1.

Record Nr.		UNINA9910156213403321
Autore		Noble Elizabeth <1968->
Titolo		Code Name Jack Rabbit
Pubbl/distr/stampa		DSP Publications
ISBN		1-63476-894-9
Descrizione fisica		1 online resource (200 p.) : ill
Lingua di pubblicazione		Inglese
Formato		Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico		Monografia
Sommario/riassunto		The Vampire Guard: Book OneMeet the newest members of the Vampire Guard, where legend and myth meet science and technology.Jonas Forge, vampire. Once a spy and soldier, now a cop, Forge enjoys the life he's built with his friends in Flint, Ohio.Blair Turner, PhD. Blair, a vampire and computer hacker with exceptional skills, shares a powerful empathic bond with Forge, his soul mate.Declan, vampire, ex-pirate, ex-fur trapper, thief, and con man. Declan is Forge's former lover and soul mate to Lucas Coate.Lucas Coate, MD, Flint's medical examiner. A werewolf living among vampires, Lucas is also one of Forge's best friends.Their lives become complicated when an impending presidential visit throws them headlong into a world of high-tech vampire spies and espionage. Recruited into the Vampire Guard by the secret society of the Akhkharu Nasaru, they uncover a werewolf terrorist organization known as the Qiguan.Together they must thwart a murder attempt on the open waters of Lake Superior while tracking a previously unknown biological weapon controlled by the Qiguan--a weapon that may very well mean death for one of them.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910311931703321
Autore	O'Hanlon Michael E.
Titolo	Beyond NATO : a new security architecture for Eastern Europe / / Michael E. O'Hanlon
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Baltimore, Maryland : , : Project Muse, , 2017 ©2017
ISBN	9780815732587 0815732589
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (171 pages) : illustrations, maps
Collana	Marshall papers
Disciplina	355.031091821
Soggetti	Buffer states - Europe, Eastern National security - Europe, Eastern Europe, Eastern Foreign relations Russia (Federation) Russia (Federation) Foreign relations Europe, Eastern
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction and synopsis -- 1. How we got here -- 2. A primer on Europe's frontier states today -- 3. The case for a new security architecture -- 4. Constructing an East European security architecture.
Sommario/riassunto	In this new Brookings Marshall Paper, Michael O'Hanlon argues that now is the time for Western nations to negotiate a new security architecture for neutral countries in eastern Europe to stabilize the region and reduce the risks of war with Russia. He believes NATO expansion has gone far enough. The core concept of this new security architecture would be one of permanent neutrality. The countries in question collectively make a broken-up arc, from Europe's far north to its south: Finland and Sweden; Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus; Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan; and finally Cyprus plus Serbia, as well as possibly several other Balkan states. Discussion on the new framework should begin within NATO, followed by deliberation with the neutral countries themselves, and then formal negotiations with Russia. The new security architecture would require that Russia, like NATO, commit to help uphold the security of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and other states in the region. Russia would have to withdraw its troops from

those countries in a verifiable manner; after that, corresponding sanctions on Russia would be lifted. The neutral countries would retain their rights to participate in multilateral security operations on a scale comparable to what has been the case in the past, including even those operations that might be led by NATO. They could think of and describe themselves as Western states (or anything else, for that matter). If the European Union and they so wished in the future, they could join the EU. They would have complete sovereignty and self-determination in every sense of the word. But NATO would decide not to invite them into the alliance as members. Ideally, these nations would endorse and promote this concept themselves as a more practical way to ensure their security than the current situation or any other plausible alternative.