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No. 4/2009

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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2008

323 /01072

Koran, Kalashnikov, and Laptop : The Neo-Taliban Insurgency in Afghanistan - New York : Columbia University Press.

xv, 259 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9780231700092

Author(s):

1. Giustozzi, Antonio

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN

2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 243-249. Includes index.

'The author here provocatively argues that the appearance of the neo-Taliban should in no way have been a surprise. Beginning in 2003, a growing body of evidence began to surface that cast a doubt on the official interpretation of the conflict. With the West cutting corners to maintain peace within the country, which included tolerating Afghanistan's burgeoning opium trade, the Taliban was able to regroup and grow in strength, weapons, and recruits. This book poses a bold challenge to contemporary accounts of the invasion and its aftermath and is an important investigation into the rise and dangerous future of the neo-Taliban.'

ID number: 80021719

Year: 2008

Type: M

327 /01433

How We Missed the Story : Osama bin Laden, the Taliban, and the Hijacking of Afghanistan - Washington : United States Institute of Peace.

xvii, 321 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9781601270245

Author(s):

1. Gutman, Roy

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY

4. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

5. TALIBAN

6. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

7. TERRORISM--PREVENTION--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'Focusing principally on events in Afghanistan in the 1990s, the author advances a narrative that reveals the inner workings of US foreign policymaking, the internal debates among key actors in and around Afghanistan during the 1990s, and the media's lapses in coverage of Afghanistan during that period that might have put that situation higher up on the US foreign policy agenda. Drawing on field research and numerous interviews with key individuals both in the United States and abroad, the author highlights key strategic mistakes made by the West :

* This list contains material received as of March 27th, 2009 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 27 mars 2009.

first in allowing the Taliban to fill the power vacuum left in the wake of the Soviet withdrawal in 1989 and then, with the emergence of Osama bin Laden, in leaving strategic policies in the hands of counterterrorism experts rather than political and diplomatic officials.'

ID number: 80021862

Year: 2008

Type: M

323 /01091

The Taliban and the Crisis of Afghanistan - Cambridge, MA : Harvard University Press.

vi, 430 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 9780674026902

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Crews, Robert D., 1970-
2. Tarzi, Amin, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The Taliban remain one of the most elusive forces in modern history. This book explores the paradox at the center of this challenging phenomenon : how has a seemingly anachronistic band of religious zealots managed to retain a tenacious foothold in the struggle for Afghanistan's future ? Grounding their analysis in a deep understanding of the country's past, leading scholars of Afghan history, politics, society, and culture show how the Taliban was less an attempt to revive a medieval theocracy than a dynamic, complex, and adaptive force rooted in the history of Afghanistan and shaped by modern international politics. The essays investigate questions relating to the character of the Taliban, its evolution over time, and its capacity to affect the future of the region. Offering an invaluable guide to 'what went wrong' with the American reconstruction project in Afghanistan, this book accounts for the persistence of a powerful and enigmatic movement while simultaneously mapping Afghanistan's enduring political crisis.'

ID number: 80021863

Year: 2008

Type: M

2005

958 /00001

Revolution Unending : Afghanistan : 1979 to the Present - New York : Columbia University Press.

xxiii, 370 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0231136269

Author(s):

1. Dorronsoro, Gilles

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989
3. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
4. TALIBAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 357-362. Includes index.

'While not underestimating the oft-cited 'ethnic factor' in Afghan politics, especially Pashtun dominance, the author argues that class and the competition for employment and education are key factors in explaining the country's recent past. The 1990s saw a confrontation between the educated and the religious

authorities (the ulema) and the marginalization of the traditional elites. Contrary to the glib optimism of world politicians, this conflict may periodically go into quiet phases, but it has not ended. With coalition intervention and the subsequent deposition of the ulema-dominated Taliban government, the educated elites are back in power. However, as the author argues, patching up the country by means of short-term ethnic alliances and a new division of the spoils will only perpetuate the schisms in society. He believes that the Afghan civil war is set to continue and perhaps worsen over time, despite Western intervention since 9/11.'

ID number: 80020491

Year: 2005

Type: M

2002

958 /00004

The Afghanistan Wars - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan.

ix, 340 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 0333802918

Author(s):

1. Maley, William

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989

2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

3. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. TALIBAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 284-321. Includes index.

