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POST-WAR AFGHANISTAN

L'APRÈS-GUERRE EN AFGHANISTAN

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No. 4/2005

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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2005

323 /00889

Afghanistan : Reconstituting a Collapsed State - Carlisle Barracks, PA :

US Army War College.

viii, 22 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 158487192X

Author(s):

1. Millen, Raymond A.

Subject(s):

1. WARLORDISM--AFGHANISTAN

2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

3. DRUG TRAFFIC--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'The author examines warlordism as the principal impediment to Afghanistan's revival and offers a shift in strategy that addresses the war of ideas, the counternarcotics initiative, and the incorporation of the Afghan National Army into the provincial reconstruction teams. As he observes, all the resources are in place; they simply need a shift in focus. The author takes into account the historical, cultural, and economic factors that impede central authority and the reforms needed for modern states.'

ID number: 80019999

Year: 2005

Type: M

2004

341.2 /00324

Nation-Building Unraveled ? : Aid, Peace and Justice in Afghanistan -

Bloomfield, CT : Kumarian Press.

xvi, 236 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1565491807

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN

2. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF--AFGHANISTAN

3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Donini, Antonio, ed.

2. Niland, Norah, ed.

3. Wermester, Karin, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This volume deals with the challenges of aid, peace, and justice in Afghanistan and with the perils and opportunities of the international response to the Afghan crisis. It is intended to contribute to critical debate on the direction and effectiveness of international approaches to the management of crises. The volume focuses on Afghanistan's experience as an illustration of the way in which emerging international 'ordering' practices are affecting the role and policy of international organizations, their interaction with national authorities and local communities, and their ability to generate just and sustainable social outcomes.'

* This list contains material received as of September 20th, 2005 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 20 septembre 2005.

ID number: 80019826
Year: 2004
Type: M

341.2 /00315

Beyond Reconstruction in Afghanistan : Lessons from Development
Experience - New York : Palgrave MacMillan.

x, 245 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 1403965110

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Montgomery, John Dickey, ed.
2. Rondinelli, Dennis A., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The interaction of failed states, terrorism and the need for 'nation-building' is at the top of the international agenda, with particular focus on Afghanistan and Iraq. This collection brings together top analysts to examine the goals and challenges facing efforts to reconstruct states that have collapsed into anarchy or have been defeated in war. Drawing on lessons from fifty years of past experience with post-conflict reconstruction and development around the world, the authors provide historical context, identify difficulties that can impede progress, and recognize the realistic limitations of ambitions to create new states. They assess ongoing development plans in a country devastated by more than a century of conflict. Throughout, particular attention is paid to the interaction of the goals of external and domestic actors, highlighting the importance of understanding the internal social, economic, and political environment of the society receiving assistance. The authors explore Afghanistan's economic, political, social and physical needs, assess the Interim Government's and international organizations' plans for reconstruction, and review the prospects for developing a peaceful and productive society in the future.'

ID number: 80019467
Year: 2004
Type: M

496.3 /00354

NATO and Afghanistan : Setting Conditions for the Future = L'OTAN et
l'Afghanistan : quelles conditions pour preparer l'avenir ? - Rome :

NATO Defense College.
20 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. NATO Defence College (IT)
2. College de Defense de l'OTAN (IT)

ID number: 80019405
Year: 2004
Type: M

958 /00008

Modern Afghanistan : A History of Struggle and Survival - London :
Tauris.
ix, 342 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1850434379

Author(s):

1. Saikal, Amin

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 317-333. Includes index.

'Rare is the country that has sustained as many blows, and such hard blows, as has Afghanistan over the last two and a half centuries. Afghanistan's history is a sad one : Soviet invasion in 1979; Pakistan-backed internal conflict in the 1990s; the Taliban regime and then the US invasion after the catastrophe of September 11th, 2001. Why has Afghanistan's course of development been so turbulent ? Why does it remain so vulnerable to domestic instability, foreign intervention and ideological extremism ? The author provides a sweeping new understanding of Afghanistan's troubled past. Three recurring themes are identified in the course of the narrative : the effect of polygamic-based rivalries amongst the ruling elites; ideological extremism; and major power rivalry.'

ID number: 80020051

Year: 2004

Type: M

321 /00690

Afghanistan : la difficile reconstruction d'un Etat - Paris : Institut
d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne.

73 p. ; 24 cm.

