in the approach to international relations. The author concludes that it is still unclear how far Iraq has affected the substance of US foreign policy and its relations with Europe. It may be possible to predict, however, that the central importance of Europe for the US will remain under a cloud - 'the days of relative harmony have not returned'.

ID Number: JA019449
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

ID Number: JA019828
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Europe's Leverage.
Author(s):
1. Hunter, Robert E.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Much of what the United States seeks to do elsewhere in the world will depend on its ability to gain the support and active engagement of European power - and European powers - politically, economically, and militarily.
ID Number: JA020146
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Being Useful.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 12-14.)
Author(s):
1. Hurd, Douglas
Subject(s):
1. GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GREAT BRITAIN
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
How should we in Britain view and handle the foreign policy of the United States, when the main institutions through which we work - the United Nations, NATO and the European Union - are all up in the air? They were blown there by the explosion of disagreements over the Iraq war. None of us can be sure yet in what shape they will fall to the ground, or how many bits may be broken. It is therefore an interesting if uncertain time to be thinking about the relationship.
ID Number: JA019487
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

European Values and American Interests.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 3, 2003, p. 59-69.)
Author(s):
1. Inozemtsev, V.
2. Kuznetsova, E.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
What is Europe's place in the contemporary world? Can it re-establish its former role as a key geo-political actor? Does it want this role to be re-established? Can it offer a new vision of a world order not built on the balance-of-power principle?
ID Number: JA019458
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Misunderstanding Each Other.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 2, March - April 2003, p. 62-74.)
Author(s):
1. Lambert, Richard
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. MASS MEDIA--EUROPE
4. MASS MEDIA--USA
Notes:
Anti-Americanism has long been a feature of the European news media, but recently the hostility has been matched on the other side of the Atlantic. Skewed media representation has widened the transatlantic rift. It is now up to the Europeans to project a better image of themselves and thereby help to restore the balance.
ID Number: JA019091
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

America as European Hegemon.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 72, Summer 2003, p. 17-29.)
Author(s):
1. Layne, Christopher
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Despite broad acceptance of the view that the United States has been an 'offshore balancer' with regard to Europe over the past several decades, the facts don't fit the theory - the facts of the past dozen years most particularly.
ID Number: JA019465
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Europe and America : Size Matters.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 5, May 2003, p. 19-20.)
Author(s):
1. Mayne, Richard
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Europeans often deplore the 'democratic deficit' in the European Union. This is only half the problem. The other half is the 'efficiency deficit'. Both have been exposed by the Iraq crisis.
ID Number: JA019157
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Empire, Multipolar World or Global Governance: Take Your Pick.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 2, April - June 2003, p. 11-25.)
Author(s):
   1. Merlini, Cesare
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
   2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA019501
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Reinventing the West.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 6, November - December 2003, p. 67-73.)
Author(s):
   1. Moisi, Dominique
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
   During the Cold War, the ever-present Soviet threat helped keep
   the West united. More recently, however, attempts to mend the
   transatlantic rift by pointing to present dangers have only
   deepened the cultural divide. Leaders on both sides of the
   Atlantic must accept that 'the West' has now split into
   European and American halves. But both sides still need each
   other - now more than ever.
ID Number: JA019802
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Reinventer l'Occident.

POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 507-522.)
Author(s):
   1. Moisi, Dominique
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
   Les divisions entre l'Europe et l'Amerique, et au sein meme de
   l'Europe, ont pris en 2003 une tournure inquietante, tant pour
   l'avenir des relations transatlantiques que pour la stabilite
   et la securite mondiales. Or le monde ne sera pas meilleur si
   l'Europe s'unit contre les Etats-Unis ou si ceux-ci se
   detournent du Vieux Continent; il sera meme plus dangereux. Il
   est donc urgent de reinventer l'Occident, un Occident uni,
   renouvele, conscient des differences qui le traversent comme
   des valeurs qu'il partage encore. Et qui montre au reste du
   monde qu'il peut agir de façon positive pour ameliorer
   concrettement les choses, notamment dans les regions les plus
   dechirees par la guerre comme le Moyen-Orient ou l'Afrique.
ID Number: JA020037
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART
Striking a New Transatlantic Bargain.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 4, July - August 2003, p. 74-89.)
Author(s):
1. Moravcsik, Andrew
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
How can the United States and Europe mend the Western alliance after the split over Iraq? Some Europeans now favor engaging America head on, by building an independent military. But the best answer lies in complementarity, not competition. The two sides should focus on common goals, with each doing what it does best.

The 'Old' Europe and the 'New' Europe.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 3, 2003, p. 110-123.)
Author(s):
1. Narochnitskaia, N.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Anti-Americanism is swelling in the European minds. As serious publications testify it is not merely a wave of emotions - it is conscious disappointment or even rejection. At the same time as soon as the international crisis over Iraq reached its decisive stage both Europe and the United States clearly demonstrated that it should be contained. The controversy has not been settled because Washington continues to assess all subjects of world politics, the UN included, according to their acceptance of the US position and their willingness to serve American interests. To soberly assess the prospects, one has to identify the roots of these new developments and the nature of contradictions. One has to decide whether they were born by the current circumstances or predetermined by processes long in evidence. What is important for Russia is to correctly estimate the degree to which 'old' Europe has understood the causes that created the present situation and its willingness and ability to transform the boiling discontent into a certain historical and geopolitical conception of Eurasian coexistence different from the one called Atlantic.
Les relations entre l'Europe et les États-Unis.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 26, no. 101, printemps 2003, p. 5-16.)

Author(s):
1. Patten, Chris
2. Perle, Richard

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
Chris Patten exhorte les États-Unis à continuer dans la voie multilatéraliste qu'ils ont suivie depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Il s'inquiète de ce que Washington puisse donner la priorité aux intérêts américains et soient pas vraiment intéressé par un ordre multilatéral gouverné par le droit. Richard Perle repond que les Européens ne semblent pas avoir compris l'effet qu'ont produit sur les Américains les attaques terroristes du 11 septembre. Il insiste sur le fait que, lorsque c'est possible, les États-Unis préfèrent agir avec leurs partenaires et alliés mais, aussi, qu'ils redoutent la conception d'une Europe pensée simplement comme un 'contre-pouvoir' des États-Unis. Chris Patten conclut, en avertissant les États-Unis, qu'en agissant unilatéralement ils provoqueront un fort ressentiment dans le monde. Mais il reste a apporter au monde un leadership bénéfique.

ID Number: JA019044
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

EU Security Cooperation and the Transatlantic Relationship.

Author(s):
1. Penksa, Susan E.
2. Mason, Warren L.

Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:
As change in European security behavior interfaces with parallel change in United States security priorities and approach, the transatlantic security relationship is being reshaped. The implications of this evolution in security cooperation are profound both for the European Union as it emerges into a new and uncertain state of development and for the Atlantic relationship that has for so long coupled the world's largest economies with a shared strategic vision. The authors challenge the view that - as a security actor - the EU is limited to soft or civil forms of power that lock it into a subordinate position to the US. Attention is focused on the structural capabilities and the political will with which the EU and its member states have responded to the deep changes in Europe's security environment. This combination of institutional development and converging security priorities is producing, the authors contend, a paradigm shift in the EU that is changing the traditional transatlantic relationship. The crucial but troubled role played by the United Kingdom in that relationship is given particular attention. The research on which the article draws includes recent interviews with security officials in Western Europe and the Balkans as well as with international corporations active in the security arena.

ID Number: JA019671
Los límites del poder americano.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 96, noviembre – diciembre 2003, p. 61-74.)
Author(s):
1. Pfaff, William
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
La administracion Bush no ha entendido la actitud de la 'vieja Europa' frente a la guerra de Irak. Acusa a alemanes y franceses sin darse cuenta de que su politica lo ha cambiado todo para Europa.
ID Number: JA019904

The Greek Tragedy of NATO.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 1-10.)
Author(s):
1. Pond, Elizabeth
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011--EUROPE
Notes:
The present NATO crisis has loomed ever since the first act, when the Bush administration shocked its partners by saying it will now pick and choose ad hoc coalitions and not be swayed by permanent allies. But the present transatlantic row over an Iraq war has accelerated the denouement. So has the tragic flaw of hubris - the arrogance of power and the arrogance of impotence. In the end, only the hegemon that created NATO can kill the alliance - if it decides it is strong enough to manage a globalized world on its own.
ID Number: JA019004

European Shock and Awe.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 191-203.)
Author(s):
1. Pond, Elizabeth
Subject(s):
1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Europe is worried that the United States is trying to play God in the volatile Middle East. Even more serious is European suspicion of the secular version of missionary zeal they see in the vast social and political engineering project of democratizing the Muslim world.
ID Number: JA019342
Transatlantic Tristesse : More than Just History Repeating Itself.
(International Spectator, vol. 38, no. 4, October - December 2003, p. 91-106.)
Author(s):
1. Renvert, Nicole
2. Essen, Marcus von
Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
This article is on the general state of EU-US relations as part of the broader international order. Weaknesses on both sides reveal that a balance between military power, diplomacy, international rules and economic influence in shaping international affairs has not yet been found. Reviewing the many areas involved, the authors stress that the many threads of international and transatlantic relations are so unseparably intertwined that the alliance may be subject to strain and finally change, but that it will hold together to sustain the international order.

For a New Transatlantic - and European - Bargain.
(International Politik, vol. 4, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 22-30.)
Author(s):
1. Risse, Thomas
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EU--CFSP
Notes:
There is no alternative. Europe and the US need each other - and so do 'old' and 'new' Europe. Both sets of partners form a 'security community' that is far more than just a huddling together against a common enemy. We really do share the same values. In order to make its voice heard in the transatlantic community, Europe must at last speak with one voice and formulate a common security policy, not as a counterweight to the US, but as a complement to it.

ID Number: JA019999
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

ID Number: JA019711
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Croesus and Caesar.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 72, Summer 2003, p. 31-34.)
Author(s):
  1. Rosecrance, Richard
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
  Those who compare US and European power by focusing on military
  capabilities misread history and miss the essence of NATO's
  genius - and future prospects.
ID Number: JA019466
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 38, no. 3, September 2003, p. 211-234.)
Author(s):
  1. Schweiss, Christina M.
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
  4. EU--ARMED FORCES--ERRF
  5. EU--ESDP
Notes:
  The world today is so focused on Iraq that we have lost focus on
  the larger picture of global security requirements. The US and
  Europe must not allow our 'cultural' differences to push us
  into opposite corners, but should rather recognize that these
  differences - preference for soft versus hard power - lend
  themselves perfectly to a division of labor that addresses
  every aspect of the war against terrorism, from 'winning the
  hearts and minds', to cutting off recruits and retreating
  forces, to fighting and defeating the enemy in combat. This
  article presents a proposal for rethinking US and European
  responsibilities for global security and lays out a path to
  reach the end state: the burden of hegemonic responsibility
  shared by the United States and the European Union. This work
  is an attempt to improve transatlantic relations by changing
  attitudes within the United States and spurring concrete action
  in the European Union.
ID Number: JA019669
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
When Mars is Stronger than Venus.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 53-63.)

Author(s):
1. Smirnov, P.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
The campaign waged to remove Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein and crowned with a 'small victorious war' in March-April 2003 showed the world which foreign policy philosophy and which forces in the United States were influencing security related decision-making. The group personified by Defense Secretary Rumsfeld that relied on force to establish American domination can celebrate a victory, while their less belligerent opponents have to admit their defeat. Their head Secretary of State Powell spared no effort to obtain the UN consent on a military intervention in Iraq and did his best to postpone the operation. This was what caused criticism of the hawks. One should not overestimate, however, the State Department moderates' balancing potential: they have reconciled themselves with the role of a respectable front for the radical 'neo-imperialists' wishing to demonstrate to the world the 'benevolent' nature of American hegemony. While condemning Powell's 'softness' and 'opportunism' among themselves they often quote him in public when talking to hesitant partners and allies. No matter how significant are contradictions inside the Administration one thing is absolutely clear: the idea of a 'purely American globalism' rather than abstract 'world community' or of its individual segments has struck root in Washington's geopolitical thinking. Some authors camouflage it in the vein of President Wilson's deliberations about 'making the world safe for democracy'.

An Elective Partnership : Salvaging Transatlantic Relations.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 113-145.)

Author(s):
1. Steinberg, James B.

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
The Iraq war clearly has had a sharply chilling effect on transatlantic publics' regard for one another. Whether the previous sense of solidarity can be restored in the future will depend on the policies that governments on both sides adopt in the crucial months to come. Developing a new, sustainable transatlantic relationship will require a series of deliberate decisions on both sides of the Atlantic - a partnership of choice, not necessity. For the United States, this means avoiding the temptation, offered by our unprecedented strength, to go it alone in pursuit of narrowly defined national interests. For Europe, the new partnership will require a willingness to accept that the United States plays a uniquely valuable role as a leader in a world where power still matters, and that a commitment to a rule-based international order does not obviate the need to act decisively against those who do not share that vision.
US Interests and the Fate of the Alliance.

Author(s):
1. Thomson, James

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
Over the course of the twentieth century, American leaders have acted consistently to protect what they believed to be vital national interests, taking politically risky steps such as using or threatening to use massive military power, launch preventive wars or escalate conflicts to nuclear war. Up until the end of the Cold War, a shared appraisal of vital interests was the basis for the strategic partnership between the US and Europe. Now, the threat vector for the US has shifted to terrorism, the Middle East and North Asia. For Europe, it has simply disappeared. Without this common ground, another transatlantic crisis comparable to the dispute over Iraq seems entirely possible. If US leaders feel vital interests are endangered, they are unlikely to rely on NATO and the UN Security Council to help deal with the threat.

