Ute Runge

1. Themenschwerpunkt – Special Focus Topic
Wirtschaft, Politik, Frieden – Economy, Politics and Peace

Bientinesi, Fabrizio/ Patalano, Rosario (Hrsg.): Economists and War. A Heterodox Perspective, London (Routledge) 2017.

Breen, Claire: Economic and Social Rights and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, Abingdon (Routledge) 2017.

Caruso, Raul: Economia della pace, Bologna (il Mulino) 2017.

Gangopadhyay, Partha/ Elkanj, Nasser: Analytical Peace Economics. The Illusion of War for Peace, London (Routledge) 2017.

Lobell, Steven E./ Ripsman, Norrin M. (Hrsg.): The Political Economy of Regional Peacemaking, Ann Arbor, MI (University of Michigan Press) 2016.

2. Theorien internationaler Beziehungen – International Relations Theory

Chan, Stephen: Plural International Relations in a Divided World, Oxford (Polity Press) 2017.

Daase, Christopher/ Deitelhoff, Nicole/ Kamis, Ben/ Pfister, Jannik/ Wallmeier, Philip (Hrsg.): Herrschaft in den Internationalen Beziehungen, Wiesbaden (Springer VS) 2017.

Fluck, Matthew: The Concept of Truth in International Relations Theory. Critical Thought Beyond Post-Positivism, London (Palgrave Macmillan) 2017.

Jetschke, Anja: Internationale Beziehungen. Eine Einführung, Tübingen (Narr Francke Attempto) 2017.

Pashakhanlou, Arash Heydarian: Realism and Fear in International Relations. Morgenthau, Waltz and Mearsheimer Reconsidered, Cham (Palgrave Macmillan) 2017.

Masala, Carlo/ Sauer, Frank (Hrsg.): Handbuch Internationale Beziehungen, Wiesbaden (Springer VS) 2017.

3. Völkerrecht und internationale Organisationen – International Law and Organisations

Berger, Antje C.: Bewaffnete Konflikte in Afrika. Eine kritische Analyse des völkerrechtlichen Gewaltverbots, Baden-Baden (Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft) 2017.

Geiß, Robin/ Zimmermann, Andreas/ Haumer, Stefanie (Hrsg.): Humanizing the Laws of War. The Red Cross and the Development of International Humanitarian Law, New York, NY (Cambridge University Press) 2017.

Hardt, Heidi: Time to React. The Efficiency of International Organizations in Crisis Response, Oxford (Oxford University Press) 2017.

Juyal, Shreesh/ Duncan, John (Hrsg.): Peace Issues in the 21st Century Global Context, Newcastle upon Tyne (Cambridge Scholars Publishing) 2017.

Ratner, Steven R.: The Thin Justice of International Law. A Moral Reckoning of the Law of Nations, Oxford (Oxford University Press) 2017.

Weller, Marc (Hrsg.): The Oxford Handbook of the Use of Force in International Law, Oxford (Oxford University Press) 2017.

4. Konflikte, Sicherheit und Militär – Conflict, Security and Armed Forces

Dag, Rahman: Ideological Roots of the Conflict between Pro-Kurdish and Pro-Islamic Parties in Turkey, Newcastle upon Tyne (Cambridge Scholars Publishing) 2017.

Duncanson, Claire/ Woodward, Rachel (Hrsg.): The Palgrave International Handbook of Gender and the Military, London (Palgrave Macmillan) 2017.

Edwards, Aaron: Strategy in War and Peace. A Critical Introduction, Edinburgh (Edinburgh University Press) 2017.

Tarling, Nicholas/ Chen, Xin (Hrsg.): Maritime Security in East and Southeast Asia. Political Challenges in Asian Waters, Singapore (Springer) 2017.

Toal, Gerard: Near Abroad. Putin, the West and the Contest over Ukraine and the Caucasus, New York, NY (Oxford University Press) 2017.

Varwick, Johannes: Die NATO in (Un-)Ordnung. Wie transatlantische Sicherheit neu verhandelt wird, Schwalbach/ Ts (Wochenschau Verlag) 2017.

5. Europa – Europe

Beichelt, Timm/ Worschech, Susann (Hrsg.): Transnational Ukraine?. Networks and Ties that Influence(d) Contemporary Ukraine, Stuttgart (ibidem) 2017.

Dom, Rosanna: Fragile Loyalität zur Republik Moldau. Sowjetnostalgie und 'Heimatlosigkeit' unter den russischen und ukrainischen Minderheiten, Berlin (de Gruyter Oldenbourg) 2017.

Jünemann, Annette/ Fromm, Nicolas/ Scherer, Nikolas (Hrsg.): Fortress Europe?. Challenges and Failures of Migration and Asylum Policies, Wiesbaden (Springer VS) 2017.

Kellner, Anna Maria/ Optenhögel, Uwe/ Bartels, Hans-Peter (Hrsg.): Strategic Autonomy and the Defence of Europe. On the Road to a European Army?, Bonn (Dietz) 2017.

Priester, Karin: Warum Europäer in den Heiligen Krieg ziehen. Der Dschihadismus als rechtsradikale Jugendbewegung, Frankfurt am Main (Campus) 2017.

Vizi, Balázs/ Tóth, Norbert/ Dobos, Edgár (Hrsg.): Beyond International Conditionality. Local Variations of Minority Representation in Central and South-Eastern Europe, Baden-Baden (Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft) 2017.