(Cahiers de Chaillot ; 73)

ISBN: 929198065X

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier, 1949-

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne (FR)

Notes:

'L'intervention militaire en Afghanistan d'octobre 2001 a ete determinee uniquement par les attentats du 11 septembre. Mais, pour eviter que l'Afghanistan ne devienne un sanctuaire, un Etat central stable doit etre remis en place. L'Etat ne peut se reconstruire qu'a partir de la culture politique afghane : il faut pour cela inscrire les reformes dans un cadre ideologiquement legitime (nationalisme, islam), tout en s'adaptant a l'anthropologie politique de l'Afghanistan, ou notables et groupes de solidarite locaux jouent un role plus important que les grandes tribus ou les ethnies. Si la guerre a accentue la polarisation ethnique, il n'y a cependant pas en Afghanistan de clivage ethnique determinant. Le president Karzai a reussi a marginaliser les grands seigneurs de guerre dans une politique d'extension en douceur de l'appareil d'Etat. La drogue est en fait aujourd'hui le principal risque de destabilisation du pays. La stabilite de l'Afghanistan est neanmoins intimement liee a celle de la region. Or les deux pays voisins qui ont le plus de moyens de peser en Afghanistan (Pakistan et Iran) sont en soi des elements de destabilisation et non de stabilisation : c'est la forte presence internationale en Afghanistan qui limite leur capacite de nuisance. Cependant, dans la perspective d'une reduction de la presence americaine, l'Europe doit se preparer a une presence de long terme, en tentant d'ajuster l'aide humanitaire, une

securisation discrete et une guerre ouverte contre les
Taliban.'
ID number: 80019909
Year: 2004
Type: M

2003

341.2 /00307

At a Crossroads in Afghanistan : Should the United States Be Engaged in
Nation Building ? - Washington : Cato Institute.

12 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Cato Foreign Policy Briefing ; 81)

Author(s):

1. Atal, Subdoh

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Cato Institute (US)

Notes:

<<http://www.cato.org/pubs/pfbriefs/fpb-081es.html>> accessed
06/10/03.

'Despite progress in the return of refugees and the prevention of
humanitarian disasters, stability in Afghanistan is threatened
by ethnic tension, feuding warlords, and violence perpetrated
by regrouping elements of the Taliban and their allies. The
United States is being asked to increase its level of
commitment to rebuilding Afghanistan as a means of stabilizing
the country, even as American troops battle the resurgent
Islamic extremists who operate along the Afghan-Pakistan
border. An increase in the US commitment to Afghanistan's
reconstruction is unlikely to speed up that nation's progress
toward stability and peace. With fighting between rival
warlords still raging, and neighboring nations vying for
influence in Afghanistan, American entanglement in Afghan civil
affairs will only distract from the major goal of eliminating
the anti-American forces that were instrumental in the 9-11
attacks. The United States can best aid Afghanistan by
accelerating the war against Islamic extremists, paving the way
for Afghans to reconstruct their own political and economic
systems. The alternative - a US-imposed political structure -
will only serve to increase anti-American sentiment. America's
prior nation-building experiences suggest that external aid has
a limited effect in the reconstruction of so-called failed
states. Afghanistan provides a model for a broader policy
framework wherein American intervention would be confined to
eliminating national security threats rather than getting
entangled in counterproductive nation-building exercises around
the globe.'

ID number: 80018880

Year: 2003

Type: WEB

327 /01197

A Bitter Harvest : US Foreign Policy and Afghanistan - Aldershot, UK :
Ashgate.

206 p. ; 23 cm.

(US Foreign Policy and Conflict in the Islamic World)

ISBN: 0754636151

Author(s):

1. Lansford, Tom

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY

4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 189-202. Includes index.

'The 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States formed part of the larger legacy of American interaction in Afghanistan. From the end of World War II onward, American foreign policy had a significant impact on the conflicts that marked the twentieth century history of this troubled land. The role of the United States was magnified by the violence of the ongoing internal ethnic struggles and the external machinations of the superpower Cold War rivalry. This book presents a historical overview of the causes and legacy of Afghanistan's internal conflict; explores the role and influence of the actors involved, including the various ethnic and religious groups and external powers as the United States and the Soviet Union; provides the framework for a broader exploration of US policy toward Afghanistan. It concludes with an assessment of US policy and policy recommendations.'

ID number: 80019346

Year: 2003

Type: M

342 /00180

Democracy and Islam in the New Constitution of Afghanistan - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

v, 55 p.; 30 cm.

ISBN: 0833033581

Subject(s):

1. CONSTITUTIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

<<http://www.rand.org/publications/CF/CF186/CF186.pdf>> accessed 08/04/03.

Conference Proceedings.

'Reports on a conference held to identify ways in which the new constitution of Afghanistan could help put the country on the path to a strong, stable democracy characterized by good governance and rule of law. The participants identified practical ideas for those involved in drafting the constitution, particularly about the treatment of Islam.'

ID number: 80018539

Year: 2003

Type: WEB

323 /00803

Confronting Afghanistan's Security Dilemma : Reforming the Security Sector - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion.

74 p.; 30 cm.

(BICC Brief ; 28)

Subject(s):

1. INTERNAL SECURITY--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Sedra, Mark, ed.
2. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)

Notes:

'From 4-11 June 2003, BICC hosted a e-conference on 'Afghanistan : Assessing the Progress of Security Sector Reform, One Year After the Geneva Conference'. The conference focused on three aspects of the security sector reform process : military reform; police reform; and the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants. The dialogue resulted in 36 policy recommendations on how to refocus and reenergize the security sector reform process and address rising insecurity.'

ID number: 80018905
Year: 2003
Type: M

2002

323 /00758

Challenging the Warlord Culture : Security Sector Reform in Post-Taliban
Afghanistan - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion.