'A whole generation has grown up in Afghanistan knowing only war. The US-led operation to crush the anti-modernist Taliban movement and Osama Bin Laden's al-Qaida was simply the most recent in a series of interrelated struggles which for nearly a quarter of a century devastated much of the country and ruined the lives of millions of people. This book provides a meticulously documented account of these waves of conflict. It explores in detail the roots of Afghanistan's slide into disorder in the late 1970s, how the Soviet Union came to the rescue of unworthy clients and was then sucked into a quagmire, the frightening consequences of state breakdown and self-interested meddling by Afghanistan's neighbours in the period after communist rule collapsed, and the rise and fall of the Taliban. Incisive and informative, the book mounts a compelling case for partnership with the Afghans as they seek to reassemble their lives.'

ID number: 80019510

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00862

The Rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan : Mass Mobilization, Civil War, and the Future of the Region - New York : Palgrave.

xii, 260 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0312295847

Author(s):

1. Nojumi, Neamatollah

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY

2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

3. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989

4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

5. TALIBAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 248-251. Includes index.

'On September 11, 2001, the world looked in horror at one of the

most nefarious acts of terrorism in history. The author explains how Afghanistan became the base for radical fundamentalism and provides a critical understanding of how internal divisions and the devastating effects of foreign involvement undermined the resilience of Afghanistan's communities, led to the rise of the Taliban, and now present a unique challenge to international efforts at nation building. As the cycle of yesterday's allies becoming today's enemies turns once again, the book provides crucial insight into the tangled interactions of domestic, regional, and international politics that have bedeviled outsiders, plagued Afghans, and that threaten, absent judgement based on insight, to be quagmire for the United States in the years ahead.'

ID number: 80019620
Edition: 1st ed.
Year: 2002
Type: M

2001

323 /00708

11 septembre 2001 : ondes de choc - Paris : Le Monde.

98 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Maniere de Voir ; 60)

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. TALIBAN

ID number: 80017662

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00872

Fundamentalism Reborn ? : Afghanistan and the Taliban - London : Hurst.

xvii, 253 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 1850653607

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Maley, William, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book traces the Taliban movement's origins, its rise to power, and the tensions and contradictions which made it impossible to accommodate within the modern international system. It exposes some of the misunderstandings which led various powers, including the United States, to believe that the Taliban could bring peace to Afghanistan and permit its reconstruction after years of destructive conflict. It also highlights steps that can be taken to assist the Afghan people to recover from the consequences of the fragmentation of their society, and its subordination to an anti-modernist force of a kind unprecedented in Afghanistan's recent history. This is a comprehensive and up-to-date account of the history, ascendancy, and decline of the most dramatic manifestation of Islamic fundamentalism since the Iranian revolution.'

ID number: 80019748

Year: 2001

Type: M

958 /00006

Afghanistan's Endless War : State Failure, Regional Politics, and the Rise of the Taliban - Seattle : University of Washington Press.
xv, 264 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0295980508

Author(s):

1. Goodson, Larry P.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989
3. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
4. TALIBAN
5. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
6. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 237-253. Includes index.

'Going beyond the stereotypes of Kalashnikov-wielding Afghan mujahideen and black-turbaned fundamentalists, the author combines Taliban interviews and field research with concise analysis to explain what has been happening in Afghanistan in the last twenty years, and why the future of Afghanistan matters. Illuminating Afghanistan's myriad cleavages along ethnic, religious, social, and geographical faultlines, the author examines the devastating course of the Afghan war. He charts its utter destruction of the country, from the deaths of more than two million Afghans and the dispersal of some six million others as refugees to the complete collapse of Afghanistan's economy, which today has been replaced by monoagriculture in opium poppies and heroin production. The Taliban now uneasily control roughly 80 percent of the country but themselves show increasing discord along ethnic and political lines. As it has been through the ages, Afghanistan remains the vital crossroads connecting Central, South, and Southwest Asia. It is the linchpin to trade in the potentially oil-rich new states of Central Asia. The Taliban's role in exporting political Islamism adds fuel to an already incendiary situation in the region. All of Afghanistan's neighbors - Pakistan, Iran, India, Russia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Saudi Arabia, even Turkey and China, along with the United States - jockey to manipulate its internal affairs in their own interests. What happens in Afghanistan will continue to affect stability and security in an increasingly important region of the post-Cold War world.'

