

berichten. Sehr früh auf diesem Weg wurde sie in die Gemeinschaft des amerikanischen Berufsverbandes SAA aufgenommen. In den Folgejahren war Samuels in verschiedenen Komitees des SAA aktives Mitglied. Mit Unterstützung des SAA konnte H. W. Samuels gemeinsam mit Tim Ericson und Richard Cox von 1987 bis 1990 eine Seminarreihe zu Dokumentationsstrategien anbieten. Kanadische Kollegen luden sie 1989/1990 ein, das Konzept der Dokumentationsstrategien vorzustellen. Ihre Fragen und ihre Kritik spornten Samuels an, ihre Theorien zu vervollkommen.

Die Lektüre der Festschrift lässt den Leser / die Leserin eintauchen in die fachlichen Diskussionen der zurückliegenden 30 Jahre, vornehmlich im nordamerikanisch geprägten Archivwesen. Aber der Band ist alles andere als eine retrospektive Darstellung! Alle Beiträge zu dem gewählten Oberthema sind prospektiv angelegt. Aus ihnen spricht die hohe Wertschätzung für Helen Willa Samuels und ihre Mitstreiter. Ihr Werk wird als Ausgangspunkt genutzt, um die Archivtheorie weiterzuentwickeln und anwendungsfähige Konzepte für die Praxis bereitzustellen. Die Verfasserin wünscht der Festschrift und den Schriften von H. W. Samuels eine breite Leserschaft.

Christine Gohsmann

***Energy Security, Economic Politics, Strategies and Implications* (ed. by Carlos Pascual and Jonathan Elkind), Washington DC, Brookings Institution Press, 2010, 279 p.**

“Interesting” is a term less desirable in book reviews. However, it is the best word to describe this volume, which deals with very actual topics of international politics, geopolitics and environmental sciences. It is set up by two active US diplomats – Carlos Pascual, US Ambassador in Mexico and previously in Ukraine, and Jonathan Elkind, currently principal deputy assistant secretary for policy and international energy at the US Department of Energy. It includes several studies that deal with very contemporary issues of energy politics. Most of the contributors are experts currently working at the Brookings Institution and the combination of their writings offers to the reader not only an enjoyable lecture, but also an interdisciplinary image of the current issue of fossil-based energy.

As structure, the volume is composed by three parts and ten studies. Entitled “Geopolitics”, the first part contains four studies that deal with certain issues of geopolitics, the relationship between energy production and supply. The first study, signed by Carlos Pascual and Evie Zambetakis, “The Geopolitics of Energy: from Security to Survival” has a general feature and is also an introductory synthesis, which refers to contemporary key issues of contemporary energy politics on the Great Powers’ level from a global perspective. Suzanne Maloney’s “Energy Security in the Persian Gulf: Opportunities and Challenges” presents the evolution of the historical context of the Middle East’s oil resources having a special focus on

changes brought by Khomeini's religious revolution, and its consequences. "The Road Ahead" formulates several suggestions for US foreign policy in the issue of making the supply from this region be more secure using "soft" (diplomatic) tools. Michael O'Hanlon's writing, "How much does the United States Spend Protecting Persian Gulf Oil" comes somehow to complete the previous chapter, but offers much more references to the features of an economic analysis, which operates with a lot of statistical data. A very interesting work is Arica S. Downs's study, "Who's Afraid of China's Oil Companies?", which is based on a previous study of the author's, "The Fact and Fiction of Sino-African Energy Relations", published in "China Security Journal" in 2007. The first statement of this study is that lots of people fear of the competition of Chinese oil companies worldwide, but – according to her opinion – "contrary to conventional wisdom, China's NOCs are not merely puppets of the Chinese party-state" and they are far from being a real danger regarding monopolization of the world's oil resources. Even in many regions like Africa and Central Asia, they take some serious advantage in front of Western corporations. This study is especially well-documented and illustrated by tables, statistics and diagrams.

