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Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy - Louis A. Picard
2015-01-28
This timely work presents cutting-edge analysis of the

problems of U.S. foreign assistance programs - why these problems have not been solved in the past, and how they might be solved in the

future. The book focuses primarily on U.S. foreign assistance and foreign policy as they apply to nation building, governance, and democratization. The expert contributors examine issues currently in play, and also trace the history and evolution of many of these problems over the years. They address policy concerns as well as management and organizational factors as they affect programs and policies. "Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy" includes several chapter-length case studies (on Iraq, Pakistan, Ghana, Haiti, and various countries in Eastern Europe and Africa), but the bulk of the book presents broad coverage of general topics such as foreign aid and security, NGOs and foreign aid, capacity building, and building democracy abroad. Each chapter offers recommendations on how to improve the U.S. system of aid in the context of foreign policy.

Asia, South America. Sue Goodman 1989

Dynamics of Regional Politics - William Howard Wriggins 1992

Dynamics of Regional Politics explores the patterns of international conflict and cooperation in four geographical subsystems: the Horn of Africa, the Persian/Arabian Gulf, the South Asian subcontinent, and Southeast Asia. Wriggins's book argues that to understand how the end of the Cold War will affect these areas, it is necessary to look closely at their individual dynamics over time, to differentiate characteristics that are intrinsic to the regions from those caused by the Cold War involvement of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Scandinavian Journal of Development Alternatives - 1989

The Politics of State Intervention - Shireen Burki 2013-08-22

Utilizing a historical context, this work underscores the continued struggle within these societies between the

hardliners who wish to relegate females to the status of slaves and those who strive for gender equality within a conservative cultural milieu.

Pakistan - Shahid Javed Burki
2018-02-23

Although it achieved independence in 1947, Pakistan still has not succeeded in integrating its diverse peoples into a nation?as its short yet turbulent history vividly demonstrates. The nation's search for stability is traced in this revised and updated introduction to Pakistan's political, economic, and social development. New chapters detail political developments since 1991, including the elections of 1993 and 1996. Economic changes, including the financial crisis that led to the fall of Benazir Bhutto's government in 1996, are given particular attention. Also included is an extensive analysis of the nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan, an issue of global concern.

Breaking the Curfew - Emma

Duncan 1989

Examines the current volatile political complexion of Pakistan and the effects of President Zia's murder, the war in neighboring Afghanistan, and the booming heroin and weapons trades that threaten the stability of the nation
Islam Politics, and the State
Mohammad Asghar Khan 1985

Pakistan in Regional and Global Politics - Rajshree

Jetly 2012-04-27

Pakistan is at currently at the centre of regional and global geo-strategic issues as a frontline state in the global war on terrorism. It is seeking to project itself as a modern Islamic state that can engage both the Islamic bloc and the western world in the post 9/11 era. This book addresses some questions under the broad rubric of International Relations and Security. It focuses on four themes: Pakistan and global security; Pakistan's international relations; politics and identity in Pakistan; and economic development of Pakistan.

Leading international experts have contributed articles within the framework of these themes.

The Army and Democracy -
Aqil Shah 2014-04-21

In sharp contrast to neighboring India, the Muslim nation of Pakistan has been ruled by its military for over three decades. The Army and Democracy identifies steps for reforming Pakistan's armed forces and reducing its interference in politics, and sees lessons for fragile democracies striving to bring the military under civilian control.

United States security interests in South Asia (Pakistan--India) - Peter W. Galbraith 1984

The History of British Diplomacy in Pakistan - Ian Talbot 2020-12-28

This book is the first account of the British diplomatic mission in Pakistan from its foundation at the end of the Raj in 1947 to the 'War on Terror'. Drawing on original documents and interviews with participants,

this book highlights key events and personalities as well as the influence and perspectives of individual diplomats previously not explored. The book demonstrates that the period witnessed immense changes in Britain's standing in the world and in the international history of South Asia to show that Britain maintained a diplomatic influence out of proportion to its economic and military strength. The author suggests that Britain's impact stemmed from colonial-era ties of influence with bureaucrats, politicians and army heads which were sustained by the growth of a Pakistani Diaspora in Britain. Additionally, the book illustrates that America's relationship with Pakistan was transactional as opposed to Britain's, which was based on ties of sentiment as, from the mid-1950s, the United States was more able than Britain to give Pakistan the financial, military and diplomatic support it desired. A unique and timely analysis of the British diplomatic mission in Pakistan in the decades after

independence, this book will be of interest to academics working in the fields of South Asian History and Politics, International Relations, British and American Diplomacy and Security Studies, Cold War Politics and History and Area Studies.