ID number: 80019580

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00700

Reaping the Whirlwind : The Taliban Movement in Afghanistan - London : Pluto Press.

xxi, 283 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0745312748

Author(s):

1. Griffin, Michael

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
2. TALIBAN
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book provides the first comprehensive profile of the Taliban in the twenty-first century. Drawing on numerous interviews with key protagonists, conducted over a period of several years, the author provides a fascinating eyewitness account of the Afghan conflict. The author explains the origins and beliefs of the Taliban movement, its religious and political

ethos, and the character of its particular brand of so-called Islamic fundamentalism. Crucially, the author examines the controversial nature of the Taliban's international links with the US, Saudi Arabia, and other vested interests. The author also explores the Taliban's connections with Osama bin Laden, drug barons and drug dealers, and the CIA's ambiguous relationship with what is often viewed as an international Islamist conspiracy.

ID number: 80017557

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00705

L'ombre des taliban - Paris : Autrement.

283 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 2746701731

Author(s):

1. Rashid, Ahmed

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

3. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

'L'auteur nous plonge au coeur de ce mouvement islamiste extreme et secret qui fait peser une menace inattendue sur l'Asie centrale, le Moyen-Orient et le monde. Il met en scene la tumultueuse histoire du mouvement des taliban depuis sa soudaine et spectaculaire apparition en 1994, analysant ses racines historiques, ideologiques et geopolitiques. Il en degage le sens et l'impact. Precis et vivant, ce livre se lit comme l'incroyable roman vrai d'une histoire tragique dont la conclusion n'est pas ecrute.'

ID number: 80017630

Year: 2001

Type: M

2000

958 /00001

La revolution afghane : des communistes aux taleban - Paris : Karthala.

350 p. : ill; 22 cm.

ISBN: 2845860439

Author(s):

1. Dorronsoro, Gilles

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY

2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989

3. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

4. TALIBAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 327-333. Includes index.

'Depuis plus de vingt ans, l'Afghanistan est plonge dans une interminable guerre civile. Au coup d'Etat communiste de 1978 et a la violence des jeunes elites urbaines a repondu la revolte de la societe, mobilisee au nom du jihad contre un gouvernement athee et, bientot, contre l'occupant sovietique. Des centaines de 'commandants' a la tete de groupes de combattants menent alors la lutte contre le pouvoir sovieto-afghan. Le retrait sovietique, acheve en 1989, puis l'effondrement du regime communiste n'ont pas ramene la paix. La guerre a desormais pour enjeu la redefinition et le controle du pouvoir central. Loin des habituels lieux communs sur les 'guerres ethniques', ce livre a pour but de montrer comment une societe essentiellement rurale et non industrielle a connu une mutation acceleree dans et par la guerre. En particulier,

l'echec des projets modernistes - communiste et islamiste - a permis l'urgence, en 1994, du mouvement des Taleban, qui ont su capitaliser la lassitude de la population pour instaurer un Etat fondamentaliste domine par les religieux. Le nouveau pouvoir, par un illusoire retour au passe, tente aujourd'hui d'imposer un ordre moral puritain a une societe retive, donnant une forme inedite aux processus de modernisation qui, ineluctablement, s'affirment.'

ID number: 80017592

Year: 2000

Type: M

323 /00716

The Taliban : Ascent to Power - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.

xiv, 158 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0195795601

Author(s):

1. Gohari, M. J.

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 150-153. Includes index.

'Many hold the view that Islam discourages freedom of thought and action. This seems to be borne out by common perception which sees Muslims as fundamentalist, radical and militant. In this book, M. J. Gohari describes the rise of a controversial movement which has been widely criticised by the West : the Taliban in Afghanistan. Dr. Gohari describes the historical background of the movement in Afghanistan, outlines the context for rapid ascent to power of the Taliban, explains what the movement stands for, and analyses how it affects various groups in Afghan society. He also discusses the impact of the Taliban on Afghanistan's neighbours and what he calls 'the Taliban-UN dilemma'. Gohari concludes with a short chapter on the life and views of Bin Laden, which serves to demistify that elusive radical.'

ID number: 80017713

Year: 2000

Type: M

323 /00706

The Taliban Phenomenon : Afghanistan, 1994-1997 : With an Afterword Covering Major Events since 1997 - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.

xviii, 298 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0195792742

Author(s):

1. Matinuddin, Kamal

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

5. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 286-291. Includes index.

'This book gives a comprehensive account of the origin of the Taliban movement and the reasons for its phenomenal success. The impact of the ethnic divide on Afganistan's future, the repercussions of the Taliban's extreme religious views on Pakistan and other neighbouring countries, and Pakistan's Afghan policy after the emergence of the student militia has been critically analysed.'