Tensions conjoncturelles ou crise durable entre les Etats-Unis et la France.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e annee, no. 7, juillet 2003, p. 62-76.)

Author(s):
1. Touchard, Georges-Eric

Subject(s):
1. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
Au-dela de ses aspects conjoncturels et marginaux, au regard des enjeux mondiaux actuels, le differend entre les Etats-Unis et la France, ne de la crise irakienne du premier semestre 2003, ne doit pas etre neglige. Il revele des evolutions profondes, durables et globales qui pesent d'ores et deja sur les relations internationales dans leur ensemble. Ces evolutions n'incitent ni au pessimisme ni a l'optimiste sur l'avenir des relations entre la France, l'Europe et les Etats-Unis. Elles laissent entrevoir une probable et lente refondation de ces relations sur de nouvelles bases.
Le nouvel âge postatlantique.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 26, no. 103, automne 2003, p. 541-548.)
Author(s):
  1. Vaisse, Justin
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE
Notes:
'Punir la France, ignorer l'Allemagne, pardonner la Russie'
: l'administration Bush enonce ainsi a la sortie de la guerre contre l'Irak en avril 2003 sa nouvelle politique etrangere vis-a-vis des allies europeens. Le registre tres personnel de ce slogan suggere qu'une page s'est tournee dans la relation entre les Etats-Unis et l'Europe, qu'un ordre nouveau s'est impose. Les vieilles regles du jeu, l'ancien regime que certains appellent 'atlantisme', et qui ont prevale pendant une cinquantaine d'annees, ont ete remplaces par un nouveau regime, qu'on pourrait appeler 'postatlantique', a la fois parce qu'il fait suite au precedent, et parce qu'il consacre la fin de la centralite europeenne dans la politique etrangere americaine.
ID Number: JA019662
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

Inquietudes et divergences occidentales.
Author(s):
  1. Vedrine, Hubert
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA019981
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

The End of the 'Old West'.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 17-21.)
Author(s):
  1. Vogel, Heinrich
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
After US instrumentalization of NATO for the American war in Iraq, it is time for Europeans to set conditions for their future collaboration with the world's hegemon. It may be breaching taboos to say this aloud, but it must be said. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld's cynical accusations leveled at 'old Europe' in an effort to force the Europeans into a coalition of the grateful were rank manipulation.
ID Number: JA019710
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Repairing European and Transatlantic Institutions.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 5, May 2003, p. 16-18.)
Author(s):
1. Wallace, William
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The conventional wisdom at the end of the Cold War on both sides of the Atlantic was that interdependence had grown so close that Europe and the US had no alternative to partnership. Integration was thought to have taken west European states well past any breakdown in relations among member governments. War in Iraq is testing these assumptions. Britain and France have taken sharply opposing positions within the European Union; competing declarations have lined up other states in one camp or the other. Washington has divided its European allies into supporters and opponents, crudely labelled 'old' and 'new' Europe. Its conservative think tanks have hailed this 'success', and declared that it is in America's strategic interest to keep Europe weak and subservient.
ID Number: JA019156
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Weathering the Dust Storm : Transatlantic Relations After the Iraq War.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
ID Number: JA020425
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Que faire du gap transatlantique ?.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59eme annee, no. 3, mars 2003, p. 24-34.)
Author(s):
1. Desportes, Vincent
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
L'idée de 'gap transatlantique' fait partie de la rhétorique habituelle de l'administration américaine à l'égard de ses alliés européens. Elle trouve aujourd'hui un écho, renforcé par les décisions du sommet de Prague, d'adopter le concept américain de NATO Reaction Force (NRF) et de créer sur le territoire des États-Unis l'Allied Command Transformation (ACT) comme deuxième commandement stratégique de l'Alliance. Si les faits eux-mêmes ( écarts en termes de budgets, de technologies et de capacités) sont indiscutables, il convient cependant d'être prudent avec l'instrumentalisation qu'en fait, consciemment ou non, Washington. L'adoption de l'idée de gap, telle que nos partenaires américains s'en font l'avocat, pourrait en effet conduire à un accroissement progressif des liens de dépendance et à une évolution forte des cultures stratégiques européennes.
ID Number: JA018952
Year: 2003
European Military Reform for a Global Partnership.

Author(s):
1. Wijk, Rob de

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--ARMED FORCES
2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:
A new approach to transatlantic security cooperation should be based on a clear division of labor, with the United States primarily responsible for carrying out major combat operations and Europe primarily responsible for stabilization and reconstruction.

ID Number: JA020152
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Does the United States Have a European Policy ?.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 74, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 37-42.)

Author(s):
1. Baker, Gerard

Subject(s):
1. EU--USA

Notes:
Many questions arise about the present state of US-European relations. Has US policy toward Europe really changed? With the end of the Cold War and the September 11 attacks, have US priorities become so altered and divergent from European goals that the United States no longer sees a strong interest in working with a Europe on its march to an ever closer union? Did the United States ever truly believe in a fully united Europe? These questions boil down to one fundamental query: does the United States have a European policy?

ID Number: JA020115
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Buigen en barsten : de toekomst van de Europese Unie en de NAVO.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 6, juni 2003, p. 336-339.)

Author(s):
1. Berghe, Yvan Vanden

Subject(s):
1. EU--USA
2. NATO--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The author takes the recent apparent political estrangement between the United States and the Gang of Three France, Germany and China on the eve of the military intervention in Iraq as a point of departure to make an educated guess with respect to possible geopolitical rearrangements in Eurasia for a medium long period. Big continental EU member states like France and Germany may resent the US posture as a virtual EU member and gang up with Russia. However, in the end China may play a
complicating role as a superpower in waiting.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 11, no. 2, Spring 2003, p. 165-182.)
Author(s):
1. Voskopoulos, George
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. EU--USA
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
The terrorist blow that caused the loss of thousands of lives has reminded everyone that world politics still bears features of the Hobbesian world of primitive instincts, intolerance, extremist and irrational behavior, and inability to engage in constructive political discourse. What is more, the attacks have dramatically put into question the applicability of American policies, principles, and values on a worldwide basis. They have also raised the need for a framework to build strategic alliances among the key geopolitical partners in their quest for security.