6. Globale Fragen – Global Issues

Burke, Anthony/ Parker, Rita (Hrsg.): Global Insecurity. Futures of Global Chaos and Governance, London (Palgrave Macmillan) 2017.

Kühnhardt, Ludger: The Global Society and Its Enemies. Liberal Order Beyond the Third World War, Cham (Springer) 2017.

Mazzei, Julie (Hrsg.): Non-State Violent Actors and Social Movement Organizations. Influence, Adaptation, and Change, Bingley (Emerald Publishing) 2017.

Rozman, Gilbert/ Liow, Joseph Chinyong (Hrsg.): International Relations and Asia's Southern Tier. ASEAN, Australia, and India, Singapore (Springer) 2017.

Sangmeister, Hartmut/ Wagner, Heike (Hrsg.): Verändert die europäische Flüchtlingskrise die Entwicklungszusammenarbeit?. Entwicklungszusammenarbeit

im 21. Jahrhundert: Wissenschaft und Praxis im Dialog, Baden-Baden (Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft) 2017.

7. Sonstiges – Miscellaneous

Bazaluk, Oleg: The Theory of War and Peace. The Geophilosophy of Europe, Newcastle upon Tyne (Cambridge Scholars Publishing) 2017.

Fazzi, Dario: Eleanor Roosevelt and the Anti-Nuclear Movement. The Voice of Conscience, Cham (Palgrave Macmillan) 2017.

Gat, Azar: The Causes of War and the Spread of Peace. But Will War Rebound?, Oxford (Oxford University Press) 2017.

Holik, Josef: Abrüstung als Wegbereiter der Wende in Europa, Berlin (Duncker & Humblot) 2017.

Kemper, Claudia: Gespannte Verhältnisse. Frieden und Protest in Europa während der 1970er und 1980er Jahre, Essen (Klartext) 2017.

BESPRECHUNGEN

Daniel Köhler, Understanding Deradicalization. Methods, tools and programs for countering violent extremism. (Routledge, Contemporary Terrorism Studies) 2017.

A truck being driven through a Christmas market in Berlin in December 2016, a gunman shooting dozens in a night club in Istanbul on New Year's Day 2017, a bomb exploding on a metro line in St. Petersburg in April 2017, a suicide bomber taking the lives of concertgoers in Manchester, UK, in May 2017… Further from home, attacks in Baghdad, Kabul, Quebec, and many other places paint a picture of growing and increasingly indiscriminate, terrorizing violence being applied across the world. Processes of radicalization and potential de-radicalization hence recently have been dominating the news as well as many political and academic discussions. Rare is the multilateral organization or think tank which does not, in the form of conferences, papers, projects, etc. endeavour to understand the motives behind and causes for violent extremism, as well as map ways to curb the violence and address root causes which drive its strategic acceptance.

The book "Understanding Deradicalization" by Daniel Köhler, director of the small German Institute on Radicalization and De-radicalization Studies (GIRDS), therefore falls onto fertile ground, and must be welcomed by those in the various fields interested in preventing, countering or transforming violent extremism with great curiosity and expectation.

Köhler's monograph, which builds on his previous writing and practice as, among others, de-radicalization and family counsellor, is ambitious in its positioning as a bridge between academic and practical perspectives, and its purpose "to help practitioners and researchers to understand the field of deradicalization better and to make their work easier" (p. 8). The book is intended as a guidebook for practice, to enable a full harnessing of the potential of de-radicalization programmes "for increasing resilience against terrorism and improving security" (ibid.). The book's initial assessment is widely shared in academic and policy circles, namely, that there is – more acutely felt because of its political and community urgency – a notable lack of conceptual clarity and unified theoretical understanding about pathways of radicalization and de-radicalization, which is seen to severely hamper any effective work in dealing with the violence of extremists.

Following the Introduction which presents the core focus of the book (on programming in de-radicalization), chapter 2 delineates the state of the art, setting out the methodological background and sources. It looks at push and pull factors for disengagement/de-radicalization and distils a variety of factors and processes which may qualify de-radicalization, e.g. voluntary/involuntary; individual/group level; physical/psychological removal; permanent/temporary or affective, continuance (pragmatic) or normative (ideological) de-commitment. De-radicalization programming is understood as "any method, activity, or program designed to reduce individual or collective physical and ideological commitment to a group, milieu or movements designat-ed as 'extremist' or violently radical" (p. 29). With regards to promising de-radicalization strategies, the importance of pro-social ties, such as family and friends as well as alternative identity groups, is highlighted throughout the book (p. 51). Chapter 3 provides an extensive literature review, drawing on relevant works also from related fields, such as criminology, the study of new religious movements, violent youth gangs and general role change. (While works from the DDR arena are considered, less attention is paid to the emerging work on non-state armed groups and their transformation from violent into political actors, a gap that might be usefully filled especially as the dis-engagement of groups appears as the next bigger challenge beyond the dis-engagement of individuals.) Across all fields, the author asserts that the reasons for ending a 'radical career' are often closely linked to the motives for becoming radicalised in the first place, and rightly places emphasis on understanding the process of radicalization as a pre-requisite for being able to provide effective programmes for de-radicalization: "… violent radicalization is essentially understood as a process of de-pluralization of political values and concepts, while de-radicalization consequently is a process of re-pluralization" (p. 65). Ideology, albeit a pragmatic version of it, is seen to play a central role in such processes (along, it should be noted, with psychological, social and organisational factors). Chapter 4 crosses into the terrain of de-radicalization programming, discussing programme goals and effectiveness, of which to date there is anecdotal rather than systemat-