Cultural Sociology of the Middle East, Asia, and Africa - Andrea L. Stanton 2012-01-05
In our age of globalization and multiculturalism, it has never been more important for Americans to understand and appreciate foreign cultures and how people live, love, and learn in areas of the world unfamiliar to most U.S. students and the general public. The four volumes in our cultural sociology reference encyclopedia take a step forward in this endeavor by presenting concise information on those regions likely to be most "foreign" to U.S. students: the Middle East, Asia, and Africa. The intent is to convey what daily life is like for people in these selected regions. It is hoped entries within these volumes will aid readers in

efforts to understand the importance of cultural sociology, to appreciate the effects of cultural forces around the world, and to learn the history of countries and cultures within these important regions.

Pakistan - Peter R. Blood 1996-12

Describes and analyzes Pakistan's political, economic, social, and national security systems and institutions. Examines the interrelationships of those systems and the ways they are shaped by cultural factors. Contents: historical setting; the society and the environment; the economy (finance, labor, agriculture, industry); government and politics (constitutional and political inheritance, early political development, political dynamics); national security (evolving security dilemma, the armed services; internal security). Extensive bibliography. Glossary. Index.
Pakistan's Stability Paradox - Ashutosh Misra 2013-03
Pakistan, with the second

largest Muslim population in the world, is a crucial country in the international system. It is an ally of the United States in the global 'war on terror' but is also regarded as a major bastion of some of the most active jihadist organisations. This book highlights and explores the paradoxes that characterise contemporary Pakistan from the simultaneous democratization and Islamization of civil society to the schizophrenic US-Pakistan relationship. The central theme of the book looks at Pakistan's stability paradox. Commentators and analysts have over recent years often suggested that Pakistan was on the verge of state 'failure' or collapse resulting from a myriad of dilemmas. Yet, remarkably the Pakistani state has proven to be more resilient. This book identifies not only the factors that are contributing to Pakistan's perceived instability but also those factors that have contributed to the state's resilience. Chapters explore this central paradox through

three core dimensions of Pakistan's contemporary dilemmas - the domestic, regional and international dimensions.

Pakistan's Arms Procurement and Military Buildup, 1979-99 -

A. Siddiq-Agha 2001-03-20
The strategic imperative is held as the primary explanation for Pakistan's military buildup.

This book presents a fundamental departure in presenting an analysis of the internal dynamics of defence management and decisionmaking in Pakistan - a new nuclear weapon state. This is an in-depth study of Pakistan's security link with its arms suppliers and defence industrial capacity, and the influence of Pakistan's Army on conventional and non-conventional defence decisions. The analysis is backed with numerous case studies of defence decisions carried out from 1979-99.

New Perspectives on Pakistan's Political Economy Matthew McCartney 2019-07-31

This volume makes a major intervention in the debates

around the nature of the political economy of Pakistan, focusing on its contemporary social dynamics. This is the first comprehensive academic analysis of Pakistan's political economy after thirty-five years, and addresses issues of state, class and society, examining gender, the middle classes, the media, the bazaar economy, urban spaces and the new elite. The book goes beyond the contemporary obsession with terrorism and extremism, political Islam, and simple 'civilian-military relations', and looks at modern-day Pakistan through the lens of varied academic disciplines. It not only brings together new work by some emerging scholars but also formulates a new political economy for the country, reflecting the contemporary reality and diversification in the social sciences in Pakistan. The chapters dynamically and dialectically capture emergent processes and trends in framing Pakistan's political economy and invite scholars to engage with and move beyond these concerns and issues.