The second topic of the volume, entitled "Understanding Energy Interdependence" includes three studies written in an interdisciplinary manner. The first of them, "Making Sense of Energy Independence", beside being well illustrated by statistics (for example, the statistics of global forecast of oil consumption), has a major theoretic-philosophic approach. Jonathan Elkind's "Energy Security. Call for a Broader Agenda" is not only a scientific study, but also a policy-making one: it synthesizes the author's ideas regarding how should the energy policy of the Obama government manifest itself, which purposes has to be fixed and what strategies could they be reached through. Similar structure, but different approach has Ann Florini's "Global Governance and Energy", which is also about energy-economy-strategy relations, but in a global approach and having strong environmental aspects.

The part three, "Climate Change", also contains three studies: "Features of Climate-Smart Metropolitan Economies" deals with the equation of urban energy consumption-environmental health; "Understanding the Interaction between Energy, Security and Climate Change Policy" treats in 40 pages the rise of fossil-fuel consumption, its impact over the environment, and the possible future directions of energy security politics. Finally, the study of William Antholis, "Five G's Lessons from World Trade for Governing Global Climate" contains some moderate critical comments of current WTO energy politics.

The book has as its key concept the extremely realistic statement that the vastness of global energy production still comes from fossil fuels, and in the present environment of international relations and environmental politics and strategies, there exists a real need for having a coherent, global energy security. It is remarkable that although most of the authors are committed to the US governmental structures, the style and terminology used is very analytic, distant, objective, rather than a 'patriotic' one. Since it also contains some problem-solving prescriptions – it is true, only on a theoretical level – these could be attempted to be applied. They certainly represent

some original, interesting ideas, worthily to be considered and that might contribute to these evolutions in a constructive manner.

Artur Lakatos

***Homeland Security. Threats, Countermeasures, and Privacy Issues* (ed. by Giorgio Franceschetti, Marina Grossi), Boston-London, Artechhouse Publishers, 2011, 254 p.**

This book is practically a collection of studies, based on the works of International Workshop on Homeland Security, held in Italy to the end of September 2009. In the same time, the book is not intended to represent only the simple proceedings of the workshop, but by a unified, updated structure, a complete synthesis of the issue of what homeland security means nowadays.

The book is structured on 13 chapters, each of them having in its composition several subchapters, which are dealing with a concept or a particular case-study on their turn. The first chapter, "The New Vision of the Homeland Security Scenario", represents practically the introduction in the wider problematic, by presenting a brief history of homeland security challenges, illustrated by several case-studies like the Tokyo chemical attack, London bombings by Al-Qaeda, or the Beslan hostage crisis until seemingly banal, but basically very serious threats like Vandal cut of cables or computer worms. The whole chapter is focused upon the idea of scenario, or, according to the use of the authors, the Homeland Security (HS) Scenario. Chapter two, "Homeland Security and National defense in the Twenty-First Century", deals with some even deeper aspects of HS Scenario, applied to post-Cold War realities. Threat- and risk- counterfeiting scenarios are designed to general characteristics of these relations, defined by the authors as "New World", which is based on a thesis according to which after the fall of the Berlin Wall the global political landscape evolved into a new equilibrium, characterized especially by regional balances of powers, a new system in which some are stronger than others, but no one is invulnerable. At the end of the chapter, a case-study of possible implementation of the so-called network-Enabled Capability (NEC) in Italy is presented.

Chapter three, "Homeland Security and Challenges in Information Systems" has the features of a synthesis, by presenting an overview of currently existing information- and communication technologies, with all of their strong and weak points, complexities and vulnerabilities. The two case studies are represented by advantages and vulnerability of internet banking, and by brief presentation of the Parsifal project of the European Union. The next chapter, "Analysis of Emerging Phenomena in Large Complex Systems" represents a managerial-philosophical approach, which has the definition of system as base of the analysis. It deals with theory, applications, and examples of various organizations, heavily illustrated with mathematical calculations and tables and other figures common to statistics.