ID number: 80017646

Year: 2000

Type: M

323 /00663

Taliban : Islam, Oil and the New Great Game in Central Asia - London :
Tauris.

xi, 274 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 1860644171

Author(s):

1. Rashid, Ahmed

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
5. TALIBAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 245-247. Includes index.

'The presence of Osaman bin Laden and his terrorist bases in Afghanistan have brought the Taliban into sharp focus as the most radical and extreme Islamist movement in the world today. Little is known about the Taliban because of the deep secrecy that surrounds the organization, its leaders and aims. The geo-strategic implications of Taliban expansion are already creating severe instability in Russia and Central Asia. The Taliban has become a major player in the 'New Great Game'- harking back to the late nineteenth-century British and Russian confrontation in the region - involving competition between Western oil companies, manipulation from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Iran, and covert operations by the CIA. The prize : access to the new oil fields and transit routes for oil pipelines, not to mention the allure of the narcotic trade.'

ID number: 80016285

Year: 2000

Type: M

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2009

Making Money in the Mayhem : Funding Taliban Insurrection in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 2, February 2009, p. 95-108.)

Author(s):

1. Acharya, Arabinda
2. Bukhari, Syed Adnam Ali Shah
3. Sulaiman, Sadia

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
2. TERRORISM--FINANCE
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

The insurrection in Pakistan's tribal areas has been unexpectedly robust, lethal, and resilient, which has surprised many in Pakistan and the Western world. The focus of the violence emanating from this region is not confined to Afghanistan or Pakistan alone, but spans the entire world, especially Europe and North America. A number of external actors like Al Qaida and its associates are exploiting the prevailing lawlessness in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) for sanctuary and a base for their logistical, training, and operational purposes, while the local Taliban reap rich financial rewards in the mayhem.

ID Number: JA025606

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Antidote to Insurgency.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 1, January 2009, p. 8-10.)

Author(s):

1. Khan, Ayesha

Subject(s):

1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

Formulating a new strategy for Afghanistan's insurgency will not be easy. More troops might further inflame local frustration, but getting tribes to do the fighting could be costly too. Then there is the tricky question of talking to the Taliban, does it include insurgents in Pakistan as well ?

ID Number: JA025454

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

** This list contains material received as of March 27th 2009 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 27 mars 2009.

What is Happening in Pakistan.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 1, February - March 2009, p. 61-79.)

Author(s):

1. Synnott, Hilary

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

While violence and disorder will very likely increase unless greater attention is paid to Pakistan's challenges, it is likely that the country is on the brink of state failure.

ID Number: JA025552

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

2008

La crise afghane et le Pakistan.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 10, octobre 2008, p. 66-77.)

Author(s):

1. Fazelly, Kacem

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
4. TALIBAN

Notes:

Cet article évoque l'évolution du schéma simplifié et réducteur qu'avaient les Etats-Unis à l'égard du Pakistan dans la crise afghane. Percue comme puissance d'interposition obligée, le Pakistan est considéré de plus en plus comme un lieu de tension en soi et une menace à la paix, développant ses propres contradictions dans le contexte d'un ensemble ethnico-religieux, en butte à l'appel de la légitimité démocratique.

ID Number: JA025191

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Al Qaeda in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan and Beyond.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 9, 2008, p. 775-807.)

Author(s):

1. Gunaratna, Rohan
2. Nielsen, Anders

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TALIBAN

Notes:

After the U.S. led coalition force attacked Al Qaeda and Taliban infrastructure in Afghanistan beginning in October 2001, the epicenter of global terrorism moved from Afghanistan to tribal Pakistan. Known as the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) in Pakistan, this region has emerged as the premier hunting ground for the Al Qaeda leadership. With the co-option of new groups in FATA and its adjacent North Western Frontier Province (NWFP), the Al Qaeda threat has proliferated. The threat posed by the Afghan Taliban has been compounded with the addition of a new range of actors notably the Pakistani Taliban. Working together with multiple threat groups, both foreign and Pakistani, Al Qaeda directs its global jihad campaign from FATA. Unless the terrorist enclave is cleared on the Afghan-Pakistan border, the threat to Afghanistan and

mainland Pakistan will continue. This article seeks to map the evolution of Al Qaeda and its associated groups since their relocation to FATA.

ID Number: JA025198

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

La malediction afghane du Pakistan.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 2, 2008, p. 335-344.)