54 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(BICC Paper ; 25)

Author(s):

1. Sedra, Mark

Subject(s):

1. INTERNAL SECURITY--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--ARMED FORCES

3. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)

Notes:

<<http://www.bicc.de/general/paper25/paper25.pdf>> accessed
13/11/02.

Bibliography: p. 49-53.

'The overarching question that this paper addresses is : how can the security sector be reformed to curtail the power and influence of the warlords and challenge the underlying culture of warlordism that is so deeply ingrained in Afghan society ? The study focuses on three specific elements of the security reform agenda that have been prioritized by stakeholders in the Afghan reconstruction process because of their significance to ongoing efforts to restore a basic level of security and stability to the country. These three pillars are : the reconstruction of a broadly representative national armed forces, the creation of a national police force, and the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs on the regional and national level. Comprehensive security sector reform is not limited to these pillars. Quite the contrary, they should serve as a foundation upon which further reform initiatives, such as judicial and prison reform, can be developed. This report aims to identify and assess the plans established to address the three pillars, the progress made thus far in the implementation of these plans, and the challenges that face the reform process at various levels.'

ID number: 80018266

Year: 2002

Type: WEB

958 /00002

Afghanistan : A New History - London : RoutledgeCurzon.

ix, 272 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0415298261

Author(s):

1. Ewans, Martin

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY

Notes:

Includes index.

'Sir Martin Ewans, former Head of the British Chancery in Kabul, puts into an historical and contemporary context the series of tragic events that have impinged on Afghanistan in the past half century. The book examines the roots of these developments in Afghanistan's earlier history and external relationships, as well as their contemporary relevance, internally, regionally and globally. The book reviews in detail the emergence of the Taliban, its ideology and its place within Islam, and examines Afghanistan's relevance for several issues of global concern,

notably the nature of Islamic extremism, the international drugs trade and international terrorism. This new edition also discusses the fall of the Taliban and ends with an analysis of the country post-Taliban.'

ID number: 80018320

Edition: 2nd ed.

Year: 2002

Type: M

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2005

Ethnicity and Civil Society in Contemporary Afghanistan.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 59, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 31-51.)

Author(s):

1. Riphenburg, Carol J.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--ETHNIC RELATIONS

2. CIVIL SOCIETY--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

This article focuses on the critical question of ethnicity and politics in Afghanistan. It examines current conceptual models of ethnicity and their application to present-day political affairs in the country. Research shows that it is not the presence of ethnic groups per se that leads to violence or instability but the absence of civil society and democratic governance and norms. Lessons may be drawn from Afghanistan's neighbors to the north. These Central Asian nations present cases of emerging civil societies, which are fragile, fragmented, and strongly influenced by the international donor community. After 23 years of war in Afghanistan, repression and neglect have had a devastating effect on civil society.

ID Number: JA021384

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan's Constitution : Success or Sham ?.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 12, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 31-43.)

Author(s):

1. Riphenburg, Carol

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Why is the adoption of a constitution so important to political development and what functions does it serve ? What is the significance of the institutional framework it creates; and how compatible is Afghan political culture with the western notions of state and democracy underscored in the constitution ? Lastly, what significance does a constitution have even when constitutionalism per se is weak ?

ID Number: JA021408

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

** This list contains material received as of September 20th, 2005 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 20 septembre 2005.

How to Nation-Build.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 80, Summer 2005, p. 19-27.)

Author(s):

1. Khalilzad, Zalmay

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Ten simple rules from the US experience in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA021767

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

First Steps : The Afghan Elections.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 680, March 2005, p. 125-130.)

Author(s):

1. Barfield, Thomas J.

Subject(s):

1. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Afghanistan's first-ever presidential election proved a stunning success. Now all that remains is to purge the country of regional militias, rampant corruption, and record opium production.

ID Number: JA021366

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Elections are Not Enough.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 4, April 2005, p. 19-21.)

Author(s):

1. Maley, William

Subject(s):

1. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Once the warm feeling of a successful election fades, the hard work for democracy really begins. Afghanistan is at that stage now and the lessons have much wider relevance for Iraq and beyond.

ID Number: JA021401

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

2004

Une reconstruction afghane aux allures de Bouzkachi.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 1, janvier 2004, p. 93-106.)

Author(s):

1. Bonnemaïson, Aymeric

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Le redacteur decrit l'Afghanistan a l'heure de la reconstruction, au travers d'un jeu equestre confus et brutal, le Bouzkachi, qui reflète la situation actuelle. La complexite des enjeux internes et externes trouble la lisibilite de la partie, mais ne doit pas faire oublier que la France peut y conduire une politique d'influence en s'appuyant sur la credibilite averee de ses cadres. En oeuvrant tout a la fois sur l'education, la sante, l'agriculture, le renforcement institutionnel et le

patrimoine, elle favorise une stabilite sur le long terme et s'assure une place en Asie centrale, zone dont l'interet geopolitique ne cesse de croitre.

ID Number: JA019968
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

Afghanistan : From Here to Eternity ?.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 4-15.)