NATO After Prague: Learning the Lessons of 9/11.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 89-97.)
Author(s):
1. Ruhle, Michael
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. NATO
4. NATO--SUMMITS--PRAGUE, 2002
Notes:
The author examines the future of NATO following its most recent expansion and the events of 9/11. Noting the difficulties the Alliance was experiencing in dealing with the future of the transatlantic security relationship, Ruhle details how the events of 9/11 placed the relationship in an entirely new and all-too-clear perspective. He concludes his article with the determination that the Prague Summit was a highly significant event that strengthened the relationship between the United States and members of NATO.
The Lessons of Kosovo : Boon or Bust for Transatlantic Security ?.
Author(s):
1. Borchert, Heiko
2. Hampton, Mary N.
Subject(s):
1. OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Notes:
The NATO intervention in Kosovo in Spring 1999 was a watershed event for transatlantic relations. On the one hand, it was NATO's first military intervention, and its success reconfirmed a half-century of US-Western European cooperation and community-building in their security relations. On the other hand, Operation Allied Force and the operations preceding and following it deepened fissures in the transatlantic relationship that had begun to emerge with the end of the Cold War. NATO's intervention in Kosovo quickened the pace of change in transatlantic relations and fueled the European challenge to the mantel of Western political leadership worn by the US throughout the Cold War and into the early post-Cold War period. Thus, Allied Force represents an important transition point in the shift from one international order to the next, one still murky in its outline.
ID Number: JA017784
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
El 11-S: juicio a EE UU.
Author(s):
  1. Campins, Miguel
Subject(s):
  1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
  2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
  Que futuro se perfila para las relaciones EE UU-Europa después de la 'guerra al terrorismo'? Los europeos no pueden permanecer a la espera de las decisiones de Washington. No se trata de ahondar en las diferencias transatlánticas, sino considerar los propios intereses y defenderlos.
ID Number: JA018479
Year: 2002
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Europa y EE UU un año después del 11-s.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, septiembre 2002, Special Issue.)
Subject(s):
  1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  5. EU--ESDP
ID Number: JA018353
Year: 2002
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Mission Impossible? Managing the Growing Divide between Europe and the US.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 37, no. 3, July – September 2002, p. 31-41.)
Author(s):
  1. Everts, Steven
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. EU--USA
Notes:
  The author points out that in the post-Cold War order, transatlantic disagreements regard, in the first instance, the role of international regimes and the legal instruments on which they are based. While the EU gives high priority to the establishment of robust international normative systems and enforcement mechanisms, Washington has become increasingly reluctant to accept constraints on its freedom of action. The author also notes that differences stem not only from the shifting nature of US foreign policy but also from the EU's structural weaknesses. A more effective European performance would help to fill the gaps left by US strategy. Moreover, a stronger EU would give Europeans more influence in Washington and help address various global problems that have fallen off the transatlantic agenda. The author suggests some concrete steps the EU should take to strengthen its capabilities and give greater coherence to its various external actions.
ID Number: JA018647
Year: 2002
Language: English
Reacting to America.
Author(s):
1. Gnesotto, Nicole
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
One year after 11 September, two things are certain: America's relations with the rest of the world are undergoing fundamental changes; and America is so powerful that those changes are affecting the international system much more drastically than the terrorist attacks themselves. The Europeans in particular have reacted as much to American reactions to terrorism as they have to the terrorist threat itself. This puts the European Union in a difficult position; it must proceed with the daunting project of enlargement, based on the logic of peacetime prosperity and integration, in a new international context of crisis and renewed attention to national sovereignty. A conservative attachment to an unchanged NATO is not the answer, for NATO itself must adapt to a United States that is becoming more unilateralist, more militarist and less interested in its European alliance.

Demilitarization in Europe, Depoliticization in the US.
Author(s):
1. Gnesotto, Nicole
Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY POLICY
2. EUROPE--MILITARY POLICY
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS
5. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
7. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
8. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The US now spends $1 billion a day on defense, 2-1/2 times EU members' combined military outlays. Europe should budget much more for defense, for its own good reasons. Tending the European garden and leaving world policing to the only superpower is no option. But Europe should persuade the US that world security requires economic development too.
El vínculo transatlántico en un nuevo entorno de seguridad.
Author(s):
1. Haass, Richard

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
Estados Unidos y Europa viven una fase de ajuste en sus relaciones. El final de la guerra fría y la emergencia de nuevas prioridades exteriores requieren una revisión del vínculo transatlántico. En la última década no solo se han acumulado numerosas diferencias, sino que para EE UU los europeos han dejado de ser relevantes en esta nueva era de las relaciones internacionales.

ID Number: JA018480
Year: 2002
Language: Spanish
Type: ART


Author(s):
1. Hemmer, Christopher
2. Katzenstein, Peter J.

Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. SOUTHEAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
In this paper, the authors explain why the US government chose multilateral security arrangements in Europe and bilateral ones in Asia in the 1940s and 1950s. After reviewing the inadequacies of a number of universal and indeterminate explanations, they put forward three explanations - great power status, efficient responses to threats, and regional identity - which rely on the combination of material and social forces for their explanatory power. Starting with common rationalist explanations that focus on material capabilities and institutional efficiency to explain the forms of international cooperation, they add to them the important effect that America's collective identity had on the formulation of its foreign policy goals. US policymakers believed that the United States was a natural part of the North Atlantic community but that Southeast Asia was part of an alien political community. This difference helped drive the US government to adopt divergent policies in two regions that, far from being natural, were constructed politically only in the 1940s. The authors conclude by pointing to the advantage of eclectic combinations of rationalist and constructivist insights, with an extension to the politics of regional collective identity in the 1990s.

ID Number: JA018177
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Puissance et faiblesse.
Author(s): 1. Kagan, Robert
Subject(s): 
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes: Dans cet essai, l'auteur explique pourquoi, a ses yeux, la vision politique des Europeens decoule de leur faiblesse, alors que celle des Americains decoule de leur puissance et de leurs responsabilites mondiales.
ID Number: JA018499
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

The Real Trans-Atlantic Gap.
(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 133, November - December 2002, p. 66-74.)
Author(s): 1. Kennedy, Craig
2. Bouton, Marshall M.
Subject(s): 
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PUBLIC OPINION
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PUBLIC OPINION
Notes: A trans-Atlantic survey of public opinion reveals that Americans and Europeans see eye to eye on more issues than one would expect from reading the New York Times or Le Monde. But it also highlights dangerous divisions on key issues like defense spending and the Middle East.
ID Number: JA018530
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

US Hegemony and the Roman Analogy : A European View.
Author(s): 1. Merlini, Cesare
Subject(s): 
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. IMPERIALISM
Notes: The author discusses the question of whether or not US foreign policy corresponds to a hypothetical imperial role and examines the possible impact of newly emerging imperial ambitions in the US on its relations with the rest of the world and particularly Europe. Drawing a comparison between the transformation of ancient Rome from republic to empire and the current situation in the US, he observes that, while there seems to be a demand for the US to build a sort of imperial order, several factors make this prospect unrealistic. The predominance of the major powers is increasingly challenged by other groups of nations and new types of non-state actors. Moreover, the transnational dimension of such spheres as finance, trade, migration and
Communications has grown in importance to the point that their management and regulation require the extensive involvement of a variety of institutional actors. In addition, these are fields in which the US does not enjoy a clear superiority. Finally, the US's unrivalled military power can serve to impose peace, but a set of rules and institutions are needed to maintain it. The author concludes by underlining that the Europeans should concentrate on building new capabilities as a key prerequisite for revitalising the partnership with the US and putting it on more solid foundations.