Economy and Culture in Pakistan - Hastings Donnan
1991-06-18

An examination of the economic and cultural implications of the massive national and international movements of ordinary people in a single Muslim society - Pakistan. Topics covered range from nationhood and nationalities to migration, death and martyrdom in rural Pakistan.

Making Sense of Pakistan - Farzana Shaikh 2018-10-15
Pakistan's transformation from supposed model of Muslim enlightenment to a state now threatened by an Islamist takeover has been remarkable. Many account for the change by pointing to Pakistan's controversial partnership with the United States since 9/11; others see it as a consequence of Pakistan's long history of authoritarian rule, which has marginalized liberal opinion and allowed the rise of a religious right. Farzana Shaikh argues the country's decline is rooted primarily in uncertainty about the meaning of Pakistan

and the significance of 'being Pakistani'. This has pre-empted a consensus on the role of Islam in the public sphere and encouraged the spread of political Islam. It has also widened the gap between personal piety and public morality, corrupting the country's economic foundations and tearing apart its social fabric. More ominously still, it has given rise to a new and dangerous symbiosis between the country's powerful armed forces and Muslim extremists. Shaikh demonstrates how the ideology that constrained Indo-Muslim politics in the years leading to Partition in 1947 has left its mark, skillfully deploying insights from history to better understand Pakistan's troubled present.

Pakistan - Dr. Shaukat Ali
1997

Islamic Leviathan - Seyyed
Vali Reza Nasr 2001

Islamization is commonly seen as the work of Islamist movements who have forced their ideology on ruling regimes and other hapless

social actors. There is little doubt that ruling regimes and disparate social and political actors alike are pushed in the direction of Islamic politics by Islamist forces. However, Islamist activism and its revolutionary and utopian rhetoric only partly explain this trend. Here, Nasr argues that the state itself plays a key role in embedding Islam in the politics of Muslim countries. Focusing on Malaysia and Pakistan, Nasr argues that the turn to Islam is a facet of the state's drive to establish hegemony over society and expand its powers and control. [Afghanistan's Political Stability](#) - Ahmad Shayeq Qassem
2016-03-16

Political stability has been a central theme of policy for all governments and political systems in the history of modern Afghanistan. Since its inception in the mid-nineteenth century, the country experimented with a diverse succession of political systems and state ideologies matched by few other countries' political histories. In the span of less

than nine decades since independence in 1919, the Afghan state was substantially restructured at least a dozen times. This volume looks at Afghanistan's historic relations with Central and South Asia, ethno-nationalism and development, Soviet occupation and transformation of relations with Pakistan, stability of the Islamic State and regional cooperation. It examines how Afghanistan's different political systems reformed and readjusted policies to make them more conducive to political stability. Yet political stability, at best, has remained a dream unrealized in Afghanistan.

Pakistan, Islamisation, Army and Foreign Policy Bidanda M. Chengappa 2004

Relates To Islamization Starting From Zia In Pakistan, Its Effect On The Army, Pakistan`S Foreign Policy In Relation To Kashmir And Nepal. Has 4 Appendices Concerning Mushraf`S Interviews With Asian Age, The Guardian, His Press Conference, Associate Press Of

Pakistan News Summary. *The Far East and Australasia* 2003 - Eur 2002

A unique survey of each country in the region. It includes an extensive collection of facts, statistics, analysis and directory information in one accessible volume.

Encyclopedia of the Developing World - Thomas M. Leonard 2013-10-18

A RUSA 2007 Outstanding Reference Title The Encyclopedia of the Developing World is a comprehensive work on the historical and current status of developing countries. Containing more than 750 entries, the Encyclopedia encompasses primarily the years since 1945 and defines development broadly, addressing not only economics but also civil society and social progress. Entries cover the most important theories and measurements of development; relate historical events, movements, and concepts to development both internationally and regionally where applicable; examine the contributions of the most

important persons and organizations; and detail the progress made within geographic regions and by individual countries.

