Vladimir Putin and the Evolution of Russian Foreign Policy
Thematic Bibliography no. 7/12

Vladimir Poutine et l’évolution de la politique étrangère russe
Bibliographie thématique no. 7/12
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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l'OTAN.
Russia's Identity in International Relations : Images, Perceptions, Misperceptions - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
x, 155 p.; 24 cm.
(BASEES/Routledge Series on Russian and East European Studies ; 79)
ISBN: 9780415520584
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN PUBLIC OPINION
Added entry(s):
Notes:
Includes index.
'Bringing together leading scholars from Russia and outside experts on Russia, this book looks at the difference between the image Russia has of itself and the way it is viewed in the West. It discusses the historical, cultural and political foundations that these images are built upon, and goes on to analyse how contested these images are, and their impact on Russian identity. The book questions whether differing images explain fractiousness in Western-Russian relations in the new century, or whether distinct 'imaginary solitudes' offer a better platform from which to negotiate differences.'
ID number: 80024502
Year: 2013
Type: M
71 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Report ; 11)
ISBN: 9789291982011
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ELECTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
ID number: 80024384
Year: 2012
Type: M

xviii, 295 p.: ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780230390171
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
3. FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Freire, Maria Raquel, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This volume highlights Russia's relations with its immediate neighbours in a context where the resurgence of Russia has been made visible in its policies and actions. The central argument is that the change in Russia's positioning towards its neighbourhood, with Russia assuming an objective policy of engagement and influence, is evident in its most recent dealings in political, economic and security terms. The contributors to the volume agree that this has become increasingly evident after the events in Georgia in the summer of 2008. Nevertheless, this does not mean that Russia has unlimited influence in the area, a fact that is detailed throughout the chapters. The contributors assess this trend in Russian politics, looking at different areas of activity, such as energy diplomacy or political-military relations, as well as through different theoretical lenses, including a discourse-analysis approach, which adds to the understanding of the dynamics that underline the complexity of these relations.'
ID number: 80024453
Year: 2012
Type: M
La diplomatie russe : de Pierre le Grand a Vladimir Poutine - Paris : Harmattan.
130 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9782296967250
Author(s):
1. Yakemtchouk, Romain
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'De l'Empire tsariste à l'actuel Etat de Vladimir Poutine, la Russie occupe une place importante sur la scène internationale. La politique étrangère d'un Etat est toujours étroitement liée à sa politique intérieure : la Russie en fournit un excellent exemple. Autant par la recherche de l'affirmation de sa puissance que par le lien déterminant établi entre l'idéologie dominante et le régime politique qu'elle induit, la conduite de la Russie sur la scène internationale doit être correctement appréhendée et analysée pour ne pas passer à côté d'un facteur essentiel de compréhension de cette puissance que la Russie demeure à travers les différentes époques. Ce livre constitue cet outil d'explication. Si l'on veut bien considérer que les hommes, chefs de l'Etat, ministres des Affaires étrangères et diplomates, sont au coeur du processus de formation et d'application de la politique étrangère, on trouvera dans cet ouvrage une des pistes principales pour aborder les fondements de la politique étrangère russe.'

ID number: 80024451
Year: 2012
Type: M

La politique étrangère russe : une approche régionale - Bruxelles :
Institut Royal Supérieur de Defense.
119 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
Author(s):
1. Dasseleer, Pol-Henry
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Institut Royal Supérieur de Defense (BE)
Notes:
'Malgré le choc géopolitique qui a pu être la disparition de l'Union soviétique, la Russie a toujours insisté sur la place centrale qu'elle devait occuper dans les affaires mondiales. Dans un premier temps, l'auteur se concentre sur les nouvelles données de la politique étrangère qu'il place arbitrairement en 2008 avec l'avenement de Dmitri Medvedev à la présidence de la Fédération russe. Parallèlement à cette vision russe du monde, les intérêts et objectifs de Moscou ont pour cadre une zone géographique qui va de l'Asie-Pacifique à l'océan Atlantique. Cette puissance qui se veut globale a donc l'obligation de subdiviser sa politique internationale en fonction de zones distinctes. Il analyse des lors la politique étrangère russe par l'intermédiaire de quatre groupes d'acteurs étatiques.'

ID number: 80023925
Year: 2011
Type: M
'After the collapse of the Soviet Union expectations were high in both Russia and the West that a 'new world order' was emerging in which Russia and the other former Soviet republics would join the Western community of nations. That has not occurred. A group of analysts from Russia, Europe and North America explains here the reasons for this failure and assesses likely future developments in that relationship. The authors explore the importance of Western policies in the 1990s in nationalizing Russian views of their interests; the commitment of President Putin to rebuilding Russia as a great power (beginning in former Soviet space); and the deterioration of Russian relations with the European Union and the United States during the first decade of the 21st century.'
Alternative Futures for Russia: The Presidential Elections and Beyond
37 p.; 24 cm.
(Occasional Paper; 92)
ISBN: 9789291981885
Author(s):
1. Saradzhyan, Simon
2. Abdullaev, Nabi
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. PRESIDENTS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'This paper outlines alternative scenarios for Russia's short-term future with a focus on potential outcomes of the March 2012 presidential elections. To construct these scenarios, the paper first identifies key predetermined factors in Russia's domestic and foreign policy domains. The paper then outlines and analyses key factors of uncertainty, which the authors define as events that could be 'game changers', having the potential to lead to a significant change in the course of Russia's development over the coming twelve months. The paper goes on to present three scenarios, based on three different interpretations of key areas of uncertainty and their interaction with predetermined factors. The paper concludes which scenarios are more probable and which are more favourable for Russia and by extension for its partners, and primarily the European Union.'

ID number: 80023948
Year: 2011
Type: M

Change or Decay: Russia's Dilemma and the West's Response
259 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780870033469
Author(s):
1. Shevtsova, Lilia Fedorovna
2. Wood, Andrew, 1940-
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)
Notes:
'Includes index.
The world is still coping with the consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union. Two decades later, the West has yet to adjust to the post-Soviet reality and Russia has not settled on its relationship with the rest of the world. Two of the most respected scholars on Russia analyze here how relations are shifting between Russia and the world. In a series of lively and candid conversations, they discuss how the Russia of Putin and Medveded emerged from the ashes of the Soviet Union and the trajectory of Russia's relations with the West.'

ID number: 80024300
Year: 2011
Type: M
321 /00825

The Return : Russia's Journey from Gorbachev to Medvedev - New York : Free Press.
xi, 523 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9781416560715
Author(s):
1. Treisman, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Includes index.
'Drawing on two decades of research, interviews, and insider observation, this book provides the first comprehensive history of postcommunist Russia. From Gorbachev to Yeltsin, Putin, and Medvedev, it traces the twists and turns of the country's evolution, uncovering the causes behind Russia's plunge into depression in the 1990s and the resurgence since 2000. The book provides insight into the prospects for democracy in Russia, the challenges and opportunities of doing business there, the wars in Chechnya, and the motives behind Moscow's foreign policy.'
ID number: 80023755
Year: 2011
Type: M

327 /01582

xiv, 279 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780870032486
Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri V.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Includes index.
'The war in Georgia. Tensions with Ukraine and other nearby countries. Moscow's bid to consolidate its 'zone of privileged interests' among the Commonwealth of Independent States. This volatile situations all raise questions about the nature and prospects for Russia's relations with its neighbors. The author argues here that Moscow needs to drop the notion of creating an exclusive power center out of the post-Soviet space. Like other former European empires, Russia will need to reinvent itself as a global player and as part of a wider community. The author's vision of Russia is an open Euro-Pacific country that is savvy in its use of soft power and fully reconciled with its former borderlands and dependents. He acknowledges that this scenario may sound too optimistic but warns that the alternative is not a new version of the historic empire but instead is the ultimate marginalization of Russia.'
ID number: 80024355
Year: 2011
Type: M
2010

321    /00820
La Russie entre deux mondes - Paris : Fayard.
327 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9782213651477
Author(s):
1. Carrere d'Encausse, Helene
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 315-318. Includes index.

'1991 : liquidant de son propre chef l'Empire sovietique et le système communiste, Boris Eltsine croit avoir payé le prix de la modernité et attend que l'Europe l'accueille a bras ouverts. Vingt ans plus tard, que reste-t-il de cette illusion ? L'auteur montre ici la somme des malentendus, soupçons, épreuves de force, occasions manquées entre le pouvoir russe - auquel Poutine a rendu puissance extérieure et fierté interne - et les Occidentaux. Sa grande originalité est de ne pas se contenter de nous présenter la Russie 'entre deux mondes', mais aussi 'le monde vu de Russie'. Une Russie confrontée à des problèmes immenses - démographie en chute, corruption galopante, terrorisme ... - qui mise sur sa force extérieure. Mais elle rencontre partout la puissance américaine, acharnée a l'écart du 'grand jeu' énergétique et a la remplacer dans sa 'zone d'interets'. Quelle vision sous-tend aujourd'hui la stratégie russe ? Asiatique ? Democratique et européenne ? Ou passerelle entre les deux mondes ?'
ID number: 80023500
Year: 2010
Type: M

355.4  /01649
xviii, 211 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary Security Studies)
ISBN: 9780415477307
Author(s):
1. Haas, Marcel de
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 184-203. Includes index.
'This book examines Russia's external security policy under the presidencies of Vladimir Putin, Dmitry Medvedev and beyond. The Russian Federation has developed from a neglected regional power into a self-declared resurgent superpower. Russia's background in the former Soviet Union as well as close ties with the upcoming new powers of China and India served as spring-boards towards regaining an influential status in the world. Simultaneously, Moscow developed an assertive policy towards the West and unwilling neighbours, culminating in August 2008 in an armed conflict with Georgia. Reviewing this decade of Russian international security policy, this work analyses security documents, military reforms and policy actions towards friends and foes, such as the USA and NATO, to provide an assessment of the future security stance of the Kremlin.'
ID number: 80023168
2009

321 /00794
Authoritarian Backlash: Russian Resistance to Democratization in the Former Soviet Union - Farnham, UK: Ashgate.
xiii, 240 p.; 24 cm.
(Post-Soviet Politics)
ISBN: 9780754673507
Author(s): 1. Ambrosio, Thomas, 1971-
Subject(s): 1. AUTHORITARIANISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION) 2. DEMOCRATIZATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION) 3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS 4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT 5. DEMOCRATIZATION--EUROPE, EASTERN
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 221-231. Includes index.
'The author examines five strategies that an increasingly authoritarian Russia has adopted to preserve the Kremlin's political power: insulate, bolster, subvert, redefine and coordinate. Each strategy seeks to counter or undermine regional democratic trends both at home and throughout the former Soviet Union. Policies such as these are of great concern to the growing literature on how autocratic regimes are becoming more active in their resistance to democracy. Through detailed case studies of each strategy, this book makes significant contributions to our understanding of Russian domestic and foreign policies, democratization theory, and the policy challenges associated with democracy promotion.'

ID number: 80022976
Year: 2009
Type: M

321 /00793
ix, 207 p.: ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780881324242
Subject(s): 1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT 2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY 3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS 4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA 5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s): 1. Peterson Institute for International Economics (US) 2. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)
Notes:
'Russia under Vladimir Putin sought to reestablish itself as a major power on the international stage; Dmitri Medvedev's succession as president promises a similar agenda. Going forward, how the United States and Russia deal with each other and with issues of mutual interest will have a great impact around the globe. This book sets forth a primer on Russia's current governmental and political infrastructure as well as its opportunity for growth. It provides comprehensive
information on all key aspects of Russia and discusses what its status means for the US and other nations. To that end, the authors develop a cohesive, overarching framework that analyzes the nexus point of such areas as economic reforms and integration, domestic politics and society, foreign business partnerships, and energy demands.'

ID number: 80022920
Year: 2009
Type: M

156 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9782296073692
Author(s):
1. Dasseleer, Pol-Henry
Subject(s):
1. GAS INDUSTRY--POLITICAL ASPECTS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. ENERGY POLICY--EU
4. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Institut Royal Superieur de Defense (BE)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 147-151.
'L'energie, c'est une chose trop grave pour la confier aux seuls financiers. Par cette affirmation empruntee en partie a Clemenceau, l'auteur constate ici la primeur du domaine strategique lorsque l'on vient a etudier les ressources energetiques. Le gaz est une ressource trop capitale pour notre processus de developpement ainsi que pour nos standards de vie pour etre apprehende par de simples criteres macroeconomiques. Cette etude tente de deconstruire l'approche temporelle et geographique de Gazprom par rapport a son theatre d'action qu'est le continent europeen. La crise gaziere europeenne de janvier 2009 est un element appuyant la mise en avant d'une politique continentale energetique tenant compte des interets des pays producteurs, consommateurs et de transit. Cet ouvrage a pour objectif d'offrir des pistes de reflexions concernant les futures negociations intracontinentales en vue d'assurer la securite de l'approvisionnement gaziere en Europe. Les exportations russes, souvent considerees comme une menace, pourraient tres bien s'avérer etre une opportunite pour la consolidation geopolitique du Vieux continent.'

ID number: 80022490
Year: 2009
Type: M
The Foreign Policy of Russia: Changing Systems, Enduring Interests -
Armonk, NY: Sharpe.
xi, 419 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780765622808
Author(s):
1. Donaldson, Robert H.
2. Nogee, Joseph L.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book traces the lineage and evolution of Russian foreign policy to the present day, highlighting the continuities in Russia's behavior in the world, as well as the major sources of change and variability. The fourth edition includes coverage of ongoing issues connected with NATO expansion, the status of secessionist territories, responses to international terrorism, disputes over military installations and missile defense systems, and global issues of access to oil and gas supplies and other natural resources.'
ID number: 80022553
Year: 2009
Type: M

v, 112 p.; 24 cm.
(Whitehall Paper Series ; 71)
Author(s):
1. Eyal, Jonathan
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (GB)
Notes:
'Almost two decades ago, the Soviet Union collapsed without violence. The disintegration of the Soviet empire was watched by the entire world with great hope. Commentators predicted a new era of stability and co-operation, the end of the Cold War, even the end of history. Once the ideological divide disappeared, Russia would be on the side of the angels: it would become an integral part of the West. The fact that, twenty years on, this has not happened, and that relations between Russia and the West have soured, now dominates political and intellectual debate on both sides of the Atlantic. A consensus appears to be evolving, according to which the West is responsible for missing a historic opportunity to engage Russia because it did not appreciate Russia's aspirations, feelings and 'legitimate' security needs. This paper argues that this belief is fundamentally wrong. There was never much of a chance for true Russian-Western engagement. And the main blame lies with the leaders of Russia themselves.'
ID number: 80022534
Year: 2009
Type: M
220 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 9782916722849
Author(s):
1. Mongrenier, Jean-Sylvestre
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 219-220.
'Si l'on en croit Vladimir Poutine, la fin de l'URSS serait 'la plus grande catastrophe géopolitique du XXe siècle'. Les violentes menaces et actes hostiles à l'encontre de nations européennes donnent sens à cette brutale affirmation. Embargos énergétiques à répétition, tentatives de destabilisation et passage à l'action armée contre la Georgie empoisonnent les relations russo-européennes. Dans les crises extérieures qui mettent au défi l'Occident, en Iran ou dans d'autres théâtres géopolitiques, la Russie exploite, en vue de ses seuls intérêts, les opportunités stratégiques qu'elle rencontre. L'Occident perdrait-il la 'Russie-Eurasie', puissance perturbatrice et enclenchant aux excès aux confins de l'Europe ? À la croisée de l'Orient et de l'Occident, cet État-continent est animé par un nouvel autoritarisme et les dirigeants russes entendent reconstituer une sphère de contrôle exclusif dans l'espace post-soviétique. Ils agissent en conséquence. Leurs pretentions s'opposent à l'extension des frontières de la liberté dans l'Ancien Monde et appellent des réponses à la hauteur des enjeux. Quelle posture l'Occident doit-il tenir face à ce pays ? Encore faut-il poser le juste diagnostic géopolitique.'

x, 201 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9782717857375
Author(s):
1. Primakov, Evgenii Maksimovich
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
'Ce livre présente une analyse objective de la place et du rôle de la Russie dans le monde actuel. En particulier, on y analyse les problèmes aigus qui divisent la Russie et les États-Unis, on y montre comment est vue de Moscou la stratégie de politique étrangère américaine, qui en sont réellement les initiateurs. L'auteur est persuadé que la Russie est loin de vouloir affirmer son importance dans les affaires mondiales par une confrontation avec qui que ce soit. Cependant, seule une myopie politique peut expliquer que certains politiciens occidentaux soient prêts à rayer la Russie du nombre des grandes puissances, à sous-estimer son potentiel, sa dynamique, ses perspectives de développement. L'auteur examine en détail les problèmes de l'ordre mondial après la fin de la guerre froide, les possibilités d'un nouveau partage idéologique du monde et donne une analyse critique de la pratique d'exportation de la démocratie. Une attention particulière est accordée aux
questions liées à l'expansion du terrorisme international ainsi qu'à certains conflits récents - la situation en Irak, au Kosovo, la 'guerre des cinq jours' en Ossetie du Sud. Il analyse également la situation liée à la crise économique mondiale.'