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Sean M.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

The author analyzes America's efforts in Afghanistan and determines we cannot afford to let the situation devolve. The article recounts tow years' worth of American-led successes, including the destruction of al Qaeda's base and its Taliban shield. He cautions America to strengthen its resolve in support of the Afghan people if we are to avoid the dire predictions of pundits voicing erroneus Vietnam analogies.

ID Number: JA020136
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Crafting a Constitution for Afghanistan.

(JOURNAL OF DEMOCRACY, vol. 15, no. 3, July 2004, p. 5-19.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

As 2004 began, Afghanistan approved a new constitution that represents a key step forward in its political reconstruction. The author details the process on how the new constitution was drafted and discusses its goals. He opines that realization of the new constitution's stated goals still depend on efforts beyond its scope, such as demobilizing militias and eradicating the drug trade and other illicit activities that accounted for more than a third of the Afghan economy.

ID Number: JA020927
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Bush, the United Nations and Nation-building.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 101-116.)

Author(s):

1. Chesterman, Simon

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. NATION BUILDING--USA

Notes:

Would greater UN involvement have avoided any of the mistakes made by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in administering Iraq ? Three of the most egregious errors - failing to provide

for emergency law and order, disbanding the Iraqi army and blanket de-Ba'athification - ran counter to lessons from previous operations. But the greatest mistake by US planners may have been the assumption that previous UN nation-building efforts have achieved limited success because of UN incompetence, rather than because of the inherent contradictions in building democracy through foreign military intervention. The United States is now engaged, in Afghanistan and Iraq, in two of the most ambitious nation-building projects in its history. The US took a predominant role in part because of the circumstances in which the two conflicts commenced, but also as an extension of the present administration's more general suspicion of multilateral institutions such as the United Nations. This suspicion now undermines the changes of either operation concluding successfully.

ID Number: JA020591
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

La reconstruction de l'Afghanistan aura-t-elle lieu ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 3, automne 2004, p. 611-624.)

Author(s):

1. Gayer, Laurent
2. Novosseloff, Alexandra

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Après l'opération américaine en Afghanistan, à l'automne 2001, l'accord de Bonn du 5 décembre a fixé les étapes du processus de paix, sous l'égide de l'ONU. Celle-ci exerce un rôle d'encadrement et de soutien à la reconstruction du pays, tout en laissant une coalition d'États gérer le volet sécuritaire. Ce processus a donné lieu à un phénomène d'afghanisation de la démocratie qui rend tout relatif le succès de l'aide internationale. Le président Karzai a posé les bases d'un régime néo-monarchique, dont la nouvelle armée nationale, formée par les États-Unis, la France et le Royaume-Uni, est l'instrument privilégié. Mais cette stratégie centralisatrice suscite de nombreuses résistances parmi l'élite afghane issue de la guerre et du djihad. Pour réussir, le président Karzai devra à la fois se doter d'un appareil d'État efficace et légitime et, surtout, élargir ses soutiens politiques en montrant sa capacité à redistribuer les ressources de l'État, en particulier les subsides internationaux.

ID Number: JA020872
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

Afghanistan : Lehren für ein Zusammenwirken von NATO und EU im internationalen Krisenmanagement.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2004, S. 12-14.)

Author(s):

1. Brok, Elmar
2. Gresch, Norbert

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU

Notes:

Important steps towards the reconstruction of and state-building in Afghanistan have been taken. In January 2004, the constituent Loya Jirga has adopted a constitution. Elections

are scheduled for fall of 2004. However, they will take place only if the security situation is going to be improved and elections in the more remote provinces are possible to be held in a safe and secure environment. The increase in the number of PRTs could contribute to supporting the confidence of the people in the state-building process. At the international Afghanistan Conference in Berlin on 31 March/1 April 2004 the political perspectives for the country were possible to be demonstrated by having the elements of security, reconstruction, and democratization tied up in a compact package. Afghanistan must remain on the top of the agenda of NATO and EU. This is also a test to show how Europe is going to handle the new threats in the 21st century.

ID Number: JA020681
Year: 2004
Language: German
Type: ART

The Way Forward in Afghanistan.

(NATO REVIEW, Summer 2004, 2 p.)

Author(s):

1. Cetin, Hikmet

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

NATO's focus in Afghanistan is on expanding its geographical presence beyond Kabul and supporting voter registration and the electoral process. Together with other international and national security forces, the Alliance is in a position through the International Security Assistance Force to play an important role in neutralising many of the threats that might otherwise undermine prospects for a new, post-Taliban political era. The creation of additional Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) will gradually enable NATO to expand its presence. But there is also an immediate need for a security presence throughout the country during the electoral period. Concerns exist about the ability of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan to ensure the fairness and transparency of the elections. However, there is no serious alternative to the poll, which should legitimise the elected government in both Afghan and international eyes and reinforce that government's authority vis-à-vis other actors competing for power. Helping ensure that the electoral process is legitimate and that it is seen to be legitimate will be a test of credibility and resolve for NATO. But the potential benefits are such that the Alliance and the wider international community have a vested interest in making the necessary investment now.

ID Number: JA020857
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan als Nagelprobe für die NATO.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2004, S. 35-36.)