US-Pakistan Relations in the A.Z.
Hilali 2017-07-05

Hilali provides an excellent study into the US-Pakistan partnership under the Reagan administration. The book explores the causes of Pakistan's involvement in the Afghanistan war and the United States' support to prevent Soviet adventurism. It shows that Pakistan was the principal channel through which assistance was provided to Afghan freedom fighters; it also provided access to its military bases to use against the Soviet Union. The study looks at the consequences of the war on Pakistan and explains how it became enmeshed within its domestic politics. Furthermore, it evaluates the role of Pakistan as a key partner in the global coalition against terrorism and discusses how General Pervez Musharraf brought about Pakistan's development

towards a progressive, moderate and democratic society. Ideally suited to courses on foreign policy.

Pakistan - Husain Haqqani
2010-03-10

Among U.S. allies in the war against terrorism, Pakistan cannot be easily characterized as either friend or foe. Nuclear-armed Pakistan is an important center of radical Islamic ideas and groups. Since 9/11, the selective cooperation of president General Pervez Musharraf in sharing intelligence with the United States and apprehending al Qaeda members has led to the assumption that Pakistan might be ready to give up its longstanding ties with radical Islam. But Pakistan's status as an Islamic ideological state is closely linked with the Pakistani elite's worldview and the praetorian ambitions of its military. This book analyzes the origins of the relationships between Islamist groups and Pakistan's military, and explores the nation's quest for identity and security. Tracing how the military has sought

U.S. support by making itself useful for concerns of the moment—while continuing to strengthen the mosque-military alliance within Pakistan—Haqqani offers an alternative view of political developments since the country's independence in 1947.

Pakistan, Zia and After-- -
Anthony Hyman 1989

Pakistan - Muhammad Anwar 2012-12

PAKISTAN Muhammad Anwar and Ebad Baig The creation of Pakistan on August 14, 1947, was a rare and unprecedented event in the study of politics that the world has ever seen. However, the Indian leadership never accepted the creation of Pakistan, and its security remained threatened even after a long period of existence because of the Kashmir dispute, which was left unresolved at the time of the partition of the subcontinent. The worst happened when Pakistan's founding father passed away on September 11, 1948, followed by the

assassination of the first prime minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, on October 16, 1951. The weak and shrewd political leadership eventually paved the way for the military intervention, and Pakistan remained under the dictatorial governments for more than three decades between 1958 and 2008. As a result of the political void, Pakistan was dismembered in December 1971 by the direct Indian military action in East Pakistan while the United States played the role of a spectator. Despite the US duplicity in 1971, Pakistan remained engaged in fighting the US proxy war in Afghanistan since 1979 and was facing the fierce situation in the hands of the terrorists who were expressing their anger and revenge through bomb blasts and suicidal attacks all over the country. This book examines Pakistan's journey through the turbulent waters of the history right from 1947 to 2012, pinpointing what went wrong during the whole passage and those responsible for the disasters that the

Pakistani nation has to painfully endure continuously during all these years. This is to allow the military leaders to review and fix the institution burdened with the task of defending the homeland and the political leadership to walk through this mirror for making Pakistan a strong and modern Muslim state in the world in line with the vision of Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

A Perilous Course - Frederick D. Barton 2007

For U.S. assistance to be effective in a state such as Pakistan, aid must go beyond transactional, quid pro quo deals and address the country's main drivers of conflict, instability, and extremism.

Despite more than \$10 billion in U.S. assistance since September 11, 2001, distrust, dissatisfaction, and unrealistic expectations continue to undermine the U.S. goal of developing a strong, strategic, and enduring partnership with Pakistan. The main drivers of conflict, instability, and extremism in Pakistan include a culture of impunity and

injustice, discontent in the provinces, ethnic and sectarian tensions, a rapidly growing and urbanizing youth population, and extremist views among traditional in-country allies. Militant groups exploit those underlying conditions to recruit followers on the basis of a narrative of shared suffering and injustice and of the state's failure to provide stability or prosperity. The vast majority of U.S. assistance to Pakistan since September 11, 2001, however, has not been directed to the nation's underlying fault lines, but to specific, short-term counterterrorism objectives that focus particularly on the western border and on Afghanistan. Though the threat from al Qaeda and the Taliban is real, the United States must be careful not to undermine its broader strategic goals in Pakistan or the region. Americans need to recognize that we are entering a new phase of our relationship with Pakistan that will last 25 years or more. And for U.S. assistance to be effective there,

Washington must (a) broaden the partnership between the two countries beyond the “war on terror,” (b) better integrate its hard and soft power by devising a strategy aligned with real resources, and (c) become more agile in its aid delivery.