ID number: 80023222
Year: 2009
Type: M

620 /00140
(CSS Studies in Security and International Relations)
ISBN: 9780415484381
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Perovic, Jeronim, ed.
2. Orttung, Robert W., ed.
3. Wenger, Andreas, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book examines Russia's new assertiveness and the role of energy as a key factor in shaping the country's behavior in international relations, and in building political and economic power domestically, since the 1990s. Energy transformed Russia's fortunes after its decline during the 1990s. The wealth generated from energy exports sparked economic recovery and political stabilization, and has significantly contributed to Russia's assertiveness as a great power. Energy has been a key factor in shaping Russia's foreign relations in both the Eurasian and global context. This development raises a host of questions for both Russia and the West about the stability of the Russian economy, how Russia will use the power it gains from its energy wealth, and how the West should react to Russia's new-found political weight. Given that energy is likely to remain at the top of the global political agenda for some time to come, and Russia's role as a key energy supplier to Europe is unlikely to diminish soon, this book sheds light on one of the key security concerns of the twenty-first century: Where is Russia headed and how does energy affect the changing dynamics of Russia's relations with Europe, the EU, and the Asia-Pacific region.'

ID number: 80022429
Year: 2009
Type: M
2008

321 /00786
La Russie postsoviétique - Paris : La Decouverte.
122 p. : ill. ; 18 cm.
ISBN: 9782707154361
Author(s):
  1. Dauce, Francoise
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
  2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
  4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
Notes:
'De la demission de M. Gorbatchev en 1991 a l'installation durable
de V. Poutine au pouvoir en 2000 en passant par l'instabilite
des annees Eltsine, la Russie a connu des ruptures politiques
importantes et parfois brutales. Elle a aussi vecu des
transformations progressives, marquee par l'ouverture sur le
monde exterieur, l'instauration de nouvelles regles economiques
et la mutation des comportements au sein de la societe. La
Russie n'est plus l'URSS, elle n'est pas non plus la democratie
liberale qu'esperaient les reformateurs du debut des annees
1990. Les responsables russes actuels evoquent la 'democratie
souveraine' pour justifier la specificite de la voie qu'ils ont
choisis. En reponse, les citoyens, dans leur majorite, refusent
la polemique politique pour garantir la stabilite de leur vie
quotidienne et consommer les fruits d'une croissance inesperree,
apportee par les ressources energetiques du pays. Cet ouvrage
apporte des eclairages tant factuels que theoriques sur
l'ensemble des evolutions engagees depuis 1991 pour mieux
comprendre la Russie d'aujourd'hui.'

ID number: 80022556
Year: 2008
Type: M

620 /00132
University Press.
x, 244 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780195340730
Author(s):
Subject(s):
  1. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Includes index.
'In the aftermath of the financial collapse of August 1998, it
looked as if Russia's day as a superpower had come and gone.
That it should recover and reassert itself after less than a
decade is nothing short of an economic and political miracle.
This book chronicles Russia's dramatic reemergence on the world
stage, illuminating the key reason for its rebirth : the use of
its ever-expanding energy wealth to reclaim its traditional
status as a great power. The author traces how this has come to
be and how Russia is using its oil-based power as a lever in
world politics. After charting the rise of the Russian oil
economy from its origins in the 19th century through the Soviet
and post-Soviet eras, he focuses on Vladimir Putin's determined
effort to reign in the upstart oil oligarchs who had risen to
power after the fall of the Soviet Union. '

ID number: 80021933

Author(s):
1. Laruelle, Marlene

Subject(s):
1. EURASIAN SCHOOL
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. POST-COMMUNISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. GEOPOLITICS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
'Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia has been literally marginalized at the edge of a Western-dominated political and economic system. But in recent years, leading Russian figures including President Putin have begun to stress instead a geopolitics that puts Russia at the center of a number of axes: European-Asian, Christian-Muslim-Buddhist, Mediterranean-Indian, Slavik-Turkic, and so forth. Contributing to this push is Eurasianism, an intellectual movement promoting an ideology of Russian-Asian greatness, which has begun to take hold throughout Russia, Kazakhstan, and Turkey. Eurasianism purports to tell Russians what is unalterably important about them and why it can only be expressed in an empire. This volume examines the political presuppositions and expanding intellectual impact of this movement. Using a wide range of sources, including academic and quasi-academic journals, pamphlets, books, and personal interviews, the author discusses the impact of the ideology of Eurasianism on geopolitics, interior policy, foreign policy, and culturalist philosophy.'


Author(s):
1. Lucas, Edward

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952--

Notes:
Includes index.
'No longer the sick man of Europe, Russia is run by an authoritarian ex-KGB regime with the cash to put its ideas into practice. Under Vladimir Putin's autocratic rule, it silences its critics and bullies its neighbours. The murder of Anna Politkovskaya and Aleksander Litvinenko have sent a grim warning to other critics and the sham presidential 'election' in 2008 that put Dmitri Medvedev in the Kremlin as Putin's hand-picked successor showed how Russia's rulers, not the voters, dictate the country's political future. This book explains the Kremlin's use of energy blockades and trade
sanctions, military sabre-rattling and propaganda wars against its neighbours – and why a divided and demoralised West is responding so feebly. Revised and updated following Russia's attack on Georgia, this is an incisive and disturbing account of why we are perilously close to defeat – and how we can still win.'

ID number: 80022845
Year: 2008
Type: M

323 /01127
La reconquete russe - Paris : Grasset.
388 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9782246728016
Author(s):
1. Mandeville, Laure
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952-
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'8 aout 2008, Vladimir Poutine lance ses chars contre la Georgie sous les yeux de l'Occident stupefait. Ce n'est ni un accident, ni un hasard de l'histoire mais l'aboutissement d'un processus enclenché au milieu des années 1990 alors que se noue, sans qu'on en ait encore conscience, le tragique échec de la démocratie en Russie. Ce livre raconte la renaissance d'un 'système' qu'on croyait défunt. Il décrit la reconquête idéologique, politique et économique de la population et du territoire russe engagée depuis le Kremlin par Poutine et ses hommes, et explique les raisons qui conduisent aujourd'hui à la contre-attaque de l'Empire. De l'échec de l'ére eltsinienne qui a tourne au pillage a l'invasion de la Georgie, de la montée au pouvoir de Poutine a la chute du nouveau prince du capitalisme russe, Mikhail Khodorkovski, c'est la même logique d'un pouvoir prédateur qui s'impose, détruisant systématiquement toute possibilité d'opposition. Aujourd'hui, la dérive nationaliste russe sonne comme un défi majeur pour l'Occident. Saurait-il arreter les apprentis sorciers qui, au Kremlin, ont jusqu'ici agi en toute impunite ? Si tel n'etait pas le cas, la reconquête russe sonnerait le glas de la securite de nos democraties.'

ID number: 80022408
Year: 2008
Type: M
When Vladimir Putin came to power in 2000, George Bush said he was a man he could trust. Since then, relations between Russia and the West have gone from bad to worse. The EU and Russia have been unable to agree on the terms of their partnership; NATO expansion continues apace, threatening to include countries like Ukraine and Georgia; the United Kingdom harbours as political refugees men who call for the violent overthrow of the Russian government; and the United States is determined to build an anti-missile shield which, Moscow fears, would render feasible a 'first strike' against Russia. How do Russians see these developments and the other developments inside their fascinating country? This volume contains articles by some fifty commentators and decision-makers, the overwhelming majority Russians, on issues as diverse as immigration, demography, the economy, gas and oil pipelines, foreign policy, public opinion and international relations. The book aims to provide a survey of all the major political and social issues facing Russia today.
La politique étrangère de la Russie - Paris : Harmattan.
435 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9782296060180
Author(s):
1. Yakemtchouk, Romain, 1925-2011
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Includes index.
'Moins de vingt ans après la dissolution de l'URSS, la Russie vient de retrouver son rang de grande puissance et est appelée à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans les affaires mondiales.'
ID number: 80022035
Year: 2008
Type: M

2007

Russian Foreign Policy beyond Putin - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
100 p.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Papers; 390)
ISBN: 9780415450638
Author(s):
1. Rumer, Eugene B., 1958-
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'Reussia's resurgence as an assertive actor in the global diplomatic arena after a long period of introspection and preoccupation with domestic troubles, and the economic revival that underpins it, are among the most striking developments in international relations of recent years. But what drives Russian foreign policy at the end of the Putin era? To what extent is it shaped by Russia's role as a major energy supplier, and how long can the country remain an 'energy superpower', if indeed it is one? How might Russian foreign policy change in the years ahead? Which way will Russia, faced with the might of growing powers around it, and struggling with the fragility of its economic success and stability at home, choose to face in international relations? This paper examines the domestic context of contemporary Russian foreign policy and its key political, economic, military and security drivers, as well as looking at the contrasting outlook that preceded it, and at how Russia's international posture may adjust again in the coming years. The paper concludes with recommendations for Western policymakers on how to respond to Russia's return.'
ID number: 80021599
Year: 2007
Type: M
In this book, a mix of leading historians and political scientists examines the foreign policy of contemporary Russia over four centuries of history. The authors explore the impact of empire and its loss, the interweaving of domestic and foreign impulses, long-standing approaches to national security, and the effect of globalization over time. Contributors focus on the underlying patterns that have marked Russian foreign policy and that persist today. These patterns derive from the country's political makeup, geographical circumstances, economic strivings, unsettled position in the larger international setting, and, above all, its tortured effort to resolve issues of national identity. The argument here is not that the Russia of Putin and his successors must remain trapped by these historical patterns but that history allows for an assessment of how much or how little has changed in Russia's approach to the outside world and creates a foundation for identifying what must change if Russia is to evolve.
allows for an assessment of how much or how little has changed in Russia's approach to the outside world and creates a foundation for identifying what must change if Russia is to evolve.'

327 /01396

xvi, 127 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780870032349

Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri V.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):
1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:
Includes index.

In this essay the author undertakes a personal quest to answer the question of why Russia's relations with the United States and Europe have soured in the last decade, and what can be done to recover the hope and promise that accompanied the end of the Cold War and dissolution of the USSR.'

Changing Transatlantic Security Relations: Do the US, the EU and Russia Form a New Strategic Triangle? - Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
355.4 /01482

xii, 249 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0415391164

Subject(s):
1. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
2. EU -- NATIONAL SECURITY
3. EU -- FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. USA -- NATIONAL SECURITY
5. USA -- FOREIGN RELATIONS
6. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- NATIONAL SECURITY
7. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):
1. Hallenberg, Jan, ed.
2. Karlsson, Hakan, ed.

Notes:

This book uses the concept of a strategic triangle as an organizing principle for the study of the security relationship between the United States, the EU and Russia and provides a fresh look at the development of transatlantic security relations after September 11. To understand these relations the contributors have explored each of the three actors in the triangle. The volume first analyses the actor capability of the EU in the transatlantic context and explains how the Union can maintain such a capability, despite the controversy surrounding the proposed EU Constitution. Secondly, as Russia is now able to play a role in this strategic relationship, this book demonstrates how Russia needs to develop its democratic system and modernise its economy more if it is to become fully integrated into the new strategic triangle. Finally, this volume provides a qualified assessment of the role of the new
Russia's Quest for Strategic Identity - Rome : NATO Defense College.
71 p.; 21 cm.
(NDC Occasional Paper ; 18)
Author(s):
1. Secrieru, Stanislav
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. NATO Defence College (IT)
Notes:
'Since the end of the Cold War, post-Soviet Russia has experienced a profound crisis of strategic identity. Previously a self-sufficient and autonomous international actor, post-Soviet Russia not only had to rethink its domestic political and economic organizational model in depth, but also had to confront the most significant transformation of its surrounding strategic environment in the past five centuries - the greatest change since the rise of Muscovy'. Russia was challenged not only by the losses of strategically pivotal terrestrial and maritime strongholds, and the rise of powerful actors in its immediate vicinity, but also faced profound changes in the entire international political framework with blurred prospects for the future world order.'
ID number: 80021155
Year: 2006
Type: M

Russia's Foreign Policy : Change and Continuity in National Identity - Lanham, MD : Rowman & Littlefield.
xxvi, 217 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(New International Relations of Europe)
ISBN: 0742526496
Author(s):
1. Tsygankov, Andrei P., 1964-
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 189-207. Includes index.
'This text explores the past quarter-century of Soviet and Russian international relations, comparing foreign policy formation under Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin, and Vladimir Putin. Challenging conventional views of Moscow's foreign policy, the author takes a constructivist approach to argue that definitions of national interest depend on visions of national identity and that national identity itself is rooted in both history and domestic politics. Yet the author also highlights the role of the external environment in affecting the balance of power among competing domestic groups. He shows how Moscow's policies have shifted under different leaders' visions of Russia's national interests. He gives an overview of the ideas and pressures that motivated Russian foreign policy in four different periods - the Gorbachev era of the late 1980s, the liberal 'Westernizers' era under Andrei Kozyrev in the early 1990s, the relatively hardline Statist policy under Yevgeni Primakov, and the more pragmatic Statist policy under Putin. Evaluating the successes and failures of Russia's foreign policies, the author explains the many twists and turns as Russia's identity and interaction with the West have evolved.'
ID number: 80020811
Year: 2006
Type: M
Challenging America's Global Preeminence: Russia's Quest for Multipolarity - Aldershot, UK: Ashgate.
x, 196 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0754642895

Author(s):
1. Ambrosio, Thomas

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

Notes:

'Examining the shifts in Russian foreign policy and their potential impact on the status and influence of the United States in the international system, this volume examines why the Kremlin initially sought an alliance with the United States and the internal and external reasons why such a policy was unsustainable. In particular, it looks for an explanation for the post-Cold War vacillations in Russian foreign policy. Russia made several decisions which were perceived domestically as being unacceptable capitulations to American interests. Consequently, a pro-Western foreign policy became incompatible with Russian political culture. The rapprochement following 9/11 was destined to be temporary due to the decision by the Bush administration to invade Iraq. Contributing to the fields of international relations and comparative foreign policy, this study provides a fresh approach to the balance/bandwagon issue and takes into account the global repercussions of the recent war in Iraq.'

ID number: 80020035
Year: 2005
Type: M

xii, 354 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0714655295

Author(s):
1. Isakova, Irina Viktorovna

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

'This book analyses the cardinal changes that have recently occurred in the Russian state, its principles of governance and its foreign-policy orientation. It reviews the recent changes in Russian approaches to geo-strategy and the geopolitical development patterns that influenced the transformation of Russian military strategic thinking and foreign policy in the beginning of the twenty-first century. It draws attention to defence and security policies prior to and after 11 September 2001 and the evolution of civil-military relations in Russia. The book demonstrates how the scale of political, social-economic, territorial-administrative and military reforms clearly transformed the country in a systemic manner, which is unequalled since the collapse of the Soviet Union. As a result the book helps us to understand the roots and reasons for Russia’s decision to increase its engagement with the West."
after 11 September 2001, as well as the pitfalls of such 'geo-strategic shifts', the success of which should not be taken for granted.'
such developments? What policies will Russia adopt in Europe and the new 'shared neighbourhood'? As the EU has moved closer to Russia geographically, real differences have arisen in EU-Russia relations, featuring as much misperception of the other's policies as divergent interests. Given the strategic importance of Russia for the EU and Europe, it is vitally important that EU member states understand better Russian views and interests. This paper is one step to help clear the landscape of relations, in order to dispel myths that are false and highlight differences that are real.'