Author(s):

1. Clement, Rolf

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA020782
Year: 2004
Language: German
Type: ART

Operation Afghanistan : ein Situationsbericht.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 8, August 2004, S. 8-11.)

Author(s):

1. Freytag, Konrad

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA020787

Year: 2004

Language: German

Type: ART

NATO : Out of Area, Out of Business ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Herd, Graeame

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

3. IRAQ WAR, 2003

4. NATO

Notes:

Is it time to think the unthinkable on Afghanistan and Iraq ? What if either or both became failed states, would NATO and the Atlantic alliance survive the shock ? This is not just the worry of maverick doom-mongers, but that of NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer in a recent New York Times interview. He reportedly called for cooperation to save the two countries and criticised Washington for abandoning his organisation.

ID Number: JA020741

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Great Expectations.

(NATO REVIEW, Summer 2004, 2 p.)

Author(s):

1. Hillier, Rick

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

3. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

While there are many long-term challenges facing both Afghans and NATO in Afghanistan, there is one immediate challenge that overshadows all others : the organisation of free and fair elections, including the voter registration process that must precede them. It is here that NATO must now focus its efforts, for failure to support the political process in the short term will undermine the Alliance's ability to achieve its longer-term goal of building a stable and secure Afghanistan. The physical component of NATO's commitment to ensuring security in Afghanistan depends on a robust network of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and their enabling capabilities. Its moral component, in the immediate term, rests on the timely expansion of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) so that it is able to make a meaningful and visible contribution to security during the electoral process. The enormous credibility ISAF currently enjoys within Afghanistan has engendered confidence in NATO and patience with the pace of ISAF's expansion to date. Expectations are, however, high, and from the point of view of Afghans, who see the upcoming elections as the seminal event for the future peace and development of their nation, time is running out.

ID Number: JA020858

Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Warlords, Drugs, Democracy.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 15-17.)

Author(s):

1. Ahmed, Samina

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Elections in Afghanistan have been postponed until September as a result of security worries and the low level of voter registration achieved so far. Democratic progress there might be a useful asset for American President George Bush in his re-election bid, but serious long-term international attention is needed to prevent a return to chaos and civil war.

ID Number: JA020466

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

(Re)Building Afghanistan : The Folly of Stateless Democracy.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 165-170.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Unlike Iraq, in Afghanistan an international consensus supports common goals for the entire operation, providing a test of whether the 'international community' is capable of effective joint action to make societies secure, even when their insecurity threatens the whole world. So far the results indicate that governments and international institutions are not up to the job.

ID Number: JA020398

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan, Iraq and the 'War' on Terror : Struggle for the Global Soul.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 7-10.)

Author(s):

1. Saikal, Amin

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. IRAQ WAR, 2003

3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

Afghanistan, Iraq and the US-led 'war' on international terrorism are at different critical phases, but the fates of all three are now interlocked. The outcome in one is capable of seriously affecting the fortunes of the others. Afghanistan has achieved a great deal during its two-year transition from a theocratic past, but is now balanced on a knife-edge. By comparison, Iraq, where the United States and its allies are both politically and militarily in serious trouble, faces further upheaval with uncertain outcomes. Meanwhile, the war on terror has lost its initial focus.

ID Number: JA020790

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan Unbound.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 3, May - June 2004, p. 35-46.)

Author(s):

1. Gannon, Kathy

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Two and a half years after the fall of the Taliban, Afghanistan is once more lapsing into bloody chaos. Although President Hamid Karzai is strong on paper, he is weak in fact. The drug trade is surging, the Taliban are creeping back, and real power rests in the hands of the country's many warlords. Instead of disarming the militias, Washington is using them to hunt the remnants of al Qaeda and the Taliban. But ordinary Afghans are paying the price.

ID Number: JA020391

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan : Elections : In the Shadow of the Gun.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 10, October 2004, p. 17-18.)

Author(s):

1. Nugent, Nicholas

Subject(s):

1. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Afghans go to the polls to elect a president on October 9. It will be the most far-reaching exercise of popular choice in the country's history. The vote, three years after the Taliban was driven from power and just over three weeks before the American presidential election, will be followed next spring by polls to elect a new parliament.

ID Number: JA020909

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan : le lent retour du pouvoir central.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 105, automne 2004, p. 281-293.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Does Afghanistan have a future as a unified state ? Won't its apparent ethnic polarization and tribal-based power structures lead to the further fragmenting of the country ? Things aren't quite that simple. Although it is true that divisions exist between various ethnic groups, what is at stake is nonetheless control of the central state, and not autonomy or even independence from it. On the other hand, the fact is that the Karzai government must do business with the warlords who exercise real power in 'their' respective regions. But these local potentates do not really represent a threat to the unity of the country. Quite the contrary : these leaders actually want the central authority to play the role of moderator. Subtly playing on this quest for political balance, President Karzai, with the help of the international community, is gradually extending Kabul's influence across the entire country.