Near East/South Asia Report - 1986

Insight Turkey 2018 - Winter 2018 (Vol. 20, No.1)

Today, the world system is in a transition and experiencing a deep international crisis. The U.S. has begun to oppose the basic international institutions such as the United Nations and its subsidiary organs and specialized agencies, even though most of these were established with American motivation. The hegemon state, the U.S., has been alienating most of its partners and even allies. The U.S. governments have begun to focus on the national setting and to underestimate the international one; to favor unilateral policies over multilateral ones. The

presidency of Donald Trump has expedited this process. American rejection of providing global public goods such as international security and free trade has led to a systemic crisis. The relative decline of American power coincides with the persistent rise of China. Those who claim that the days of Pax-Americana are numbered assert that the rise of China will determine the future of the world system. China has begun to expand its influence worldwide. For this purpose it has established alternative political and economic international institutions such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Furthermore, China leads the establishment of some other international organizations as well. BRICS is only one of these formations challenging the political hegemony of the West, led by the U.S. One of the most promising Chinese projects is the One Belt, One Road (OBOR) Project, aspiring to

connect the East (China) to the West (the world markets). It is expected that, on its completion, the OBOR Project will take China to the center of the world economy and politics. China has been the fastest growing economy in the world for the last thirty years. Its share of the world trade has increased dramatically, recording the highest share in world exports for several years. China has been enjoying economic transactions with all major international actors with more than 200 partners in exports and imports. However, in terms of per capita income China still lags behind the advanced Western countries. Furthermore, according to the calculations made by the World Bank and IMF, Chinese per capita income is still lower than the world average. China recently began to invest in the political and military sphere in the non-Western world. It has military bases in its near abroad and in the African continent. That is, Chinese economic influence and technological leadership is

supported by its political and military power. In spite of the increase in Chinese military and political might, it is careful not to challenge the U.S. and the West. There are several reasons for this policy. First of all, China is aware of its vulnerabilities. It suffers some economic and political inconsistencies and weaknesses. For instance, it has to fortify its regional dominance first in the South China Sea and achieve its longtime one-China policy as a precondition for a possible global hegemony. Second, China wants to win the global rivalry without resorting to war with the current hegemon. Therefore, Chinese leaders refrain from opposing the American hegemony politically. Even though it has introduced some international institutions, the Chinese leadership does not propose a political and diplomatic alternative to the West. It will take time for China to offer a full-scale global leadership alternative to the world, since the global hegemony requires not only

economic and military power but also values and norms for cultural hegemony. Lastly, China is not ready to take the global responsibility, since it brings high costs. As long as the current American hegemony works in favor of China, there is no need for China to change the course of its development. In the light of these developments, this issue of Insight Turkey focuses on some of the most important topics related to China's persistent rise in the international system. More specifically, this issue postulates on how to read and understand China's policies towards global powers, i.e. the U.S. and Russia, and regional powers, i.e. India and Turkey. Africa has once again returned to the attention of the global powers after being left for many years in the shadow of western politics. In recent years, Africa has become the center of China's public, economic and military diplomacy. As it may be expected, China's investments in Africa are not totally

'welcomed' by the U.S. Earl Conteh-Morgan in his commentary focuses on the strategic rivalry between China and the U.S. in Africa. Conteh-Morgan argues that their rivalry has progressed from mild to intense, with both powers increasing their activities on the continent and decreasing Africa's erstwhile marginalization. Another rivalry that shapes China's foreign policies in the region is that with India. Especially, since the Doklam Plateau incident in mid-2017, the expectation of a possible tension between the two regional powers is ever present. Taking this into consideration Bruno Maçães, in his commentary, ponders the economic and strategic rivalry between China and India along with a number of dimensions: infrastructure, border disputes, sea power, and trade.