Author(s):

1. Jha, Prem Shankar

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

4. TALIBAN

Notes:

Les Etats-Unis ont entraine le Pakistan dans leur guerre contre l'Afghanistan, une guerre qui ne pouvait etre que tres destabilisante pour ce dernier, compte tenu de la composition demographique de sa population et de son armee. Cette guerre se poursuit, delegitimant et menacant le regime. La seule solution serait desormais le retrait du Pakistan de ce conflit, par un accord, entre les factions afghanes qui laisserait entrevoir la fin de l'engagement de l'OTAN.

ID Number: JA024986

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

L'insurrection talibane : guerre economique ou ideologique ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 2, 2008, p. 345-358.)

Author(s):

1. Pennes, Sebastien

Subject(s):

1. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

2. TALIBAN

Notes:

L'Afghanistan constitue aujourd'hui un espace eclate entre des centres urbains effervescents et des peripheries stagnantes, ou l'economie de predation s'organise dans un systeme de protections et d'autorites locales tres heterogenes. Face a ces dernieres, la stabilisation ne peut s'imposer que par des actions locales et diversifiees, et non par un discours ideologique ou la pratique centralisatrice d'un gouvernement encore fragile.

ID Number: JA024987

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Pakistan : The Critical Battleground.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 712, November 2008, p. 355-361.)

Author(s):

1. Riedel, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

Both a victim and a sponsor of terrorism, Pakistan presents perhaps the single most important foreign policy challenge now facing the United States.

ID Number: JA025298

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

2007

Containing Pakistan : Engaging the Raja-Mandala in South-Central Asia.

(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 55-70.)

Author(s):

1. Cappelli, Vanni

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
3. TALIBAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
5. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Recent events have refocused attention on Pakistan's role as an epicenter of global Islamist terror and called into question Islamabad's reliability as an ally in the fight against a resurgent Taliban and the hunt for Osama bin Laden. Pakistan in fact suffers from abiding structural pathologies that make it a questionable Western ally at best. In its foreign policy toward Pakistan, the United States would do well to consider the ancient Indian geopolitical concept of the raja-mandala ('ruler circle'), which seeks to balance opposing spheres of influence and exploit the tensions between them. This concept provides the key to containing and eventually eliminating South-Central Asian terror.

ID Number: JA023347

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Understanding the Taliban and Insurgency in Afghanistan.

(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 71-89.)

Author(s):

1. Johnson, Thomas H.
2. Mason, M. Chris

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN
2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Afghanistan is in danger of capsizing in a perfect storm of insurgency that mimics operations and tactics witnessed in Iraq. This article assesses this insurgency and the re-emergent Taliban. The common view of the Taliban as simply a radical Afghan Islamist movement is overly simple, for that organization has been able to build on tribal kinship networks and a charismatic mullah phenomenon to mobilize a critical and dynamic rural base of support. This support, buttressed by Talib reinforcements from Pakistan's border areas, is enough to frustrate the US-led Coalition's counterinsurgency strategy. At

the operational level, the Taliban is fighting a classic 'war of the flea', while the coalition continues to fight the war largely according to the Taliban 'game plan'. This is resulting in its losing the war in Afghanistan one Pashtun village at a time.

ID Number: JA023346
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Pakistan's Dangerous Game.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 15-31.)

Author(s):

1. Jones, Seth G.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
2. TALIBAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

The rising level of violence in Afghanistan has triggered widespread calls to increase NATO's presence. But there is growing evidence that a critical part of the solution lies not in Afghanistan, but across the Khyber Pass in Pakistan. Increasing the number of foreign troops or improving the competence of Afghan forces are no longer sufficient. Success requires a difficult political and diplomatic feat : convincing the government of Pakistan to undermine the insurgent sanctuary on its soil. It is time to fundamentally alter America's and Europe's approach toward Pakistan. Policymakers should focus on a much tougher policy that pressures Pakistan to curb public recruitment campaigns for the Taliban, close training camps and arrest key Taliban leaders in Pakistan.

ID Number: JA023647
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Les incertitudes pakistano-afghanes.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 69-81.)

Author(s):

1. Lamballe, Alain

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Pays perturbe, pays perturbateur, le Pakistan connait des problemes frontaliers avec l'Inde et l'Afghanistan : des frictions peuvent apparaitre en mer avec l'Iran. Il doit egalement faire face a de graves difficultes interieures; quelques scenarios possibles sur l'avenir des conflits pakistano-afghans et leurs consequences regionales et mondiales sont developpes.