ID Number: JA021065

Year: 2004

Language: French

Type: ART

2003

Transnational Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 3, May 2003, p. 567-581.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. HUMAN RIGHTS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Like other societies emerging from protracted conflict, Afghanistan confronts a legacy of past crimes and violence. Communist rulers, Soviet occupiers, rural resistance fighters, Islamist parties, the Taleban movement, Pakistani volunteers, al-Qaeda members, power-seeking warlords, and the anti-Taliban coalition all contributed more or less to the litany of abuses since 1978. Almost no one in the society has been untouched, and almost no one with any power has clean hands. For these very reasons, caution and care are necessary. Demobilizing and reintegrating tens of thousands of irregular militia, as well as creating new security forces are the necessary conditions for the rest of the peace-building agenda, and, as shown by the author's first-hand experience in the Bonn negotiations over the post-Taliban succession, raising the issue of past crimes prematurely may lead fighters to revert to previous modes of behaviour. He argues for a careful start that emphasizes documenting the scale of the abuses with an emphasis on the suffering of the victims rather than the guilt of the perpetrators, in order gradually to support an Afghan debate on how to reconcile the society with its history.

ID Number: JA019291

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Erfahrungen aus dem 2. ISAF-Kontingent in Afghanistan.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 2003, S. 14-20.)

Author(s):

1. Schlenker, Manfred

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA019189

Year: 2003

Language: German

Type: ART

Forgotten Again ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 7, July 2003, p. 12-13.)

Author(s):

1. Nugent, Nicholas

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

With international attention focused on Iraq, Afghanistan fears that it is about to become 'last year's war'. The pledges by western and other leaders not to forget Afghanistan will themselves be forgotten. But the battle to restore peace and build democracy is far from over, as the June killing of German peacekeepers painfully illustrated. Government control does not extend far beyond the capital and warlords maintain extensive armies - the country may be less secure than Iraq. Has the Great Game of big-power rivalry been replaced by a little game of regional competition ?

ID Number: JA019401
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : An Ethnopolitical Portrait : A Unitary or a Federal State
?.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2003, p. 132-139.)

Author(s):

1. Khamagaev, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA019693

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

US Nation-building Policy in the Greater Middle East.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 4, October - December 2003, p.
21-32.)

Author(s):

1. Ottaway, Marina

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

The author gives a critical assessment of the US' attempts at nation-building in Afghanistan and Iraq. In both cases, the author points out, the main reason for the lack of progress is the failure to empower local government. In the case of Afghanistan, the government exists but does not receive the necessary funding whereas substantial financial means continue to be in the hands of warlords. In Iraq, the US is caught between the imperative to hand over real power to the Iraqi people as soon as possible and the need to maintain a forceful occupation to maximise the possibility of turning the country into a stable and reasonable democracy.

ID Number: JA019995

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Road to Kabul.

(NATO REVIEW, Summer 2003, 4 p., accessed 05/09/03.)

Author(s):

1. Ruiz Palmer, Diego A.

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

NATO's April decision to take responsibility for the command, coordination and planning of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan was groundbreaking. It was also embedded in decisions taken by Alliance leaders in Prague to be prepared to support or lead operations and deploy forces wherever NATO decides. The original ISAF was established by UNSCR 1386 of December 2001 with a mandate to assist the Afghan Transitional Authority maintain security in and around Kabul. Since its creation, it has been led by the United Kingdom, Turkey and currently Germany and the Netherlands with contingents from NATO members, Partner countries and New Zealand. In future, the North Atlantic Council will provide political direction to the operation, in close consultation

with non-NATO force contributors. SHAPE will assume the strategic responsibility of operation headquarters and host the ISAF international coordination cell, while AFNORTH will act as the operational-level Joint Force Command headquarters between SHAPE and ISAF headquarters in Kabul. The ISAF commander will be able to draw on specialised assets in areas such as strategic planning, without having to deploy them into Afghanistan, which may, in due course, allow the Alliance to consider expanding ISAF's tasks.

ID Number: JA019547

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan : The Difficult Road to National Revival.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 80-86.)

Author(s):

1. Kabulov, Z.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA019583

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan : The Reconstruction Process.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 1, January 2003, p. 91-105.)

Author(s):

1. Marsden, Peter

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

In this article the author focuses initially on the degree of support provided by the international community to the interim administration of Afghanistan and notes that the pledges made at the Tokyo Conference do not equate to the per capita levels of funding made available for other recent emergencies. He draws attention to the inter-relationship between security and funding for reconstruction and comments that the recent decision of the US government to join with others in agreeing to finance work to upgrade the major highway system is very timely in shoring up the regime in the wake of the recent assassination attempt on Hamid Karzai. He stresses that the international community needs to provide sustained support to the new government if it is to survive. He also analyses the complex relationship between the administration and the aid community and reports on the calls by the government to be given the major part of the resources allocated by international donors and to be supported to take the lead in determining policy and strategy. The author notes the nature of the Afghan economy and the potential for reconstruction, taking into account the economic impact of the conflict, the progress made by the aid community since 1992, the humanitarian crisis arising from the drought of 1999-2001 and the large scale, mainly involuntary, return of refugees from Pakistan and Iran since March 2002. He comments on the fact that the agricultural economy cannot support its population, on the need for economic safety valves in the form of migration to Pakistan and Iran, on the availability of camps for internally displaced people, and on urbanization. In concluding the author is both optimistic and cautious, noting the fragility of the situation, but also acknowledging that the international community is taking timely action to address it through reconstruction assistance although it remains reluctant to give sufficient priority to security

provision.
ID Number: JA018813
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Regional Issues in the Reconstruction of Afghanistan.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 20, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 31-40.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.
2. Armstrong, Andrea

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA019166

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Un triangle dangereux : Inde-Pakistan-Afghanistan.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 583-598.)