ID number: 80019908
Year: 2005
Type: M

2004

327 /01223
Rethinking the National Interest : Putin's Turn in Russian Foreign Policy - Garmisch-Partenkirchen : George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies.
xiv, 71 p.; 23 cm.
(Marshall Center Papers ; 6)
ISBN: 1930831129
Author(s):
  1. Medvedev, Sergei
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  2. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
  1. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (DE)
Notes:
'The paper examines the historical and political roots behind a turn in Russian foreign policy undertaken by President Vladimir Putin in the wake of the terrorist acts of 9/11. Current Russian foreign policy vastly differs from the previous decades in that, using the opportunity and the rhetoric of the war on terrorism, Putin made a normative choice in favor of Westernization and strategic partnership with the United States and Europe. The paper posits that the realignment in Russian foreign and security policy is of a long-term revolutionary nature. This is not an ad hoc marriage of convenience, nor a policy of playing a weaker hand, but a profound reappraisal of Russia's national interests and place in the world, defying the centuries-old imperial paradigms. In order to appreciate the magnitude of this change, the paper looks beyond the Putin presidency and transformations of the past decade, into the historical roots of Russian statehood and foreign policy. This is an essay about foreign policy as explained by history, culture and geography.'

ID number: 80019711
Year: 2004
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Black, J. L.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'This book is divided into two parts. The first is a chronological story of Putin's efforts to find a niche for Russia in the world since his sudden appointment as acting president at the end of December 1999. Throughout the book, the author places great emphasis on the sequence of events to illustrate important patterns - for example, Putin's tendency to make dramatic overtures to the East as preparation for negotiations with the West. The book's second part focuses on Russia's attention to specific regions of the world and types of international activity. These include individual countries, such as China and Ukraine; regions like Central Asia and the Caucasus; integrative agencies, including the CIS; concepts and practices, among them matters of security and military reform; and the ambivalent Russian associations with so-called rogue states.'
ID number: 80020376
Year: 2004
Type: M

Author(s):
1. Hunter, Shireen T.
Subject(s):
1. ISLAM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
5. MUSLIMS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 543-552. Includes index.
'The author traces the shared history of Russia and Islam. The study's analytical drive stresses political and geopolitical relationships over time and examines Russia's Muslim populations, religious institutions, political organizations and ideological movements.'
ID number: 80019304
Year: 2004
Type: M
Russian Crossroads : Toward the New Millennium - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press.
viii, 337 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0300097921
Author(s):
1. Primakov, Evgenii Maksimovich
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. PRIMAKOV, EVGENII MAKSIMOVICH
Notes:
Includes index.
'A prominent Russian politician who served as prime minister, foreign minister, and head of foreign intelligence during the 1990s, the author has been part of all vital decisions on Russian domestic and foreign policy for the past two decades. His memoir is both an insider's account of post-perestroika Russian politics and a statement from a representative of the enlightened Russian establishment on the nation's relationship with America and the world. The author is a specialist in the Middle East, and his personal involvement in the problems of that region make his commentary particularly valuable as he articulates Russia's view of the conflicts there and its stance towards Iraq, Israel, and Palestine. Primakov also offers pertinent opinions on the Gulf War, NATO enlargement, spying, and other aspects of contemporary international relations, and he gives personal assessments of a wide variety of major players, from Saddam Hussein and Yasir Arafat to Madeleine Albright and Bill Clinton. Providing behind-the-scenes information about government shake-ups in Moscow, the history of speculative privatizations, the formation of the new political and economic oligarchy, and much more, this book is an invaluable aid to political analysts, historians, and anyone interested in Russia's recent past and future plans.'
ID number: 80019729
Year: 2004
Type: M

Russian Politics under Putin - Manchester : Manchester University Press.
xii, 292 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0719068010
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
Added entry(s):
1. Ross, Cameron, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'In March 2000 Vladimir Putin was elected President of the Russian Federation, the largest country in the world. In the space of just a few years Putin's radical reforms in the areas of domestic and foreign policy have made a major impact on Russian politics and society and we have witnessed a new orientation in Russia's external relations with the West. But is Putin an authoritarian or a democrat? Does his presidency signal a break with Russia's past or is he just another autocratic Tsar in modern clothing? Bringing together a team of internationally renowned scholars from Britain, the USA and Russia, this book provides a critical analysis of Putin's domestic and foreign policies. This is a lively, comprehensive,
and highly accessible account of contemporary Russian politics. There are fifteen chapters covering such key areas as: leadership and regime change, political parties and democratisation, economy and society, regional politics, the war in Chechnya, and Russian foreign policy.'

2003

327 /01129
165 p.; 23 cm.
(Chatham House Papers)
ISBN: 1405102993
Author(s):
1. Lo, Bobo
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952--
Added entry(s):
1. Royal Institute of International Affairs (GB)
Notes:
Includes index.
'Few world leaders of recent times have excited as much interest and speculation as Russian president Vladimir Putin. Emerging from virtual obscurity, he has become the symbol of a resurgent nation, committed to both positive engagement with the West and the vigorous pursuit of Russian interests. In this original and significant work, Bobo Lo explores the Putin foreign policy transformation and considers whether a fundamental shift has occurred in Moscow's approach towards the outside world.'

441 /00108
107 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
(Chaillot Papers ; 60)
Author(s):
1. Lynch, Dov, 1970--
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EU--ESDP--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'Russia's foreign policy remains riddled with ambiguities in orientation within the Euro-Atlantic community - between the United States and Europe, ESDP and NATO, unilateralism and multilateralism. However, the basic thrust is clear: Russia is open to far deeper security cooperation than ever before in the post-Cold War era. Since 11 September, the United States and NATO have succeeded in taking security relations further forward with Russia. The EU has not, mainly because it has not tried to do so. The EU is caught up in a massive transformation process, which leaves little time to pursue coherent policies towards third parties. None the less, the EU must start to consider proactively how to develop the security dialogue with
Russia. Enlargement will literally bring the EU and Russia ever closer. Moreover, as the United States withdraws from peacekeeping and NATO is transformed, the EU will become Europe's peacekeeper. Its political dialogue with Russia must focus on questions of direct and urgent interest to both parties. Peace support operations fit these criteria. This paper argues for greater cooperation between Brussels and Moscow on this subject, and explores the possibility of a joint approach to the conflict in Moldova, a country that falls in the new periphery between the EU and Russia. The need for a new institutional mechanism, a 'High-Level Group on Wider Security', is also discussed, in order to catalyse the EU-Russia dialogue in peace support and other areas, such as non-proliferation and military reform.'

2002

327 /01126

x, 203 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0815744986
Author(s):
1. Ivanov, Igor S.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Nixon Center (US)
Notes:
Includes index.
'Foreign Minister Igor S. Ivanov describes the evolution of Russian foreign policy since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The book includes the text of Russia's Foreign Policy Concept, a Putin administration document that guides the day-to-day activities of the government. While acknowledging the impulse to recreate foreign policy from scratch during periods of revolutionary change and radical reform, Ivanov stresses the theoretical and practical importance of continuity. Although the modern political system of the Russian Federation has no analogue in Russian history, Ivanov draws compelling connections between the country's contemporary challenges and the rich legacy of Russian and Soviet diplomacy - in the process invoking the political philosophies of historical Russian leaders from ancient Rus' to Aleksandr Gorchakov.'

30
335 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 226804291X
Author(s):
1. Lorrain, Pierre
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'L'un des resultats les plus spectaculaires des attentats du 11 septembre 2001 est d'avoir rendu possible un rapprochement sans precedent entre Moscou et Washington, entre Vladimir Poutine et George W. Bush. Mais cette 'incroyable alliance' est-elle une retombee annexe de la lutte anti-terroriste, ou un phenomenne plus profond ne d'une convergence d'interets entre les deux adversaires de la guerre froide ? Pierre Lorrain montre ici qu'il ne s'agit pas que d'une simple entente de circonstance, condamnee d'avance par la geopolitique, mais du premier resultat concret d'un processus d'integration de la Russie dans la communauta occidentale entame lors de l'effondrement de l'URSS, mis en sommeil pendant la 'paix froide' des annees Eltsine et repris par Poutine des son election. Comment le president russe est-il parvenu a exorciser les vieux demons anti-occidentaux qui hantaient son pays pour le faire passer de la guerre froide aux portes de l'OTAN ? De quelle maniere s'est-il servi des evenements du 11 septembre pour apparaître aux yeux des Americains comme un partenaire sur et un allie incontournable ? Quels sont les enjeux internationaux et interieurs qui ont legitime son action ? Mais aussi quelles forces, quelles idées et quelles embuches peuvent encore contrecarrer sa politique et faire echouer la nouvelle alliance ? Telles sont les questions auxquelles le present ouvrage apporte quelques elements de reponse.'
ID number: 80018548
Year: 2002
Type: M

Russia & the West - Camberley, UK : Conflict Studies Research Centre.
13 p.; 30 cm.
Author(s):
1. Smith, Mark A.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Conflict Studies Research Centre (GB)
Notes:
'Russia's alignment with the USA, NATO and the EU has been more marked since Putin became President. However, there are separate reasons for each of these convergences, and an influential current of opinion in Moscow against the relationships becoming too close.'
ID number: 80018274
Year: 2002
Type: M
6 p.; 30 cm.
(Briefing Papers ; vol. 4, issue 6, June 2002)
Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Carnegie Moscow Center (SU)
ID number: 80018056
Year: 2002
Type: M

2001

Between the Past and the Future : Russia in the Transatlantic Context - Moscow : [s.n.].
365 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 5895200567
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
ID number: 80018613
Year: 2001
Type: M

7 p.; 30 cm.
(Briefing Papers ; vol. 3, issue 11, November 2001)
Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Carnegie Moscow Center (SU)
Notes:
'Over the three autumn months that have passed since the September attacks, by international terrorists, on New York and Washington, elements of a strategy have at last appeared in Russia's foreign policy. The public declarations and practical steps of President Putin have raised many people's hopes. At the same time, it is obvious that the process of establishing foreign and defense policies appropriate to contemporary world conditions demands prolonged, serious efforts, and will inevitably encounter covert (and possibly overt) opposition. What must be done in order for the elements of strategy that have surfaced to be transformed into a new Russian foreign policy ?'
ID number: 80017796
Year: 2001
Type: M

Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--BOUNDARIES
2. USSR--BOUNDARIES
3. RUSSIA--BOUNDARIES
4. GEOPOLITICS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):
1. Carnegie Moscow Center (SU)
2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:
'The book argues that the recent changes in the shape and nature of Russia's borders are of a qualitative nature. The end of the Soviet/Russian empire is the result of a long process of self-determination, not the product of mistakes, greed, or crimes. Post-imperial Russia faces new and very different challenges along its European, Central Asian, and Far Eastern borders. The method of response and the options chosen will help shape its new international identity. By the same token, the way the Russian government deals with the issue of internal borders will help define the nature of the political regime in Russia. The sailing will be rough, between the Scylla of fragmentation and the Charybdis of stifling recentralization. Whatever options are pursued and whatever choices are made in the future, the era during which Eurasia was synonymous with Russia is over. In the 21st century, these notions will no longer be blurred together.'

ID number: 80018459
Year: 2001
Type: M


Author(s):
1. Wagnsson, Charlotte

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999

Added entry(s):
1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)

Notes:
'This paper analyses how the Russian top leadership's rhetoric on security and the West evolved during and after NATO's Operation Allied Force against Serbia in 1999. By grasping the logic inherent in political rhetoric, one can arrive at a better understanding of the messages that a political actor is trying to convey, which may also enhance one's ability to predict how that actor will reason in the future. Political implications for relations between Russia and the European Union are discussed in the final section.'

ID number: 80017278
Year: 2001
In this paper, the author has taken on himself the important challenge of attempting to sort out the potential roles and uses of the different institutions that have been established to further the Western goal of engaging Russia in a new and more productive relationship since the end of the Cold War. Studying international issues through the lens of institutions is often seen as a somewhat sterile enterprise, on the theory that it is policies and people, not institutions, that determine the outcomes of international dealings. While this may be largely true, it does not tell the whole story and the author's approach here yields some important insights as to how Western policy towards Russia could be more effectively prosecuted in the coming years.'
La politique de securite de la Russie : entre continuite et rupture -
250 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.
(Reperes strategiques)
ISBN: 2729801286
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Boyer, Yves, ed.
2. Facon, Isabelle, ed.
3. Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique (FR)
Notes:
'La politique exterieure et de securite russe fait l'objet en
France d'appreciations divergentes souvent polemiques. Elle est
parfois mise a l'index. Il est vrai que les sujets de discorde
ne manquent pas, depuis la question de l'elargissement de
l'OTAN jusqu'a la guerre de Tchetchenie, en passant par la
crise du Kosovo. Malgre les incomprehensions, Paris souhaite
voir Moscou associe a la construction de l'equilibre mondial et
participer a la stabilite du continent europeen. Cet ouvrage
reunit des chercheurs russes et francais et propose des
analyses croisees totalement inedites sur l'adaptation de la
politique de securite de la Russie. Il permettra au lecteur de
comprendre le role que joue la Russie post-Guerre froide dans
les relations internationales.'
ID number: 80016995
Year: 2000
Type: M

Russia's New Politics : The Management of a Postcommunist Society -
Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press.
xiii, 386 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0521587379
Author(s):
1. White, Stephen, 1945-
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
4. POST-COMMUNISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Includes index.
'Just as the Bolshevik revolution defined the early politics of
the 20th century, the transition from communist rule is the
landmark event of its final years. In this book, based on a
wealth of references including interview and survey material,
the author offers a full, discriminating account of the
dramatic process of change in what is still the world's largest
country. After an early chapter examining the Gorbachev legacy,
the book analyses the electoral process, the powerful
presidency, and the intractable problem of economic reform.
Later chapters cover social divisions, public opinion, and
foreign policy, and a final chapter places the Russian
experience within the wider context of democratisation.'
ID number: 80016504
Year: 2000
Type: M
Putin and the Uses of History.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 117, January - February 2012, p. 21-31.)
Author(s):
1. Hill, Fiona
2. Gaddy, Clifford
Subject(s):
1. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952-
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'I do not need to prove anything to anyone', declared Russia's Vladimir Putin recently. As Putin prepares to reprise his presidency, such defiance reflects his conviction that his destiny and Russia's are intertwined and that he's the steward of his country's future. To bolster his ambitions, Putin masters his country's history - and also seeks to manipulate it.
ID Number: JA028238
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

Russian Foreign Policy: Continuity in Change.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 1, Winter 2012, p. 147-161.)
Author(s):
1. Kuchins, Andrew C.
2. Zevelev, Igor A.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The return of Putin as president will not significantly alter the course of Moscow's foreign policy. There are deeper structural reasons involving debates among Russian elites about foreign policy and Russia's place in the world that are more important.
ID Number: JA028492
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

* This list contains material received as of September 7th, 2012 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 7 septembre 2012.
Deception and Farce in Post-Soviet Russian Policy vis-a-vis NATO's Expansion.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 25, no. 2, April - June 2012, p. 162-182.)

Author(s):
  1. Surovell, Jeffrey

Subject(s):
  1. NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
  3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Of all the assumptions pervading the conventional wisdom about Russian foreign policy few have been more universally accepted than Russia's supposed opposition to NATO expansion. Because Russia's principal source of profit has come from rental value of natural resources from the world market, Russia's foreign policy has largely been conducted in the interests of the exporters of those resources. Compliance with NATO expansion, Moscow's decision-makers apparently believe, can only promote the pecuniary interests of that group. Given this dynamic, and confirmed by an examination of the historical record, the author concludes that Moscow's leaders have acquiesced to and even supported NATO expansion.