ID Number: JA024208
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART

Talking to the Taliban.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 11, November 2007, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Maley, William

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

There was worldwide relief when, six years ago, in the wake of the Al Qaeda attacks on America, western-backed forces dislodged the Taliban from government in Afghanistan. Now, with NATO severely stretched against the insurgents, it might be sound strategy to think the unthinkable. But is it really time to talk to the Taliban ?

ID Number: JA024263

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Letter from Afghanistan : Are the Taliban Winning?.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 106, no. 696, January 2007, p. 17-20.)

Author(s):

1. Rashid, Ahmed

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

As public morale sags and events spin out of control, many Afghans believe the war against resurgent Islamists is already lost.

ID Number: JA023296

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Terrorismo taliban.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 120, noviembre - diciembre 2007, p. 57-66.)

Author(s):

1. Reinares, Fernando

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

2. TALIBAN

Notes:

La violencia terrorista en Afganistan ha evolucionado y es una seria amenaza para la estabilidad politica, el mantenimiento de la cohesion social o la integridad de los contingentes militares multinacionales que desarrollan misiones en el pais, incluidas las tropas espanolas.

ID Number: JA024335

Year: 2007

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Saving Afghanistan.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 1, January - February 2007, p. 57-78.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

With the Taliban resurgent, reconstruction faltering, and opium poppy cultivation at an all-time high, Afghanistan is at risk of collapsing into chaos. If Washington wants to save the international effort there, it must increase its commitment to the area and rethink its strategy - especially its approach to Pakistan, which continues to give sanctuary to insurgents on its tribal frontier.

ID Number: JA023301

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Tinder, Spark, Oxygen, and Fuel : The Mysterious Rise of the Taliban.

(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 44, no. 1, January 2007, p. 93-108.)

Author(s):

1. Sullivan, Daniel P.

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN

Notes:

Though the Taliban has become one of the best-known fundamentalist groups in the world, its origins remain a mystery. This article argues an explanatory narrative for the rise of the Taliban comprised of three steps in a causal sequence. The first stage consists of causal factors identified in the literature on the rise of the Taliban, including state failure, ethnicity, prevailing poor socio-economic conditions, generational memory of young disaffected males, the fundamentalist teachings of a system of madrasas, and the disappointment of rising expectations (J-curve). These factors are explored individually and then categorized in more detail. J-curve disappointment is found to be a spark that set off a second stage in the causal sequence through the violent mobilization of the Taliban ideology. In this stage, the unique religious ideology acted as the effective oxygen feeding the fire of the Taliban rise. A third stage, in which external support fueled the spread of the Taliban, explains how it was able to spread to over 90 % of Afghanistan. The details of this explanatory narrative are brought out by looking at the rise of the Taliban through the lenses of ideology and external support, those factors argued to be of greatest explanatory importance. This analysis identifies the dangers of the large cadres of disaffected young males throughout the Muslim world and the need to provide not only improved socio-economic opportunities but also educational and community-network alternatives to the madrasas used so effectively by the Taliban.

ID Number: JA023355

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

2005

Afghan Crisis : A Dilemma for Pakistan's Security and International Response.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 35-52.)

Author(s):

1. Hasnat, Syed Farooq

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

After the events of 1996, the military establishment of Pakistan became obsessed with the Taliban rule in Afghanistan. It regarded the expected firm control of the Taliban on Afghan soil as confirmation of the protection of Pakistan's security as well as economic interests. The Pakistan Afghan policy had a certain mind-set which continued even after the terrorist attacks of 9/11, although the events drastically transformed the regional as well as international security perceptions, more so regarding the Taliban regime in Kabul. There was no possibility that post 9/11 the Pakistani establishment could have wriggled out of the mess, for which it was equally responsible. The Pakistani government callously allowed the talibanization of Pakistani society, inducting a culture of hate and bigotry, and on the external front alienated its traditional allies. Pakistan became a front line state not through its ability to undertake an effective role in the Afghan crisis but through the accident of being a geographic neighbor of that country. Therefore the establishment's claim that Pakistan must play a role in the making of the Afghan government was not accepted by those who were aware of the complexity of Afghan society and its links to international terrorism.

ID Number: JA022248

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan : ondanks verkiezingen nog permanente oorlog.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 59, nr. 11, november 2005, p. 604-607.)

