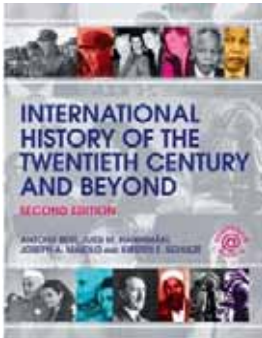


INTERNATIONAL HISTORY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AND BEYOND

Antony Best, Jussi Hanhimäki, Joe Maiolo, Kirsten Schulze



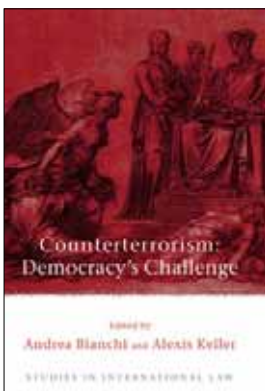
Routledge, London, 2008,
2nd and revised edition, 640 p.

This major global history of the twentieth century is written by four prominent international historians, including professor Hanhimäki of the Graduate Institute. The authors cover events in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas from the last century and beyond. Among the areas this book covers are: the decline of European hegemony over the international order; the diffusion of power to the two superpowers the rise of newly independent states in Asia and Africa; and the course and consequences of the major global conflicts of the twentieth century.

This second edition (the original was published in 2003 as *International History of the Twentieth Century*) is thoroughly updated, and includes extended coverage of European integration, the rise of supra-governmental organisations, and the “global War on Terror”. According to Professor Akira Iriye of Harvard University the book is “as definitive a study of international history in the twentieth century as is available anywhere in the world today”.

COUNTERTERRORISM DEMOCRACY’S CHALLENGE

Andrea Bianchi, Alexis Keller (Eds.)



Hart, Oxford, July 2008, 438 p.

Terrorist violence is no novelty in human history and, while government reactions to it have varied over time, some lessons can be learnt from the past. Indeed, the debate on when and how a state should use emergency powers that limit individual freedoms is nearly as old as the history of political thought. After reviewing some history of state responses to terrorist violence and their efficacy, this book sets out to assess the effects of contemporary counterterrorism law and policies on democratic states. In particular, it considers the interaction between national and international law in shaping and implementing anti-terror measures, and the difficult role of the judiciary in striking a balance between security concerns and fundamental rights. It also examines the strains this has caused on some democracies, especially a blurring in the separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government, giving reason to inquire afresh whether new paradigms are needed. Finally, the issue of whether the doctrine of constitutionalism can provide an appropriate frame of analysis to encapsulate current developments in international law in response to terrorism is broached.

By drawing on the expertise of historians, political scientists and lawyers, this book promotes transdisciplinary dialogue, recognising that counterterrorism is an issue at the intersection of law and politics that has profound implications for democratic institutions and practices.