ID Number: JA028679
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART
2011

Energy Security and Russia's Gas Strategy: The Symbiotic Relationship between the State and Firms.
Author(s):
1. Bilgin, Mert
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. GAS INDUSTRY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
The way how Russia ignores the EU's quest for liberalization and sustains a control over markets and supplies is directly related to her use of gas as leverage. Russia's strategy affects many European countries during all stages: demand, supply and transit. It is not, however, possible to generalize a common statement that the EU's position is based on a policy of market liberalization while Russia pursues an opposing strategy of increased state control. Russian energy strategy leads markets in Europe; sets tone for energy supplies at homeland and abroad, benefiting from a variety of means. This article shows how a symbiotic relationship between the Russian state and Russian energy companies emerge from a structure in which trade, markets and international politics have been embedded within the state interests and firm behavior. It identifies the economic and geopolitical trends with regard to recent developments of Russia's strategy.
ID Number: JA027818
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Blank, Stephen
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
2. RUSSIAN FAR EAST (RUSSIA)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Russia's political-economic structure is a neo-Tsarist patrimonial one that fuses together power and position in traditional, even medieval ways. As a result its economy is hobbled by pervasive systemic corruption, misrule, and chronic sub-optimal outcomes. Of necessity these outcomes have a profound impact on Russian security and defense agendas. This article focuses on the relationship between these pathologies of Russian governance and the security and defense situation in regard to Russia's positions in the Russian Far East (RFE) and in comparison with China. It argues that these security and defense outcomes arising out of these pathologies of misrule are undermining Russia's basis for independent action in the Far East and its ability to assume not only a strong security and defense posture in that region, but also its ability to play an independent role in Asia.
ID Number: JA028166
Year: 2011
Language: English
Russian Grand Strategy in the South Ossetia War.
(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 19, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 343-366.)
Author(s):
1. Ellison, Brian J.
Subject(s):
1. SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The 2008 Russia-Georgia War over South Ossetia and Abkhazia sparked controversy about whether Russia's grand strategic intentions in the South Caucasus were expansive vis-a-vis Moscow's perceived sphere of interest. This is often based on the assumption that Russia initiated the war with - among other objectives - the intention of regime change in Tbilisi. This article examines Russian decision-making and the course of events leading up to the war through various explanatory models. It concludes that, because the Russian military and civilian leadership in Moscow - namely, that of Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and President Dmitry Medvedev - was disjointed and lacking significant unity of effort, the war itself served as little evidence of a grand strategic shift on Moscow's part. Decision-making by civilians can be explained by a pragmatic response to the unfolding events, either by Georgia or by Russian military brinksmanship.
ID Number: JA028197
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Statism in Russia: The Implications for US-Russian Relations.
(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 24, no. 3, July - September 2011, p. 529-552.)
Author(s):
1. Kasymov, Shavkat
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
This article seeks to identify and assess the general shift in Russian foreign policy thinking during Vladimir Putin's presidency. The main thesis of this article is that a general shift in Russian foreign policy had occurred during Putin's presidency owing to the rise in Statist thinking. To substantiate the thesis, the author uses the State of the Nation addresses of Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin to make a comparative analysis of the presidents' foreign policy approaches. As is demonstrated in the article, the Russian foreign policy had experienced a dramatic influence of state power during Vladimir Putin's presidency, which resulted in the relative quantitative and qualitative reduction of cooperative initiatives between the United States and Russia.
ID Number: JA028168
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
Vingt ans après : la Russie et la quête de puissance.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 34, no. 136, hiver 2011 - 2012, p. 891-899.)
Author(s):
1. Mendras, Marie
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Vingt ans après l'effondrement de l'URSS, la politique étrangère
de la Russie, tout comme la politique intérieure, reste
profondément marquée par la chute de 1991. Les hommes qui
dirigent le pays aujourd'hui ont une vision negative de leur
histoire nationale. Ils continuent à voir dans l'extraordinaire
bouleversement des réformes gorbatcheviennes et de l'éclatement
de l'empire une perte considérable. 1991 a été une 'catastrophe
géopolitique', répète Vladimir Poutine. Cette rupture brutale
avec le passé laisse de profondes traces, tant dans les
mentalités que dans le comportement des élites dirigeantes.

The Centrality of the United Nations in Russian Foreign Policy.
(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27, no. 2,
June 2011, p. 195-216.)
Author(s):
1. Panagiotou, Ritsa A.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. UNITED NATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Russia's relations with and attitude towards the United Nations
(UN) cannot be viewed in isolation from its greater foreign
policy goals. As these goals changed and evolved throughout
various periods of Soviet and Russian history, relations with
the UN have reflected these changes and have adapted
accordingly. One of the key components of Russia's early
post-Soviet foreign policy was the desire to re-establish great
power status and to reverse its post-Cold War irrelevance and
decline in prestige. At the time, this could be achieved only
through its status as a permanent member of an empowered
Security Council. The shifting global equilibrium of the past
few years - characterized by the re-emergence of a multipolar
global configuration and a resurgent Russian foreign policy -
suggests that Russia will no longer be relying on membership of
the Security Council to assert its great power status.
Les raisons profondes du rearmement russe.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 743, octobre 2011, p. 91-98.)
Author(s):
1. Paris, Henri
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--DEFENSES
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
En denonçant les faiblesses militaires apparues notamment à l'été 2008, le Premier ministre russe alimente sa reflexion au besoin de grandeur et de fierté russe frustré par les deux décennies post-soviétiques. En détaillant ses lacunes nombreuses, il se propose de restaurer l'appareil militaire russe en esquissant une politique de rearmement. L'auteur livre son analyse d'un discours putinien patriotique à usage électoral.
ID Number: JA028157
Year: 2011
Language: French
Type: ART

Russian Nationalism, Foreign Policy and Identity Debates.
(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 19, no. 3, Summer 2011, Special Issue.)
Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The five related articles gathered herein discuss the new conjunctions that have emerged between foreign policy events and expressions of 'Russian nationalism'. Relations with Georgia, the Ukraine, and the Baltic countries - in particular the memory wars that have developed throughout the post-Communist space and the interpretation of the French riots - have all contributed to reinforcing apprehensions that are shared as much by organs of the Russian state as by public opinion and youth-centered nationalist groups. Each of these collectives has its own agenda, and each has imposed differing methods of societal recognition and participation. But they share similar readings of these recent events, thus reinforcing the idea of unanimity in Russian society and helping to shape Russia's current national identity.
ID Number: JA027921
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Why Moscow Says No : A Question of Russian Interests, Not Psychology.
Author(s):
1. Schlieifer, Andrei
2. Treisman, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Too often over the last decades, policymakers in Washington have viewed Moscow's resistance to US policies through the lens of psychology. In fact, Russia's foreign policy has been driven by its own rational self-interest.
ID Number: JA027392
Year: 2011
Language: English
Russia's Post-Imperial Condition.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 110, no. 738, October 2011, p. 272-276.)
Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the 'post-Soviet space' no longer exists. Never again will Russia be an empire. The question now is: can it be a great power?
ID Number: JA028057
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 43, no. 3, September 2010, p. 263-274.)
Author(s):
1. Hashim, S. Mohsin
Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The paper seeks to evaluate the scope and limits of the Russian state's capacity to use oil and natural gas as strategic resources to revive Russia's fortunes as a credible global power. It offers an analysis of the evolution of state-markets interactions in the energy sector from the late Gorbachev era to the present day. The paper briefly documents how Russian foreign policy became more assertive using energy as a strategic resource, particularly in crafting its relations with the European Union. Subsequently, the paper analyzes Russia's limits of using energy as leverage in securing foreign policy objectives. Finally, it points to the impediments to normalizing a Russo-EU energy dialog.
ID Number: JA027158
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART
Over the last year, Russia has begun to display some subtle signals that it may be ready for detente with the West, and with the United States in particular. Moscow would like to trade its compliance on a range of international issues for technology and investment, both of which it needs for domestic growth and stability.
Russian Approaches to Global Governance in the 21st Century.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 4, December 2010, p. 27-42.)
Author(s):
  1. Zagorski, Andrei
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)—FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The shifting distribution of power challenges Russia's great power ambition and exposes it to growing competition in an increasingly polycentric world. But the emergence of 'rising powers' also provides Russia with greater room for manoeuvre. While remaining a status quo power determined to minimise changes in the international system, Russia is forced to adapt to ongoing change which it cannot halt. This has led to a policy of preserving the benefits of permanent membership on the UN Security Council while, at the same time, increasingly engaging in informal multilateral institutions of global governance, such as the G4, G8 and G20.
ID Number: JA027412
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

2009

From Pristina to Tskhinvali: The Legacy of Operation Allied Force in Russia's Relations with the West.
Author(s):
  1. Averre, Derek
Subject(s):
  1. KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999—RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  2. OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
  3. NATO—RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)—FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
This article reviews the main developments in the Kosovo crisis in the context of relations between Russia and NATO/the West. For Moscow, Operation Allied Force constituted a flagrant breach of international law, a threat to post-Cold War European security governance and a challenge to Russia's status in the international order. Official Russian interpretations, heavily influenced by domestic politics, reflect a perception among Russia's political elite that, rather than upholding liberal democratic values, NATO's intervention constituted a selective defence of the interests of the leading western powers. Such views have influenced Moscow's position on the thorny question of Kosovo's independence and Russia's more assertive foreign and security policy in the recent period, not least in the conflict over South Ossetia in August 2008. Ultimately, Operation Allied Force resulted in the Russian governing elite reassessing its views on statehood, the international order and the norms underpinning international society.
ID Number: JA025933
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
Will Moscow Help with Trouble Spots?.
Author(s):
1. Fedorov, Yury
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The United States hopes for Russia's assistance with Iran, Afghanistan, North Korea, and the Middle East.
ID Number: JA026260
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

The Myth of a Sino-Russian Challenge to the West.
(INTernational SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 3, September 2009, p. 59-76.)
Author(s):
1. Haukkala, Hiski
2. Jakobson, Linda
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
In recent years, there has been a lively debate on 'the end of the West' with the rise of authoritarian capitalist powers and the challenge they pose to the values and institutions of the West. The debate has to be qualified in two important respects. First, China and Russia have - albeit for different reasons - major stakes in the preservation of the current world order, thus making it unlikely that they will be able or willing to launch a sustained assault on it. Second, and perhaps more importantly, despite certain current similarities in their international outlook, China and Russia are in fact far from natural and permanent partners in the creation of a new anti-liberal world order. Therefore, instead of galvanising a strong resistance against the rise of China and, to a lesser extent, Russia, the future challenge for the West is to find ways to deal constructively with these countries so as to reinforce the liberal and multilateral elements of the present world order. This will necessarily require a moderate and constructive stance from China and Russia, one that can plausibly be expected in the natural course of events, provided they are given a chance to voice their legitimate concerns.
ID Number: JA026279
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
Dilemmas of the 'Middle Continent': Russian Strategy for Eastern Eurasia.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 2, June 2009, p. 75-94.)
Author(s):
1. Kerr, David
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Russia did not join the West, nor did it join the East. Russia's commitment to its strategic autonomy and independent foreign and security policy requires the preservation of a 'middle continent' that bridges and transcends Europe and Asia. Russia pursues a restorationist strategy for Eurasia but faces a three-way struggle: for its own autonomy as a great power; for resistance to absorption within the US-centred system of common strategic space; and for management of the dynamics between the emergent powers through negotiation between strategic partnerships and regionalisms. These dilemmas are even more complicated in relation to Eastern Eurasia, and in particular the Sino-Russian relationship.
ID Number: JA026140
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Why Russia is So Russian.
Author(s):
1. Kuchins, Andrew C.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Since Vladimir Putin came to power, Russia has reverted to traditional themes that characterized both czarist and Soviet approaches to foreign policy.
ID Number: JA026261
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia as a Great Power.
SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2009, p. 276-299.)
Author(s):
1. Rich, Paul B.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
This paper explores historically Russia's status as a great power in first the European and later the global states system. It argues that its role as a 'superpower' was really a temporary aberration during the Cold War period and that since the collapse of the Soviet Union Russian foreign policy has been essentially guided by the desire to reaffirm its great power status and emergence as an energy superpower centred on the export of oil and gas. Western policy towards Russia needs to be guided by a far more sophisticated awareness of this transformation and a greater understanding of the importance of the symbols of power and status that might look rather dated and backward looking in terms of the construction of regional European security and the 'post-national' project of the European Union.
ID Number: JA026071
Russia and the West.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 2, April - May 2009, p. 91-103.)
Author(s):
1. Rumer, Eugene
2. Stent, Angela
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The Allies will have to rethink earlier premises and respond with care to the mixed signals emanating from Moscow.
ID Number: JA025759

The Roots of Russian Conduct.  
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2009, p. 251-275.)
Author(s):
1. Shearman, Peter
2. Sussex, Matthew
Subject(s):
1. SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
This article examines the reasons behind Russia's decision to go to war with Georgia in August 2008. It evaluates the potential drivers of Russian policy relating to structural, domestic and perceptual factors. The authors find that initial responses to the war, which focused on Russia as the aggressor and raised the specter of a new 'Cold War', are overly simplistic. The wider Eurasian region is of critical strategic importance to decision-makers in Moscow, something the authors find has been overlooked or underestimated in many assessments of the war. By the same token, the idea of a new Cold War conflates the structural conditions of bipolarity with the much more complex and fluid contemporary regional security order. The authors demonstrate that it is necessary to gain a more comprehensive and objective understanding of the roots of Russian foreign policy in order to better construct more durable and cooperative relations between Russia and the West. Here they argue that existing multilateral security institutions do not provide an effective mechanism to achieve this objective. They then offer suggestions for a new security framework for Eurasia, which would prevent a repeat of the Russia-Georgia war and the resulting deterioration in Russia's relations with the West.
ID Number: JA026072
Perceptions of Foreign Threats to the Regime: From Lenin to Putin.

Author(s):
1. Shlapentokh, Vladimir

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
During his second term, Putin's foreign policy was strongly influenced by the belief that the West's hostility could help the opposition change the current regime, as the West had done in Ukraine and Georgia. A regime change would deprive the ruling elite, mostly people from the security police and army, of their power and illegally acquired wealth. Moscow restored, in early 2000, the ideology of Russia's 'encirclement' from the 1920s, which suggested that the country was surrounded by enemies in order to legitimize the regime. At the same time, as in the past, Moscow tried to punish the Western governments for their disrespect for the regime with an aggressive and uncooperative foreign policy.

ID Number: JA026238
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Le grand dessein de la Russie.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 32, no. 125, printemps 2009, p. 75-82.)

Author(s):
1. Thom, Francoise

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Au moment de la phase aigue de la crise georgienne, les responsables occidentaux se plaignaient de 'l'opacite' des intentions russes. L'incomprehension dont beaucoup de nos dirigeants politiques font preuve a l'egard de la Russie tient au fait que, dans l'analyse de la politique de Moscou, le facteur ideologique est systematiquement sous-estime. On considere la Russie comme un 'pays emergent' dirige par un clan oligarchique dont les preoccupations seraient essentiellement economiques. Les insuffisances de cette grille de lecture ont ete revelees de maniere crue par la crise georgienne d'acut dernier. Les Occidentaux ne comprennent pas dans quel univers mental les dirigeants russes evoluent, faute de discernner les cadres conceptuels qui sous-tendent le comportement russe sur la scene internationale. Ce sont ces cadres conceptuels que l'auteur cherche a mettre en lumiere ici, avant de montrer comment ils prennent corps dans une strategie.

ID Number: JA025743
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART
Russia's Spheres of Interest, not Influence.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 3-22.)

Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The article presents an analysis of the politics and government of the 21st-century Russia, focusing on its foreign policy. Statements by Russian President Dmitrii Medvedev and Foreign Minister S.V. Lavrov regarding Russia's self-appointed sphere of interest are discussed. A distinction is drawn between the phrase 'sphere of interest,' which is said to hark back to the cold war doctrines of the Soviet Union, and the concept of a sphere of influence, which is characterized as a legitimate geopolitical term. Russia's relationship with its neighboring states are analyzed in this context.