Beyond NATO: The U.S.-European Relationship.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 13, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 49-61.)
Author(s):  
1. Moss, Kenneth B.
Subject(s):  
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE  
3. NATO--USA
Notes:  
It is time for the United States to look beyond the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in its search for a framework for US-European relations. The NATO alliance still has a part in transatlantic relations, but that role will diminish in the future. Furthermore, attempts to retain NATO as the keystone of the relationship will complicate relations more than sustain them.

Unilateralism, NATO and Iraq: Alliance at Risk.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 5, May 2002, p. 17-18.)
Author(s):  
1. Nau, Henry R.
Subject(s):  
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE  
3. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA  
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE  
5. NATO
Notes:  
Washington is vilified for acting alone on a range of issues. Europe is being asked to do more on defence. This peevish debate risks weakening NATO just at the moment it should be agreeing to create a stronger alliance to fight terrorism.
Force, faiblesse, puissance ?.
Author(s):
  1. Parmentier, Guillaume
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA018691
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

L'image de l'Europe selon l'administration Bush : de l'ambivalence à la rigidité.
(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 33, no. 1, mars 2002, p. 31-55.)
Author(s):
  1. Ramel, Frederic
  2. David, Charles-Philippe
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Depuis la politique du Secrétaire d'Etat Dulles, les différentes administrations américaines ont développé dans la guerre froide une certaine image de l'Europe fondée sur la peur de l'expansion communiste. Il s'agissait alors d'aider et de promouvoir une Europe telle que les États-Unis la concevaient, c'est-à-dire un rempart face à l'ennemi soviétique. Or, avec la disparition de celui-ci, n'assisterait-on pas à la construction d'une nouvelle image de l'Europe par les dirigeants de l'exécutif américain? Reposant sur cette interrogation première, cette étude porte sur les composantes de l'image diffusée par l'administration Bush depuis l'automne 2000. Elle souligne les principaux enjeux sécuritaires autour desquels se sedimente cette image (défense antimissile, capacités européennes de défense et PECSD, élargissement de l'OTAN) et permet de mettre en relief une Europe molle, large et subordonnée aux intérêts américains dans l'après-guerre froide. La seconde partie de l'article tente de dégager les facteurs structurels expliquant la nature de cette image comme la représentation de soi en tant que superpuissance (et la structure de rôle internationale), la perception du temps politique ainsi que la mise sur agenda et la persistance d'une polarité entre les deux continents.

ID Number: JA017632
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART
Transatlantic Alliance: Dissipated or Deepened?.

Author(s):
1. Sloan, Stanley R.

Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. NATO
5. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:
Europe and America will either hang together or they will hang separately. Despite much negative speculation, 9/11 did not demonstrate NATO's growing irrelevance. But it did suggest that a conscious effort to deepen the alliance must now be made to avoid 'dissipation' by default. Following in the footsteps of the Marshall Plan and early European integration, we should now form a new overarching Atlantic Community covering all aspects of the transatlantic relationship.

ID Number: JA017654
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

America, Russia and Europe: A Realignment?.

Author(s):
1. Stent, Angela
2. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
The aftermath of 11 September has seen the beginnings of a transatlantic realignment. US-Russian relations are increasingly dynamic and US-European relations are increasingly strained. America and Russia have formed an unprecedented partnership. Their shared interest in combating global terrorism, and Putin's own pragmatic and more realistic foreign policy, have opened up new avenues for US-Russian cooperation. At a time when the United States and its traditional European allies are more and more divided over a range of economic and political issues - including complaints about American unilateralism and the conduct of the war on terrorism - America and Russia are increasingly in agreement. The US-Russian partnership has the potential to develop into a broader-based alliance that could ultimately have a positive impact both on Russia's domestic evolution and on European security.

ID Number: JA018637
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
EU-US: Putting Transatlantic Relations to the Test?


Author(s):
1. Voigt, Karsten D.

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
The 5% of the daily trillion-dollar transatlantic trade that gets the negative headlines shouldn't make us forget the extraordinary 95% that keeps us all living better on both sides of the ocean. Nor should the 5% of 'unilateralism' deflect us from the 95% of foreign policy that is multilateral. More light and less heat is needed.

ID Number: JA018424
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Transatlantic Relations and Peace in Europe.

(IINTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 2, April 2002, p. 277-300.)

Author(s):
1. Yost, David S.

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. NATO--EUROPE
6. EU--ESDP

Notes:
As a starting point, this article critically examines a recent novel that explores what might happen in Europe without NATO and US security commitments. It then reviews various theories regarding the origins of peace among the member states of the European Union. It points out that, thanks in large part to the Atlantic alliance and US security policies, the European integration movement has advanced under comparatively propitious international circumstances. The EU's ability to deal with major external security challenges and maintain its political cohesion without US military support is therefore debatable. Notwithstanding the EU's achievements and other peace-promoting-developments in Europe, the challenges and uncertainties that would face Europe without NATO argue that the alliance remains an essential underpinning of political order in Europe. Indeed, NATO continues to serve as an indispensable basis for pursuing constructive policies throughout the Euro-Atlantic region, notably in relations with Russia and Ukraine. Moreover, the alliance can serve as a key element in the campaigns against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. To revitalize the alliance, however, it is imperative that the Europeans improve their military capabilities and acquire the means necessary for a more balanced transatlantic partnership in maintaining international security. In this way the European allies can maintain their influence and ensure that NATO and European political-military contributions remain highly valued by the United States.

ID Number: JA017749
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
The EU on the World Stage.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 2, 2002, p. 3-9.)

Author(s):
1. Gompert, David C.

Subject(s):
1. EU--USA

Notes:
Americans think that US-EU partnership in foreign policy is a romantic notion because Europeans do not want such responsibility. Europeans too think it's a romantic notion - because the world's sole superpower wants to run its own show without being pestered by partners who are constantly second-guessing it. Both versions of skepticism must be proved wrong. Washington only magnifies its power by cooperating with others who share its basic convictions. And in a globalized world the EU depends on US security more than ever - and must share the burden.

ID Number: JA017975
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

La relation transatlantique et la 'longue' guerre contre le terrorisme.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 2, avril - juin 2002, p. 337-351.)

Author(s):
1. Bozo, Frederic

Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO
3. NATO--USA

Notes:
Au-delà de leur impact immédiat, les attentats du 11 septembre ont agi comme un révélateur et comme un catalyseur des tendances longues de l'histoire de l'Alliance. Avant eux en effet, la situation était paradoxale. D'un côté, près de dix ans après la chute de l'URSS, l'OTAN semblait durablement refondée : son rôle de garant de la sécurité européenne était réaffirmé, son premier élargissement était un succès, et le leadership américain était renforcé ; de l'autre, la crise du Kosovo remettait à l'ordre du jour un possible 'decouplage' euro-américain, qu'il s'agisse des valeurs ou des intérêts des différents alliés. Du coup, un nouveau grand débat transatlantique était engagé, avant même les attentats, sur la redefinition des menaces, sur la gestion de certains conflits, en particulier au Proche-Orient, et sur les équilibres internes de l'Alliance - la relance de la PESD venant équilibrer, après Saint-Malo et l'élection de Bush, le regain d'unilatéralisme américain. Mais, avec le 11 septembre, ces interrogations se sont trouvées multipliées, et des lors, trois nouveaux scénarios ont du être examinés : celui d'une refondation de l'OTAN dans la lutte antiterroriste, celui d'un divorce transatlantique face à ce même enjeu, et celui d'un nouveau partenariat stratégique euro-américain dans une Alliance renouée.