The Middle East Annual - 1981

Historical Dictionary of Pakistan - Shahid Javed Burki
2015-03-19

This fourth edition of Historical Dictionary of Pakistan covers its history through a chronology, an introductory essay, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 700 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Pakistan.

St oppi ng t he Bomb- Nicholas L. Miller 2018-04-15

"Examines the history and effectiveness of US efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons"--

Building Democracy in South Asia - Maya Chadda 2000

4. King vs. Parliament: Democratization in Nepal

Isl ami c Leg i t i m a c y i n a Pl u r a l g o v e r n a n c e - Anthony Reid 2008-03-25

A global debate has emerged within Islam about how to coexist with democracy. Even in Asia, where such ideas have always been marginal, radical groups are taking the view that

scriptural authority requires either Islamic rule (Dar-ul-Islam) or a state of war with the essentially illegitimate authority of non-Muslims or secularists. This book places the debate in a specifically Asian context. It draws attention to Asia (east of Afghanistan), as not only the home of the majority of the world's Muslims but also Islam's historic laboratory in dealing with religious pluralism. In Asia, pluralism is not simply a contemporary development of secular democracies, but a long-tested pattern based on both principle and pragmatism. For many centuries, Muslims in Asia have argued about the legitimacy of non-Islamic government over Muslims, and the legitimacy of non-Muslim peoples, polities and rights under Islamic governance. This book analyses such debates and the ways they have been reconciled, in South and Southeast Asia, up to the present. The evidence presented here suggests that Muslims have adapted flexibly and creatively to the pluralism

with which they have lived, and are likely to continue to do so.

Explaining Pakistan's Foreign Policy - Aparna Pande
2011-03-16

Pakistan has over the decades become a hotbed for the terrorist ideology often referred to as Jihadism. This book investigates the underlying principles of Pakistan's foreign policy from 1947 until the present day, and explains the rise of Jihadism as an offshoot of Pakistan's security concerns. The book goes on to discuss that from its inception as a separate state, Pakistan's foreign policy focused on 'seeking parity' with India and 'escaping' from an Indian South Asian identity. The desire to achieve parity with its much larger neighbour led Pakistan to seek the assistance and support of allies. The author analyses the relationship Pakistan has with Afghanistan, United States, China and the Muslim world, and looks at how these relationships are based on the desire that military, economic and diplomatic aid from these

countries would bolster Pakistan's meagre resources in countering Indian economic and military strength. The book presents an interesting contribution to South Asian Studies, as well as studies on International Relations and Foreign Policy.

The Pakistani Voter, Electoral Politics and Voting Behaviour in the Punjab - Andrew Wilder 1999

A study of voting behaviour in Pakistan. Beginning by outlining Pakistan's electoral history, it then proceeds to analyze voting behaviour in Pakistan's most populous and politically powerful province: the Punjab. The book argues that the main underlying determinant of voting behaviour in the Punjab is voter perception of which candidate and party will be the most effective at delivering patronage.

Warlords - Kimberly Marten
2012-06-10

Warlords are individuals who control small territories within weak states, using a combination of force and

patronage. In this book, Kimberly Marten shows why and how warlords undermine state sovereignty. Unlike the feudal lords of a previous era, warlords today are not state-builders. Instead they collude with cost-conscious, corrupt, or frightened state officials to flout and undermine state capacity. They thrive on illegality, relying on private militias for support, and often provoke violent resentment from those who are cut out of their networks. Some act as middlemen for competing states, helping to hollow out their own states from within. Countries ranging from the United States to Russia have repeatedly chosen to ally with warlords, but Marten argues that to do so is a dangerous

proposition. Drawing on interviews, documents, local press reports, and in-depth historical analysis, Marten examines warlordism in the Pakistani tribal areas during the twentieth century, in post-Soviet Georgia and the Russian republic of Chechnya, and among Sunni militias in the U.S.-supported Anbar Awakening and Sons of Iraq programs. In each case state leaders (some domestic and others foreign) created, tolerated, actively supported, undermined, or overthrew warlords and their militias. Marten draws lessons from these experiences to generate new arguments about the relationship between states, sovereignty, "local power brokers," and stability and security in the modern world.