From West to South to North: Russia Engages and Challenges Its Neighbours.

Author(s):
1. Baev, Pavel K.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Threats To and From Russia: An Assessment.

Author(s):
1. Blank, Stephen

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:
Under conditions of visibly deteriorating Russo-American and East-West relations, it is necessary to outline clearly the threats perceived by Russia from Western and US policies, and second, the threats that Russia may pose in return. An analysis of such threats reveals that the balance of threat perception is asymmetrically weighted to the Russian side which perceived threats everywhere, i.e. from within and without. This underscores the fact that the baseline of Russian foreign and defense policy is presupposition of threat, and a pervasive one at that. Second, these threats are largely perceived in terms of a classical hard power Realpolitik even if Moscow's instruments for countering them are largely nuclear weapons and its energy capabilities. Third, Russia's threat perception is extensively tied to the fear of information warfare as a tool for unhinging the entire society and state. Correspondingly, this potential, in Russia's hands, as well as its efforts to use its economic power and accompanying political instruments, are becoming the pivot of foreign perceptions of a threat originating from Russia. Finally, there is a real danger that
the United States and Russia will increasingly come to see each
other's military, and/or especially nuclear or missile defense
forces as threats that, under conditions of ideological and
political contestation, justify a new arms race.

Putin's Choice.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 95-106.)
Author(s):
1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952-
Notes:
How will history judge Vladimir Putin? He had alternatives, but
his decisions, despite their apparent short-term success, are
likely to have negative long-term effects on the Russian
political system, economy, and geopolitical prospects.

Le choix de Poutine.
Author(s):
1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew
Subject(s):
1. PUTIN, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH, 1952-
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Comme President puis comme Premier ministre, Poutine a dirige et
dirige la Russie. Autocratie ? Democratie ? L'une melee a
l'autre ? La forme politique importe. La Russie importe aussi
pour l'Europe et pour le monde.
Detener y luego invertir la evolución democrática de Rusia ha sido una elección, no una necesidad. Pese a los alardes nacionalistas de la potencia energética, el Kremlin no tiene una visión para el futuro de un país que hoy desarrolla 20 veces menos tecnología innovadora que China.
The Ideology of Russia's Foreign Policy Concept.

(INTernational Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 54, no. 5, 2008, p. 29-38.)

Author(s):
1. Kramarenko, Aleksandr

Subject(s):
1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations

ID Number: JA025309
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

What Russia Wants.

(FOREign Policy, no. 166, May - June 2008, p. 48-51.)

Author(s):
1. Krastev, Ivan

Subject(s):
1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations

Notes:
From Gorbachev to Yeltsin to Putin, every new Russian president has drastically altered his country's relationship with the world. How will President Dmitry Medvedev change it again? Here are the clues that reveal what the Kremlin is thinking, and, more importantly, what it really wants.

ID Number: JA024778
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

G8 and Russian Foreign Policy: Overcoming Shortcomings.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 6, June 2008, p. 21-23.)

Author(s):
1. Lough, John

Subject(s):
1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations

Notes:
Dmitri Medvedev's appearance at the G8 Summit in Hokkaido will be his first step on the wide international stage that Vladimir Putin occupied with such a swagger. Expectations of change will be high, but they are likely to be unrealistic at such an early stage in Medvedev's presidency. Putin's foreign policy legacy is a heavy one and he has made it clear that Medvedev will be no soft touch, but will his approach ultimately be more productive?

ID Number: JA024951
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
EU-Russia Security Relations and the Survey of Russian Federation Foreign Policy: One Year On.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 17, nos. 2 - 3, 2008, p. 185-208.)

Author(s):
1. Marsh, Steve

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The Kremlin's change of leadership on 7 May 2008 and growing international fear of Russia's resurgence, especially in the aftermath of the Georgian conflict, make this an interesting time to reflect upon EU-Russian security relations. This article does so by examining closely the Survey of Russian Federation Foreign Policy and, one year from its approval, drawing upon subsequent developments as preliminary corollary or otherwise of its bearing on policy. On balance, it seems that the Kremlin's evolving perception of Russia and international relations has encouraged revised priorities and objectives and a more forceful foreign policy that not only show progress in filling the Common Spaces, but also increase the likehood of Russia-EU competition especially in their shared neighbourhood.

ID Number: JA025507
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

New Man in the Kremlin: What Future for Russian Foreign Policy?.

INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 43, no. 2, June 2008, p. 21-34.)

Author(s):
1. Mehdiyeva, Nazrin

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. MEDVEDEV, DMITRY

Notes:
President Dmitry Medvedev is neither a 'liberal' nor a 'puppet' of his mentor, Vladimir Putin. He is a capable politician, who appears genuinely to believe in the rule of law. Yet his formative policy experience has been overwhelmingly dirigiste, the approach that is unlikely to change fundamentally under his presidency. Medvedev's personal preferences in foreign policy are largely in line with the policies initiated by Putin, although his rhetoric and style will likely be more conciliatory. He will inherit a plethora of problems created by Russia's assertive policy, both in its near and far abroad. Moreover, the institutional constraints and informal rules within which Medvedev will have to operate make policy continuity more likely than policy reversal.

ID Number: JA025021
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Russian foreign policy reflects an evolving balance between vulnerability and opportunity. For much of President Putin's second term, Russia has been on the defensive. Despite increasing economic strength, observed in greater activity and an apparently more confident rhetorical stance, Russian diplomacy reflected a sense of vulnerability in Moscow. Indeed, diplomacy was largely inward looking: on the one hand it was a tool with which to unite and mobilize the Russian population rather than confront the West; on the other hand, it was a means of preventing external interference in Russian domestic affairs. On another level, Moscow sees an international situation destabilized by the unilateral actions of the US and an attempt by the 'western alliance' to assert and export its value system. But Moscow also believes that the international situation has reached a moment of transition, one which presents an opportunity for a Russia that lays claim to a global role. Russian foreign policy reflects a broad consensus in Moscow that asserts Russia's status as a leading power with legitimate interests. This moment of opportunity coincides with Moscow's desire to rethink the results of the post-Cold War period and to establish Russia as a valid international player. Continuing constraints and recognition that its domestic priorities proscribe Moscow from seeking confrontation with the West, which it cannot afford. Nonetheless, the attempt to establish the legitimacy of sovereign democracy as an international model of development appears to represent an important development in how Russia will approach wider European politics.

'New Cold War' or Twenty Years' Crisis ? Russia and International Politics.

President Vladimir Putin's foreign policy can be characterized as a 'new realism', repudiating some of the exaggerated ambitions of Yevgeny's Primakov's tenure as foreign minister in the late 1990s while asserting Russia's distinctive identity in world politics. Rather than acting as a classic 'balancing' power prescribed by classic realist theory as the response to the hegemonic power of a single state, Russia under Putin tended to 'bandwagon' and the country has been a vigorous 'joiner'. Putin insisted that Russia retains its 'autonomy' in international politics while moving away from earlier ideas that Russia could constitute the kernel of an alternative bloc. However, the opportunity to integrate Russia into the hegemonic international order may have been missed because of what is seen in Moscow as the resolute hostility of groups in the West.
who continue to pursue Cold War aims of isolating and containing Russia. The Cold War was transcended in an asymmetrical manner, and this has given rise to four major failures: political, strategic, intellectual and cultural. The world faces the danger of the onset of a new era of great power bloc politics, thus restoring a Cold War structure to the international system. With none of the major strategic issues facing the international community at the end of the Cold War yet resolved, we may be facing a new twenty years' crisis.

2007

Guerre et paix froides.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e annee, no. 12, decembre 2007, p. 6-10.)

Author(s):  
1. Betermier, Jean

Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Serions-nous passes de la guerre froide a la paix froide ? Comment en sommes-nous arrivés là ? Jusqu'où et comment ne pas aller trop loin sur cette route ? L'auteur tente de répondre à ces questions rappelant le conseil de Churchill : 'N'humiliez jamais la Russie' !

Inside Out : Domestic Political Change and Foreign Policy in Vladimir Putin's First Term.
(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 15, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 335-352.)

Author(s):  
1. Charap, Samuel

Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
In the 1990s, scholars began to investigate the impact of democratization on the foreign policy behavior of transition states such as Russia. In the era of President Vladimir Putin, however, such analyses became problematic in light of the contradictory nature of Russia's recent political development. The author suggests a new framework for analysis that focuses on the explanatory variable of executive strength. Executive strength is defined in terms of the degree of internal fragmentation and the relative authority of the executive vis-a-vis other political institutions. The author then analyzes two relevant aspects of political change in Putin's first term: center-regional dynamics and business-state relations. The strengthening of the executive that resulted from these two shifts had several important effects on Russian foreign policy.
Russland will sich auf der Weltbühne wider Gehor verschaffen.  
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 2007, S. 18-19.)

Author(s):
1. Clement, Rolf

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA024365
Year: 2007
Language: German
Type: ART

Comment la Russie voit-elle le monde ? Elements d'analyse d'une politique étrangère en mutation.  
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 68, hiver 2007 - 2008, p. 133-141.)

Author(s):
1. Delcour, Laure

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Depuis plusieurs années, la Russie est plus présente et plus offensive sur la scène internationale. L'emploi d'une rhétorique très ferme, l'usage de l'arme énergétique et l'opposition à l'Occident sont fréquemment interprétés à travers le prisme du retour à la puissance perdue. Pourtant, ces crispations reflètent davantage une crise d'adaptation et une politique étrangère hybride qu'une rupture dans le rapport au monde. Dans ce contexte, le recours à des rapports de force ou méthodes de destabilisation éprouvées du temps de l'URSS s'apparente à un reflexe. Alors que la diplomatie russe repose sur des fondements - la vision d'un monde multipolaire, la conscience d'une spécificité - peu susceptibles de changer, l'attention portée à de nouveaux instruments (l'image, la langue) reflète une quête d'influence plus que de puissance.

ID Number: JA024387
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART

De Koude Oorlog is afgelopen.  
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 10, oktober 2007, p. 485-488.)

Author(s):
1. Duran, Manuel

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The author deals with Russia's strained relations with the West. In this respect the term 'Cold War' for describing this relationship is increasingly used. A number of incidents give the impression that following a period of détente the former enemies are once more pulling their knives. Yet, there are few arguments that justify a revival of the Cold War. After the demise of the Soviet Union Russian foreign policy was exclusively oriented towards the West, but it became gradually clear that this policy particularly favoured the West. There was a shift towards a more pragmatic foreign policy that prioritised Russia's national interests. Current tensions between Russia and the West may thus rather be explained by a changed perception on foreign policy in Russia than by a new Cold War.

ID Number: JA024155
Year: 2007
Language: Dutch
Russia and the West: Mutually Assured Distrust.

Author(s):

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (Federation)--Foreign Relations

Notes:
What looks to the West like a retreat from democracy, the Russians see as recovery from weakness and disorder.

Russia: 'European But Not Western'?.

Author(s):
1. Gvosdev, Nikolas K.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (Federation)--Foreign Relations
2. RUSSIA (Federation)--Foreign Relations--Europe
3. Europe--Foreign Relations--Russia (Federation)

Notes:
The question whether Russia is part of the Western world has plagued Russian intellectuals and Western observers alike for the past two centuries. The question matters because where Russia 'belongs' is part of a larger debate about how one differentiates between 'the West' and 'the Rest' given changes in the Western family of nations, and because of larger questions of geopolitical alignment. The Slavophile vs. Westernizer paradigm, which suggests that throughout Russia there are two opposing camps engaged in a struggle to determine the course of the country is too simple to reflect the true complexity of post-Soviet Russia. Moreover, an equilibrium may have been reached where not answering the question of Russia's relationship to the West is desirable for all parties concerned.

Russisch veiligheidsbeleid op ramkoers tegen het Westen?.

Author(s):
1. Haas, Marcel de

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (Federation)--Foreign Relations
2. RUSSIA (Federation)--National Security

Notes:
The author analyses the current relationship between Russia and the West, by discussing Russian grievances, assessing a possible revival of the Cold War and by evaluating Russia's security policy. As to the position that the West should take in approaching an assertive Russia, he stresses that both sides should take each other seriously. Accordingly, Russia should refrain from anti-Western stances whereas the West should be careful in (military) action close to Russia's borders. Another policy option is to promote cooperation and exchanges between students and military personnel. Furthermore, by Western
promotion of a Russian middle class, in supporting the
democratic opposition and human rights organisations, but also
by encouraging Western economic investment. Such a middle class
could have leverage on the autocratic ruling elite of the
Kremlin. Finally, a consistent and united Western policy
towards Russia is essential. This is lacking in the energy
security dimension which without radical changes will be the
West's Achilles' heel in its relationship with Russia.

ID Number: JA024154
Year: 2007
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Assertive, But Alone.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 11, November 2007, p. 20-22.)
Author(s):
  1. Katz, Mark N.
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
  Some would say that Russian foreign policy has become belligerent.
  But the strident, confident tone is playing well at home in
  this election season. More discerning domestic commentators are
  pointing out that it is simply not working and may have
  unintended, longer-term consequences.

ID Number: JA024323
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Retour de la question russe, retour de la question europeenne.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11,
novembre 2007, p. 83-92.)
Author(s):
  1. Kempf, Olivier
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  2. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--USA
  3. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--EUROPE
Notes:
  'Inclure les Americains, exclure les Russes, maitriser les
  Allemands' : lord Ismay, premier secretaire general de l'Otan,
  definissait ainsi le role de l'organisation dans les annees 50;
et tout le monde pensait que le projet etait revolu de nos
jours. Tout le monde, sauf les Russes qui persistent a trouver
que l'Otan cherche a les exclure. Sincere ou calculee, cette
attitude a en tout cas anime l'annee 2007, au point qu'on peut
parler d'un retour de la question russe en Europe, et donc de
la question europeenne dans les priorites strategiques
americaines; mais n'etait-ce pas l'objectif de Moscou ?

ID Number: JA024209
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART
The Quest for Russia's Foreign Policy.
(INternational Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 53, no. 4, Autumn 2007, p. 64-73.)
Author(s):
1. Kuvaldin, Viktor
Subject(s):
1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA024011
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

The Mutual Responsibility and Irresponsibility of the West and Russia.
(INternational Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 53, no. 5, 2007, p. 21-33.)
Author(s):
1. Lieven
Subject(s):
1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA024339
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

The Cold War or the Normal Course of History?.
(INternational Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 53, no. 6, 2007, p. 57-60.)
Author(s):
1. Maksimychev, I.
Subject(s):
1. Cold War
2. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA024580
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia and the West: Taking the Longer View.
Author(s):
1. Mankoff, Jeffrey
Subject(s):
1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
Notes:
Although relations with Russia are in a difficult phase, Moscow's behavior in 2006 has been consistent with the strategy pursued by the Kremlin for the past decade: not challenging Western influence but proving that Moscow still matters internationally.
ID Number: JA023586
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Post-Weimar Russia.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 8, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 86-93.)
Author(s):
1. Motyl, Alexander J.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Russia's combination of state weakness and growing foreign policy assertiveness is a recipe for overreach and internal destabilization. And it is Europe that will bear primary responsibility for dealing with the instability - a challenge for which the European Union is unprepared.
ID Number: JA024082
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Le vrai bilan de Vladimir Poutine.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 115, printemps 2007, p. 323-342.)
Author(s):
1. Sapir, Jacques
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC POLICY
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Vladimir Putin will leave the Kremlin in March 2008. The time has come to examine his legacy. The author argues that Putin has won his bet. Elected in March 2000, Vladimir Putin arrived in power at a time when the country was at the point of collapse: unregulated privatizations in the 1990s had benefited only a few oligarchs, while the rest of the population saw their standard of living drop vertiginously. The Federation itself risked imploding, with its constituent republics continuing to take more power from the center. By conducting a resolutely dirigiste policy, Putin resolved most of these problems. The State confiscated and took control of key industrial assets from a number of the oligarchs; the economy has registered healthy growth thanks to oil prices, but also due to state-sponsored technological innovations; and peripheral republics have once again been integrated into the Federation. The West may well condemn Putin, but his fellow citizens are well aware of what they owe him.
ID Number: JA023711
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART
That Sinking Feeling.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 7, July 2007, p. 20-21.)

Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Like the Dow Jones index in reverse, Russian-western relations are hitting new record lows on a monthly, even weekly basis. So why is this happening, how much deeper yet can the relationship sink and what can be done about it? Some critical questions for United States President George Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin at their next meeting in Maine.

ID Number: JA023845
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Containing Russia.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 3, May - June 2007, p. 69-82.)

Author(s):
1. Tymoshenko, Yuliya

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Russia's imperial ambitions did not end with the fall of the Soviet Union. The Kremlin has returned to expansionism, trying to recapture great-power status at the expense of its neighbors. The United States and Europe must counter with a strong response - one that keeps Russia in check without sparking a new Cold War.

ID Number: JA023633
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia and the Return of Geopolitics.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 45, 2007, p. 8-15.)

Author(s):
1. Vego, Milan N.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES

ID Number: JA023489
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
La Russie face à la mondialisation : la voie du trans-imperialisme.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 72e année, no. 1, 2007, p. 83-96.)
Author(s):
  1. Wallander, Celeste A.
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
  2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
La Russie est de retour dans l'économie mondiale, grâce à ses ressources énergétiques, dans son voisinage propre, et dans le rapport global des puissances. Elle n'est ni post-imperiale, ni neo-imperiale. Elle peut plutôt être qualifiée de trans-imperiale, en ce sens qu'elle tente de reproduire à l'échelle internationale le système des relations patrons-clientèle qui structure l'actuel pouvoir à Moscou. Ce trans-imperialisme appelle une réponse coordonnée entre Europe et Etats-Unis.
ID Number: JA023545
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART

Russian Transimperialism and Its Implications.
Author(s):
  1. Wallander, Celeste A.
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
A fruitless debate has emerged over whether Russia is a post-imperial power that seeks to control weaker countries. Russian strategy is shaped by modern, or transnational, and imperialist causes. In other words, it is a new, transimperialist power requiring new strategies.
ID Number: JA023585
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

2006

Wat moeten wij met Rusland - wat moet Rusland met ons ?.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 60, nr. 12, december 2006, p. 619-625.)
Author(s):
  1. Baak, Joost van
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
  2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The author deals with political, economic, and social developments in Russia against the background of some of the long-term characteristics of Russian history and culture. The post-communist rulers of Russia have been confronted with rapidly changing local and global circumstances of various, and often contradictory nature. The sudden and total evaporation of the all-pervading ideology during almost eighty years has left the country and its people in a confusing and even threatening vacuum regarding much of its national history and cultural identity, its socio-economic fabric, as well as its traditional position in world politics. The present global energy situation offers an unexpected bounty for Russia, and especially for its rulers, but it is far from clear how this will affect the country and its international position in the long term. The political reflexes of the rulers point in the direction of
traditional authoritarian rule, extension of control over society as a whole, and geopolitical arguments strongly determining foreign policy. Still, it remains to be seen to what extent this is just a phase in the post-communist development of Russia, and what the chances will be in the long run for the forces that favour the development of a civil society and a more open, transparent economy.

Tweede Koude Oorlog in aantocht : het nieuwe Rusland als oud probleem. (INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 60, nr. 12, december 2006, p. 626-629.)
Author(s):
1. Dunk, Thomas von der
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The author predicts the emergence of a new Cold War. The old Cold War may have disappeared with the downfall of communism and its inherent ideological sharpness, the geopolitical position of Russia has nevertheless remained unaltered. The author argues that for the Western world, i.e. the United States and in particular the European Union, it is high time for sobering up as far as relations with Russia are concerned. Turning Russia into a decent European country has proved impossible. On the contrary, Russia is steadily drifting away from Europe.

Politique etrangere russe : l'etrange inconstance. (POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 1, 2006, p. 25-36.)
Author(s):
1. Gomart, Thomas
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
La Russie de Vladimir Poutine a retrouve des marges internationales. Mais les objectifs de sa politique etrangere restent peu clairs, entre le poids de la constance - le tropisme militaire, les visions geopolitiques, le necessaire controle de l'empire, la reference a la richesse energetique - et la tentation de l'inconstance - sur l'affaire iranienne ou sur l'option europeenne ... C'est parce que la politique exterieure russe est irreductible a nos normes qu'elle exige un constant decryptage.
Moscow Discovers Soft Power.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 693, October 2006, p. 341-347.)
Author(s):
1. Hill, Fiona
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Energy-rich Russia applies a kinder, gentler bear hug to extend its influence in Eurasia.
ID Number: JA023264
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Katz, Mark N.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
3. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
This article explores why Putin has revived Primakov's efforts to build a 'multipolar' alliance challenging American 'hegemony' and 'unipolarity', examines why he is pursuing it primarily in Asia, and assesses how effective this policy has been and can be.
ID Number: JA022737
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia between European Choice and Asian Growth.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 52, no. 1, 2006, p. 1-9.)
Author(s):
1. Kosachev, Konstantin
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA022335
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Russie : la transition inachevee.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 1, 2006, p. 11-23.)
Author(s):
1. Medish, Mark
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
La croissance economique russe est spectaculaire; mais les echecs sociaux et politiques du pays sont tout aussi nets. Vladimir Poutine apparait a la fois comme l'homme des reformes pragmatiques et comme l'initiateur d'une nouvelle glaciation politique qui s'illustre dans la brutalisation croissantes des relations avec l'étranger proche. Les Occidentaux, divises et largement impuissants, doivent redefinir et unifier leurs choix politiques vis-a-vis d'une Russie pour le moins incertaine.
ID Number: JA022370
Year: 2006
The New OPEC.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 69-76.)

Author(s):
1. Rahr, Alexander

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Disappointed by the West, Moscow is now turning to Asia and forging new geostrategic alliances. In order to reclaim its lost status as a world power, Russia is purposefully mobilizing its enormous energy resources. Europe and the West should take this geopolitical challenge seriously.

ID Number: JA022446
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia, un nuevo sistema para salvar el antiguo regimen.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 20, no. 110, marzo - abril 2006, p. 69-88.)

Author(s):
1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Con esloganes nacionalistas y mensajes de superpotencia energetica, el regimen de Vladimir Putin se desliza hacia el autoritarismo. Desde Asia central, hasta la Union Europea y Estados Unidos, las ambiciones rusas suscitan una creciente desconfianza.

ID Number: JA022661
Year: 2006
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Russia's Ersatz Democracy.


Author(s):
1. Shevtsova, Lilia

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Russia's political evolution has entered a strange stage. The ruling elite is trying to use popular elections to legitimize a regime that is based on personified power and bureaucratic authority. It is trying to buttress the social order by restoring Russia's great power status while invoking nostalgia for a past that the elite itself rejects and fears. In all of these endeavors, Russia's leaders are experimenting with a model of national transformation that attempts a unique fusion of conflicting elements : of tradition and postmodernity; of autocracy and democracy; of the market and state control; of partnership with the West and a rejection of Western values.

ID Number: JA022939
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
The 'R' in BRICS: Is Russia an Emerging Power?.
(International Affairs, vol. 82, no. 1, January 2006, p. 41-57.)
Author(s):
  1. Soares de Lima, Maria Regina
  2. Hirst, Monica
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The concept of emerging powers presupposes several features shared by the states in question including regional preponderance, aspiration to a global role and the contesting of US unipolarity. This article assesses the role of Russia as an emerging power. It asks how Russians interpret the international system, what kind of system they would prefer, what they are trying to do in the current system and why, and how these considerations affect their relations with the US hegemony, other centres of power such as the EU, and other emerging powers. The author discusses the structural, liberal and regional interpretations of state behaviour and how they relate to the Russian model, arguing that Russia's policy is strongly affected by its domestic economic and political context. Russia is highly responsive to trends in the former Soviet Union and regions it perceives to be in its own space (e.g. EU and NATO Europe and north-east Asia). In the larger international system, Russia's approach is a mix of partnership or acquiescence on matters of vital interest to the hegemonic power, and more competitive behaviour on issues deemed central to Russian but peripheral to US interests. The article concludes that Russia is not an emerging power in the conventional sense. Its foreign policy is dominated by efforts to reverse the decline of the 1980s and 1990s. This entails fostering international conditions conducive to allowing reconsolidation without external hindrance. Its second major priority is regional: to restore Russian influence over the former Soviet states. In essence, Russian policy aims to limit further losses and promote conditions that will allow it to re-emerge as a great power.
ID Number: JA022199
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Ground Work for the Future.
(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 52, no. 2, 2006, p. 23-27.)
Author(s):
  1. Torkunov, Anatolii
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA022668
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Russia Leaves the West.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 4, July - August 2006, p. 87-96.)
Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Just 15 years after the Cold War's end, hopes of integrating Russia into the West have been dashed, and the Kremlin has started creating its own Moscow-centered system. But instead of just attacking this new Russian foreign policy, Washington must guard against the return of dangerous great-power rivalry.
ID Number: JA022629
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

New Challenges for Putin's Foreign Policy.  
Author(s):
1. Tsygankov, Andrei P.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
This article evaluates Russia's foreign policy after Vladimir Putin's reelection as president in March 2004. New challenges, such as the intensification of terrorist activities in the Northern Caucasus, the Orange Revolution in Ukraine, the destabilization of Central Asia, and the refusal by some European states to attend the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of victory over fascism hosted in Moscow became important tests of Putin's strategy of great-power pragmatism. That strategy reflected a desire for Russia to be a normal great power and focused on cooperating with Western nations on a range of economic and security issues. This course had to be defended against criticisms at home in the context of intensified efforts by Western nations, particularly the United States, to influence developments in the former Soviet states. The article concludes by reflecting on some dilemmas that Putin's strategy is likely to encounter in the future.
ID Number: JA022396
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Projecting Confidence, Not Fear: Russia's Post-Imperial Assertiveness.  
(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 4, Fall 2006, p. 677-690.)
Author(s):
1. Tsygankov, Andrei P.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Contrary to the increasingly popular image of Russia as an aggressive, imperialist state, the primary drivers in Russia's foreign policy are domestic. They include new economic confidence, new soft power, and remaining security vulnerabilities. In response to these conditions, Russia pursues opportunities for economic growth and stability, and it builds strategic alliances in the near and distant abroad in order to address increasing security threats. The often-used comparison of Russia's foreign policy assertiveness to the Soviet Cold War policy is inaccurate. A better parallel is to Russia's 1890s policy led by Finance Minister Sergei Witte:
strong internal economic development through state-driven liberalization, while avoiding foreign policy adventures. The United States should follow a policy of pragmatic substantive engagement, rather than neo-containment, toward Russia.

2005

Russia and the West: A Dangerous Drift.
Author(s):
1. MacFaul, Michael
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Moscow slides toward autocracy. Europeans look inward, and Americans are otherwise occupied. Who will take up the task of integrating Russia into the West?

2004

Russia's Grand Strategic Alternatives at the Dawn of the New Century.
Author(s):
1. Fakiolas, Tassos T.
2. Fakiolas, Efstathios T.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Lacking the superpower status and global reach of the former Soviet Union, Russia is striving to tailor its power-status aspirations to the constraints and imperatives thrown up by the new international system and its domestic politics. The article sheds light on Russia's great power possibilities by examining the strategic alternatives through which it would be able to play its part in world politics. The argument set forth here is that putting on the role of a reliable strategic partner in global leadership with the EU is the most effective strategy for it to have a determining say in international affairs.
Exploiting Rivalries: Putin's Foreign Policy.
Author(s):
1. Katz, Mark N.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Like previous Russian leaders - whether czarist, Soviet, or post-Soviet - President Vladimir Putin is determined to see Russia acknowledged as a great power. Indeed, many Russians across the country's political spectrum share this goal. There is, however, a serious obstacle in the path to achieving it: Russia's diminished military and economic strength. That strength underlay czarist and Soviet Russia's ability to act and be acknowledged as a great power. Today, Russia's ability to credibly threaten the use of force abroad has been undermined by its inability to defeat Chechen rebels within its own borders.

Le grand retour du sovietisme.
Author(s):
1. Mandeville, Laure
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The West has found a very curious ally in Vladimir Putin. Under his iron hand, the Russian parliament has been transformed into a docile body that simply rubber stamps presidential decisions. Regional powers have been virtually eliminated and the media has been reined in. The private sector finds itself threatened by the appetite of the state. The war in Chechnya has started up again, bloodier and more absurd than ever. But the Russian president joined the 'sacred union' of those willing to combat international terrorism, earning him the good graces of the United States. At the same time, he joined the camp of the multilateralists opposed to the US intervention in Iraq, gaining the esteem of 'old Europe'. Such clever maneuvering did not work out in the Ukrainian affair, however, where Putin's stubborn support for 'his' candidate could well have gotten the 'ostriches' in the West to raise their heads and take a look at the imperial reality of the authoritarian regime in Moscow.
Russia Will Never Accept the Role of a Poor Relation.

Author(s):
1. Orlov, Aleksandr

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The September 11 attacks opened a strategic window through which Vladimir Putin could use antiterrorism cooperation to redefine Russia's relations with the West. They also elevated peace building on Russia's list of security priorities.

War and Peace Building.

Author(s):
1. Stepanova, Ekaterina

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:
The September 11 attacks opened a strategic window through which Vladimir Putin could use antiterrorism cooperation to redefine Russia's relations with the West. They also elevated peace building on Russia's list of security priorities.

Russia and Global Security Norms.

Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. ARMS TRANSFERS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Russia's attitude toward weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear proliferation, activities in the field of arms transfers, and its role in its post-Soviet neighborhood, will largely define Russia's international position in the beginning of this century.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 4, April 2004, p. 13-15.)
Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Russia has completed its electoral cycle, installing Vladimir Putin as president for another four years. The process has been revealing, leaving westerners with a different impression of how the country is evolving. Russia's foreign policy is changing too, shrinking to its area of immediate concern.
ID Number: JA020406
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Russian Diplomacy & New Information Challenges.
(INTernational AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 50, no. 5, 2004, p. 48-54.)
Author(s):
1. Yakovenko, Aleksandr
Subject(s):
1. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA021045
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Iraq in the Context of Post-Soviet Foreign Policy.
Author(s):
1. Zlobin, Nikolai
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA020615
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

2003

From Balancer to Ally ? Russo-American Relations in the Wake of 11 September.
Author(s):
1. Ambrosio, Thomas
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Since the mid-1990s, Russian policy-makers have consistently rejected the American-led 'hegemonic coalition' of conservative powers and the unipolar international system in which the United States would be balanced and Russia could resist American domination. After the terrorist attacks of 11 September, Russia has shifted its policy away from balancing US power and toward supporting the American-led 'war on terrorism'. This article examines this change in policy and attempts to explain its root causes by focusing on Moscow's
views of the nature of the international system. In particular, it addresses the following questions: whether Russia's international grand strategy has truly shifted from one of balancing to bandwagoning in the wake of 11 September? Whether this shift is durable? How has the dispute over Iraq affected Russia's calculations about the nature of the international system and its grand strategy?

Putin's Strategic Partnership with the West: The Domestic Politics of Russian Foreign Policy.
Author(s): 1. Bukkvoll, Tor
Subject(s): 1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes: Russia's new strategic partnership with the West has both international and domestic causes. In terms of domestic causes, Bruce Bueno De Mesquita and James Lee Ray propose that domestic interest groups are likely to have a particular impact on foreign policy in semi-democratic states such as Russia. This is because the political leadership is more dependent on satisfying these group interests than on providing for public/national interests in order to stay in power. The case of Putin's new partnership with the West suggests that although the preferences of domestic interest groups, namely the military, the military-industrial complex, the civilian bureaucracy, the security services, and the oil and gas lobby, are an important part of the explanation for the new policy, there is more to the domestic explanation than interest group pressure. Putin has, in fact, defied the opinion of a majority of the Russian elite through the new partnership, and unless some serious elite rethinking takes place the strategic partnership will remain on shaky ground.