ID Number: JA018050
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART
Does a Superpower Need an Alliance?.


Author(s):
1. Dockrill, Saki

Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. NATO--USA

Notes:
At first the answer seems to be yes, as the Bush administration accepted NATO's instant invocation of Article 5, solicited UN backing, and refused to conduct an anti-jihad against the whole Muslim world. But the the US largely shut NATO out of the action and selected its own colorful bedfellows. In the end the answer is probably no.

2001

America's Two-Front Economic Conflict.


Author(s):
1. Bergsten, C. Fred

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. ASIA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA

Notes:
America now faces the prospect of economic conflicts with both Europe and East Asia. The US and the European Union have already fired the first shots of retaliatory sanctions over their ever-growing trade disputes. On the other side of the world, meanwhile, Asian countries are creating a bloc of their own that could include preferential trade arrangements and an Asian Monetary Fund. These developments could produce a tripoal world and hamper global economic integration. To avert this outcome, the US must quell its domestic backlash against globalization and reassert its economic leadership in the world. The new Bush administration should make multilateral trade liberalization a top priority - or it will face unpleasant economic and political consequences as the US and foreign economies slow.

Etats-Unis et Europe : la nouvelle donne economique.

COMMENTAIRE, no. 94, ete 2001, p. 331-337.

Author(s):
1. Mentre, Paul

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--EUROPE

ID Numbers:
JA018422
Type: ART
Year: 2002
Language: English

JA016370
Type: ART
Year: 2001
Language: English

JA016627
Type: ART
Year: 2001
Language: French
European elites lambaste the US for bad behavior at home and hegemonic hubris abroad. These Europeans see an ominous transatlantic 'values gap' emerging over the death penalty, guns, 'Frankenfoods', and unchecked capitalism. And Washington's unilateralist obstinacy on issues such as missile defense, land mines, and global warming only makes matters worse. But a closer look shows that Europe and the US are in fact converging culturally, economically, and even strategically. This phony crisis in relations only makes it more difficult to tap the full potential of the transatlantic partnership.

L'Europe et l'Amerique : entre Brzezinski et Schroder.

L'Europe et l'Amerique : entre Brzezinski et Schroder.

1. Andreani, Jacques
2. Blinken, Antony J.
3. Cohen-Tanugi, Laurent

Les Europeens auront les Americains qu'ils meritent.

The False Crisis Over the Atlantic.
Are the United States and Europe Heading for Divorce ?.
Author(s):
1. Daalder, Ivo H.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
If current headlines are to be believed, the US and Europe are not just drifting apart. The question is, how serious is the rift? There are major differences between them - including differing regional priorities, diverging issue agendas and fundamentally different approaches to meeting the challenges of the post-Cold War period. These differences suggest that the US-European relationship will continue to drift. Although continued drift has its costs (notably in the missed opportunities for cooperation on a host of international issues), the US and Europe should recognize that this change in the terms and nature of their relationship is made possible by the very success of their fifty years of partnership, which has produced a Europe that today is more peaceful, democratic, and united than at any time in history.

ID Number: JA016729
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Putting Europe First.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 1, Spring 2001, p. 71-91.)
Author(s):
1. Daalder, Ivo H.
2. Goldgeier, James M.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
For more than 50 years, the US has pursued a policy toward Europe that aimed at strengthening the democratic core: first in the West and, once the Berlin Wall came down, in the East. The immediate challenge for the Bush administration is to ensure that the process started at the end of the Cold War will be brought to fruition, so that a peaceful, undivided and democratic Europe, stretching from the Atlantic to beyond the Urals, will finally have been created. That implies clear policy choices: Washington should fully support the development of a strong Europe; NATO enlargement must continue; Russia cannot be left to its own devices, but must be encouraged into a cooperative partnership; and some American troops will have to remain in the Balkans for quite some time. In effect, this requires a continuation of the Clinton administration's strategy of putting Europe — and not NATO or Russia — first.

ID Number: JA016354
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART
Groelen de transatlantische partners uit elkaar ?.
(Internationale Spectator, jg. 55, nr. 10, oktober 2001, p. 488-492.)
Author(s):
1. Duke, Simon
2. Haar, Roberta
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The authors of this article discuss the state of transatlantic relations in the Summer of 2001. The differences over global warming, Missile Defense, arms control and, somewhat less specifically, differing 'values' have painted a picture of strain, or even crisis, in transatlantic relations. This article argues that in order to understand the current debate it is necessary to take a long-term perspective. Many of the differences are not new, their roots can be found beyond the last decade. Secondly, the authors defend the view that the charges of American unilateralism are only partially justified. Creeping unilateralism has been a feature of American foreign policy since the end of the Cold War as successive administrations have struggled to define America's role in the post Cold War international system. During this period the United States have vacillated between firmly multilateral and profoundly unilateral stances. The authors conclude by suggesting that the emerging realities of the post Cold War world will require adjustments and vision on the part of both the European leaders and those in the United States and, as a part of this, a redefinition of transatlantic relations.

ID Number: JA017068
Year: 2001
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

De regering-Bush : wat betekent het voor Europa ?.
(Vrede en Veiligheid, jg. 30, nr. 1, 2001, p. 5-9.)
Author(s):
1. Everts, Steven
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA016483
Year: 2001
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

A Question of Norms : Transatlantic Divergences in Foreign Policy.
Author(s):
1. Everts, Steven
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The author starts out from an assessment of the changing US foreign policy priorities under President Bush to look into the main sources of friction - old and new - between Americans and Europeans. He emphasises, in particular, the disruptive potential of the widening normative gap concerning the promotion of and support for multilateral cooperation frameworks and global regimes that separates the two sides of the Atlantic. The conclusions offer a set of policy suggestions
for greater transatlantic convergence on the major problems of
global governance.

Comment vivre avec les Etats-Unis ?.
(COMMENTAIRE, no. 93, printemps 2001, p. 21-25.)