Author(s):

1. Etienne, Gilbert

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Le triangle Inde-Pakistan-Afghanistan se trouve place, depuis le 11 septembre 2001 et le lancement par Washington de la 'longue guerre contre le terrorisme', au coeur du nouveau desordre mondial. Les relations changeantes et contradictoires entre l'Inde et le Pakistan, les liens ambigus qui unissent celui-ci et l'Afghanistan d'Hamid Karzai, et l'entente apparemment tres cordiale entre New Delhi et Kaboul : tout cela forme une toile de fond sur laquelle s'enchevetrent des facteurs internes d'instabilite, qu'il s'agisse de mouvements religieux fundamentalistes, de difficultes economiques ou du trafic d'opium et d'heroine, objet de toutes les convoitises. Le poids croissant des Etats-Unis en Asie centrale et au Moyen-Orient, en particulier depuis l'intervention en Irak, vient ajouter, sinon a l'instabilite, du moins aux tensions politiques qui traversent la region, ou l'Iran, la Russie et la Chine n'ont pas renonce non plus a exercer leur influence.

ID Number: JA020042

Year: 2003

Language: French

Type: ART

Arc of Instability.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 25-26.)

Author(s):

1. Haider, Ejaz

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
3. TALIBAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Afghanistan could either be one end of a growing arc of instability through the Middle East or an early example of gradual, democratic post-conflict nation building. Cross-border tribal loyalties and control of remote areas in Pakistan may

well be decisive.
ID Number: JA019490
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Der zerbrechliche Frieden in Afghanistan.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 2003, S. 31-34.)

Author(s):

1. Schetter, Conrad

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

Notes:

A little more than a year after the breakdown of the Taliban regime and the establishment of a transitional government, disillusionment and hopes for Afghanistan's future keep a balance. On the one side, the Afghan government succeeded in establishing itself in Kabul within the past year and the presence of more than 1,100 Afghan and international NGOs manifests the good will of the international community to press on Afghanistan's reconstruction. On the other side, armed conflicts and violent clashes are still occurring in Afghanistan. This extremely tense situation is being additionally aggravated by the bad socio-economic conditions. The permanent state of war caused the total devastation of the entire country. Hereditary burdens of the wars are approximately 1.5 million civilian and military casualties, more than ten million antipersonnel mines, an illiteracy rate of over 60 percent, and the flight of up to 6.5 million people to Pakistan and Iran.

ID Number: JA019190
Year: 2003
Language: German
Type: ART

2002

The Other Allies : Russia, India, and Afghanistan's United Front.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 651, January 2002, p. 40-44.)

Author(s):

1. Withington, Thomas

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Russia and India can argue that without their support, the United Front would have not defeated the Taliban. Because of this instrumental support, India and Russia will undoubtedly expect to have a voice in Afghanistan's future.

ID Number: JA017458
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Rescuing the Refugees.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 2, March - April 2002, p. 71-82.)

Author(s):

1. Helton, Arthur C.

Subject(s):

1. REFUGEES
2. REFUGEES--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

The world's focus in Afghanistan is shifting from waging war to picking up the pieces and helping the long-suffering Afghan people. But can action follow words ? Modern refugee crises require solutions that pair crisis response with nation building, and private agencies with national and international actors. But the organizations devoted to such tasks remain outdated, uncoordinated, and shackled by politicians and bureaucrats. The system is broken, and it cannot be fixed from within.

ID Number: JA017914

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Rebuilding Afghanistan.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 3, 2002, p. 90-94.)

Author(s):

1. Balaj, Barbara

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Afghanistan desperately needs help. After two decades of civil war it has one of the most appalling records of any country in the world. Some 70 % of the population are malnourished; 64 % are illiterate. Infant mortality is one of the highest on the globe. What are the IMF, World Bank, and the EU doing about this ?

ID Number: JA018416

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Rebuilding Afghanistan's National Army.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 32, no. 3, Autumn 2002, p. 72-86.)

Author(s):

1. Jalali, Ali A.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

The author looks at the prospects for the creation of a new national army in Afghanistan. His historical review of the three previous attempts at organizing a national army reveals an unhealthy competition from tribal and local entities, that doomed earlier attempts. The author concludes that the rebuilding of Afghanistan's army is an essential element in the stabilization of the country and critical to the war on terrorism in South and Central Asia. He cautions Americans to be prepared for a demanding and long-term engagement if there is to be any hope for a successful national military in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA018164

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

A New Model Afghan Army.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 4, July - August 2002, p. 44-59.)