Vladimir Poutine ou les avatars de la politique etrangere russe.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 789-802.)
Author(s): 1. Gomart, Thomas
Subject(s): 1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes: Depuis son arrivee au pouvoir, Vladimir Poutine poursuit un double objectif: assurer le developpement economique de la Russie pour affirmer son independance, et multiplier les echanges diplomatiques pour devenir un interlocuteur privilegie des grandes puissances et peser dans le jeu international. Pour cela, il s'est beaucoup consacre a la politique etrangere en s'efforçant de reorganiser le processus de decision. Rompant avec l'isolement identitaire prononce par son predecesseur, il mene ainsi une habile diplomatie, ou interes economiques rejoignent enjeux de securite, et emprunte la voie du dialogue multilateral pour faire entendre son pays. Enfin, la lutte contre le terrorisme international se surajoute a
l'"economisation' de la politique étrangère russe et facilite encore l'intégration du pays dans une sorte de globalisation militarisée.

ID Number: JA020052
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

Ideology and National Identity in Post-Communist Foreign Policies.
(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 19, no. 3, September 2003, Special Issue.)
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE, EASTERN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
This collection is concerned with countries drawn from the geographical expanse of post-communist Europe plus parts of the Soviet interior: Russia, Moldova, Georgia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. In each case national identity and perceptions of relative location and belonging in Europe and the world had to be identified and confirmed or created. Foreign policy provided a crucial aspect of this process. These papers are concerned with the extent to which an ideology can be found still to exist in post-communist foreign policies and, second, what else might have supplanted the officially central role held until only a few years ago by Marxism-Leninism. The extent to which the construction of a national identity governs foreign policy and the extent to which foreign policy is used to express within and outside the country this new or renewed national identity becomes the central issue pursued. While often lacking in causal explanation, a frequent assertion is that communist ideology has been replaced by nationalism. This is because, to take one example of such thinking, nationalism often provides 'a critical source of social cohesion for states in the midst of profound transformation'.

ID Number: JA019791
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia - A Question of Trust.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 148, no. 2, April 2003, p. 36-42.)
Author(s):
1. Kendall, Bridget
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA019067
Year: 2003
Language: English
Cost: 0.00 EU
Type: ART
La politique étrangère russe : à l'Ouest, rien de nouveau !.
(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1038, septembre 2003, p. 24-41.)
Author(s):
1. Rucker, Laurent
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Des son arrivée au Kremlin, le President russe a engage une reorientation de la politique étrangère, afin de mettre un terme à l'isolement de la Russie sur la scene internationale. Il a renoue les liens avec l'UE, l'OTAN et les Etats-Unis, distendus par la crise du Kosovo. Les evenements du 11 septembre 2001 lui ont permis d'accelerer ce processus, sous-tendu de plus par l'idée que l'Ouest avait change sa position a l'egard de son pays. Une alliance a alors ete conclue avec les Etats-Unis, fondee sur quatre piliers : la lutte contre le terrorisme, la gestion collective de l'Asie centrale, un nouveau cadre strategique et un partenariat energetique. A peine mise en oeuvre, cette politique menaca d'etre remise en cause par les projets americains de guerre en Irak. Malgre l'opposition de Moscou a cette intervention armee, et des moments de fortes tensions, la relation russo-americaine a resiste à l'epreuve irakienne. Mais l'avenir paraissait moins assuré. La faiblesse des echanges economiques et la meconnaissance reciproque des societes, l'absence de consensus interieur sur la politique etrangere en Russie, la derive autoritaire du regime de V. Poutine sont autant d'obstacles qui risquent de freiner, voire d'empecher, une pleine integration de la Russie à l'Occident.
ID Number: JA019975
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

Russia : Power in Weakness ?.
Author(s):
1. Rumer, Eugene B.
2. Wallander, Celeste A.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Russian leadership faces internal political, economic, societal, and defense challenges that will preclude Russia from achieving great-power status in the near future. What is notable is not Russia's power but its weakness.
ID Number: JA020144
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
NATO: The Only West That Russia Has?.
(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 11, no. 2, Spring 2003, p. 229-269.)
Author(s):
  1. Straus, Ira
Subject(s):
  1. NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA019379
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Pirouettes and Priorities.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 74, Winter 2003-2004, p. 76-83.)
Author(s):
  1. Trenin, Dmitri
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The question to ask is whether Putin's vaunted pragmatism is Russia's sole guiding foreign policy light, or does Russia actually have a foreign policy doctrine?
ID Number: JA020119
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia in the New Global Order.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 47-52.)
Author(s):
  1. Trenin, Dmitri
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
President Vladimir Putin has changed the entire agenda and accepted that Russia's business is Russia, not the world. Western technology and capital are essential to avoid 'third-worldization'. The road to modernization lies in a special relationship with the US and integration with Europe. What Russia can offer in return is cooperation against terrorism - and energy exports. And now that China is on the ascent and Russia in decline for the first time in centuries, Putin seeks stable economic relations to the east too.
ID Number: JA019007
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
11 septembre : une vision russe.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 1, janvier - mars 2002, p. 9-20.)
Author(s):
1. Baranovsky, Vladimir
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Notes:
Les attentats du 11 septembre a New York et Washington vont se traduire, vus de Moscou, par une evolution significative de la politique etrangere des Etats-Unis, par une redefinition des relations internationales et par le renouveau de la position de la Russie. Les Etats-Unis pourraient ainsi reagir de deux facons : en durcissant des tendances unilateralistes deja a l'oeuvre ou, au contraire, en s'ouvrant davantage a de nouvelles formes de cooperation internationale dans le cadre, et meme au-delà, de la lutte antiterroriste. La meme incertitude existe en matiere de relations internationales : les evenements du 11 septembre pourraient soit renforcer la cooperation existant dans de nombreux domaines, y compris economiques, soit favoriser les forces productrices de chaos. La Russie, enfin, en s'associant a la coalition antiterroriste, a change sa position sur la scene internationale : tout en se rapprochant de l'Occident, elle a rappelle qu'elle entendait jouer un role de premier plan vis-a-vis du monde musulman, notamment en Asie centrale.
ID Number: JA017709
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

Putin's Twelve-Step Program.
Author(s):
1. Blank, Stephen J.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Historically, Moscow's foreign policy has sought to preserve Russia's integrity, restore primacy across the CIS, and revise the status quo. Putin has devised and implemented 12 steps, starting with the war in Chechnya, to pursue these same goals.
ID Number: JA017529
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Putin en Occidente: una apuesta estratégica?.
Author(s): 1. Claudín, Carmen
Subject(s): 1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. SEPTMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
Notes:
Tras el 11 de septiembre se ha producido un cambio radical en las relaciones de Rusia con Estados Unidos y Europa. De esta actitud podría surgir un nuevo diseño en las relaciones internacionales.
ID Number: JA017555
Year: 2002
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Correcting the Incorrigible? Russia's Relations with the West over Chechnya.
(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 18, no. 1, March 2002, p. 3-20.)
Author(s): 1. Fawn, Rick
Subject(s): 1. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
2. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
One of the potentially most difficult cases of applying Western standards to change post-communist state behavior relates to Russia's behavior in Chechnya. This involves Russia, a state convinced of an enduring international status that renders it above international criticism, and an issue that Russian leaders have overwhelmingly exempted from such criticism. The Council of Europe has made particular efforts to influence Russia over this issue, and these efforts have been reflected in changes in the rhetoric and practice of Russian media in reporting the conflict. Despite this worst-case scenario of a major power rejecting international attention or interference over a highly sensitive, militarized secessionist issue, there has nevertheless been moderate success in at least making Russia sensitive to external standards.
ID Number: JA018030
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
The author analyses the changes in Russia's foreign policy as a result of the terror attacks of September 11. He introduces a comparison between the international developments and changes in Russian foreign policy after '9/11' and the corresponding principles of the Russian Foreign Policy Concept. Since September 2001 the deployment of American and other Western troops in Afghanistan and in a number of CIS countries has reduced Russian traditional economic and military influence in this region. President Putin has accepted Western/American security decisions, such as the annulment of the ABM treaty, the development of National Missile Defense and further enlargement of NATO, which are contrary to Russian foreign policy principles. With this policy Putin expects to strengthen Russia's economic power through close cooperation with the West, especially with the European Union. However, he also realizes that he has to take into account the Russian security elite, which has strongly condemned his positive attitude towards the West. This is the dilemma in Putin's foreign policy. Therefore Putin is not likely to change the present anti-Western contents of the Foreign Policy Concept. The recent changes of Russia's foreign policy are to be considered as opportunist. If national interests thus demand, cooperation with the West will be replaced by the traditional Russian approach of power and influence. There is no structural watershed in Russian foreign policy since September 11.

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This article applies theories of foreign policy change to the question of Russia's 'strategic realignment' following the events of 11 September. In terms of Russian foreign policy change, 11 September was not fundamentally significant. It simply made overt and explicit the underlying trends and pressures that shape Russia's strategic orientation. However, 11 September has allowed President Putin to consolidate Russia's decisive strategic realignment westwards. And it has demonstrated the gulf, which has widened through the 1990s, between Russia's stated foreign and security policy objectives and preferences and its financial, military and institutional capacity to achieve these objectives. While accepting that a Russian strategic realignment has occurred under Putin, the article identifies its conditional nature and points to factors that could reverse the quality and depth, if not orientation, of such realignment.
Russia and the West.
Author(s):
1. Huterer, Manfred
2. Krumrei, Claus
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Now that Putin has thrown in his lot with the US anti-terrorist campaign, the West should seize the moment to promote the difficult integration of Russia into the Western system. This would increase Western access to Russian gas and oil - and, more importantly, reinforce pragmatism in Moscow.
ID Number: JA017653
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Securite et cooperations internationales.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58eme annee, no. 12, decembre 2002, p. 13-25.)
Author(s):
1. Ivanov, Serguei
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
ID Number: JA018639
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

Maximizing Russia's Engagement with the West.
Author(s):
1. Karaganov, Sergei
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Russia's much vaunted 'turn to the West' after the 9/11 attacks on the US in fact serves Moscow's own long-term foreign-policy interests. Russia and its American and European partners face common threats - terrorism, WMD proliferation, chaotic unrest in failed states - and they can best deal with them cooperatively. The trick will be to maximize the benefits of our commonalities, says the Russian presidential adviser.
ID Number: JA018739
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Russia: Look West.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 5, May 2002, p. 19-20.)
Author(s):
1. Kendall, Bridget
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
May is an important month for Russia. Its new partnership with NATO is to be decided and a Moscow summit is the deadline for a new Russian arms deal. But is America and its allies in danger of taking President Vladimir Putin for granted? His aim is to turn Russia westwards - if he fails to take most of his people with him, the consequences could be critical.
ID Number: JA017763
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Is Russia a Superpower?.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 48, no. 6, 2002, p. 100-125.
Author(s):
1. Kokoshin, A.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The question of Russia's place in the post-Soviet system of international relations is unresolved and still causes discussions that at times develop into sharp contradictions. Meanwhile, it is a cornerstone of a broad and stable consensus among Russia's 'political class' and the nation as a whole over the country's foreign policy and strategy of sustainable domestic development of society and the state.
ID Number: JA018730
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Explaining Mr. Putin: Russia's New Nuclear Diplomacy.
Author(s):
1. Kuchins, Andrew C.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. SORT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--USA
Notes:
To understand the response of the Putin administration to the US withdrawal from the ABM Treaty we must account for September 11 and changing Russian foreign policy priorities, the post-Cold War structure of the international system, and - to the extent we can - the calculations of Putin in a domestic and foreign political context.
ID Number: JA018482
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
New Century, Greater Concerns.

Author(s):
1. Lukin, V.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA017899
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

The Evolution of Russian Foreign Policy in the 1990s.

Author(s):
1. Lynch, Allen C.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Despite a disillusionment with early hopes for Russia's integration into a North Atlantic political, economic and security community and a decidedly nationalist tilt to much foreign policy discourse, Russia throughout the 1990s remained committed to a pragmatic, non-ideological course of asserting specifically Russian state interests, notably its desire for predominance within the CIS, without in the process jeopardizing working relations with the Western world. Russian relations with Eastern Europe and with the European Union, and its diplomacy during the NATO military action against Serbia, demonstrate that, despite its straitened economic circumstances, Russia is capable of commanding the respect of a large country, if no longer a great power. This departure from liberalism to realism in diplomacy and foreign policy may well also be highly realistic from Russia's perspective.

ID Number: JA018028
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Topical Aspects of Russia's Foreign Policy.

Author(s):
1. Meshkov, A.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA018157
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Russia's Turn West: Sea Change or Opportunism?

Author(s):
1. Nichols, Thomas M.

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

Notes:
Lower tensions between Washington and Moscow are encouraging, but the question remains: is this indicative of a sea of change in Russian policy (and Russian political culture), or is Russia only seeking a tactical and opportunistic accommodation for its own ends?

ID Number: JA018936
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Realignments in Russian Foreign Policy.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 11, no. 4, Winter 2002, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA019610
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

La Russie et les autres pays de la CEI, 2001-2002: Ukraine, Bielorussie, Moldavie, Sud-Caucase, Asie centrale.
(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1030, novembre - decembre 2002, numero special.)

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
5. COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
6. COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Les pays de la Communaute des Etats independants eprouvent les plus grandes difficultes a relever leurs defis interieurs. Partout, les tendances autoritaires se renforcent, les conflits se prolongent ou restent sans solution, le sort des populations ne s'ameliore guere. Les bonnes performances economiques reposent sur des bases fragiles parce que trop dependantes de la rente energetique et parce que les reformes structurelles sont loin d'etre achevees, quand elles ont ete entreprises. Mais surtout les economies sont lourdement handicapees par la crise du politique. La Russie de Vladimir Poutine pourrait faire figure d'ilot de stabilite. Elle a certes retrouve un role dynamique sur la scene internationale depuis le virage pro-occidental negocie apres le 11 septembre 2001, mais son deficit de puissance demeure une realite et une contrainte pour longtemps encore, y compris dans son 'etranger proche' ou l'influence americaine se renforce. Elle essaie pour l'heure de limiter les degats en raffermissant ses liens, notamment economiques, avec la plupart des Etats de la CEI.

ID Number: JA019073
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART
Is the 'Greatness Syndrome' Eroding ?.
Author(s):
1. Shlapentokh, Vladimir
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Missile defenses and the terrorist attacks have led to a remarkable change in Putin's political strategy and Russian foreign policy. A new axis in Russian politics, centered on Russia's very perception of itself, has emerged.
ID Number: JA017528
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

RF Foreign Policy and Catching-up Development.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 48, no. 4, 2002, p. 34-45.)
Author(s):
1. Simonia, N.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA018398
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Putin's Pragmatic Foreign Policy.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 48, no. 3, 2002, p. 17-22.)
Author(s):
1. Tretiakov, V.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA018154
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

America : Imperial Ambitions Rekindled.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 48, no. 5, 2002, p. 43-54.)
Author(s):
1. Utkin, A.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. IMPERIALISM
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA018525
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Lost and Found: Gorbachev's 'New Thinking'.
Author(s):
1. Wallander, Celeste A.
Subject(s):
1. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Fifteen years ago, Gorbachev encouraged 'new thinking', a set of ideas that overturned the Leninist theory of international relations underpinning Soviet foreign policy. What happened to them? After September 11, are they coming back?

ID Number: JA017527
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

2001

Russia's Quest for Multipolarity: A Response to US Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War Era.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2001, p. 45-67.)
Author(s):
1. Ambrosio, Thomas
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
A good deal of attention has recently been focused on whether and how new 'poles' will rise to challenge American hegemony. This article examines the conscious effort by Russian policymakers and commentators to foster a multipolar world designed to resist American domination of the international system. In particular, three policies are examined: the formation of a Slavic Union with Belarus; the developing de facto alliance with China; and the 'democratization' of international politics. In light of Moscow's policies, the author concludes that American foreign policy has become counterproductive by sparking balancing behavior on the part of other great powers.