Author(s):
1. Foch, Rene

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
Au sortir de la guerre froide, de nombreuses interrogations se
sont fait jour dans le domaine des relations transatlantiques.
Apres avoir beneficie de la protection des Etats-Unis durant
presque cinquante ans, les sujets de divergence se sont
multiplies dans de nombreux secteurs (economique, commercial,
militaire). Ainsi, une decennie apres la chute du mur de
Berlin, qu'en est-il de cette relation et vers quoi se
dirige-t-elle ? Si les dix dernieres annees ont ete celles de
la reorientation des relations Europe-Etats-Unis, il se
pourrait bien que la prochaine decade soit celle d'une
renegociation des rapports de force et des responsabilites
entre ces deux acteurs. A l'heure actuelle, bien des questions
demeurent sans reponse. Les Europeens s'orientent-ils vers
davantage d'indipendance ? La nouvelle administration
americaine sera-t-elle gagnee par des poussées isolationistes ?

Les Etats-Unis et l'Europe a la croisee des chemins.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 42, ete 2001, p. 67-72.)

Author(s):
1. Gedmin, Jeffrey

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:

La longue marche vers le partenariat.
(COMMENTAIRE, no. 94, ete 2001, p. 303-309.)

Author(s):
1. Gnesotto, Nicole

Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Security and Culture, or, Why NATO Won't Last.
Author(s):
1. Ham, Peter van
Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. Europe--Foreign Relations--USA
3. USA--Foreign Relations--Europe
4. NATO--USA
Notes:
Culture has made a comeback in International Relations theory. For a long time, it was discredited as a soft, unmeasurable and (perhaps therefore) unscientific ingredient in the study of global politics. Realist thinking in which cultural aspects hardly played a role dominated the discipline of strategic studies, which dealt with military relations between states. Today, however, students of security studies are more interested in the role of norms, values, and culture, having agreed among themselves that the concept of security should be contested and made 'insecure'. Constructivist scholars now argue that 'ideas and discourse matter', and that norms, values, and identity heavily influence political life. Thus, since NATO and the transatlantic relationship are often construed as a 'community of values', differences between European and US notions of domestic order and the 'good society' can no longer be discarded as trivial, strategically irrelevant factors. On the contrary, cultural differences among allies will make cooperation in the security field more complicated, spoil the convivial atmosphere, and eventually undermine the notion of a unified 'West' founded on shared interests as well as shared values.

Veiligheid en cultuur, of waarom de NAVO teloorgaat.
(Internationale Spectator, jg. 55, nr. 10, oktober 2001, p. 480-487.)
Author(s):
1. Ham, Peter van
Subject(s):
1. Europe--Foreign Relations--USA
2. USA--Foreign Relations--Europe
3. NATO
Notes:
In this article, the author argues that Europe and the United States are drifting apart, not only because the geostrategic glue of the Cold War has lost its grip, but also because the so-called transatlantic 'community of values' is wearing thin. Europe and the United States have different ideas of both domestic and global order and justice. Taking concepts such as culture and values as some of NATO's new pillars (viz. the Kosovo intervention), therefore comes at a serious risk. Now that the European Union is developing its own autonomous defence structures, NATO's raison d'etre will disappear. Without a common threat and with diverging notions of what 'the West' should stand for, it is clear that NATO won't last.
Die ersten hundert Tage der Amtszeit des neuen amerikanischen Präsidenten, George W. Bush, haben die Vorbehalte der Europäer gegen ihn eher noch verstärkt. Doch die Amerikaner neigen zu einem 'Together, where we can, alone, when we must'. Dies zeigt sich bei Fragen wie der geplanten Raketenabwehr, dem Kyoto-Protokoll und der ESVP. Deshalb müssen die Verantwortlichen auf beiden Seiten des Atlantiks daran arbeiten, für aller tragbare Kompromisse zu finden.

Id Number: JA016873
Year: 2001
Language: German
Type: ART

Die Europäer auf der Suche nach einem eigenen Weg: Interessenkollision mit den USA?
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 50. Jg., Nr. 9, September 2001, S. 7-11.)
Author(s):
1. Klose, Hans-Ulrich
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The subject-matter comprises three questions: what role do we want Europe to play? How is the future role of the USA to be rated? How are the relations between Europe and the USA going to develop? A fourth question, namely that of the future role of Germany, should be added here. In a political union which doesn't know hegemony but is designed for distribution of power, each of the countries can materialize its own specific interests only conjointly with its partners, but not against them. Germans are therefore well advised to stick to the cooperative style of our foreign and EU policy and to counteract the current trend of a reciprocally blocking policy of interests by setting a good example. This is all the more important as the EU is presently faced with particular challenges.

Id Number: JA017021
Year: 2001
Language: German
Type: ART

Estranged Partners.
(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 127, November - December 2001, p. 48-53.)
Author(s):
1. Mathews, Jessica T.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Despite trans-Atlantic proclamations of solidarity in the aftermath of September 11, the United States and Europe are parting ways on issues from global warming and biotechnology to peacekeeping and national missile defense. Failure to resolve these disagreements will not only hamper global progress but also impede America's ability to pursue its most pressing
national interests.
ID Number: JA017155
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Europe-Etats-Unis : vers un vrai decouplage ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e annee, no. 2, avril - juin 2001, p. 253-258.)
Author(s):
1. Moisi, Dominique
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA016945
Year: 2001
Language: French
Type: ART

Europe et Etats-Unis : la necessaire convergence.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 24, no. 95, automne 2001, p. 616-622.)
Author(s):
1. Montassier, Gerard
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA017008
Year: 2001
Language: French
Type: ART

Les relations entre l'Europe et les Etats-Unis.
Author(s):
1. Rose, Francois de
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA017394
Year: 2001
Language: French
Type: ART

Balance from Beyond the Sea.
Author(s):
1. Sturmer, Michael
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. NATO--USA
Notes: The United States has been present since the creation of modern Europe. The key question, from this German perspective, remains, will the United States continue to be both the balancer from beyond the sea and the strategic lender of last resort?
ID Number: JA016683
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART
At present, it once again seems as if Europe and the USA are setting out for different directions when looking at their respective decisions on and priorities in foreign and security policy. Since the end of the Cold War, the mutual relations live more off the capital accumulated in terms of confidence and common interests formed in the past decades, than off the new common successes and achievements. The transatlantic relations are no longer as good as they used to be. As a result of the drastic changes in the security situation, Europe is rolling up its sleeves to create its own profile in foreign and security policy. For some, this development is cause for concern. The challenges of a coalescent world require multinational answers and strong partners. A stronger partner than the USA is not in sight, however, neither from a German nor from a European point of view. Both answers can thus be justified.

ID Number: JA016881
Year: 2001
Language: German
Type: ART

In many areas, transatlantic cooperation is stronger than ever before. Yet the common perception is of an increasingly fraught relationship, as evidenced by the well-known disputes over beef, bananas, and burden sharing. Assumptions are diverging over security risks and cultural values. Each side criticizes the other's unwieldy policymaking process without admitting its own shortcomings, while leaders pander to domestic interests and prejudices without educating voters on international issues. Europe nonetheless remains indispensable to a multilateral US foreign policy. The Bush Administration must acknowledge the European Union as a true partner, in political and military matters as well as in economics. America cannot expect its allies to share the burdens of global leadership without allowing them their say in the issues at stake.