Author(s):

1. Manuel, Anja
2. Singer, P. W.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Afghanistan's peace remains tenuous. Rival warlords still control separate militias, and distrust of government abounds. Only a national army can secure the peace. Yet the Afghans have been slow to create one, and the international community has not helped much. The United States must jump-start the process before war breaks out again.

ID Number: JA018036

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Defending Against Anarchy : From War to Peacekeeping in Afghanistan.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 1, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 35-52.)

Author(s):

1. Marten, Kimberly Zisk

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
3. USA--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

If Washington does not reevaluate its current approach, Afghanistan's postwar stability might prove short-lived. Here's a look at what kind of peacekeeping force is needed in Afghanistan, how it would operate, and why the United States should lead it.

ID Number: JA018674

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 7, no. 1, March - May 2002, Whole Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA018481

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

South-West Asia after the Taliban.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 1, Spring 2002, p. 51-68.)

Author(s):

1. Ayoob, Mohammed

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf deserves American support if he can demonstrate continued determination to divert his country from an extremist trajectory. Yet, in the long run, it is India and (perhaps less obviously) Iran - preeminent states in South Asia and the Gulf and natural status quo powers - that stand out as logical American partners. Iran may look like an

unlikely partner, especially after US President George W. Bush's hard-line classification of the country, in his 30 January 2002 State of the Union address, as part of an 'axis of evil'. Yet, the American decision to renounce hopes for rapprochement with Iran - if that is indeed what has been decided - is misguided. The US should not neglect the strategic logic of increasingly converging interests between Washington, New Delhi and Tehran.

ID Number: JA017638
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan on the Threshold of Peace.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2002, p. 7-13.)

Author(s):

1. Korgun, Viktor

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA017704
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : gagner la guerre, perdre la paix ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 97, automne 2002, p. 189-196.)

Author(s):

1. Taheri, Amir

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

The United States won the war in Afghanistan, but are they now losing the peace ? The US military intervention was initially supposed to be short. But troops are still in the field, and their continued presence is raising concerns among other powers. Washington is suspected of seeking to make Afghanistan into a cornerstone of its diplomacy in Central Asia. The Americans are also thought to be intending to use the country to deliver oil from Kazakhstan and other neighboring states. This strategy is risky since it would require the emergence of conditions that will prove very difficult - and perhaps impossible - to achieve. It supposes a strong central power in Kabul, whereas this power is traditionally weak in a bitterly divided country. Only a federal solution combined with the withdrawal of US troops will avoid yet another bloody civil war.

ID Number: JA018558
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

Rebuilding Afghanistan.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 653, March 2002, p. 133-138.)

Author(s):

1. Ottaway, Marina
2. Lieven, Anatol

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

In the past several decades, the international community has relied on three approaches to deal with countries that descend into chaos. It has supported strongmen capable of reimposing order by force; it has given up in despair, leaving the country to sort out its problems as best it can; and, most recently, it has embarked on ambitious projects to reconstruct the country in the image of a modern secular, multiethnic, and democratic state. None of these approaches should be used in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA017630

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan : Waiting for War Again.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 10, October 2002, p. 14-16.)

Author(s):

1. Nugent, Nicholas.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

'The assassination attempt last month of Afghan President Hameed Karzai and the car bomb in the capital Kabul have drawn renewed attention to the country's divisions. A year after the start of the campaign to end taliban control, armed groups are just waiting for international forces to leave so that factional conflict can resume.'

ID Number: JA018340

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

2001

Geopolitique de l'Afghanistan.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 12, decembre 2001, p. 86-92.)

Author(s):

1. Delcorde, Raoul

Subject(s):

1. GEOPOLITICS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

L'Afghanistan est un espace enclavé qui a, pourtant, été un verrou stratégique convoité par ses voisins. La variété des ethnies, que l'on regroupe entre Pachtoues (environ 40% de la population) et non-Pachtoues a rendu toujours délicat l'exercice du pouvoir à Kaboul. Les luttes fratricides entre Moudjahidin après le départ des troupes soviétiques faciliteraient l'arrivée des Taliban, soutenus par le Pakistan. Ceux-ci aggravèrent la division et la fragmentation du pays sur des bases religieuses et tribales et enfoncèrent le pays dans une économie de contrebande. Avec l'installation de bases du groupe Al-Quaïda, le régime des Taliban a pu bénéficier du soutien armé de Ben Laden : isolé, ce régime s'est radicalisé puis s'est trouvé en confrontation directe avec les États-Unis et une large partie de la communauté internationale. L'Onu et l'Union européenne réfléchissent déjà à l'avenir de ce pays, après le départ des Taliban. Il faudra recomposer la délicate texture ethnique, trouver des formules acceptables pour les

Afghans et reconstruire ce pays abime par vingt annees de
guerre et de troubles.

ID Number: JA017344

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Le statut de l'Afghanistan sur la scene internationale et ses
implications pour l'Asie centrale.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 8-9, aout - septembre 2001, p.
89-92.)

Author(s):

1. Dorrnsoro, Gilles

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA016939

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

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