ID Number: JA016775
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Putin's Gamble.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 49-59.)
Author(s):
1. Antonenko, Oksana
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
For the first time since the Second World War, Russia, the United States and Europe are working together to address what all of them view as vital security interests. Russia is important not only for the war against Taliban and al-Qaeda, but also for longer-term goals such as targeting terrorist money flows, identifying and eliminating al-Qaeda cells throughout the world, addressing the proliferation of weapons-of-mass destruction (WMD) materials and technologies and finding effective responses to bio-terrorist threats. Russia President Vladimir Putin took a major gamble after 11 September, setting aside outstanding disagreements and offering full Russian support to the US-led coalition against terror. It is now up to
the NATO allies to respond with similar imagination to accommodate Russia's legitimate strategic concerns and bring Moscow into the global economy. If this chance is missed, the next ten years are likely to resemble the 1990s as a decade of lost opportunities in Russian-Western relations.
Russland und der Westen : eine schwierige Integrationsaufgabe.

(Internationale Politik, 56. Jahr, Nr. 10, Oktober 2001, S. 27-34.)

Author(s):
1. Huterer, Manfred
2. Krumrei, Claus

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

ID Number: JA017192
Year: 2001
Language: German
Type: ART

Formation of New Russian Foreign Policy Completed.

(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 47, no. 4, 2001, p. 1-7.)

Author(s):
1. Ivanov, I.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA016991
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

The New Russian Identity : Innovation and Continuity in Russian Foreign Policy.


Author(s):
1. Ivanov, Igor

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The Russian minister of foreign affairs outlines the new Russian foreign policy concept and summarises the debates of the last decade that formed it.

ID Number: JA016672
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

The Ideological Legacy in Russia's Foreign Policy.

(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 47, no. 3, 2001, p. 18-26.)

Author(s):
1. Kremeniuk, Viktor

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA016779
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART
Notes on Geopolitical Issues.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 47, no. 3, 2001, p. 27-36.)  
Author(s):  
1. Krivokhizha, Vasilii  
Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS  
2. GEOPOLITICS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
ID Number: JA016780  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART  

Russia's Unformed Foreign Policy.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 5, September - October 2001, p. 62-75.)  
Author(s):  
1. Legvold, Robert  
Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS  
Notes:  
Although Russia has projected itself more forcefully on the world stage since the beginning of the Putin era, its foreign policy still lacks any sort of grand strategic vision. Russian leaders continue to squabble over issues from NATO expansion to the world economy. But they are particularly concerned about Russia's identity, especially with regard to the post-Soviet states. If the Bush administration fails to devise a coherent policy of its own toward its formal rival, it may face serious problems down the road.  
ID Number: JA017445  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART  

Wild Theories.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 7, July 2001, p. 10-12.)  
Author(s):  
1. Light, Margot  
2. White, Stephen  
Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT  
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS  
Notes:  
In the two years since Vladimir Putin first assumed real political power the inner circles of the Kremlin have become less accessible to westerners. Despite growing exposure to international summitry, the President has yet to develop his own world view. But the theories put forward by those around him are alarming indeed.  
ID Number: JA016659  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART
After providing an overview of the current foreign policy discourse in Russia, the author examines some major trends in its relations with the US and Europe as well as the influence that the initiatives undertaken by President Putin may have on the transatlantic link. His conclusion is that Russia should definitively renounce both its anachronistic aspiration to regain superpower status and its futile attempts to stir up divisions between the US and European governments and should instead choose the EU as its main partner and, more generally, embrace policies that can bring it into the 'European home'. Finally, substantial and long-standing divergences exist between the US and European countries over relations with a number of 'states of concern'.

Aktuelle Entwicklungen in der Aussen- und Sicherheitspolitik Russlands.

Structural Constraints on Russian Diplomacy.


Author(s):
1. Rahr, Alexander

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Angesichts der geplanten Einbeziehung Russlands in den weltweiten Kampf gegen den Terrorismus und der Tatsache, dass die russisch-chinesische Allianz auf wackeligen Füßen steht, stellt der Autor die Frage nach Russlands Rolle und Politik im eurasischen Raum.

ID Number: JA017191
Year: 2001
Language: German
Type: ART

Russia Turns West.


Author(s):
1. Sobell, Vlad

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:
The campaign against terrorism is fundamentally changing the international climate. Russia's relations with the west are high on the list of areas under transformation. Ten years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia is finally arriving as a fully-fledged member of the western community.

ID Number: JA017176
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia's Potential Futures in the Euro-Atlantic-OECD World.

DEMOKRATIZATSIIYA, vol. 9, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 485-497.

Author(s):
1. Straus, Ira

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA017729
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Western Common Homes and Russian National Identities: How Far East Can the EU and NATO Go, and Where Does That Leave Russia?.


Author(s):
1. Straus, Ira

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION) -- FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. NATO -- RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU -- RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. NATO -- ENLARGEMENT
5. EU -- ENLARGEMENT

Notes:
This article examines the dual problem of Russia's international identity and its integration with the West, looking at it from first the Eastern then the Western side. It argues that a
Westernist state identity would be sustainable for Russia only if accompanied by integration with the Euro-Atlantic institutions, and that in some respects the prospects for this are not as bad as usually thought: Russia is in fact in the process of entering most of the minor institutions of the Atlantic system. However, NATO and the EU are the decisive institutions, and here Russia has fared poorly. Neither side conceptualizes NATO in a way that would lead to Russian entry. NATO affirms that Russia is eligible to join when it meets the conditions, but few people on either side believe it: the conditions were conceptualized for including only small countries, not Russia. The inertia of mutual counter-position remains strong. Many in NATO circles have raised a series of objections to ever including Russia, ranging from a visceral belief that NATO needs to have Russia as its external enemy to a more specific fear of a Russian veto power; and NATO has yet to undertake to make its decision-making arrangements more flexible, as would be necessary in order to address the fear of vetoes. In theory the obstacles could be overcome in the present period; in practice this does not seem likely. Presently Russia is instead speaking mainly of uniting with the EU, yet this has even fewer prospects: the EU is too small to take in a large Russia. The failure to find a substantial Western institutional home for Russia has meant, and is likely to continue to mean, undermining the viability of the recurrent attempts at a Westernist identity for Russia.

Vladimir Poutine et l'Occident : l'heure est au pragmatisme.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e année, no. 3, juillet - septembre 2001, p. 515-533.)

Author(s):
1. Tinguy, Anne de

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Le 31 décembre 1999, Vladimir Poutine arrive au pouvoir dans une Russie affaiblie qui a perdu beaucoup de son influence dans un monde en mutation. Face à la détérioration des échanges avec les États-Unis, le nouveau président s'engage dans l'urgence sur la double voie de l'alliance avec les pays européens - dépassant le stade d'accords avec les seuls moteurs allemand, anglais et français et se tournant désormais vers d'autres nations européennes - et du renouveau de l'influence russe dans l'espace anciennement soviétique et en Asie. Retrouver une place qui, sans être dominante, soit au moins reconnue sur la scène internationale est donc le pari aléatoire de Vladimir Poutine pour son pays. Mais cette stratégie pragmatique de rapprochement de la Russie avec ses voisins européens et asiatiques comporte à ce jour une faiblesse : les alliances se construisent d'abord de façon negative, notamment a travers la lutte en commun contre l'hégémonie américaine - la resistance au projet de bouclier antimissile de l'Administration Bush en constitue un parfait exemple - et se traduisent plus rarement par la recherche de partenariats positifs.
De Russische keizer heeft geen kleren meer.

(Internationale Spectator, jg. 54, nr. 6, juni 2000, p. 307-310.)

Author(s): 1. Baalen, Hans van
Subject(s): 1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
Notes: The author argues that Russia can no longer claim to be a great power. Its economy, not its political rhetoric could secure Russia's place in the world. In order to achieve structural economic growth, Russia must first establish the rule of law, create an independent Central Bank, allow free media and opt for an efficient and politically neutral bureaucracy and liquidate and/or privatise its state industry. In short, Russia must become a modern civil society and free market democracy in which private initiative will be rewarded. President Putin was part of the Yeltsin oligarchy and the former KGB network and Soviet nomenklatura. One could imagine better credentials for a leader who has to guide Russia into the 21st century where the position of a nation will not be determined by nostalgia for the 20th century state structures. It is in Putin's hands: either structural reform or structural decay. It remains to be seen whether he is 'the man with whom we can do business' as British Prime Minister Tony Blair, US President Bill Clinton and Dutch Foreign Minister Jozius van Aartsen claim. The West must judge Russia on its actual policy results.

ID Number: JA015473
Year: 2000
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Russia's Chances in the 21st Century.

(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 2, 2000, p. 143-151.)

Author(s): 1. Chernega, V.
Subject(s): 1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA015291
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Russian Foreign Policy : Promise or Peril ?.


Author(s): 1. Dobriansky, Paula
Subject(s): 1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
Notes: Russia's political and economic problems have been important factors pushing Moscow towards a much more anti-Western course. How does this bode for US-Russian relations in the near term?
ID Number: JA014975
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART
Russia and the World at the Boundary of Milleniums.
(INternational Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 4, 2000, p. 1-6.)
Author(s): 
  1. Ivanov, Igor
Subject(s):
  1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA015671
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Neue Prioritaten russicher Aussenpolitik.
(Internationale Politik, 55. Jahr, Nr. 8, August 2000, S. 65-70.)
Author(s): 
  1. Iwanow, Igor S.
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
  Grundlage der russischen Aussenpolitik sei auch nach Verkundigung
  eines neuen aussenpolitischen Konzepts der Kurs auf
  Partnerschaft und die Suche nach gegenseitig annehmbaren
  Losungen selbst bei schwierigsten Problemen. Fur die
  Weltgemeinschaft, so der Autor, bleibe das in eine lange Phase
  politischer und wirtschaftlicher Stabilitat getretene Russland
  ein zuverlassiger, verantwortungsvoller und kalkulierbarer
  Partner.
ID Number: JA015784
Year: 2000
Language: German
Type: ART

Foreign Policy Dilemmas of Russia.
(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 5, 2000, p. 79-87.)
Author(s): 
  1. Klepatskii, L.
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA015975
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia and the West: Seeking the Right Distance.
(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 6, 2000, p. 65-74.)
Author(s): 
  1. Kremeniuk, Viktor
Subject(s):
  1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
ID Number: JA016172
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART
Putin's Russia.
Author(s):
  1. Leahy, Anne
Subject(s):
  1. Russia (Federation)--Politics and Government
  2. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA016187
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Against Russophobia.
Author(s):
  1. Lieven, Anatol
Subject(s):
  1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA016191
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Foreign Policy and Russia's Regions.
(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 6, 2000, p. 81-92.)
Author(s):
  1. Orlov, Valeriy
Subject(s):
  1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
  2. Regionalism--Russia (Federation)
ID Number: JA016174
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Elections russes et bascule strategique.
(Defense Nationale, 56eme annee, no. 3, mars 2000, p. 58-70.)
Author(s):
  1. Paris, Henri
Subject(s):
  1. Elections--Russia (Federation)
  2. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA015065
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Russia and the New World Order.
(International Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 6, 2000, p. 4-17.)
Author(s):
  1. Pushkov, Aleksei
Subject(s):
  1. Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations
ID Number: JA016169
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART
Russie : une nouvelle politique étrangère ?.
(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1005, mai 2000, p. 62-72.)

Author(s):
1. Rucker, Laurent

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
La politique étrangère de la Russie semble prendre de la vigueur avec l'arrivée au pouvoir de V. Poutine. Après l'adoption d'un texte sur la sécurité nationale en janvier 2000, puis d'un autre sur la doctrine militaire en avril, Moscou devrait logiquement redefinir les grands principes censés guider sa conduite sur la scène internationale. Sont présentes ici, au travers de différents articles traduits de la presse russe, les termes du débat entre experts. La teneur générale va au réalisme et nombreux sont ceux qui pronent le renoncement à l'idée que la Russie doit à tout prix recouvrer son rang de grande puissance. Mieux vaudrait pour elle adopter une politique plus attentive à ses intérêts vitaux et immédiats. Des lors, il lui faut cesser de 'monter au créneau' pour défendre des positions difficilement tenables dans un monde dominé en grande partie par les Etats-Unis et éviter ainsi toute confrontation avec l'Ouest. A cet égard, les relations entre Moscou et Washington, sur lesquelles pesent de nombreux différends, doivent être au plus vite normalisées et déboucher sur un partenariat constructif, objectif à atteindre avec tous les pays occidentaux. Enfin, les liens que la Russie entretient avec les autres membres de la CEI doivent être avant tout fondés sur le pragmatisme et une attitude plus ferme en ce qui concerne la dette contractée à son égard.

ID Number: JA015508
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Regionen contra Zentrum : ihr Einfluss auf die russische Aussenpolitik.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 55. Jahr, Nr. 5, Mai 2000, S. 29-36.)

Author(s):
1. Sergunin, Alexander

Subject(s):
1. REGIONALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Russlands Regionalisierung muss keinesfalls zwingend zu einem Zerfall des Landes führen - im Gegenteil: sie bewirke, so der Wissenschaftler aus Nishnij Nowgorod, die fortschreitende Demokratisierung des russischen Verwaltungssystems, die Stimulierung eines Föderalismus-Modells 'von unten nach oben' und ein Entgegenwirken der Marginalisierung oder internationalen Isolation Russlands.

ID Number: JA015479
Year: 2000
Language: German
Type: ART
La Russie entre puissance et impuissance.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 38, ete 2000, p. 207-219.)
Author(s):
1. Tinguy, Anne de
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'La Russie est et restera une grande puissance'. Toute relative qu'elles soit, cette remarque recouvre tout de meme un certain nombre de realites. En effet, si le concept meme de puissance a fortement evolue depuis la fin de la guerre froide, il semble toutefois difficile de se departir des representations qui ont fonde, a un moment donne, la grandeur d'un pays. Aujourd'hui, la place et le role accordes a la Russie sur la scene internationale varient selon les discours et les perceptions que l'on a de ce pays, mais egalement en fonction des zones geographiques d'influence potentielle. En outre, ce qui est plus ou moins remis en cause, concernant la Russie actuelle, ce sont les sources censees fonder sa puissance, qui ne correspondent plus aux criteres traditionnels, mais qui ne l'empechent pas pour autant d'être consideree comme un acteur important des relations internationales. Entre grandeur et decadence, et alors qu'elle traverse une periode de transition sur tous les plans, la Russie se cherche un avenir a la taille de ses nouveaux facteurs d'influence.
ID Number: JA015309
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART

Russie - [URSS] - Russie.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGEERE, 65e annee, no. 3-4, automne - hiver 2000, p. 757-770.)
Author(s):
1. Tiraspolsky, Anita
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
From Nicolas II to Vladimir Poutine, Russia passed through many changes. To the tsarist empire succeeded the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. To Lenin's international revolutionary ambition succeeded Stalin's continental imperialism, and later on Khrouchtchev's and Brejnev's world imperialism. But the superpower 'homeland of socialism' could not resist the explosion of the empire announced by the fall of Berlin's wall, in 1989 : in 1991, Russia was reborn, and a new page of Russian history was turned. But despite the specificities and tensions which are still shaking the country, between North and South, East and West, Christianity and Islam, Russia wants eventually to be integrated into the world community and to stop being considered as an alien actor on the international stage.
ID Number: JA016246
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART
Instead of analyzing just some recent developments of Russia's domestic, foreign and security policies, this article focuses in particular on mid- and long-term strategic trends and the consequences of Russia's decline for European and Eurasian Security. It argues that Russia is still in a long-term socio-economic decline and it is unrealistic to expect that Moscow will regain its former status as a Great Power or even Superpower in the mid-term future even if its economy and military power improve rapidly and substantially. Against this background, two other powers of the Eurasian landmass, the EU and China will surpass Russia in international standing and secure great power status in the coming decades with far-reaching consequences for the international system and Russia's security as well as for its role in Europe and Central as well as in East Asia. In this light, the article analyzes strategic trends in domestic, foreign and security policies, including the impact of often overlooked factors such as demographic trends and the health crisis, of decentralization, regionalization, and fragmentation within the Russian Federation, the future of Russia's military reform policies (including Russia's draft military doctrine of October 1999 and its nuclear illusions) and their implications for Russia's future foreign and security policies.
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