Author(s):

1. Schriek, Daan van der

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. TALIBAN

Notes:

The author surveys the situation in Afghanistan following the recent elections. He argues that the Taliban is still alive and kicking, and have to be beaten on the battlefield before they can successfully be co-opted politically which is necessary to secure a long-term peaceful future for Afghanistan. This calls for more troops, which Europe would have to provide since the United States is already over-stretched in Iraq. Apart from the Taliban, warlords and corruption have to be tackled. The Kabul government does not seem to be very eager to do this but it is vital the international community pushes the necessary measures through. And it must be prepared to accept casualties in the process. If this does not happen Afghanistan could well end up somewhere between Sicily and Columbia types of societies.

ID Number: JA022018

Year: 2005

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

2003

The Recovery of Radical Islam in the Wake of the Defeat of the Taliban.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 31-56.)

Author(s):

1. Cook, David

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. TALIBAN
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

This article analyses the intellectual and religious processes through which radical Islam has had to confront its defeat in Afghanistan and rebuild during the period since that time, including paradigms of battle, dreams and martyrologies and apocalyptic readings of history and current events.

ID Number: JA019275

Year: 2003

Language: English

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

2002

The Taliban Papers.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 1, Spring 2002, p. 69-80.)

Author(s):

1. Judah, Tim

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Pakistan played a key role in creating the Taliban, which then became its very own Frankenstein's monster. In the run-up to 11 September, debates raged at the heart of its foreign-policy establishment as it became increasingly clear to Pakistani officials that the Taliban were out of control and that Pakistan's attempts to influence the fundamentalist regime were failing. These anxieties are revealed in a set of Pakistani Foreign Ministry documents, providing a picture of Pakistani-Taliban relations for much of the year 2000 and up to June 2001. The documents, which were obtained in Kabul following the collapse of the Taliban, also reveal splits

within the Pakistani administration, with the Foreign Ministry complaining that the Ministry of the Interior was undermining its policy of trying to curb the Taliban by letting what it openly described as 'terrorists' transit across and find safe haven in Pakistan.

ID Number: JA017639

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Early American Support for the Taliban.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 1, 2002, p. 76-80.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Back when Soviet troops occupied Afghanistan, it may have seemed like a good idea for the US to sow the wind of the Islamic Mujahidin opposition in the country. The result, however, was the whirlwind of the fundamentalist Taliban and terrorist network Al Qaeda - especially after the US lost interest and left on-the-ground engagement to the Pakistani secret service.

ID Number: JA017657

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

2001

Quelques dix ans apres le retrait des troupes sovietiques : ou en est l'Afghanistan ?.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 43, automne 2001, p. 143-151.)

Author(s):

1. Pakzad, Karim

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

3. TALIBAN

Notes:

Apparemment absurde, la guerre civile qui ravage l'Afghanistan depuis le retrait des troupes sovietiques est en fait un noeud essentiel des conflits ethniques, religieux et geopolitiques de la region. L'arrivee au pouvoir a Kaboul des talibans, etudiants sunnites pachtouns, rend compte de la reussite d'un projet pakistanais ancien, qui consistait a faire imploser le nationalisme afghan en appuyant les extremismes religieux afin de ruiner son programme d'unification des territoires pachtouns, qui menacait depuis 1947 les frontieres du Pakistan. LA rencontre au milieu des annees 90 des interets pakistanais avec ceux des Etats-Unis et de l'Arabie Saoudite s'est faite par convoitise des richesses naturelles de l'Asie centrale, et contre les influences croisees de l'Iran chiite et de la Russie postsovietique. Mais face a la menace du terrorisme international, les Etats-Unis commencent a reviser leur politique dans la region.

ID Number: JA017014

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

2000

Afghanistan : The Consolidation of a Rogue State.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 1, Winter 2000, p. 65-78.)

Author(s):

1. Khalilzad, Zalmay
2. Byman, Daniel

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

It is imperative that the US initiate a proactive offensive on the Taliban, whose agenda presents a significant threat to its national security and moral leadership. By aiding the Taliban's victims, supporting moderate Afghans, and elevating the importance of Afghanistan at home, the US can implement a policy that will prevent this group from further consolidating its power and asserting itself as an uncontrollable rogue state.

ID Number: JA014971

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

1999

L'Afghanistan des Taleban.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 55eme annee, no. 1, janvier 1999, p. 106-118.)

Author(s):

1. Dombrowsky, Patrick

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
2. TALIBAN

ID Number: JA013682

Year: 1999

Language: French

Type: ART

Vingt ans de guerre en Afghanistan : un couvercle difficile a sceller.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 34, ete 1999, p. 196-207.)