Full-Spectrum Infighting: Closing the Warfighting/Peacekeeping Gap in Transatlantic Security.

The Transatlantic Connection in NATO: Past, Present, Future.
(NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, no. 1, 2001, p. 36-38.)
Author(s):
1. Kaplan, Lawrence S.
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
ID Number: JA016562
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

2000

Vivir con una nueva Europa.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 14, no. 77, septiembre - octubre 2000, p. 43-62.)
Author(s):
1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Europa, pese a su gradual integracion economica y politica, continua siendo, de hecho, un protectorado militar de Estados Unidos. Esta situacion provoca tensiones y resentimientos desde que desapareciera su amenaza comun (la URSS). Sin embargo, la fortaleza economica y tecnologica estadounidense mantendra esa asimetria durante el primer cuarto del siglo XXI.
ID Number: JA015753
Year: 2000
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Comment l'Amerique doit vivre avec la nouvelle Europe.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 23, no. 91, automne 2000, p. 485-496.)
Author(s):
1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA015682
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Strengthening the Atlantic Political Order.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 35, no. 3, July - September 2000, p. 57-68.)
Author(s):
1. Ikenberry, G. John
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA015842
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART
Partenariat ou protectorat ? : réponse à Zbigniew Brzezinski.
Author(s):
  1. Juppe, Alain
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA016120
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

No Transatlantic Divorce in the Offing.
(ORBIS, vol. 44, no. 4, Fall 2000, p. 571-584.)
Author(s):
  1. Lieber, Robert J.
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA015825
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Tensions euro-américaines.
Author(s):
  1. Rose, François de
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA016121
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Variable Geography : America's Mental Maps of a Greater Europe.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 76, no. 3, July 2000, p. 459-474.)
Author(s):
  1. Walker, Martin
Subject(s):
  1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
  American backing for the process of European enlargement into
central and east Europe remains strong despite differences of
strategic interest, foreign policy choices and, during the past
decade, a certain US ambivalence towards the transatlantic
relationship. Drawing on a typology of 'mental maps', the
author illustrates how the many and varied American ideas of
what a future Europe might look like have guided US (and
European) leaders in their attempts at defining this post-Cold
War Europe. Whether these maps can combine into clear policy is
debatable. Yet the overall American mental map of Europe is
becoming clearer. It includes Turkey, and it may include
Ukraine and even Russia. However, concerns remain among US
officials that this conception of a Greater Europe, equipped
with its own foreign policy and military force, may prove a
mixed blessing.
ID Number: JA016161
Year: 2000
Language: English
What Europeans Think of America.
Author(s):
   1. Walker, Martin
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA015510
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Transatlantic Relations Beyond the CFSP.
Author(s):
   1. Zielonka, Jan
Subject(s):
   1. EU--CFSP
   2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA016337
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Defensa europea : una perspectiva francesa.
Author(s):
   1. Gutmann, Francis
Subject(s):
   1. EUROPE--MILITARY POLICY
   2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
   3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
Francia es consciente de que Europa no se puede construir sin una defensa. No obstante, no podría aceptar que la defensa europea fuera una mera prolongacion de los norteamericanos en la OTAN. Es preciso que, en el seno de la Alianza Atlantica, se establezca un pilar europeo en el mismo plano que Estados Unidos. Aunque muchos europeos consideran incuestionable que los norteamericanos les defenderan en todas las circunstancias, nada autoriza a pensar asi.
ID Number: JA015754
Year: 2000
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Transatlantische Dissonanzen.
Author(s):
   1. Ruhle, Michael
Subject(s):
   1. NATO--USA
   2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
   3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA015773
Year: 2000
La defense europeenne : rapports transatlantiques.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 56eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2000, p. 17-33.)
Author(s):
1. Sirius
2. Grasset, Philippe
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP--USA
2. EUROPE--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EUROPE
ID Number: JA015887
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

US Hegemony and the Perpetuation of NATO.
Author(s):
1. Layne, Christopher
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--USA
2. NATO--USA
Notes:
Offensive realist theory explains why - contrary to neorealist predictions - NATO did not unravel after the Cold War. In the wake of the Soviet Union's collapse, Type I offensive realism (which explains why great powers engage in expansionist behavior) predicts that the US would seek - geographically and ideologically - to extend its influence and control over the European security environment. Type II offensive realism (which explains why great powers seek hegemony) predicts that the US would seek to prevent both the re-emergence of multipolarity in Europe and the emergence of rival European power centers. US policy - negotiations on German reunification, NATO enlargement, the Bosnia and Kosovo interventions, and the response to the European Security and Defense Policy - confirm these predictions.
ID Number: JA015850
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

The Evolution of American Attitudes Toward the Atlantic Alliance:
Continuity and Change from the Washington Treaty to NATO Enlargement.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 9, no. 4, Winter 2000, p. 1-30.)
Author(s):
1. Schonberg, Karl K.
Subject(s):
1. NATO--USA
2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT--USA
Notes:
This article contrasts the views of NATO expressed by American leaders in the 1998 debate over alliance expansion, with those expressed in the initial debate over the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1948 and 1949. A focused comparison of these cases is conducted primarily to illustrate the ways in which American attitudes toward the alliance have evolved since the years immediately following World War II, though more general conclusions about the ways in which US foreign policy adapts to
meet the demands of new international conditions emerge as well. This study concludes that the American understanding of the transatlantic security relationship has changed significantly over time, and that traditional realist descriptions of the role of alliances in statecraft are no longer adequate to explain the US view of NATO.

ID Number: JA016574
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART
| No. 1/12 | Iran’s Nuclear Program / Le programme nucléaire iranien |
| No. 2/12 | The Arab-Israeli Conflict since the Oslo Agreement / Le conflit israélo-arabe depuis les Accords d’Oslo |
| No. 3/12 | From Conflict to Peace-Building / Du conflit à la consolidation de la paix |
| No. 4/12 | The Russian Armed Forces / Les forces armées russes |
| No. 5/12 | Deterrence Strategy / La stratégie de dissuasion |
| No. 6/12 | Arms Transfers / Les transferts d’armes |
| No. 7/12 | Vladimir Putin and the Evolution of Russian Foreign Policy / Vladimir Poutine et l’évolution de la politique étrangère russe |
| No. 9/12 | US Middle East Policy after the September 11 Attacks / La politique des États-Unis au Moyen-Orient depuis les attentats du 11 septembre 2011 |
| No. 1/13 | Counterinsurgency / La contre-insurrection |
| No. 2/13 | The Arab Spring Two Years On / Le printemps arabe : deux ans plus tard |
| No. 3/13 | Africa : Conflicts and Crises of the Last Five Years / L’Afrique : conflits et crises des cinq dernières années |
| No. 4/13 | The Russian Federation and the European Union / La Fédération de Russie et l’Union européenne |
| No. 5/13 | Nationalism / Le nationalisme |