Author(s):

1. Niedermayer, Hermann

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
2. TALIBAN

Notes:

L'Afghanistan est en conflit depuis vingt ans. La lutte contre l'occupant sovietique dans les annees 80 s'est aujourd'hui muee en guerre civile entre factions afghanes. Le depart des Sovietiques et une alliance entre les Moudjahidin permirent d'esperer une stabilisation du pays. Cependant, les interets economiques - transit du petrole et du gaz d'Asie centrale - attiserent les convoitises et contribuerent a la reprise des combats. Un mouvement emergent, les Taliban, soutenu par des puissances etrangeres, parvint rapidement a controler la majeure partie du territoire afghan. Ces derniers, par leur proselytisme religieux, constituent une menace pour la stabilite regionale : en cette fin de siecle, le radicalisme sunnite semble prendre l'ascendant sur l'integrisme chiite iranien.

ID Number: JA014251

Year: 1999
Language: French
Type: ART

The Taliban : Exporting Extremism.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 6, November - December 1999, p. 22-35.)

Author(s):

1. Rashid, Ahmed

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

Across one of the world's most sensitive regions, radical Islam and repressive politics are gaining ground. As they consolidate their power over Afghanistan, the Taliban are starting to destabilize the entire surrounding area - and beyond. Muslim fundamentalists from around the globe study revolution under their tutelage, rebel armies find sanctuary on their turf, and the drugs and other goods that are smuggled out of the country are undermining the economies of Afghanistan's Central Asia neighbors. The Great Game has changed, and the West must learn the new rules.

ID Number: JA014995

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan under the Taliban.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 98, no. 625, February 1999, p. 79-91.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

A wide-ranging look at the origins of Afghanistan's new rulers, and the regional - and American - response to their rise in power.

ID Number: JA013780

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

1997

A Victory to Fear or a Source of Hope ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 7, July 1997, p. 182-184.)

Author(s):

1. Goldsmith, Ben R.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

With Taliban control over the bulk of Afghanistan looking more possible, should neighbouring Central Asian states respond with fear or hope ? Are the Taliban likely to try to export their Islamic views or could a more peaceful Afghanistan help provide new wealth for the region ?

ID Number: JA011998

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Mullahs aan de macht in Kaboel.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 51, nr. 1, januari 1997, p. 23-25.)

Author(s):

1. Immig, Olivier
2. Heugten, Jan van

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
2. TALIBAN

Notes:

The authors survey here recent developments in Afghanistan.

Although the Sunnite fundamentalist Taliban movement took over power in Kabul from the Tajik Rabbani-Massud forces at the end of September 1996, fighting in Afghanistan did not end. Being true to their Pashtun roots the Taliban aim at gaining control over the entire country. Fierce resistance and counterattacks by their united enemies have resulted in the present military stalemate. In the territory occupied by the Taliban human rights, in particular those of women, are being trampled under foot. International pressure and protests have failed to make Taliban leaders change their rigid minds. Recognition of the Taliban regime by the international community should be withheld as long as they persist in their refusal to share power.

ID Number: JA011565

Year: 1997

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

1996

Afghanistan : les seminaristes de la guerre.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 74, hiver 1996 - 1997, p. 69-96.)

Author(s):

1. Barry, Michael

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
2. TALIBAN

Notes:

The (provisional) victory of the Afghan Taleban raises a number of questions as to the nature of a bloody conflict which has cast a shadow over the country for the last four years. Do the Taleban represent some kind of return to the Middle Ages, or is their victory one of the 'pure' provinces against a 'corrupt' city? Or is it a planned offensive by Islamic extremists? But the very complexity of the Afghan situation resists such simplistic explanations. Economic concerns implicating both regional powers and the United States add to the problems of a country already riven by ethnic divisions. Particularly relevant to an understanding of recent events in Kabul is the mutually hostile relationship between Afghanistan and Pakistan that has reigned for the past fifty years, on account of the Pashto question. The civil war in Afghanistan can be seen as a determined attempt on the part of the Pakistanis to prevent the rebirth of a sovereign Afghan state. In spite of Islamabad's unstable political environment, Pakistan's objectives are unchanged, while US support hold firm for the moment, despite the Taleban's brutal score-settling. The outlook is grim, and it seems likely that the conflict can only continue.

ID Number: JA011547

Year: 1996

Language: French

Type: ART

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